

**Table 4. Analysis of major deficiencies detected during the non-discriminatory inspections and action plan**  
to address them as provided for in Article 27(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005

Hungary

2015

**1. ANALYSIS OF THE MAJOR DEFICIENCIES DETECTED DURING THE NON-DISCRIMINATORY INSPECTIONS**

**For the purpose of this annual report, the following have been considered to be major deficiencies:**

Békés The transport vehicle does not have transport license, the animals were unidentifiable (not accompanied by any documents e. g. TRACES or animal health certificate).  
Lack of transport license, driver's certificate of competence and the approval of the vehicle. Animal density was not appropriate, the veterinary certificate, the statement of the keeper and the TRACES certificate were missing. Therefore the 85 pigs were killed on a slaughtering point (bleeding after electric stunning).

Experiences of non-discriminatory inspections during 2015. The transport and vehicle certificates and the certificates of competence were available and valid. The transports are usually performed according to COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1/2005. There were not suspicious cases related to animal welfare or epidemiology (the suspicion of contagious pig disease was not revealed).

The document "Feedback to holding of provenance" (Chapter II. of ANNEX I. of COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2074/2005, Chapter II. of Annex I. of REGULATION (EC) No 854/2004 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL) has been sent in 22 cases. These documents were used for the description of non-compliances. The inadequate practice was also registered on the slaughterhouse live animal test certificate of the batch and marked in the TRACES system (Section III.). The feedback document was sent in connection with domestic livestock transport in 3 cases due to the exceed of loading density, the contaminated integument of pigs, lameness (mild/moderate), joint alteration/foot ulcer. These transports were implemented in short term (within 20 km).  
Documentation: difference between the number of animals listed in the TRACES certificate and the real number of animals, additionally between the official identification number in TRACES and in reality (3 cases which were indicated via TRACES). The change of vehicle (due to the failure of tachograph) and the new license plate number were not indicated on the TRACES certificate. In several consignments of EU origin the Food Chain Information (FCI) datasheet (provided by COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2074/2005 and REGULATION (EC) No 854/2004 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL) was issued only in the language of the country of dispatch.  
Other cases of non-compliance: mainly because of the animal health and animal welfare status of animals occurred during the transport (e.g. PSS), and minor lesions due to hierarchical fights, limb slipping, sprain, bruise, hematoma formation, rectal prolapse. Mortalities occurred because of PSS. Confiscations due to contaminated integument, bitten tails or erysipelas and inflammatory diseases (lung, heart, parasitic lesions) occurred during transport. Emergency slaughters were ordered because of PSS and rectal prolapse. The lack of eartag (even in this case can be found, at least a part in the litter material of the vehicle) or the illegibility of some character of the tattoo were not classified as significant (makes regular slaughter impossible) circumstance, if the pigs are slaughtered at the slaughterhouse within 72 hours in the case of movements between EU member states. The previous decision was taken in accordance with Chapter III. of Annex I. of REGULATION (EC) No 854/2004 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL ("... that animals accepted for slaughter for human consumption are properly identified." which is ensured by the transport documentation, the cl

Borsod Lack of the driver's certificate of competence in 1 case.

Somogy The animal was not fit for transport in 1 case.  
From the 106 checked cases the journey logs were missed in 20 cases, the printed data of the

Veszprém navigation system (GPS) were missed in 15 cases.  
During the follow-up check of transport documentation the district veterinary office explored the following non-compliances in 12 cases: the 1. and 4. points of journey logs were filled in incorrectly or incompletely. The transporters were notified of the deficiency via telephone.  
15 cases: the animal consignment was planned in TRACES journey log, but not arrived in reality.

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**2. ACTION PLAN TO ADDRESS THE DEFICIENCIES DESCRIBED UNDER POINT 1.**

Borsod The animals should be inspected in every 24 hours in animal facilities; the results of the inspection should be registered in the animal inspection certificate. The carcasses of animals dead on arrival or on the farms always should be autopsied on site; the OV write a record on the autopsy and take a decision on the confiscation and also informs the place of origin and the authority. The establishing of appropriate animal welfare and good hygiene practices could promote the compliance to COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1/2005. The TRACES system established an appropriate, quick and informative basis for the enforcement of EU food legislation, which can be applied during the entry of real and relevant data by every involved person in the everyday work.

Somogy The information during the training of drivers, as well as the dissemination of legal requirements and for their compliance to more and more people is very important for the achievement of compliance with the law during the transport of animals.  
Warning by telephone. The deficiencies were not such that would have affected animal welfare.

“Virtual” TRACES inspections in 15 cases in case of an irregularity is detected, after comparison with the checkpoint data in case of the shipments, which was marked Steiner & Rony Life International Stock checkpoint in the journey log in advance. Labelling and sending of deficiencies to the TRACES system (Section III.).

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