

Animal welfare during long distance transport of animals – latest developments from a business operators' perspective

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3rd meeting of the WOAH National Contact Points on long-distance transportation for Europe

20 – 22 June 2023 in Dublin

Introductory remarks



- "A series of severe and mutually reinforcing shocks the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and
 resulting food and energy crises, surging inflation,
 debt tightening, as well as the climate emergency battered the world economy in 2022. Gloomy and
 uncertain economic outlook for both developed and
 developing economies" (UNCTAD)
- -> we share this place together, global problems require global solutions!
- mobilize all efforts, globally, and make use of comparative advantages
- open agricultural trade is part of the solution, not the problem (especially for the Global South)

Introductory remarks





- Breed societies and breeding companies are developing breeding programmes that more and more include sustainability criteria (i. e. less focus on performance and more on ecological and social aspects as well as on animal health and animal welfare)
- They are not selling a single product, but different solutions for many specific situations
- Sustainable animal breeding involves selecting the best animals for a specific purpose
- Genetic progress needs a lot of time and should be made available also to those, who cannot afford expensive breeding programmes
- EU breeding livestock has a high animal health status



Livestock trade is an important sector in the EU

- in 2022, almost **5,2 mln head** of cattle were traded in the EU-27
 - thereof 4,2 mln (80 %) within the Member States
 - and around 950.000 to Third countries (slightly decreasing compared to the previous years)
 - thereof other cattle (fattening) 550.000 (+ 12%), slaughter cattle 217.000 (- 19 %) and breeding cattle 179.000 (minus 17%) [figures for calendar year 2022]
- Total trade value was more than 4 bln Euro, of which ¾ were intra-EU and 1,1 bln in exports to Third countries
 - major destinations: Israel, Algeria, Lebanon and Turkiye



Exchange of bovine genetics

- in 2022, some 550.000 head of pure-bred breeding cattle were traded in the EU-27
 - thereof 370.000 within the Member States
 - and around 180.000 to Third countries
 (down 17 % compared to 2021, which was in turn almost 1/3 lower than 2020!)
 - Exports of breeding livestock account for 11 % of total EU cattle trade
- the value of breeding cattle export was, however, quite stable at 672 mln EUR, divided half /half between EU MS and Third countries

Trade matrix



- based on quantity, calendar year 2022, Third country trade only
- Main Member States of origin:
 - all categories combined: Portugal, Romania, Spain, France, Croatia, Ireland (Eire)
 - breeding cattle: France, Ireland, Hungary, Poland, Germany
 - slaughter cattle: Spain, Croatia, Ireland, Hungary,
 Slovenia, Romania
 - other cattle: Portugal, Romania, France, Spain, Croatia
- Main TC destinations:
 - all categories combined: Israel, Algeria, UK, Lebanon, Turkiye, Kosovo, Egypt (="neighbouring countries")
 - breeding cattle: UK, Algeria, Russia, Turkiye, Egypt
 - slaughter cattle: Lebanon, Kosovo, Libya, UK
 - other cattle: Israel, Algeria, Turkiye, Egypt and Albania



Live animal exports - legislative framework

- International standards (WOAH)
 - notably chapters 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4 of the TAHC
- within the EU
 - Regulation 1/2005
 - Implementing Regulation 2023/372 (records of official controls performed on livestock vessels, contingency plans)
 - Delegated Regulation 2023/842 (performance of official controls, livestock vessels)
- national legislation
 - including handbooks and guidelines (non-legislative)

Our demands (back in 2018, still valid!):



- set appropriate standards for animal transport
 - no "one size fits all"-approach, take into account specific needs of different categories of animals,
 e. g. male / female or young / old
 - clear and easy to implement
- eliminate conflicting rules in relevant laws
- better controls and enforcement of AW standards (cooperation and coordination between competent authorities in EU and TC)
- support further research on animal welfare during transport and dissemination of results

What should be avoided:



- Export bans
- blacklisting of Third countries ("negative lists")
- self-sufficiency efforts, where they are not appropriate or inefficient
- excessive demands going beyond the scope of the transport regulation (and which therefore cannot be regulated there)
 - e. g. slaughtering conditions, religiously motivated arguments (these issues may need to be considered, but then elsewhere)

Looking for solutions ...



- Exporters of Bovine Genetics are well aware of the problems and shortcomings
- looking for practicable solutions
- Make use of "digital revolution"
- Projects to establish databases and/or software systems for retrospective checks and better planning and monitoring
 - individual companies and/or national umbrella organisations

Digital solutions for animal transport Ex



- some examples:





Animal Welfare Standard Transport (TWS-T)

German Livestock <u>Association</u>
Bundesverband Rind und Schwein e.V. (BRS)
Adenauerallee 174
53113 Bonn
info@rind-schwein.de



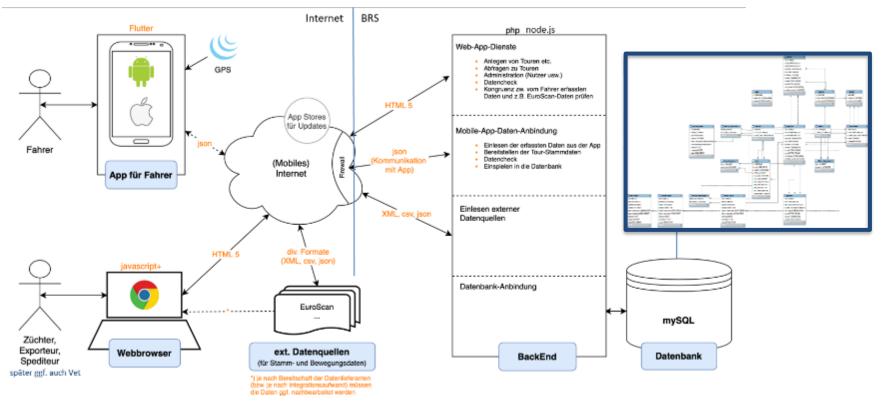
www.rind-schwein.de

Objectives

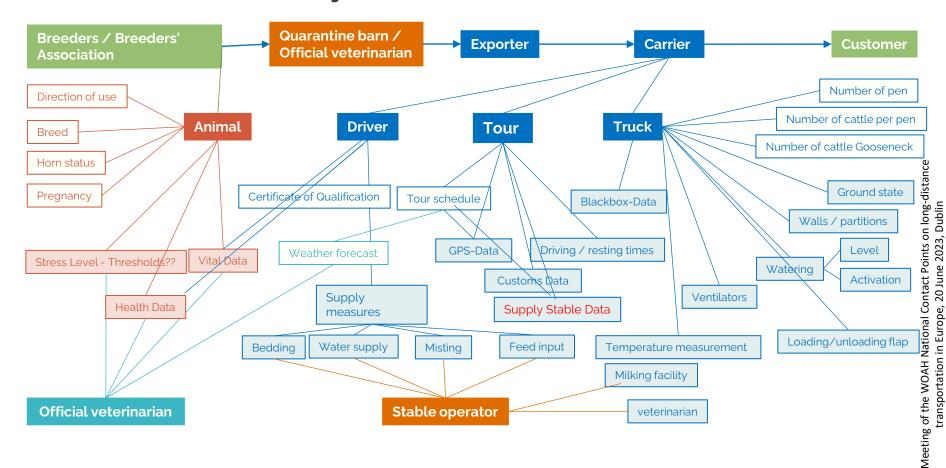
- improve **compliance** with animal welfare provisions (notably with EU regulation 1/2005, but can be adapted)
- Improve reliability transport data (covering four "pillars": animal, truck, route and stables)
- Improve transparency for planning and carrying out of long-distance transports of breeding cattle
- documentation of the journey by the driver in a smartphone app:
 - departure checklist: transporter equipment works, bedding, feed, condition of the animals, ...
 - Breaks / rest periods: observed, fed/watered, unloaded
 - if applicable, deviations from transport plan
 - arrival: condition of the animals
- continuous (or discontinuous) transfer of planned and actual data into a tamper-proof database
- processing a report for each journey
- evaluation of the journeys



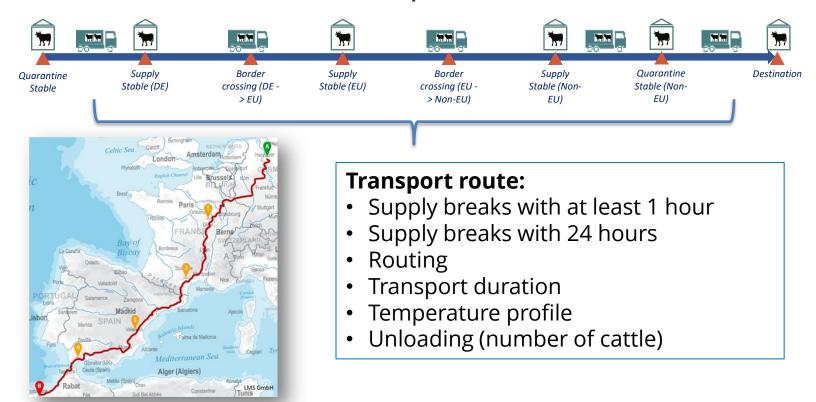
Status quo – technology stack TWS-T



Data: Domain Object Model



Standard criteria (example for "route")



The APP







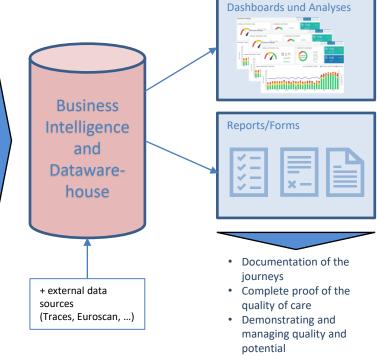


Overview, analysis of data:



Reports





Animal Welfare Standard Transport (TWS-T) European Platform of Exporters of Bovine Genetics

- can be used on various transport routes ...
 - within a member state
 - between member states
 - between member state and third country
- ... for different animal species and different purposes
 - cattle, pigs, sheep, goat
 - breeding animals, slaughter animals
- can be used by
 - exporters
 - organisers
 - transporters



Animal transport – examples (cont.)

- The Netherlands: Vee& Logistiek Nederland is developing an operational plan for the use of staging points in non-EU countries for the export of breeding and production livestock
 - the objective is to develop a system, which guarantees that staging points outside the EU comply with EU requirements
 - physical inspections and regular audits (every year)
 - Reservation confirmations
 - Real-time GPS tracking (online)



b) Animal transport – examples (cont.)

- Many operators are applying private standards,
 which are stricter than the (minimum) AW
 requirements of the EU
 - DK: breeding pigs
 - DK: breeding heifers
 - IRL: export of calves (based on Teagasc research)
 - AT: video documentations:
 - long-distance transport to Azerbaijanhttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ez8Z-f9yO3g
 - Calves transport to Spain https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ezXTdpkg7VA





RINDERZUCHT AUSTRIA shows a long-distance transporter of the company Engel with posters explaining the transport procedure in a transparent and detailed way (Wieselburg Fair from 1 - 4 June 2023)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



FOR QUESTIONS OR REMARKS PLEASE CONTACT:

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