

## About this dossier

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## Application Form

### Part II, Section 6 of Annex - Welfare requirements for animals

<b>Country</b>	Cyprus	<b>Year</b>	2020
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<b>Have you any data to report in this period ?</b>	Yes
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### 6.1 Overall conclusion on the level of compliance achieved

The program of regular official controls continued towards the achievement of the objective of ensuring the protection and welfare of animals at all stages of their lives. From the evaluation of the data it is observed that the goal set for an annual inspection of all non-ruminant farms was not achieved in full for some animal categories. This is partly attributed to the reduction of the human resources of the Veterinary Services in combination with the parallel increase of the workload of the existing staff due to the implementation of new national rules / legislation. To this end a revision of the goals set for animal welfare controls is planned. In almost all animal categories / activities the percentage of non-compliant production sites / operators has decreased in comparison to the previous year, indicating an improvement in the overall level of compliance.

## 6.2 Official controls, non-compliances and actions/measures on animal welfare on farms

Animals kept for farming purposes (animal category)			Non-compliances		Actions/measures	
	Number of production sites	Number of official controls performed	Total number of controlled production sites	Number of controlled production sites where non-compliances were detected	Administrative	Judicial
Pigs (as defined in the Council Directive 2008/120/EC)	68	112	68	16	10	0
Laying hens (as defined in the Council Directive 1999/74/EC)	35	36	35	13	15	
Chickens (as defined in the Council Directive 2007/43/EC)	90	55	55	0	0	
Calves (as defined in the Council Directive 2008/119/EC)	376	138	134	7	11	
Other (specify)						
Cattle (except calves)	376	145	132	16	20	
Sheep	2726	747	736	15	15	
Goats	0	0	0	0	0	
Domestic fowls (Poultry of the species Gallus gallus except laying hens)	11	11	11	0	0	
Turkeys	7	5	5	0	0	

## 6.3 Analysis and action plan for animal welfare on farms

Most serious findings of non-compliance: The most serious non-compliances detected concern buildings and accommodation, space allowances and in some more serious cases the provision of food and water. Other common non-compliances concern staffing and record keeping. Action plan: The actions programmed for the prevention or decrease of non-compliance are the following: 1. Continue to carry out controls at farms and, whenever necessary take administrative or judicial measures. 2. Update the guidelines / manuals for official inspectors regarding controls on farms. 3. Update the procedure and the guidelines for the imposition of administrative fines. 4. Update the format of the monthly reports submitted by the DVOs to the CCA. 5. Provision of training for VS staff and operators and preparation / dissemination of relevant guidance. 6. At the moment criteria for risk-based controls are established for ruminants only. The aim is to establish criteria for risk-based controls for other animal species as well. 7. Update the national plan regarding the enforcement of the ban on routine tail docking of pigs and carry out the relevant actions.

## 6.4 Animal welfare during transport

Protection of animals during transport (by species)	Number and category of non-compliances								Actions/measures
	Number of official controls performed	Fitness of animals	Transport practices, space allowance, height	Means of transport	Water, feed, journey and resting times	Documents	Other	Administrative	Judicial
Bovine	19	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Porcine animals	16	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	
Ovine/caprine	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Equidae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Poultry	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other species									

## 6.5 Analysis and action plan for animal welfare during transport

Major deficiencies regarding long journeys General information: Due to the small distances long journeys do not take place within Cyprus, therefore all long journeys concern international transports to and from abroad. The animals are usually transported by road and the vehicles are loaded on Ro-Ro vessels departing from Greece. In other cases, the animals are transported by air but this method is mainly used for the transport of poultry, e.g. day-old chicks. Long journeys with Cyprus as the country of departure are very rare. There are not any animal markets, assembly centres or control posts in Cyprus and animals transported in long journeys are not destined for immediate slaughter, therefore controls for long journeys are conducted at the place of destination (holdings). Major deficiencies and action plan: The most important problem that arises during long journeys is high temperatures during the summer months. To this end farmers and animal dealers/traders have been requested not to proceed with the organization of long journeys during the summer months. Other problems usually arising during long journeys concern fitness for transport as well as transport and resting times. Controls on animals transported over long distances will continue and whenever necessary the competent authorities of other Member States will be informed and administrative (imposition of administrative fines) or judicial (prosecution to the police) measures will be taken.

Major deficiencies regarding short journeys General information: National animal transports are all short and checks are carried out in slaughterhouses. Major deficiencies and action plan: The most important deficiencies detected during short journeys concern fitness for transport. In these cases the penalty is the imposition of administrative fine. Since the preparation of the relevant instructions for the handling of ill and injured ungulates and the procedure for emergency slaughter outside the slaughterhouse, the number of non-compliances regarding the transport of unfit animals has been reduced. Controls will be carried out at slaughterhouses and whenever necessary administrative (imposition of administrative fines) or judicial (prosecution to the police) measures will be taken.

## 6.6 Animal welfare at the time of killing

Overview of the results of official controls: Category of slaughterhouse (SH) Number of SHs Number of controlled SHs Number of controlled SHs where non-compliances were detected Actions/measures

Administrative Judicial Ungulates 3 3 2 3 0 Poultry 27 26 12 15 0 Rabbits 18 15 0 0 0

Most serious findings of non-compliance: The most serious non-compliances detected concern lairage facilities, moving and handling of animals, stunning equipment and record keeping.

## 6.7 Comment box

The data entered in table 6.2 for sheep and goats are not separated by animal species. The data concerning these holdings (sheep, goats and mixed) have been aggregated in the "sheep" column.

## Attachments

