

# ***The Italian measures for applying EU legislation requirements***

**Paolo Dalla Villa**

Human-Animal Relationship and Animal Welfare Unit  
Istituto "G. Caporale" Teramo



# Citizens perception of EU legislation requirements

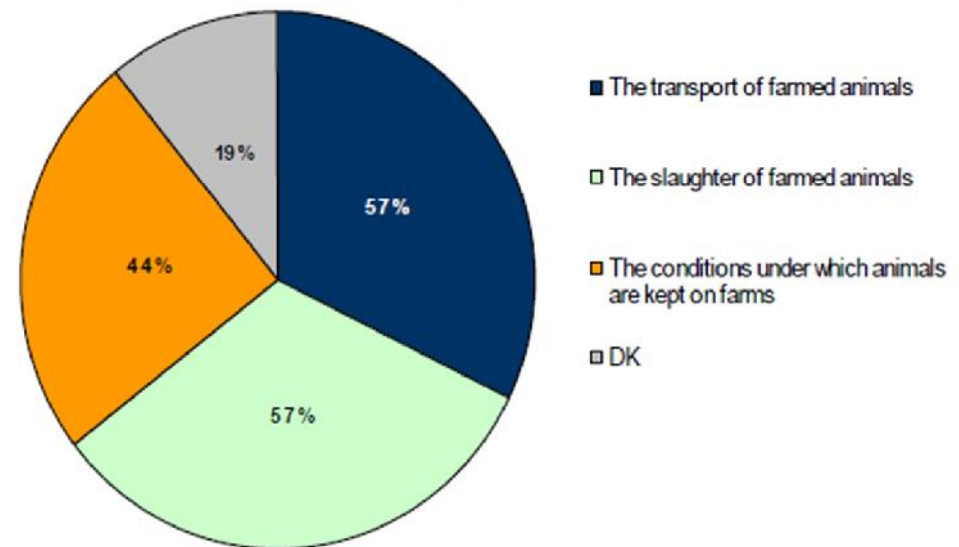
Attitudes of consumers towards the welfare of farmed animals –  
Special Eurobarometer – June 2005 –  
Perceptions of existing legislation

When asked about the existence of European legislation to promote the welfare, 57% of EU citizens believe that such legislation exists with regard to the transport and the slaughter of farmed animals.

However they seem less convinced (44%) of the existence of this type of legislation regarding the conditions under which the animals are reared on farms.

Finally, nearly one respondent in five (19%) states that they do not know of the existence of any European legislation in these fields.

Q11 From the following subjects related to the welfare/protection of animals, please indicate the ones for which you believe European Union legislation exists. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE).  
Total EU25



# Citizens perception of EU legislation requirements

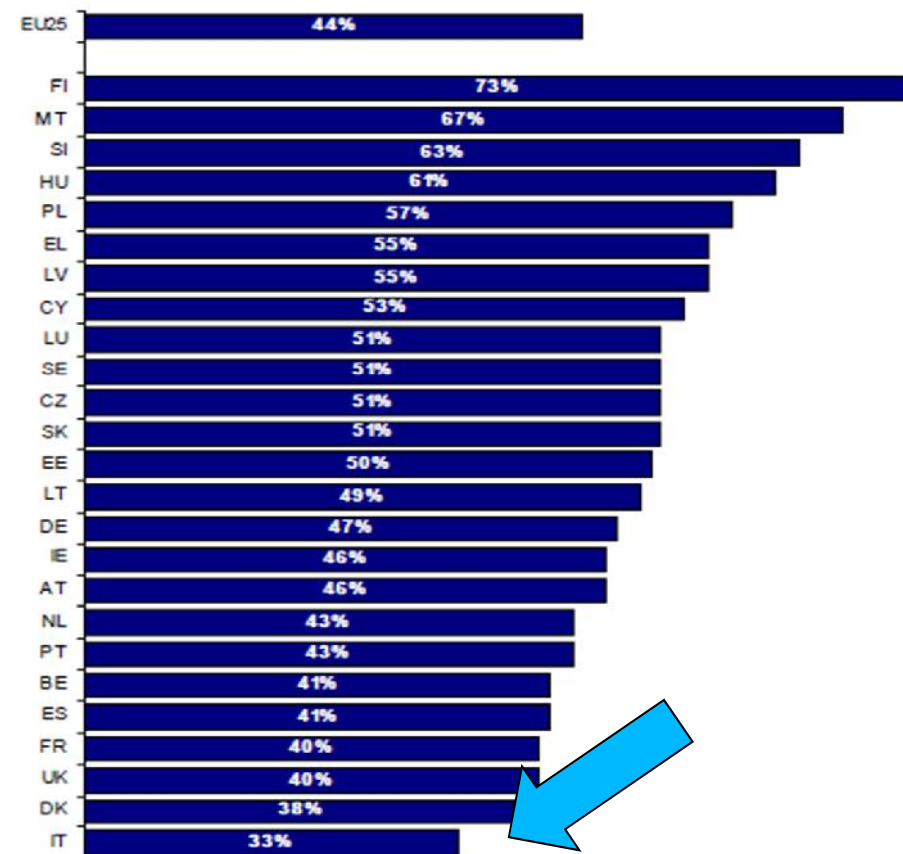
Attitudes of consumers towards the welfare of farmed animals –  
Special Eurobarometer – June 2005 –  
The conditions under which animals are kept on farms

In around half the Member States, a majority of respondents think that such a measure exists: Finns (73%), Maltese (67%) and Slovenes (63%) are the most likely to think this.

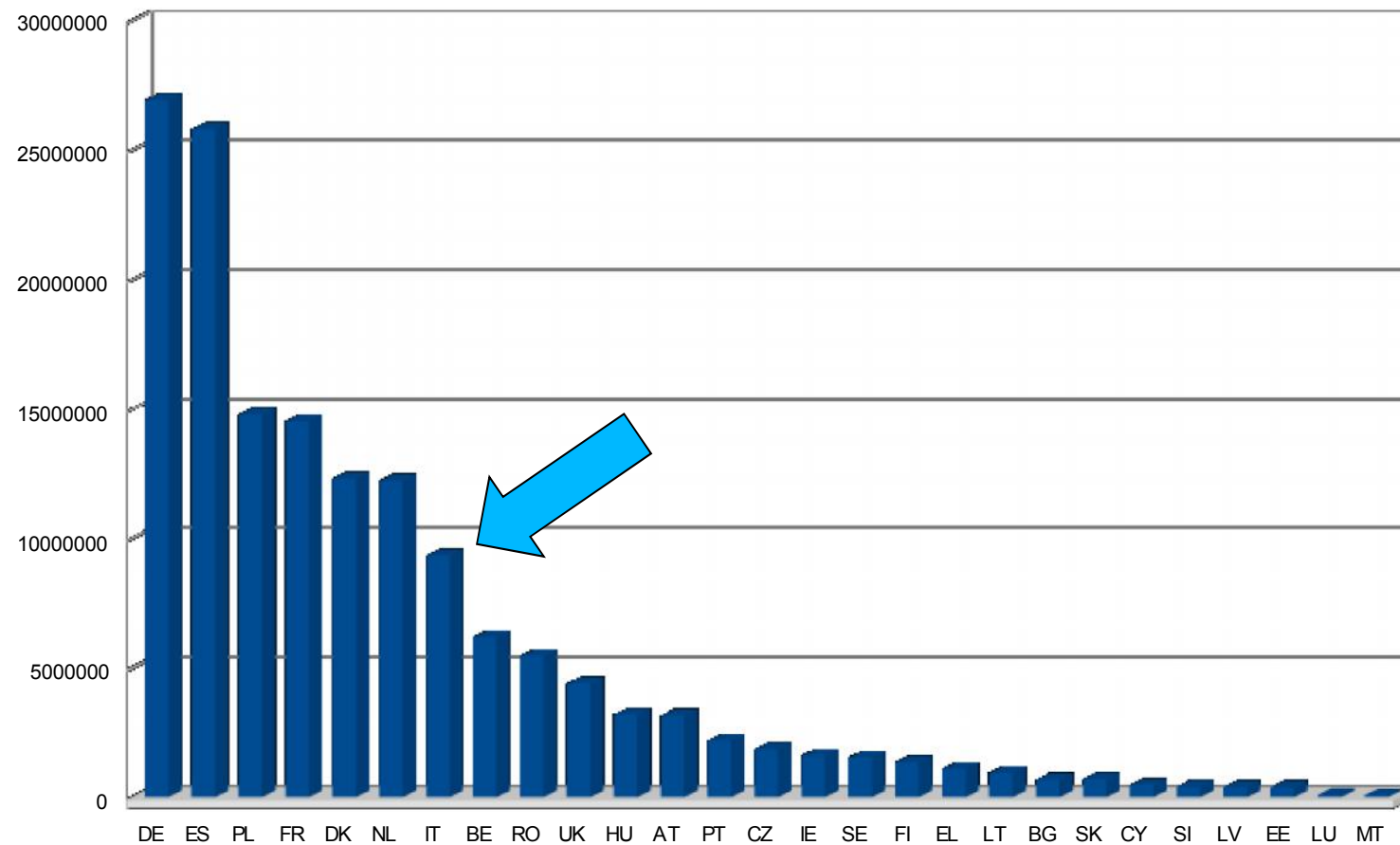
In contrast, only a third of Italians (33%) and around 4 respondents in 10 in Denmark (38%), the UK (40%) and France (40%) believe that European legislation exists on this matter.

Q11 From the following subjects related to the welfare/protection of animals, please indicate the ones for which you believe European Union legislation exists.

Answer: The conditions under which animals are kept on farms



# *Estimated pig population in EU27 2010*



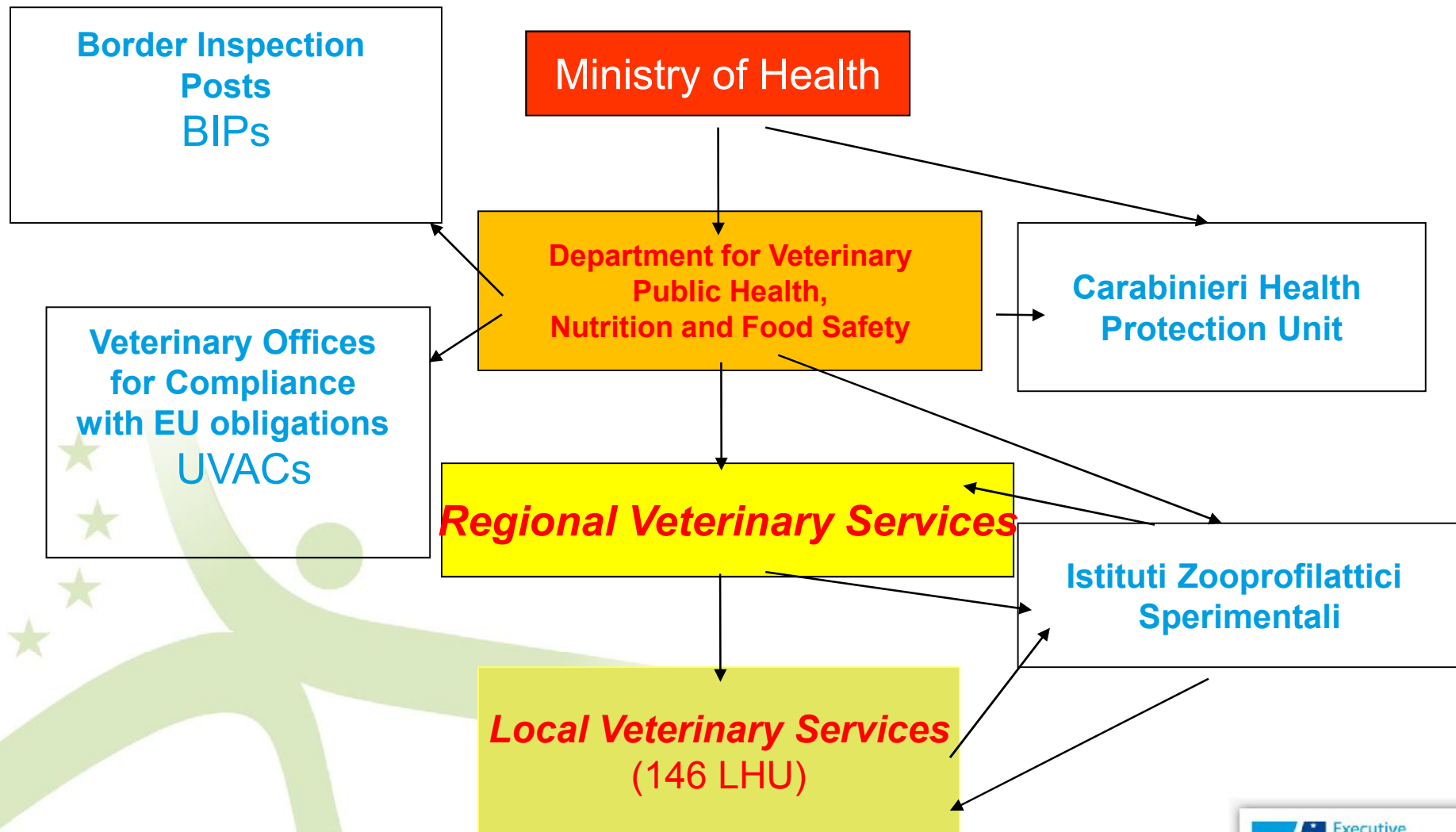
Source: Osservatorio agroalimentare Lombardo - ERSAF

# *Italian Competent Authorities for animal welfare monitoring and control*

:

Following an amendment to the Italian Constitution in 2001, public health as well as animal health, animal welfare, food and feed safety, are issues of **shared responsibility between the national and regional level**

# Overview





We are here



# About us



The Istituto "G. Caporale" is a **public health Institution**, founded in 1941, belonging to the National Public Health Service

The ICT is a **technical-scientific body** of the Ministry of Health and Regions

About **400 people** are currently working at the Institute (veterinarians, biologists, chemists, statisticians, mathematicians, engineers, computer scientists, technicians, clerks, administrative staff)



# Our mission



**To protect human health,** satisfying the need of the Italian Health System and of citizens, for public health, expressed in food safety, breeding health, **animal welfare**, prevention of zoonoses, support to food productions



## Fields of activities

***Animal Health and Welfare***

**Food safety**

**Public Health and Environment**

**Epidemiological surveillance**

***Information Systems and animal traceability***

***Training***

# The National Data Bases

The ICT is in charge of keeping the National register for:

- Cattle and buffaloes;
- Sheep and goats;
- **Swine;**
- Poultry;
- Horses;



## Number of pigs in Italy:

• <b>Heads</b>	<b>8,928,085</b>
• Piglets	1,707,317
• Fattening/slaughtering pigs	5,910,331
• Sows	612,824
• Gilts	133,155
• Boars	25,185

# The Swine National Data Register

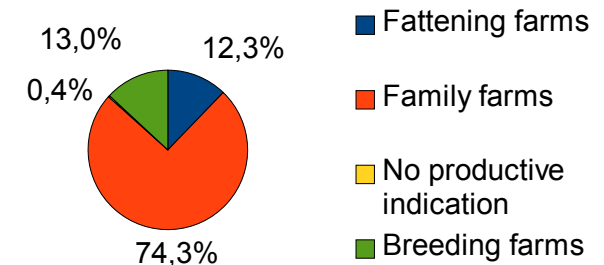
(update 31/08/11)

**Nr of Working holdings** **132,901**

- Fattening holdings 16,309
- Family holdings 98,731

• Breeding holdings 17,326

1. ★ "open"\* farming system 6,070
2. ★ "closed"\*\* farming system 10,662
3. ★ no farming system indicated 594



Holdings without indication 535

**Temporary dismissed holdings 43,500**

\* Open system: the lifecycle of pigs is specialized in different farms

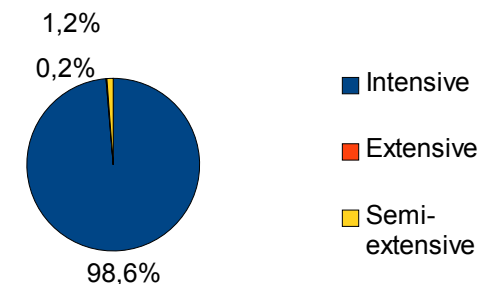
\*\*Closed system: the lifecycle of pigs is in the same farm



## The Italian farming system:

- Intensive farms 101,436
- Intensively kept pigs 8,027,471
- Extensive farms 911
- Extensively kept pigs 13,875
- Semi extensive farms 10,220
- Semi extensively kept pigs 97,146

Percentage of pigs for type of farm



## Pigs movements in 2010 from and to Italy:

Import 632,190

Export 7,707



# Imported pork meat in Italy (2010)

- **Fresh meat** 892,844 tons \*\*
- Frozen meat 62,617 tons\*\*
- Cured meat 45,829 tons\*\*
- Bacon +23% tons from 2008 to 2010\*

Source: \*C.R.P.A. and \*\*Osservatorio agroalimentare Lombardo - ERSAF

# Exported pork meat in Italy

- Fresh meat 33,004 tons\*\*
- Frozen meat 32,606 tons\*\*
- Cured meat 122,388 tons \*\*
- Cooked ham +12% tons from 2008 to 2010\*

Source: \*C.R.P.A. and \*\*Osservatorio agroalimentare Lombardo - ERSAF

Provisional data



6° Censimento Generale  
dell'Agricoltura

# Results of the General Agricultural Census

- Pigs in Italy are **9.6 millions** (+11.6%)
- The **average size of farms** is **7.9 hectares** (+44.4%)
- The work is changing **from family based to continuous/occasional subordinate** (from 18.6% to 21.6%)
- The **decrease of the women** (-29.6%) managing the farms is **less** than the decrease of the men (-38.6%)
- The number of **farm managed by women** increases from 30.4% to 33.3%
- Owners with **less than 30 years** (2.5%) are increasing
- The **level of education** of farmers is **increasing**
- 60% of farm owners attended **primary schools** (40% in 2000)
- Around 5% of farm owners attended specific courses **in the agricultural sector** (3% in 2000)



# Italian legislation on pig welfare

Legislative decree 534/1992 (EU directive 630/91)>Legislative decree 53/2004 (EU directive 93/01)>Legislative decree 122/2011 (EU directive 120/08) **laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs** (repealing directive 91/630/EC)

**Legislative decree n. 146/2001** (EU directive 58/98) concerning **the protection of animals kept for farming purposes**

**NOVEMBER 2001 – MoH check lists and official control procedures**

**Regulation (EC) n. 882/2004** on **control plans** and **annual reports**, for the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules

**Commission Decision 2006/778/EC** on **minimum requirements for the inspection of production sites** on which animals are kept for farming purposes

# The National Animal Welfare Control Plan (NAWCP)

- A preliminary phase was carried out at the end of 2008;
- Single, integrated;
- Animals kept for farming purposes (pigs, veal calves, broilers, cattle, turkeys, ostriches, rabbits, small ruminants, buffaloes, horses, fur animals, fishes);

The inspections are carried out by *Veterinary Inspectors* or “Authorized Officers”;

- They may be exclusively animal welfare inspections and they may be carried out in conjunction with other types of inspections ( feed, drugs, disease surveillance plans);
- They are unannounced;
- They be initiated by welfare complaints or re-inspections following previous unsatisfactory visits;
- To be carried out in a non-discriminatory manner;
- At least 10% of holdings with >40 heads or > 6 sows are inspected.

# The National Animal Welfare Control Plan (NAWCP)

The objectives of the plan are:

- To maintain and where possible improve the required standards of animal welfare by ensuring strict compliance with animal welfare legislation.
- To coordinate the CAs activities in order to avoid overlapping and differences in the law enforcement;
- To harmonize the procedures for carrying out the inspections ;
- To select the inspection criteria according to decision 778/2006/EC (*check list*);
- To plan the annual controls based on; 1) *risk assessment* 2) the *farm infringements of the previous years* 3) *farmers certified professional competence*.
- To collect , store and manage standardized and consistent information in the national database;
- To train veterinarians and farmers on animal welfare and best farming practices
- To encourage the use of “good farming practices”;
- To promote the application of hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP) at farm level.

# Legislative decree n. 122/ 2011

New requirements (deadline Jan 1, 2013):

Sows and gilts are kept in groups during a period starting from four weeks after the service to one week before the expected time of farrowing

Sows and gilts have permanent access to manipulable material

Pigs that have been attacked by other pigs or that are sick or injured are temporarily kept in individual pens

# The *check-list*

- **Personnel** (number, certified professional competency)
- **Animal inspection** (light, number of inspections, “hospital” pen, group composition)
- **Keeping of records with data** (code of good practices, mortality recordings)
- **Freedom of movement** (no space in the crates behind the sows, intraspecific aggression)
- **Space allowances** (square meters per pigs, crate/box)
- **Structural requisites of building and pens** (noises, sharp edges)
- **Temperature, minimum lighting** (40 lux for at least 8 hours per day)



# The *check-list*

- **Flooring** (anti-slipping, litter)
- **Enrichment material** (presence, type)
- **Feeding and watering systems** (presence, cleanliness)
- **Feed with fibre** (presence of fibre to chew)
- **Mutilations** (teeth clipping, castration, tail docking)
- **Husbandry procedures** (time of weaning, pests control plans)
- **Automatic and mechanical equipment** (presence and functioning of ventilation system)

# Categories of infringements:

**A** Prescriptions to remedy to infringements **< 3 months** (No immediate administrative or legal sanction)

**B** Prescriptions to remedy to infringements **> 3 months** (No immediate administrative or legal sanction)

**C** Immediate **administrative or legal sanction**



*Ministero del Lavoro, della Salute  
e delle Politiche Sociali*

DIPARTIMENTO PER LA SANITA' PUBBLICA VETERINARIA, LA NUTRIZIONE E LA SICUREZZA DEGLI  
ALIMENTI  
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA SANITA' ANIMALE E DEL FARMACO VETERINARIO

REGIONE..... ASL.....

EXTRAPIANO ☐ SI ☐ NO ☐

PROTEZIONE DEGLI ANIMALI IN ALLEVAMENTO  
DATI ANNUALI SUINI  
RISULTATI DEI CONTROLLI EFFETTUATI PRESSO LE AZIENDE  
(D.Lgs. 146/2001, D.Lgs. 194/92 e successive modifiche)

DECISIONE DELLA COMMISSIONE 2006/778/CE del 14 novembre 2006

# 2008

- 10% of Italian pig farms inspected
- **3.450 pig farms inspected** over a total of 33.497 in 2008

Infringements were observed in **1.663 pig farms**:

- 936 type A legal measures
- 596 type B legal measures
- 34 type C legal measures

# 2009

- 26% of Italian pig farms inspected
- **3.707 pig farms inspected** over a total of 14.086 in 2009

Infringements were observed in **915 pig farms**:

- 631 type A legal measures
- 247 type B legal measures
- 21 type C legal measures

# 2010

- **31% of Italian pig farms inspected**
- **3.275 pig farms inspected** over a total of 10.655 in 2010

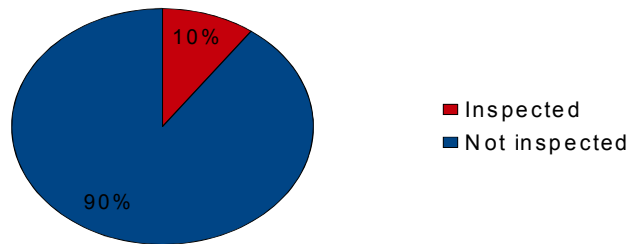
Infringements were observed in **971 pig farms**:

- **681 type A legal measures**
- **275 type B legal measures**
- **15 type C legal measures**

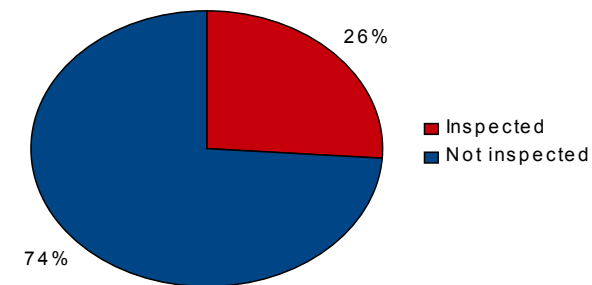


# Results of the national Pig Welfare plan in 2008-2010

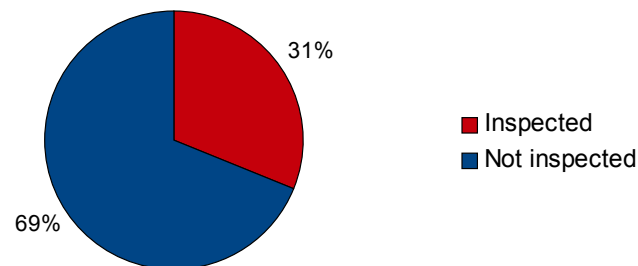
Percentage of farms in 2008



Percentage of farms in 2009

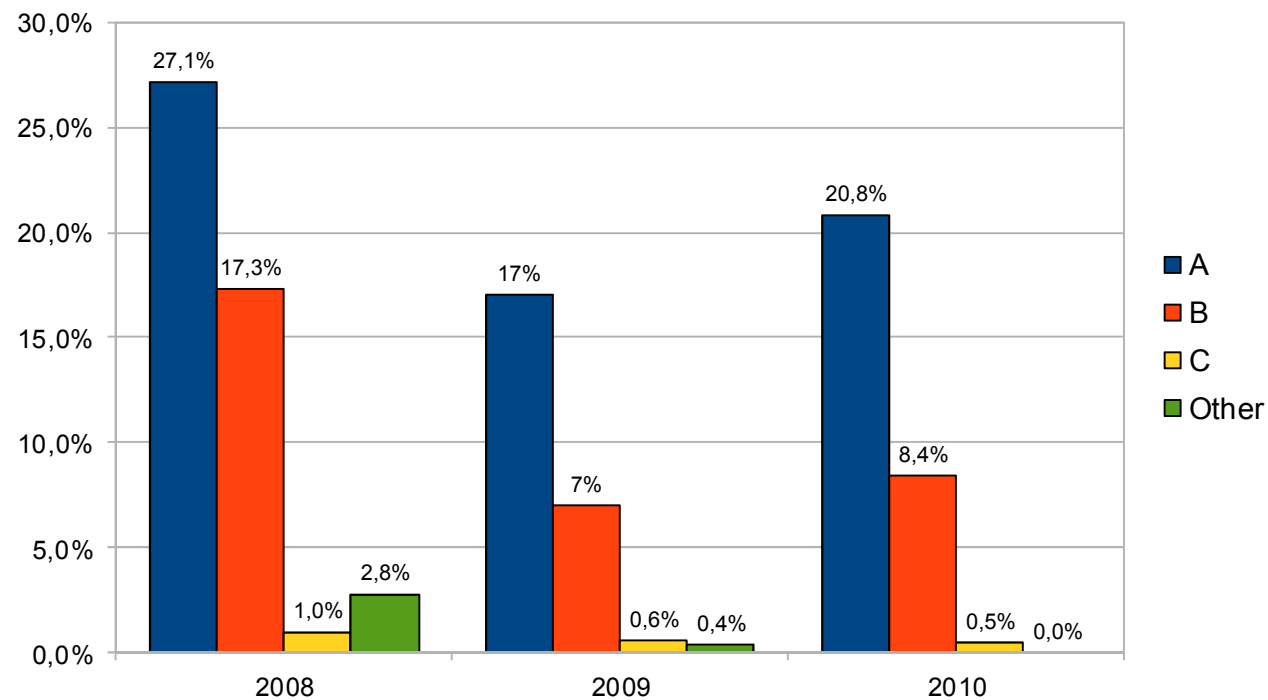


Percentage of farms in 2010



# Results of the national Pig Welfare plan Trend 2008-2010

## Infringement trend



The NAWCP will be regularly updated in light of developments

Taking into account of factors including:

- new **legislation**;
- the **emergence of new diseases** or health risks;
- **significant changes** to the structure, management or operation of the **CAs**;
- the results of **official controls**;
- the results of **Community controls**;
- **scientific findings**.

Transparent, open and collaborative ***dialogue and communication*** between the stakeholders are essential to integrate AW in a wider “food quality” concept

**Training, information and public awareness campaigns** are part of this strategy



# Evaluation of the EU Policy on Animal Welfare



The study has reaffirmed the need;

- for policy to be clear, enforceable and based on sound science and economics;
- for better enforcement of existing legislation.

The **interests of different groups will need to be balanced** as the policy develops and **inclusive processes for stakeholder engagement** will continue to be needed

**EU legislation** to protect animals has, in general, **helped to reduce competitive distortions** in the internal market caused by differences in national standards, **but in certain areas further action on enforcement and harmonisation is required.**

# ***ACKNOWLEDGMENTS***

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