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FINAL REPORT OF AN AUDIT

CARRIED OUT IN

PORTUGAL

FROM 17 TO 25 MAY 2011

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

Executive Summary

This report describes the outcome of a Food and Veterinary Office (FVO) audit which took place in Portugal from 17 to 25 May 2011. The audit evaluated the implementation of national measures for the control of animal welfare on farms and during transport.

It is concluded that several recommendations from the previous report have been adequately addressed by the CA. However, for pig farms, although improvement has been made, issues concerning insufficient quantity/quality of material for manipulation and investigation, overstocking and insufficient care for sick and injured animals, have not been addressed.

The broiler Directive (2007/43/EC) has been fully transposed but the implementing legislation for some of the requirements (system for training of keepers and their certificate of competence) has not yet been published. The CCA has set up a good system of using data from poultry slaughterhouses to target animal welfare checks in certain broiler farms.

Regarding the longstanding problem of the transport of unfit animals, although there has been some improvement, action is still required in particular concerning veterinary practitioners providing incorrect declarations of fitness for transport for recumbent cows.

The report makes a number of recommendations to the Portuguese competent authorities, 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

Abbreviation	Explanation
CA	Competent Authority
CCA	Central Competent Authority
DG SANCO	Health and Consumer Directorate General
DGV	Directorate General for Veterinary Issues (<i>Direcção General de Veterinária</i>)
DSVR	Regional Veterinary Directorate (<i>Direcção de Serviços Veterinários Regionais</i>)
DSVRC	Regional Veterinary Directorate of Central Region (<i>Direcção de Serviços Veterinários do Centro</i>)
DSVRN	Regional Veterinary Directorate of Region North (<i>Direcção de Serviços Veterinários Regionais do Norte</i>)
EU	European Union
FVO	Food and Veterinary Office
MS	Member State
OV	Official Veterinarian
SNS	Satellite navigation system

1 INTRODUCTION

This audit took place in Portugal from 17 to 25 May 2011, as part of the planned programme of the Food and Veterinary Office (FVO).

An opening meeting was held with the competent authorities of Portugal on 17 May 2011. At this meeting, the objectives of, and itinerary for, the audit were confirmed by the FVO team and additional information required for the satisfactory completion of the audit requested.

The FVO team comprised two auditors from the FVO, and one expert from a European Union (EU) member state (MS). Representatives from the DGV (*Direcção General de Veterinária*), the Central Competent Authority (CCA) accompanied the FVO team for the duration of the audit.

2 OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the audit was to follow up the recommendations from report DG (SANCO)/2009-8242 (hereafter: report 2009-8242) regarding animal welfare on farms and during transport. The audit also looked for the first time at the implementation of Council Directive 2007/43/EC in relation to broiler welfare.

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

Visits			Comments
Competent Authority	Central level	2	Opening and final meeting
	Regional level	2	Regional Veterinary Directorates, <i>Direcção de Serviços Veterinários Regionais</i> : Regional CA-Central (<i>Direcção de Serviços Veterinários do Centro</i>) and Regional CA-North (<i>Direcção de Serviços Veterinários Regionais do Norte</i>).
Farms/assembly centres/slaughterhouses		1	Laying hen farm (enriched cage system) selected by the CA.
		2	Broiler farms selected by the CA.
		1	Market for cattle, approved for intra-Union trade (already visited on the last audit).
		1	Pig farm (breeding and fattening) selected by the audit team.
		1	Red meat slaughterhouse selected by the audit team.
Other sites		1	One truck approved for the transport of piglets for long distance selected by the CA.

3 LEGAL BASIS

The audit was carried out under the general provisions of European Union legislation, in particular Article 45 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004. A full list of the legal instruments referred to in this report is provided in the Annex and refers, where applicable, to the last amended version.

4 BACKGROUND

The most recent previous audit concerning animal welfare of farm animals and during transport in Portugal was carried out in 2009, and its results are described in report 2009-8242, published on the website of the Directorate-General for Health and Consumers:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/ir_search_en.cfm.

This report concluded that there had been improvements in official controls on the farm animal welfare sector since the previous FVO inspection on this topic in 2005. However, reporting and enforcement action of non-compliances in farms was found to be still insufficient; shortcomings such as forced moulting in laying hens and insufficient care for sick animals, overstocking and lack of manipulable material in the pig sector were still present. Regarding the transport of unfit animals seriously injured cows were still transported alive to slaughterhouses. Concerning the assembly centre, which had been the subject of an official complaint to the Commission services, improvements had been achieved through the involvement of the central level of the CA and non governmental organisations. However, these improvements were very recent and needed a strong and continuous involvement of the local and regional level of the CA.

5 FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 COMPETENT AUTHORITY

A detailed description of the CAs can be found in the Country Profile for Portugal which is accessible at: http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/country_profiles/CP_portugal.pdf.

A recent change in the organisation of the CA which has not been included yet in the Country Profile is that the CA has appointed one animal welfare coordinator for each Regional Veterinary Directorate (DSVR).

5.2 FARM INSPECTIONS

5.2.1 *Laying hen farms*

Legal requirements

Article 8 of Directive 1999/74/EC requires that the CA has to carry out checks to monitor compliance with the requirements of this Directive.

Article 5.2 of Directive 1999/74/EC requires Member States to ensure that rearing of laying hens in unenriched cages is prohibited with effect from 1 January 2012.

Commission Directive 2002/4/EC requires Member States to establish a system for registering every production site covered by the scope of Council Directive 1999/74/EC. The last paragraph of Point 1 of the Annex of this Directive requires the registration of the maximum capacity of an establishment in number of birds present at one time. Article 1(4) of the Directive requires that changes in the registered data are notified to the CA without delay and the register is updated immediately when such information is received.

Findings

In response to recommendation 1 of report 2009-8242, requiring inspectors to verify adequately and implement the animal welfare requirement during checks in laying hen holdings, the CCA has revised the guidelines and inspection check-list for laying hen farms and organised training courses on this topic for officials from the DSVR.

- During the visit to the laying hen farm the audit team focussed on the assessment by the Official Veterinarian (OV) of stocking density and maximum capacity for the newly installed enriched cages and on the verification that forced moulting was not being practiced.

The inspector carried out a proper assessment of the requirements for these kinds of cages and correctly identified the limiting factors for the number of hens/cage and the maximum capacity for the house.

In response to recommendation 3 from report 2009-8242 on the prevention of the prohibited practice of forced moulting, the CCA has undertaken a number of initiatives, including training for staff of the DSVR, the adoption of a new specific internal instruction and meetings with the egg producers association.

- During the visit to the farm the inspector was familiar with the records to be checked in order to identify if the practice of forced moulting is carried out; however, the flock in the house was very young. The inspector correctly pointed out that the checks on mortality and egg production to detect this practice would not be relevant for birds of this age.

The house visited was overall in compliance with the requirements of Directive 1999/74/EC.

The audit team saw evidence at one DSVR office that action (administrative procedure, *conta-ordenacção*) was recently initiated against a farmer for forced moulting.

In response to recommendation 4 from report 2009-8242, regarding the regular updating of the register of laying farms, the CA is setting up a new module of their national animal information and registration system which will include the registration of poultry holdings (including those for laying hens) and the corresponding updates. Additionally, the CCA is in the process of adopting a new procedure for the identification/registration of all farms; the adoption of the national implementing measure is pending.

- The laying hen farm visited had introduced new enriched cages, and the register was up to date.

In response to recommendation 7 from report 2009-8242 concerning measures to ensure a consistent enforcement where deficiencies are detected during official controls in laying hen farms, the CA has introduced a new procedure on follow-up inspections.

- The audit team reviewed the reports of laying hen farms in which non-compliances had been reported. At DSVRC there was documented evidence of enforcement for the identified non-compliances for two out of four inspection reports seen. At DSVRN the laying hen farm inspected in 2009 had been revisited and administrative procedure initiated for forced moulting and absence of claw shortening devices.
- Concerning the ban on conventional cages: the CCA expects 69 farms (out of a total of 130)

with approximately 2.8 million birds (out of a total of approximately 6.8 million) to be in conventional cages on 01.01.2012. The CCA stated that farmers are informed of the deadline of the ban and that the CA will undertake administrative sanctioning procedures only against farmers who will restock non-compliant cages after 1.1.2012.

Conclusions on laying hen sector

The CA has adequately addressed the recommendations regarding laying hen farms. However, although the CCA estimates that about 40% of the population of laying hens will be in conventional cages on the date of their ban, no measures are planned prior to 1.1.2012.

5.2.2 Pig farms

Legal requirements

Article 7.1 of Directive 2008/120/EC requires the CA to carry out inspections on a representative sample of the different rearing systems.

Findings

In response to recommendations 1 and 5 from report 2009-8242 , requiring, respectively, that:

1. inspectors verify and implement adequately the animal welfare requirements of Directive 2008/120/EC during checks in pig holdings, and that:

5. pig farmers comply with the unobstructed floor area requirements; give manipulable material to all categories of pigs; pregnant sows and gilts are given a sufficient quantity of bulky or high fibre as well as high energy food; and that sick or injured pigs are dealt with appropriately,

the CCA has organised training courses for officials from the DSVR and elaborated detailed procedures for the inspection of pig farms, including guidelines on manipulable material, care for sick animals, etc.

- Although in the farm visited the owner had made an effort in providing material to enrich the environment and some of the pig pens had been provided with flexible durable pipes made of hard plastic, both the legislation (Directive 2008/120/EC) and the national guidelines provide a list of materials for manipulation and investigation which are more appropriate to satisfy the ethological need of pigs for rooting (eg: straw, mushroom compost, wood, etc.).

During the visit to the pig farm, the OV correctly identified non-compliances, such as overstocking in weaners of 20-30 Kg and insufficient quantity of manipulable material.

- Concerning feed for pregnant sows and gilts, the OV carried out an adequate assessment regarding this requirement, based on the general welfare and health conditions of the sows and their behaviour.

However, this farm had been visited almost two years ago and it had been given a deadline of three months to correct overstocking problems in weaners (20-30 Kg), and immediate

correction for the complete lack of manipulable material; it was re inspected by the local CA one year and a half later, with identical shortcomings reported again a new three months deadline was established. During the visit the audit team confirmed that manipulable material was still not present in the majority of pens; overstocking was still present for some weaners. So shortcomings which had already been reported almost two years before were still present.

- Concerning adequate care for sick animals: the guidelines supplied by the CCA on inspection of pig holdings provide clear instructions regarding the legal requirements for care for sick and injured animals. In the farm visited sick animals had been isolated but the quantity and quality of dry and comfortable bedding was inadequate. Documented evidence of veterinary treatment was poor (recent treatment records were not available on the spot) and the equipment for killing sick animals was not available at the farm.

Full records of mortality and veterinary medicinal treatment were not readily available for inspection, contrary to Annex I, point 4 of Directive 98/58/EC.

In response to recommendation 7 from report 2009-8242 concerning measures to ensure a consistent enforcement where deficiencies are detected during official controls in farms, the CA has introduced a new procedure on follow-up of inspections, which foresees a new check to verify that the deficiencies have been rectified at the expiry of a set deadline.

- The audit team reviewed the reports of pig farm inspections in which non-compliances had been reported. At DSVRC, two holdings were reported with non-compliances in 2010; the deadlines for the rectification of these non-compliances had already expired and there was no evidence of follow up.

Concerning DSVRN, out of three pig farms in which deficiencies had been detected in 2009, one had been revisited and shortcomings observed during the previous inspection noted as rectified; one had not been revisited and there was no documented evidence of rectification of the problems highlighted in the previous inspection report; the third was the one visited by the audit team, and the same shortcomings already reported twice (in July 2009 and March 2011) were still present.

Conclusions

While there have been certain improvements in getting better compliance in the pig sector, recommendations 5, in particular regarding manipulable material, overstocking, and care for sick animals and 7 concerning enforcement, have not been fully addressed and require action. As a result of the lack of mortality and medicine records, the CA cannot adequately verify the care of sick animals.

5.2.3 Calf farms

Findings

In response to recommendation 6 from report 2009-8242 regarding the requirements for individual pens for calves to have perforated walls which allow the calves to have direct visual and tactile contact, and that for group housing for calves over eight weeks of age, the CA has adopted a new procedure and provided training to officials. The audit team assessed inspection reports for calf

farms at one of the DSVR. Reports of four holdings showed that relevant legal requirement had been assessed by the local inspectors. In three of them non-compliances had been identified. There was no evidence of follow up for any of these.

Conclusions

Although recommendation 6 from report 2009-8242 has been addressed by the CA, there was poor enforcement action for non-compliances detected in calf farms.

5.2.4 Broiler farms

Legal requirements

Article 7.1 of Directive 2007/43/EC requires the CA to carry out non-discriminatory inspections to verify compliance with the requirements of this Directive.

Findings

Directive 2007/43/EC has been transposed into Portuguese legislation (Decree 79/2010 of 25 June 2010). Training for keepers and notification of details of the farms, including stocking density is not in place yet, pending the adoption of the implementing legislation.

The CA has elaborated a comprehensive guideline for the evaluation of animal welfare indicators at poultry slaughterhouses (including a detailed scoring system for foot pad dermatitis) and set up an information system for registration of data on post-mortem inspection results: when thresholds for specific indicators are exceeded an "alert" is given and the case transmitted to the regional coordinator for animal welfare. This will be used as a risk criterion in the selection of the broiler farms to be inspected by each DSVR.

The two farms visited by the FVO team, both with stocking density $< 33 \text{ Kg/m}^2$ had a good animal welfare standard. The local inspectors conducted a thorough assessment of the animal welfare requirements using the check list supplied by the CCA.

Conclusions

Directive 2007/43/EC has been fully transposed but the implementing legislation for some of the requirements (system for training of keepers and their certificate of competence) has not yet been published. The system of using data from slaughterhouses to target certain broiler farms is a good use of inspection resources.

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.

Findings

In response to recommendation 8 from report 2009-8242 regarding measures to ensure that road vehicles for long journeys are approved after verification of all the requirements as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1/2005, including ventilation capacity and partitions, the CA has adopted detailed procedures and guidelines and several training courses have been organised in different DSVR.

- The audit team saw a truck approved for long distance transport of young pigs. The means of transport was in compliance with the requirements of Chapters II and VI of Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005. The OV carried out a good assessment and verified the appropriateness of equipment for ventilation, partitions and watering.
- Concerning records of the satellite navigation system (SNS) and temperature: the means of transport visited was equipped with temperature probes and sensors to record temperature and opening and closing of loading flaps during the journey.

The audit team assessed the relevant SNS data for a consignment of piglets. While the records of temperature were continuous and easy to read, loading, unloading and travelling time could not be easily followed. As this journey was supposed to be of short distance, there was no journey log for this consignment. Nevertheless, the information from the SNS and tachographs suggested that the journey was over eight hours (around 12 hours).

- The audit team saw documented evidence that a truck was inspected during loading of a consignment of small ruminants destined for another MS: the OV had pointed out in the report that this means of transport had been issued a certificate of approval for long distance by another MS, despite not being fully in compliance with the relevant requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 (in particular regarding SNS, temperature records and lack of system allowing the water level in the tank to be checked). The CCA informed the CA of the MS where the means of transport had been approved for action.

Conclusions

Recommendation 8 from report 2009-8242 has been fully addressed by the CA.

5.3.2 Checks at destination

Legal requirements

Article 27(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 requires the competent authority to check that the requirements of this Regulation have been complied with by carrying out non-discriminatory inspections of animals, means of transport and accompanying documents. Such inspections must be carried out on an adequate proportion of animals transported each year within the Member State and may be carried out at the same time as checks for other purposes.

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

In response to recommendation 9 from report 2009-8242, requiring the CA to take measures to ensure that targets of inspections on long journeys include checks at unloading at holdings, to verify that the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 have been complied with, the CCA has modified the inspection procedure for the controls at destination, introducing a frequency of two controls per year in each DSVR at farms and assembly centres receiving animals from intra-Union trade.

- At DSVRC the reports seen were controls at destination of day old chicks from Spain (checks on animal welfare were carried out at the same time as *Salmonella* testing). Additionally, the local CA had requested from one transporter copies of journey logs, tachographs and SNS records for three consignments of long journey transport of bovine animals. The copy of a journey log was sent by fax after about four weeks, along with electronic copies of the records of tachographs and SNS, but the Regional level didn't know which kind of assessment had been done by the local inspectors on these records. An administrative sanctioning procedure was initiated against this transporter for failing to reply within the deadline; the process was not yet concluded at the time of the audit (after about one year).
- At DSVRN the audit team saw the inspection reports for two consignments of bovine animals at farm of destination: the OV had recorded documentary checks on journey logs, on the general conditions of animals and of the means of transport.
- No evidence of verification of the records of the SNS (Article 15 (4) of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005) was provided. The national annual plan 2011 for official controls of animal welfare during long distance transport does not include instructions regarding these checks.

Conclusions

While controls at destination for long distance journeys at farms of destination have been carried out in both DSVR, these checks were not always effectively concluded. Records of the SNS are not routinely used to verify long distance journeys.

5.3.3 *Fitness of animals*

Legal requirements

Annex I, Chapter I of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 prohibits the transport of animals unless they are fit for the intended journey and Article 12 of Council Directive 93/119/EC requires unfit animals to be slaughtered or killed on the spot outwith slaughterhouses in order to be spared unnecessary suffering.

Findings

In response to recommendation 10 from report 2009-8242, requiring the CA to take measures to ensure that only animals which are fit for transport are transported and that unfit animals are slaughtered or killed on the spot in order to be spared unnecessary suffering, the CCA has adopted

several actions, including training sessions for all the DSVR and the drafting of new guidelines on fitness for transport. Additionally, the CCA has drawn up a new procedure on emergency slaughter at farms which has been transmitted (on 27 December 2010) to all the DSVRs and to the relevant professional associations of veterinary practitioners and farmers.

Documentary checks showed that several animals unfit for transport as defined by Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 were delivered to the slaughterhouse visited under declarations signed by Veterinary practitioners that the animals were fit for transport, although these animals did not meet the requirements of Annex I, Chapter I of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005, and as detailed below.

In March 2011, the slaughterhouse visited by the audit team had killed 2,910 bovine animals, of which 1,247 over 24 months of age. Records for March 2011 showed 18 cows delivered for emergency slaughter: among these, six were unfit for transport in relation to: leg fracture (two), hip dislocation (two), permanent recumbency (two).

Records for February 2011 showed that 22 adult bovine animals were delivered alive for emergency slaughter, four of which were clearly unable to walk unassisted (two were downer cows, one had a nerve injury and one had a suspect dislocated spine). The remaining 18 were described in the accompanying documents as victim of a traumatic incident, mainly dislocated hip.

A similar pattern of unfit cows delivered for emergency slaughter was observed for January 2011.

All these animals were accompanied by a declaration issued by a veterinary practitioner according to a model supplied by the CCA, stating that the animals were fit for transport. In addition, for the first trimester 2011, five declarations stated that animals affected by severe pathologies and unable to walk unassisted (two hip and one knee dislocation; one leg and one vertebral column fracture) had been hoisted during transport to slaughterhouse. This is contrary to Annex I, Chapter I of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005.

The Regional CA had initiated different punitive action. Out of 1368 declarations for emergency slaughter, the DSVRN initiated 307 cases of administrative procedures against transporters and farmers for transport of unfit animals in 2010 and 2011. Concerning sanctions against transporters between 2009 and 2011, 22 administrative procedures (*contaordenacção*) for transport of unfit animals had been initiated against one transporter, 92 against another one: none of these procedures had been finalised yet.

The CCA has suspended the authorisation of two transporters for six months following repeated notification of transport of unfit animals from the contact point of another MS.

The DVSRN has explained that they have also started meetings with the veterinary practitioners who incorrectly issued misleading declarations of fitness in order to have this corrected.

At the cattle market visited there were only minor operational shortcomings on the day of the visit. Several administrative procedures were initiated by the local CA against transporters for infringements on animal welfare during transport.

Conclusions

The CA has made significant efforts to tackle the problem of transport of unfit animals in terms of guidelines, training and initiating punitive action against transporters. However, the slowness in the

procedure for administrative sanctions renders them not sufficiently dissuasive. Actions to address the issue of veterinary practitioners incorrectly signing misleading declarations on fitness for transport of animals are at an early stage of development.

6 OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

Several recommendations from the previous report have been adequately addressed by the CA. However, for pig farms, although improvement has been made, issues concerning insufficient quantity/quality of material for manipulation and investigation, overstocking and insufficient care for sick and injured animals, have not been addressed.

Directive 2007/43/EC has been fully transposed but the implementing legislation for some of the requirements (system for training of keepers and their certificate of competence) has not yet been published. The CCA has set up a good system of using data from poultry slaughterhouses to target animal welfare checks in certain broiler farms.

Regarding the longstanding problem of the transport of unfit animals, although there has been some improvement, action is still required in particular concerning veterinary practitioners signing incorrect declarations on fitness for recumbent or injured cows.

7 CLOSING MEETING

A closing meeting was held on 25 May 2011 with the CCA. At this meeting, the main findings and preliminary conclusions of the mission were presented by the audit team. The representatives of the CCA did not express disagreement on the findings and conclusions presented, and provided further documents and clarification.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Competent Authority of Portugal, within one month after receipt of the report, provide an action plan to address the following recommendations:

Nº.	Recommendation
1.	Take measures to ensure that rearing laying hens in unenriched cages is effectively prohibited by 1 January 2012 as required by Article 5 (2) of Directive 1999/74/EC.
2.	Take measures to ensure that, as stipulated in Directive 2008/120/EC and as already indicated in Recommendation 5 of report 2009-8242, pig farmers comply with the unobstructed floor area requirements in Article 3(1a and b) and Chapter II(A) of Annex I); give manipulable material to all categories of pigs (Chapter I, point 4 of Annex I); mortality and veterinary medicinal treatment records are in place (Annex I, point 4 of Directive 98/58/EC); and sick or injured pigs are dealt with appropriately (point 4 of the Annex to Directive 98/58/EC).
3.	Take measures to ensure that, as already indicated in Recommendation 7 from report 2009-8242, where deficiencies are detected at initial visits performed under Article 8(1) of Directives 2008/120/EC, 8(1) of Directive 1999/74/EC or Article 7(1) of

N°.	Recommendation
	Directive 2008/119/EC, consistent enforcement and follow up inspections are scheduled and carried out as necessary.
4.	Take measures to ensure that, as already indicated in Recommendation 10 from report 2009-8242, only animals which are fit for transport are transported and that animals which do not comply with the conditions of Annex I, Chapter I of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 are slaughtered or killed on the spot outwith slaughterhouses in order to be spared unnecessary suffering, as required by Article 12 of Council Directive 93/119/EC. In particular, to ensure that Veterinary practitioners sign declarations of fitness for transport only if animals comply with the conditions of Annex I, Chapter I of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005.
5.	Take measures to ensure that appropriate actions are taken and applicable sanctions are implemented when non-compliances are identified as required by Articles 54 and 55 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, in particular in relation to the transport of unfit animals.
6.	Continue the programme of checks of long distance transport at destination; and ensure that staff performing those controls receive instructions regarding checks of the records of the satellite navigation system, in accordance with Article 15 (4) of Regulation (EC) No 1/ 2005.

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

http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/ap/ap_pt_2011-6052.pdf

ANNEX 1 - LEGAL REFERENCES

Legal Reference	Official Journal	Title
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
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. 1999/74/EC	OJ L 203, 3.8.1999, p. 53-57	Council Directive 1999/74/EC of 19 July 1999 laying down minimum standards for the protection of laying hens
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. 2008/119/EC	OJ L 10, 15.1.2009, p. 7-13	Council Directive 2008/119/EC of 18 December 2008 laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves
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
Reg. 882/2004	OJ L 165, 30.4.2004, p. 1, Corrected and re-published in OJ L 191, 28.5.2004, p. 1	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