

ANALYSIS OF THE MAJOR DEFICIENCIES AND AN ACTION PLAN

Authorities inspected 384 transports and they found altogether 118 individual infringements in 76 separate inspections concerning the protection of the animals during transport. Here is an analysis of the major deficiencies detected in the inspections and an action plan to address them.

Member state: Finland	Year: 2013
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Major deficiencies	Analysis	Action plan
Authorisation and transport documentation	<p>In twenty cases the transport documentation was filled incompletely and in sixteen transports the certificate of competence wasn't available during transport. In 13 cases the transporters didn't have proper authorisation with them. In 13 of the transports the vehicle was not marked clearly as an animal transport. The certificate of approval was missing in two cases.</p> <p>In many horse transports missing authorization, certificate of competence and transport documentation is probably due to lack of knowledge, because it is often difficult for the horse transporters to know whether their transport is in connection with an economic activity.</p>	<p>Finnish Food Safety Authority (Evira) organizes special training days 2 times a year for Provincial veterinary officers (PVO) and twice a year for Official veterinarians for the meat inspection. These training days also include issues of animal welfare during transport.</p> <p>At least once a year (more often if needed) a discussion is held between Evira, Official veterinarians for the meat inspection and PVOs which are responsible for the inspection of the transports. When needed also a meeting for the authorities and the transporters is held to discuss the deficiencies of the transports found in the inspections of the previous year and to find out how to eliminate these deficiencies in the future.</p> <p>In 2014 Evira has arranged one meeting with police and one with horse organizations to discuss which horse transports are in connection with an economic activity.</p>
Separation of the animals	<p>In 8 cases there were animals with horns together with animals without horns although the animals were from different farms. In three inspections there were sexually mature males and females in the same compartment. Animals of significantly different sizes in the same compartment were noticed in three transports. In two transports there were animals of significantly different ages in the same compartment. Twice healthy animals were with injured animals and once there were tied animals with untied animals.</p>	<p>Evira will arrange more such meetings in the future and it will inform horse transporters about the guidelines concerning horse transports which happen in connection with an economic activity.</p> <p>Inspections are targeted especially to the types of transports which have the most deficiencies according to the previous year's inspections. Inspections will also be targeted to transports which based on the previous experience are considered to form the biggest risk to animal welfare. In addition inspections will be targeted to the types of transports which are not previously inspected in order to find transports which are most likely to endanger animal welfare. The risk-based supervision is considered to develop further.</p>
Duration of the journey and additional requirements for long journeys	<p>In four cases there were deficiencies in the water supply system. In three transports there were deficiencies concerning the temperature monitoring, recording and warning system. Twice there wasn't enough feed for the animals and twice there wasn't a proper navigation system. In one case the maximum journey time was exceeded.</p>	<p>During inspection of the transport the competent authority can promote animal welfare by giving advice to the transporter. If there is an infringement of the legislation, the competent authority will take action required to insure the welfare of the animals.</p>