

Transport (reducing transport times)

- (Info on) Trade movements animals
- Reducing transport times (live animals)
- Control posts

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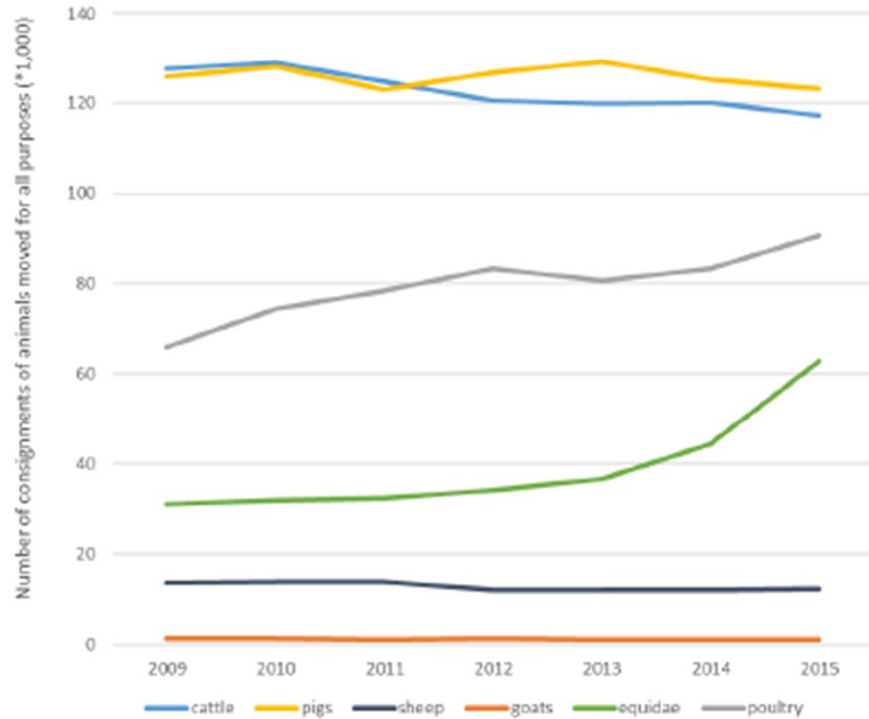
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Intra EU trade of animals

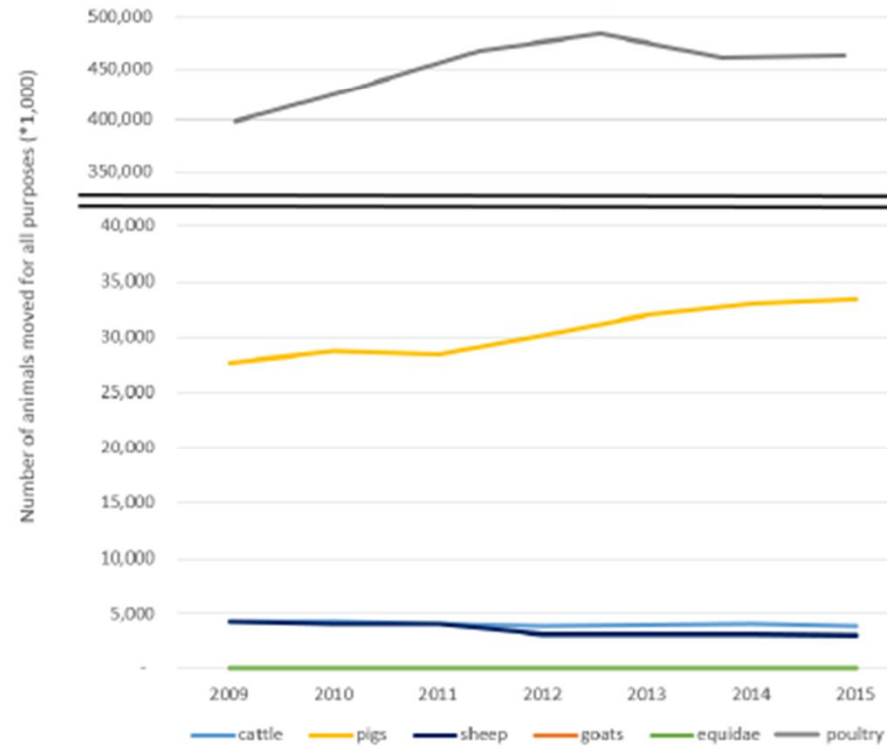
- ▶ Source: “The economics of animal transport. Long distance transport of animals in de EU”. Dr Coen van Wageningen, Wageningen Economic research (OIE Animal Welfare Forum, France, 11-12 April 2019)

Intra-EU cross-border transport of animals for all purposes ('09-'15)

Consignments/year



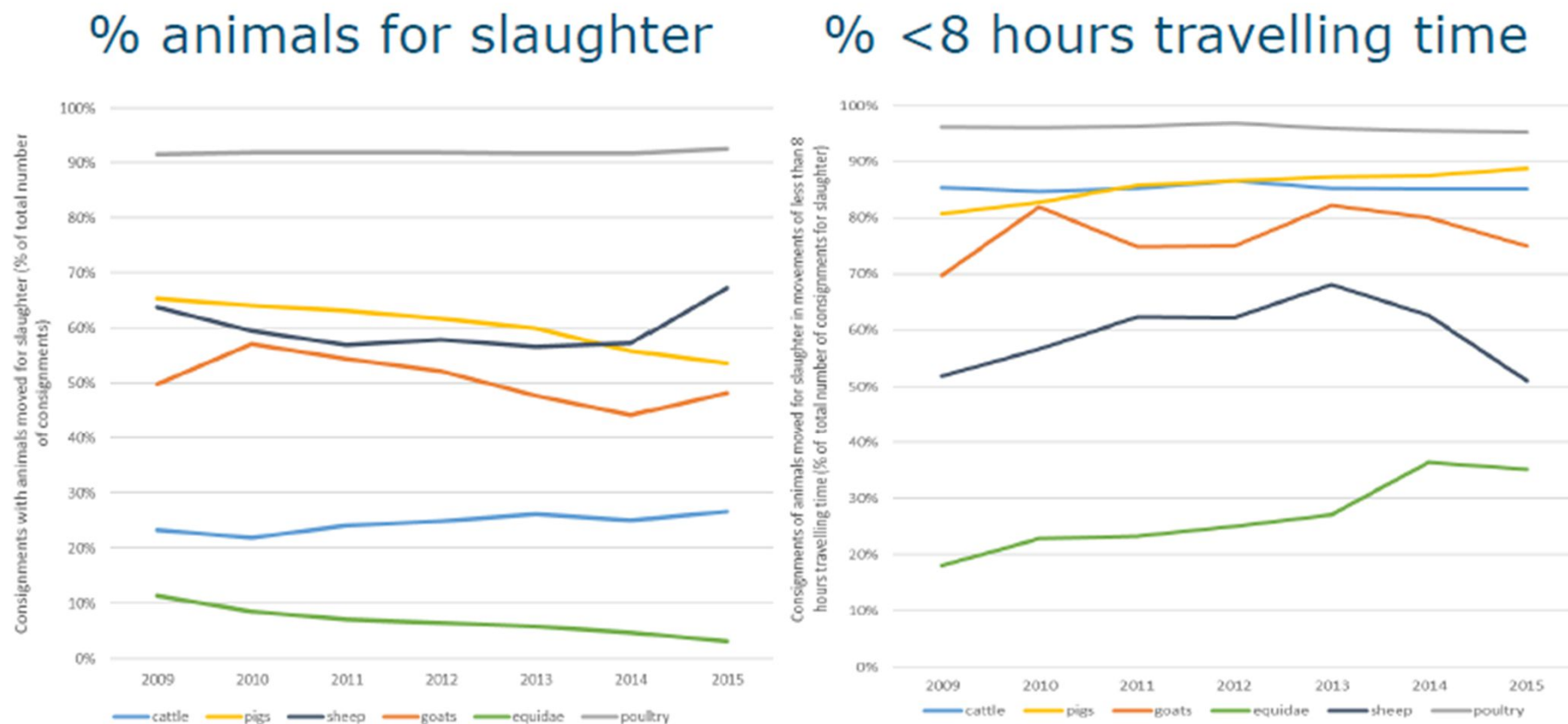
Animals/year



- Consignments/year 365,000->410,000; most pigs, cattle
- Animals/year 440->540 million; most poultry (400-500 million) and pigs (27-34 million)

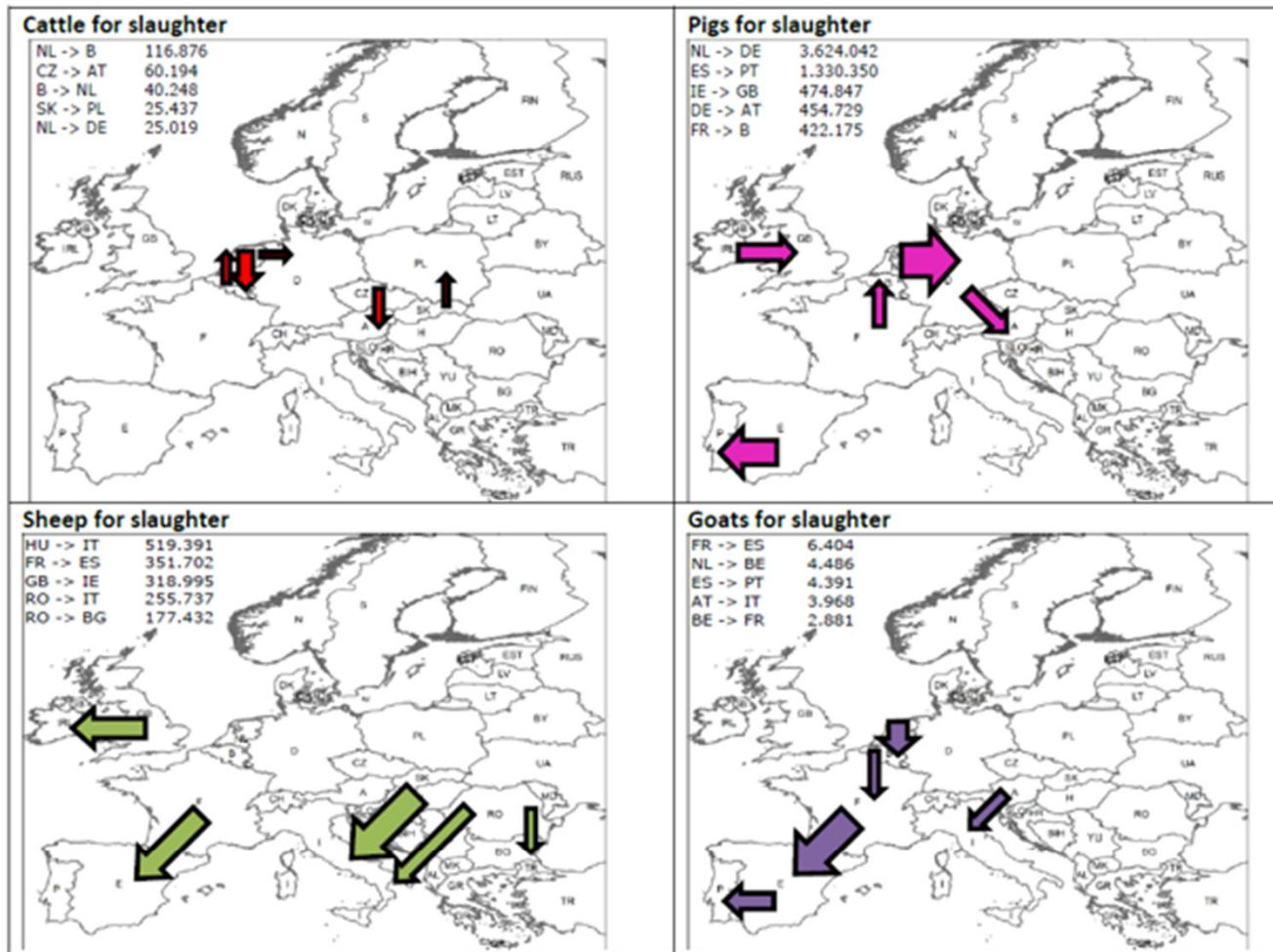
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Intra-EU cross-border transport of animals for slaughter ('09-'15)



- Majority moved for slaughter, except cattle and equidae
- Majority moved less than 8 hours, except equidae

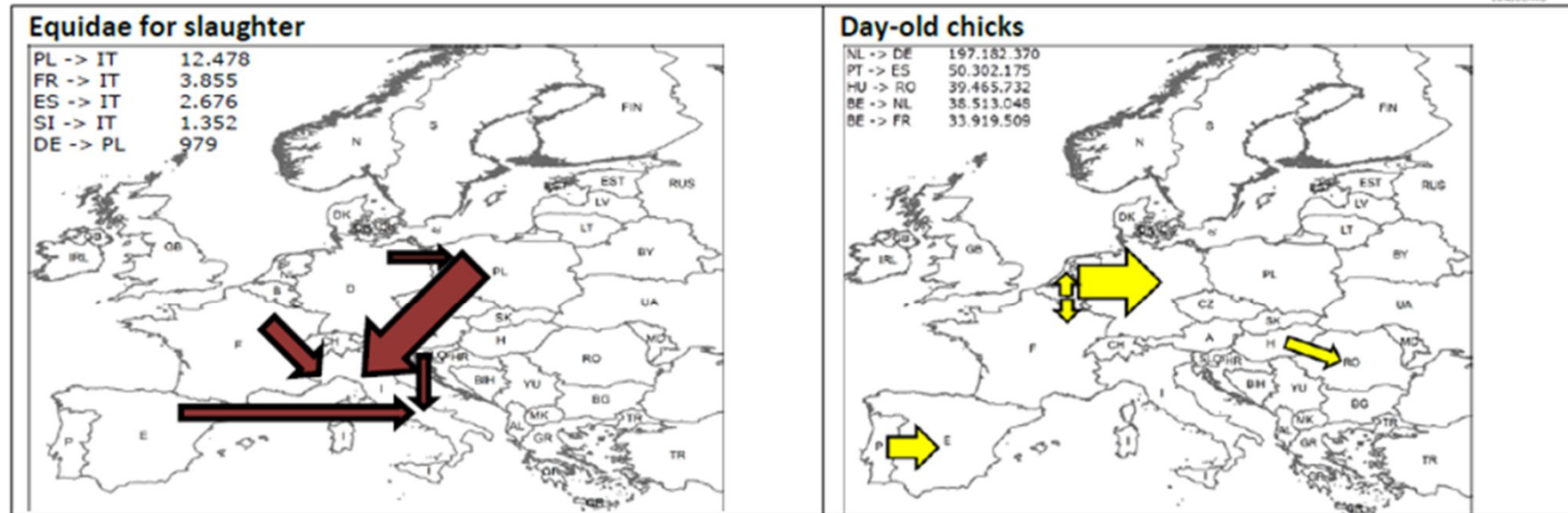
Intra-EU transport of animals for slaughter (2015)



- Movements throughout EU, route depends on animal type

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Intra-EU transport of horses for slaughter and day-old chicks (2015)



- Horses for slaughter to Italy
- Day-old chicks Netherlands large player

Why are animals moved?

1. Differences in slaughter costs between Member States

- ▶ 5.5 million spent hens/year from Netherlands to Poland

Table Comparing scenario 1 'transport of spent hens from the Netherlands for slaughter in Poland' with scenario 2 'slaughter of spent hens in the Netherlands followed by transport of their meat to Poland'

Indicators	Unit	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Difference
Costs				
Total costs	€ per kg meat in Poland	0.88	1.20	0.32
<i>Among which</i>				
Transport costs	€ per kg meat	0.32	0.04	-0.28
Slaughter costs	€ per kg meat	0.55	1.07	0.52
Transport costs after slaughter	€ per kg meat	0.01	0.09	0.08

sport

Why are animals moved in the EU?

2. Differences in primary production costs between Member States

- ▶ Horses from Poland to Italy
- ▶ Poland compared to Italy
 - ▶ Widely available pastures
 - ▶ Lower production costs due to lower feed and labour costs and tradition of breeding horses with low-fat meat
- ▶ Low primary production costs in Poland compensate the additional transport costs of live horses



Why are animals moved in the EU?

3. Insufficient slaughter capacity in a Member State

- 570,000 lambs/year from Hungary to Italy

Table Comparing scenario 1 'transport of lambs from Hungary for slaughter in Italy' with scenario 2 'slaughter of lambs in Hungary followed by transport of their meat to Italy'

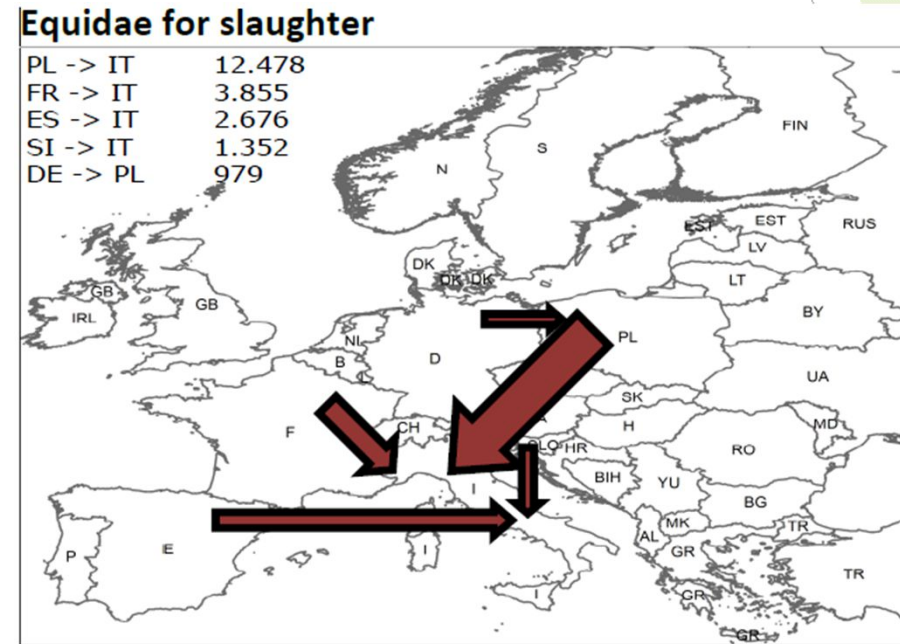
Indicators	Unit	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Difference
Costs				
Total	€ per kg meat in Italy	1.16	0.67	0.49
<i>Among which</i>				
Transport costs	€ per kg meat	0.44	0.10	0.34
Slaughter costs	€ per kg meat	0.69	0.51	0.18
Transport costs	€ per kg meat	0.02	0.07	-0.05

- Privatisation in 1990's; slaughter capacity sold to Italian companies; closing of slaughter locations in Hungary.
- 80-90% of lambs are moved from Hungary to Italy



Why are animals moved in the EU?

4. Lack of consumer demand in own Member State, large demand in another Member State
 - Horses to Italy
 - Large part of horse meat consumed in EU is consumed in Italy
 - “Locally produced”, “Local origin”
 - Fresh (=not frozen) meat



Why are animals moved in the EU?

5. Differences in animal welfare policy between Member States

- ▶ Stricter enforcement and less stringent norms provide incentives to move animals
- ▶ Recent evaluation Regulation 1/2005: general implementation, data recording, enforcement, compliance with rules on fitness for transport have improved



Reducing transport times

18 June 2019

OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code

Section 7: Animal welfare.

Article 7.3.1.

The amount of time animals spend on a *journey* should be kept to the minimum.

European Union

Transport regulation (Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005):

- ▶ Recital (5): “For reasons of animal welfare the transport of animals over long journeys, including animals for slaughter, should be limited as far as possible.”
- ▶ Article 3(a): all necessary arrangements have been made in advance to minimise the length of the journey and meet animals' needs during the journey;

Scientific Committee on Animal Health and Animal Welfare (SCAHAW, 2002):

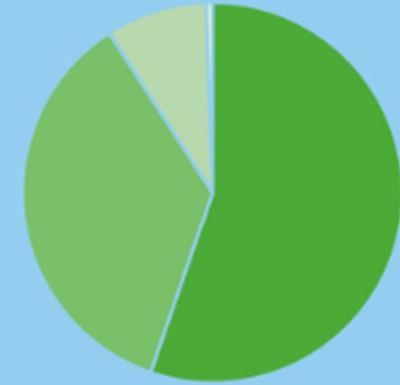
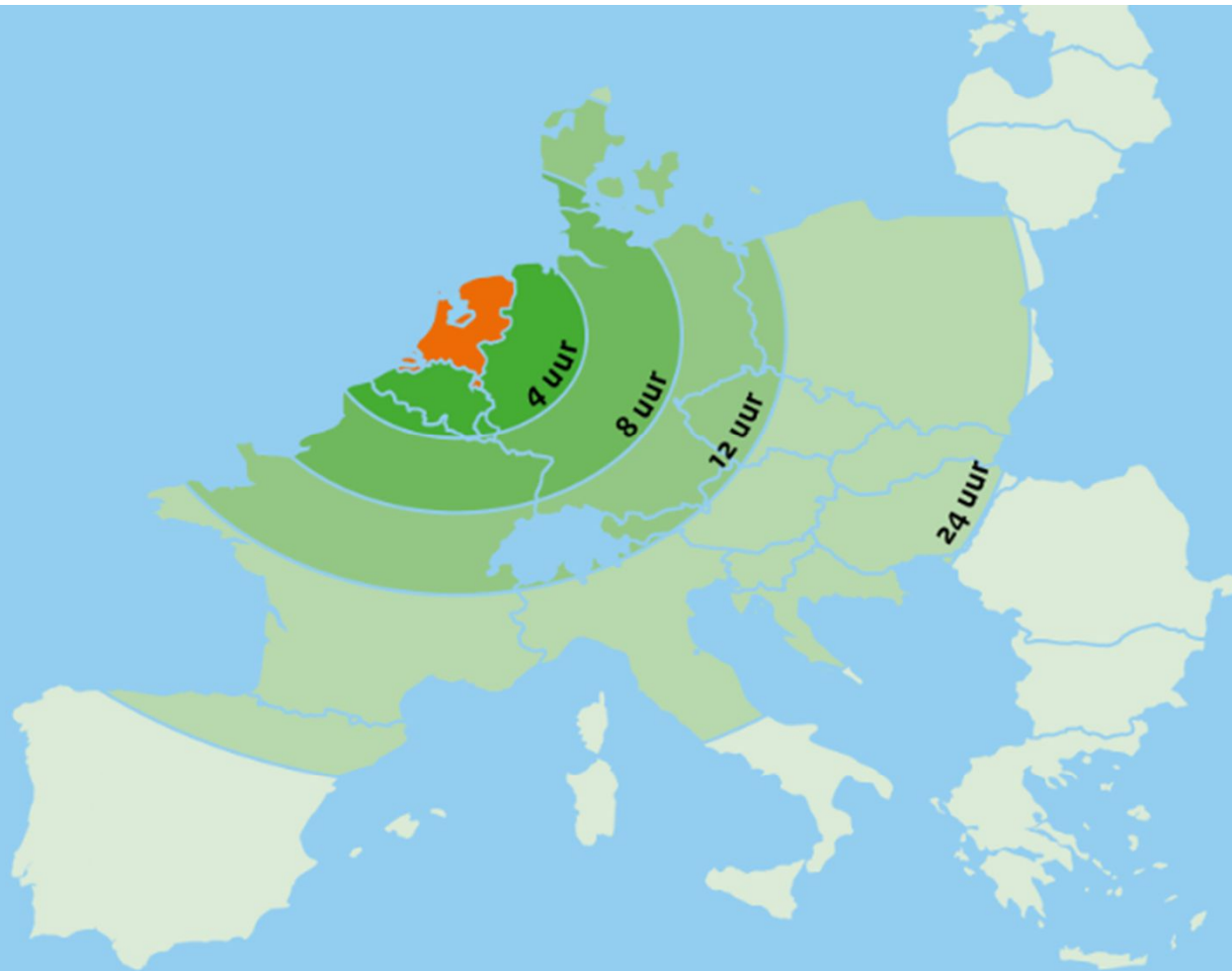
- ▶ Many animal species and categories should have a considerable resting period (at least 6 hours) after a maximum of 8 hours transport.

Netherlands

- ▶ Focus on slaughter animals and export breeding cattle
- ▶ No exports of slaughter animals to countries outside the EU
- ▶ Overview of transport times of slaughter animals
- ▶ Meetings with industry and NGO's:
 - ▶ Add maximum transport times in private labels
 - ▶ Look for local market for spent hens
 - ▶ Investigate (long distance) exports of piglets for slaughter
 - ▶ Communication and awareness
- ▶ Use international platforms/ co-organise round table meeting

Slaughter animals 2018

Transport times



2,5 miljoen
dieren



151.000
dieren

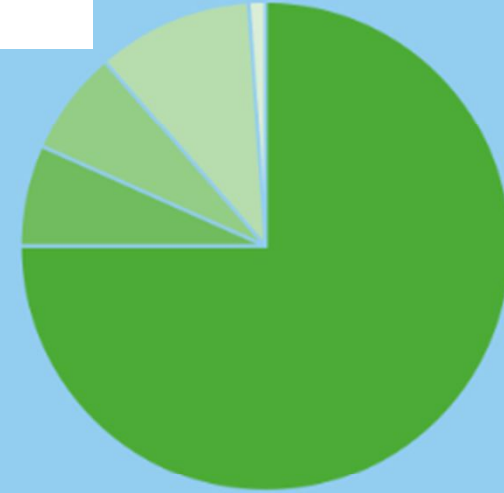
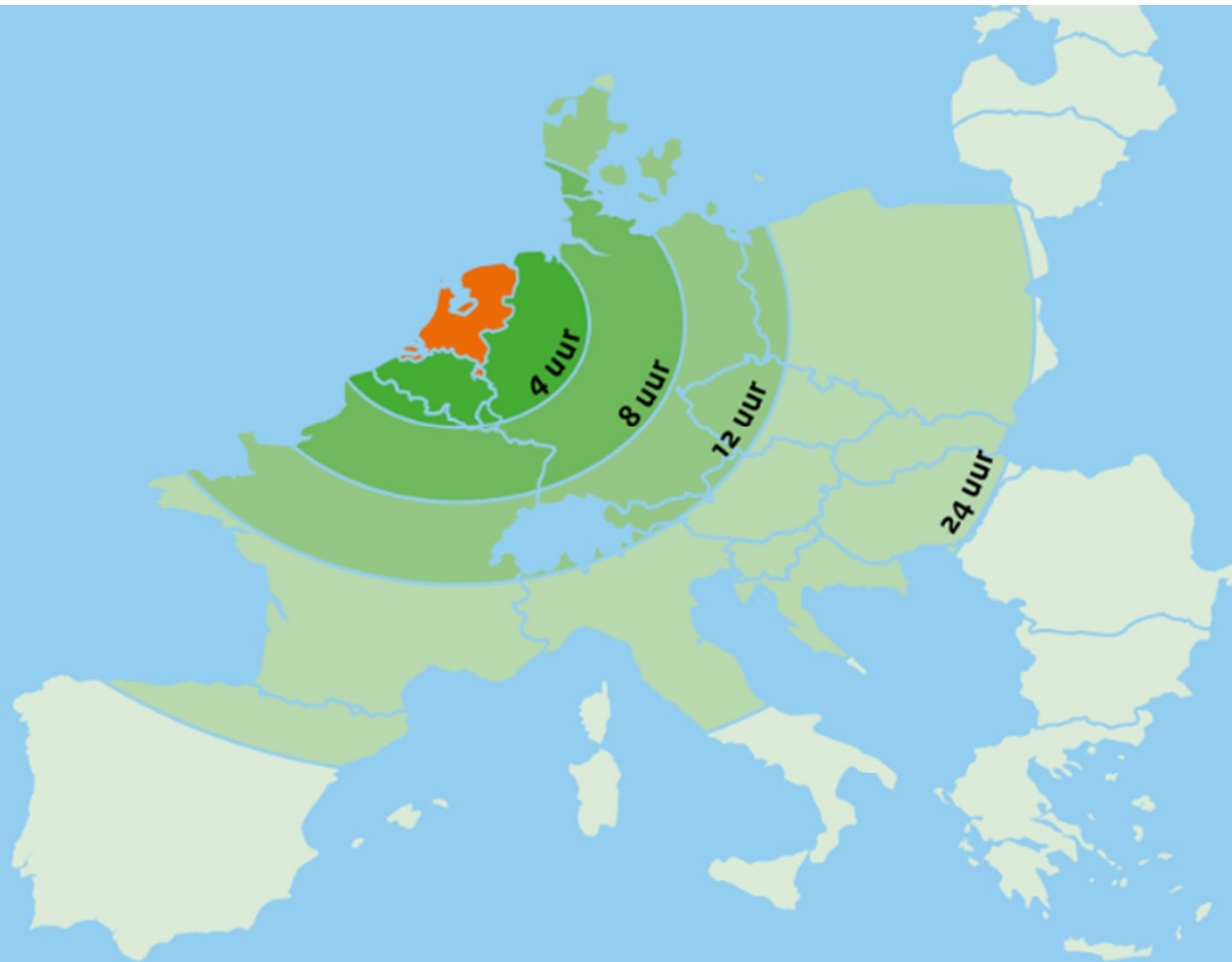


137.000
dieren

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Slaughter animals 2018

Transport times



29,5 miljoen

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Bron: TRACES

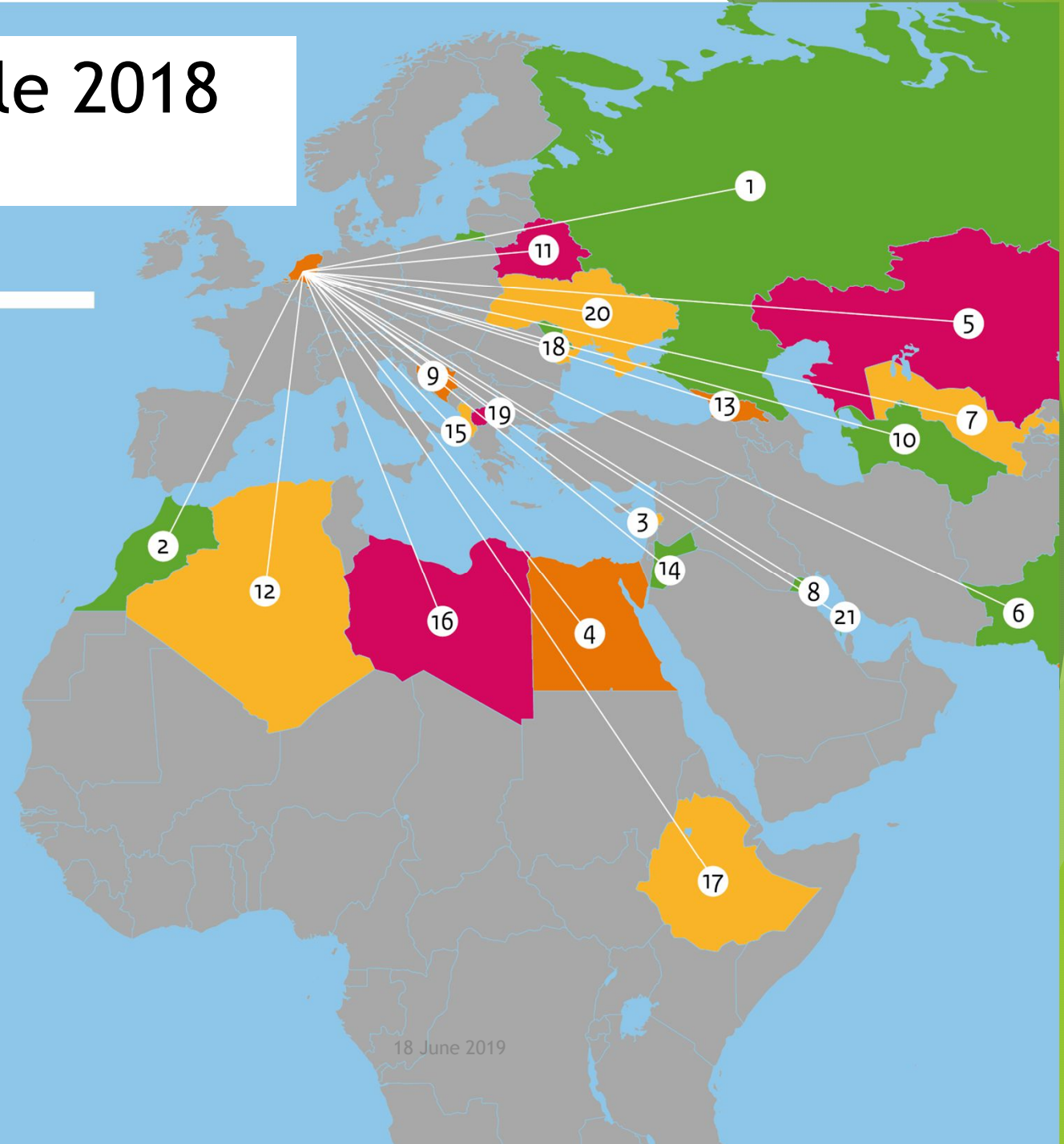
Exports animals to countries outside EU

2018:

- ▶ 21 million day old chicks
- ▶ 27.500 cattle
- ▶ 3.500 pigs
- ▶ 3.500 horses
- ▶ 2.000 sheep/goats

Export breeding cattle 2018

1.	Rusland	14.337	
2.	Marokko	2.304	
3.	Libanon	2.151	
4.	Egypte	1.813	
5.	Kazachstan	1.767	
6.	Pakistan	1.332	
7.	Oezbekistan	883	
8.	Koeweit	748	
9.	Bosnië Herzegovina	360	
10.	Turkmenistan	356	
11.	Belarus	336	
12.	Algerijë	330	
13.	Georgië	303	
14.	Jordanië	105	
15.	Albanië	70	
16.	Libië	66	
17.	Ethiopië	59	
18.	Moldavië	34	
19.	Macedonië	32	
20.	Oekraïne	14	
21.	Bahrein	5	



18 June 2019

Exports of live cattle versus semen

Country	Cattle 2018	Semen 2018
Russia	14.377	132.086
Marocco	2.304	0
Lebanon	2.151	0
Egypt	1.813	7.064
Kazachstan	1.767	0

- ▶ Focus on Russia and countries that import cattle (>1500), but no semen:
 - ▶ Marocco
 - ▶ Lebanon
 - ▶ Kazachstan

EU Control post

- ▶ Visit to “van Dommelen” Wednesday 19 June



18 June 2019

EU approved control posts

Council regulation (EC) 1255/97:

- ▶ Control posts are places where animals are rested for at least 12 hours or more after the maximum journey times as laid down in Regulation 1/2005
- ▶ The competent authority shall approve and issue an approval number to each control post.
- ▶ Such approval may be limited to a particular species or to certain categories of animal and health status.
- ▶ Member States shall notify the Commission of the list of approved control posts and any updates. Control posts shall be listed by the Commission:
https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/aw_list_of_approved_control_posts.pdf

Requirements

- ▶ Official controls
- ▶ Health and hygiene measures
- ▶ Construction and facilities
- ▶ Operations (handling and taking care of animals)