

Avoidance of animal transports through innovative slaughtering methods

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Geheimsache Tiertransporte

Seit 1991 berichtet das ZDF über das Schicksal von Millionen Tieren aus der EU auf Langstreckentransporten. Sie erleiden über tausende Kilometer unsagbare Quälereien und werden am Zielort bestialisch > meist ohne Betäubung geschlachtet.



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22:15 Uhr

Schon kleine Kälber werden über 3000 Kilometer weit transportiert. Niemand schert sich mehr um die Gesetze, sobald die Grenzen überschritten sind. Wochenlang eingepfercht auf Lastwagen und Schiffen unterwegs sterben sie an Erschöpfung und Verletzungen, verdursten und verhungern. Schleppen sich mit gebrochenen Beinen in die Schlachthöfe. Erleiden unvorstellbare Qualen. Für billiges Fleisch.



Operationelle Gruppe
EXTRAWURST



Diminish / Avoidance of animal transports

Two strategies possible

1. Preservation of as many (artisanal) slaughterhouses as possible
2. Complete avoidance of live animal transports through innovative slaughtering methods



1. Preservation of as many (artisanal) slaughterhouses as possible

Reasons for the further decline of artisanal slaughterhouses:

- Change in consumer behaviour
- Cost disadvantages for small-scale slaughterhouses, for example, due to the legal framework:
 - New documentation requirements for electric anesthetization with considerable additional costs
 - Generally an increase in regulatory requirements
 - Increase of meat inspection fees



1. Preservation of as many (artisanal) slaughterhouses as possible

Solutions:

- Financial support for artisanal slaughterhouses
- Elimination of bureaucracy/flexibilisation of regulations
- Relief in meat inspection fees on base of regulation EG 882/2004 Art. 27 Abs.5 a-d



2. Avoidance of transport of live animals

Solution 1: EU-approved mobile slaughterhouse

- the slaughter entrepreneur comes to the farm / the slaughterhouse is placed on the farm
- using a mobile slaughter and transport unit with EU approval
- and carries out the entire slaughtering process on site:
fixation - stunning - bleeding - skinning - evisceration - cooling.
- Disadvantage: Very expensive



Mobile slaughterhouse



2. Avoidance of transport of live animals

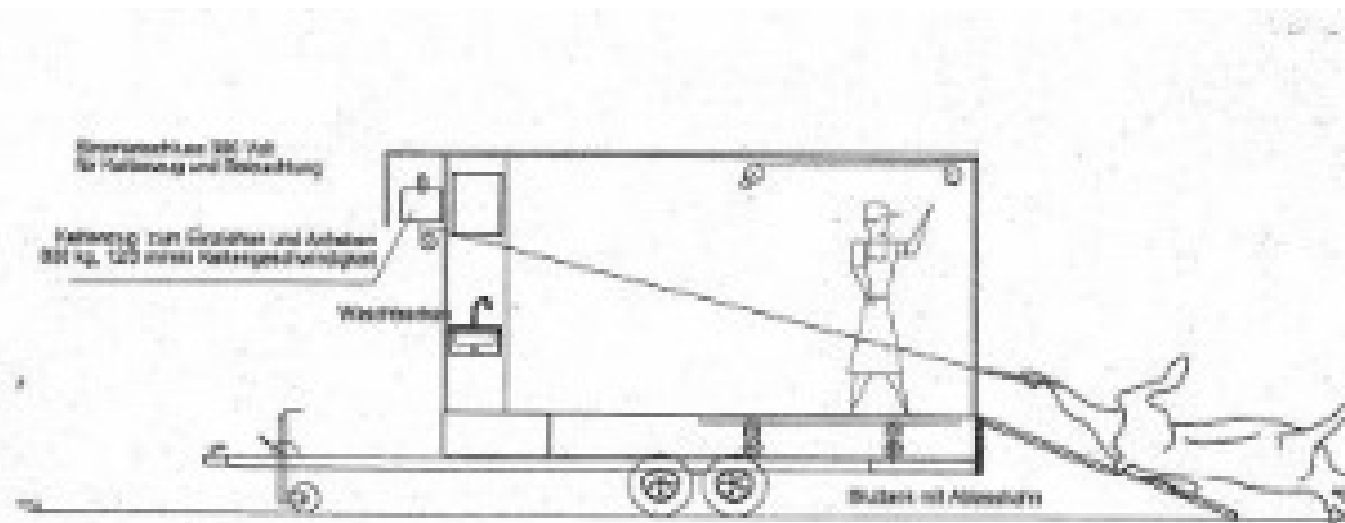
New and innovative solution: unbundling of the slaughter process by using mobil slaughter unit

- Commercial slaughtering taking into account all given EU-Regulations
- the food business operator of the slaughterhouse comes to the farm
- with the help of a mobile slaughterunit
- EU-approval of the mobile slaughter unit as part of the slaughterhouse
- **only the first steps of the slaughtering process:
Fixation - stunning - bleeding.**
- then transport the slaughtered animal to the slaughterhouse within a given time



Partially mobile slaughter

Trailer for bleeding and Transport (under construction)



Advantages of partially mobile slaughter

- no live animal transport
- lower costs compared to full mobile slaughterhouse-solutions
- less stress for the animals: animals can be accustomed to the fixation unit
- less unknown persons (viewpoint of animal)



Legal constraints to partially mobile slaughter

Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin

- Slaughtering only in EU-approved slaughterhouses/-enterprises
- **only live animals intended for slaughter may be brought into the slaughter premises** (*Annex III section I, chapter IV, 2a*)

Exceptions:

- animals that have undergone emergency slaughter outside the slaughterhouse (*Annex III section I, chapter IV, 2 b*)
- farmed game and bison (*Annex III section III*)



Legal constraints to partially mobile slaughter

Nationale regulation for EG regulation 1099/2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing

- Maximum 60 seconds between stunning and bleeding (§ 12, Annex 2)
- Maximum 60 minutes between bleeding and evisceration

New German administrative regulation on partially mobile slaughter (AFFL Protocol 5/2017):

- only in exceptional cases may a fixing unit be outside the slaughter unit.
- maximum 45 minutes between bleeding and evisceration



Legal constraints to partially mobile slaughter

Project „Extrawurst“ working on guidelines for good practice on-farm-slaughter with partially mobile slaughter unit on base of all regulations: mainly: 854/2004 and 1099/2009) and on base of Art. 10 (1)a Regulation EU 853/2004 and Art. 13 regulation EU 1099/2009

- ➔ The aim are accepted guidelines accepted first in Hessen, then in Germany and then in the EU.
- As guideline for approval of the procedure by the control authority
 - as standard operation procedures (Art. 5 and 6 1099/2009)



How can the EU support this new procedures

Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin

- Slaughtering only in EU-approved slaughterhouses/-enterprises
- only live animals intended for slaughter may be brought into the slaughter premises (*Annex III section I, chapter IV, 2a*)

Exceptions: animals that have undergone emergency slaughter outside the slaughterhouse (*Annex III section I, chapter IV, 2 b*) and farmed game and bisons (*Annex III section III*)

Proposition: More exceptions / flexibility for artisanal business operators of slaughterhouses / traditional manufacturing /

