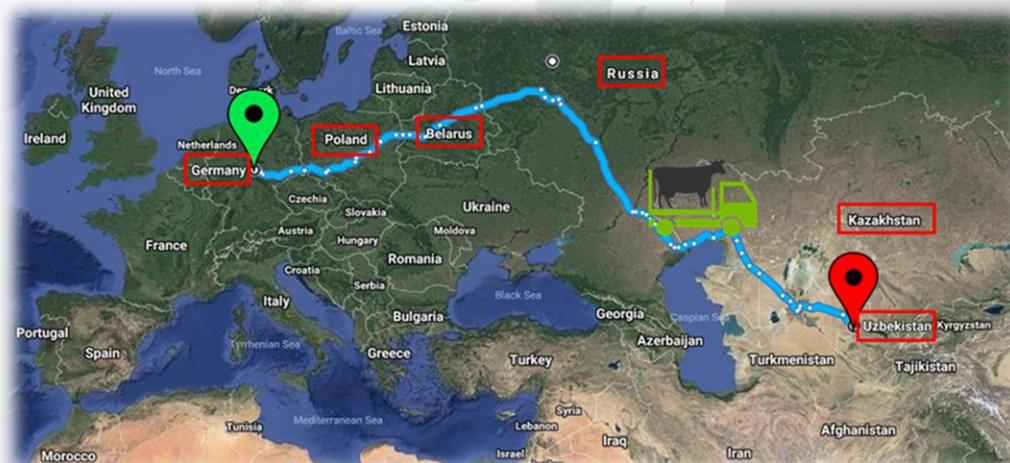




**OIE Platform**  
on Animal Welfare  
for Europe

**First OIE 'Whole Journey  
Scenario' Workshop in Europe**  
25-27 April 2018, Zaborek,  
Poland



## **CHAPTER 7.3 TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS BY LAND**

### **OIE TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH CODE**

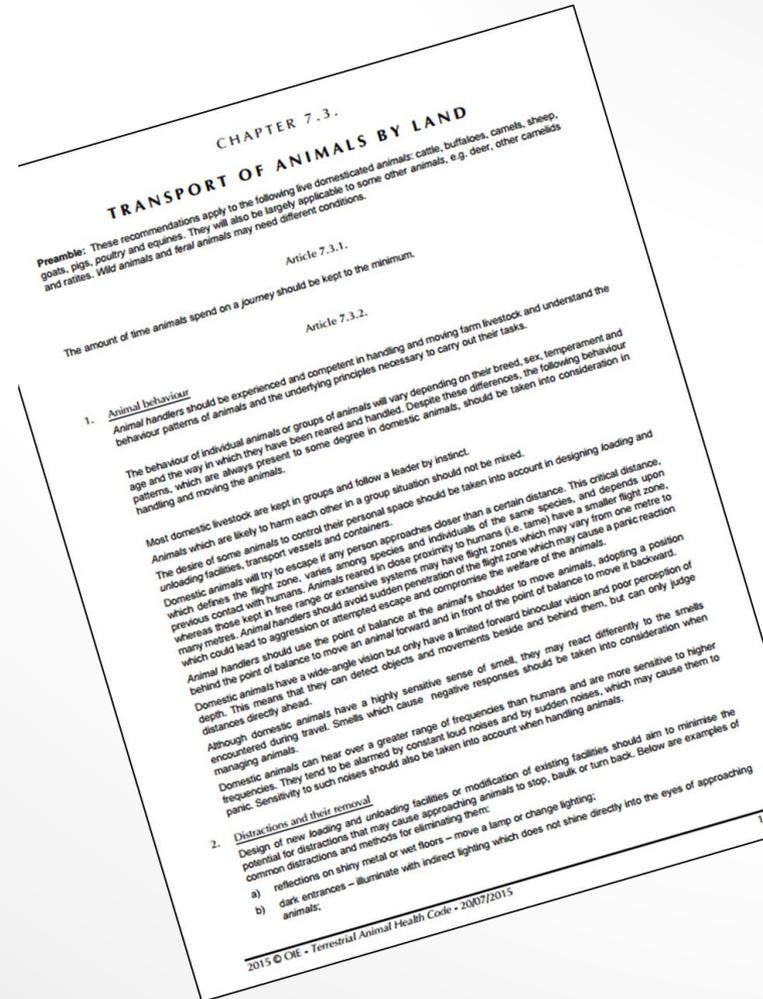
**QUIZ**

**Q1 • Chapter on Transport of animals by land is part of the section of Terrestrial Animal Health Code on:**

- A. Quality of Veterinary Services (Section 3)
- B. General recommendations: Disease prevention and control (Section 4)
- C. Trade measures, import/export procedures and veterinary certification (Section 5)
- D. Animal Welfare (Section 7)

# CHAPTER 7.3. TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS BY LAND

- Animal behaviour
- Competence
- Responsibilities
- Planning
- Documentation
- Pre-journey period
- Loading
- Travel
- Unloading



**Q2** • Chapter 7.3 - transport of animals by land applies to:

- A. Long distance transport of animals – for more than 24 hours
- B. Long distance transport of animals – for more than 72 hours
- C. Any animal transport by land
- D. Only international transport (export and imports)

# CHAPTER 7.3: TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS BY LAND

## **Preamble**

These recommendations apply to cattle, buffaloes, camels, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry and equines.

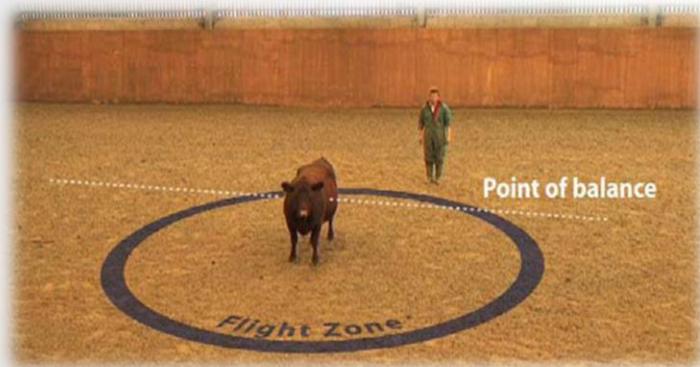
They will also be largely applicable to some other animals e.g. deer, other camelids and ratites.

Wild animals and feral animals may need different conditions.

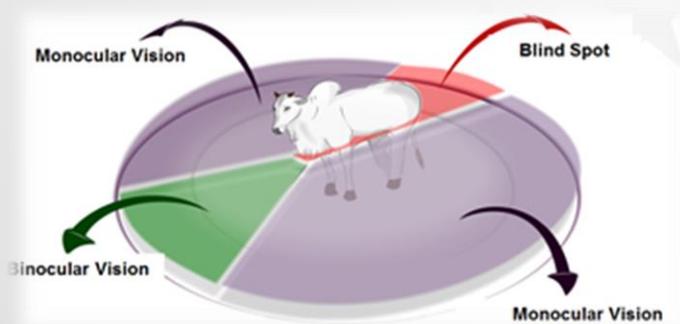
### Q3 • 'Animal handler' means :

- A. Person with a knowledge of the behaviour and needs of animals
- B. Person with appropriate experience and a professional and positive response to an animal's needs, can achieve effective management and good welfare.
- C. Person with competence gained through formal training or practical experience
- D. Driver
- E. All of the above

# UNDERSTANDING OF ANIMAL BEHAVIOR



Animal handlers should be experienced and competent in handling and moving farm livestock and understand the behaviour patterns of animals and the underlying principles necessary to carry out their tasks.



**Q4** • Producing a journey plan which includes a loading plan, journey duration, itinerary and location of resting places is the responsibility of:

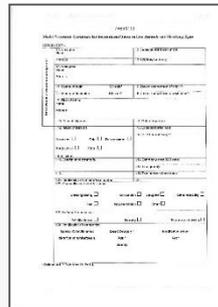
- A. Animals owners
- B. Business agents
- C. Animal handlers
- D. Transport companies, vehicle owners and drivers
- E. Managers of facilities
- F. Competent Authorities

# RESPONSIBILITIES OF OWNERS

Fitness and welfare of animals to be transported



Compliance with certification



Skilled handlers at loading and during transport



Appropriate equipment and if necessary veterinary assistance

# RESPONSIBILITIES OF BUSINESS AGENTS

Fitness of animals

Emergencies

Availability of suitable facilities (ramps, holding pens) including resting points



# RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRANSPORT COMPANIES

- Vehicles
- Trained drivers
- and handlers
- Journey plans
- Emergency plans
- Loading only fit animals
- Welfare of animals during transport



**Q5** • What are the Governmental Authority possibly involved in transport of animals by land:

- A. Veterinary Authority
- B. Customs
- C. Police
- D. All of the above
- E. Others

# RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

- Setting standards
  - Animal welfare and fitness to travel
  - Transport and loading facilities
  - Competencies of drivers and handlers
- Implementation of standards and monitoring effectiveness of standards
- Ensuring training for drivers and handlers
- Giving animal consignments priority at the frontiers

**Q6** • The maximum duration of a journey by land for adult cattle is :

- A. 29 hours (14 h. transport – 1 h. rest – 14 h. transport)
- B. 48 hours
- C. 72 hours
- D. Depends on space allowance, vehicle design, road conditions and driving quality and weather conditions

The amount of time animals spend on a journey should be kept to the minimum. (Article 7.3.1.)



# PLANNING THE JOURNEY

- preparation of animals for the journey;
- choice of road, rail, roll-on roll-off vessels or containers;
- nature and duration of the journey;
- vehicle design and maintenance,
- required documentation;
- space allowance;
- rest, water and feed;
- observation of animals en route;
- control of disease;
- emergency response procedures;
- forecast weather conditions
- transfer time when changing mode of transport, and waiting time at frontiers and inspection points.

# NATURE AND DURATION OF THE JOURNEY

The maximum duration of a journey should be determined in accordance with factors such as:

- a) the ability of the animals to cope with the stress of transport
- b) the previous transport experience of the animals;
- c) the likely onset of fatigue;
- d) the need for special attention;
- e) the need for feed and water;
- f) the increased susceptibility to injury and disease;
- g) space allowance, vehicle design, road conditions and driving quality;
- h) weather conditions;
- i) vehicle type used, terrain to be traversed, road surfaces and quality, skill and experience of the driver.

**Q7 • Veterinary certification when required should address:**

- A. Fitness animal to travel
- B. Animal identification
- C. Health status  
(including test, treatments and vaccinations carried out)
- D. Details of disinfection carried out.
- E. All of the above

# DOCUMENTATION

- a) journey travel plan and emergency management plan;
- b) date, time and place of loading and unloading;
- c) veterinary certification, when required;
- d) animal welfare competencies of the driver\*
- e) animal identification to allow animal traceability
- f) details of any animals considered at particular risk of suffering poor welfare during transport
- g) documentation of the period of rest, and access to feed and water, prior to the journey
- h) stocking density estimate for each load in the consignment
- i) the journey log – a daily record of inspection and important events

**QS** • During transport of animals behaviour-modifying compounds (such as tranquillisers) or other medication

- A. Are not allowed
- B. Are allowed only for horses
- C. Should be used routinely
- D. Should only be administered when a problem exists in individual animals

# PREPARATION OF ANIMALS FOR THE JOURNEY

- Behaviour-modifying compounds (such as tranquillisers) or other medication should not be used routinely during transport. Such compounds should only be administered when a problem exists in an individual animal, and should be administered by a veterinarian or other person who has been instructed in their use by a veterinarian.

# PREPARATION OF ANIMALS FOR THE JOURNEY

- When animals are to be provided with a novel diet or method of water provision during transport, an adequate period of adaptation should be planned.
- For all animals it is essential that the rest stops during long journeys are long enough to fulfil each animal's need for feed and water.
- Species-specific short period of feed deprivation prior to loading may be desirable.
- Animal handlers should handle and load animals in a manner that reduces their fearfulness and improves their approachability.

**Q9** • Animals that are unfit for travel include:

- A. females in late pregnancy
- B. females in heavy lactation
- C. very young or old animal
- D. very old animals
- E. with signs of disease
- F. blind animals
- G. all of the above

# ANIMALS THAT ARE UNFIT TO TRAVEL

- those that are sick, injured, weak, disabled or fatigued;
- those that are unable to stand unaided and bear weight on each leg;
- those that are blind in both eyes;
- those that cannot be moved without causing them additional suffering;
- newborn with an unhealed navel;
- pregnant animals which would be in the final 10% of their gestation period at the planned time of unloading;
- females travelling without young which have given birth within the previous 48 hours;
- those whose body condition would result in poor welfare because of the expected climatic conditions.

# ANIMALS AT PARTICULAR RISK OF SUFFERING POOR WELFARE DURING TRANSPORT

which require special conditions (such as in the design of facilities and vehicles, and the length of the journey) and additional attention during transport,

- large or obese individuals;
- very young or old animals;
- excitable or aggressive animals;
- animals which have had little contact with humans;
- animals subject to motion sickness;
- females in late pregnancy or heavy lactation, dam and offspring;
- animals with a history of exposure to stressors or pathogenic agents prior to transport;
- animals with unhealed wounds from recent surgical procedures such as dehorning.

**Q10** • When moving animals, the use of electric goads is:

- A. not allowed for any species
- B. not allowed for horses, sheep and goats of any age, or on calves or piglets
- C. recommended as routine procedure
- D. allowed only in extreme cases

# LOADING AND UNLOADING

- Loading/unloading should be carefully planned as it has the potential to be the cause of poor welfare in transported animals.
- Loading and unloading should be supervised and/or conducted by animal handlers.
- The animals are to be loaded/unloaded quietly and without unnecessary noise, harassment or force.
- Untrained assistants or spectators should not impede the process.

# LOADING AND UNLOADING FACILITIES

The facilities for loading and unloading should be:

- designed and constructed to take into account the needs and abilities of the animals with regard to dimensions, slopes, surfaces, absence of sharp projections, flooring, etc.
- properly illuminated to allow the animals to be observed by animal handler(s), and to allow the ease of movement of the animals at all times
- should have a non-slippery flooring

# ELECTRIC GOADS AND PRODS

- should not be used on a routine basis to move animals
- should only be used in extreme cases
- only when an animal has room ahead to move
- not be used repeatedly if the animal fails to respond or move
- only the hindquarters of pigs and large ruminants
- should not be used on horses, sheep and goats of any age, or on calves or piglets
- never on sensitive areas such as the eyes, mouth, ears, anogenital region or belly
- only to battery-powered goads



## Q11 • Space allowance for transported animals:

- A. should be determined before loading.
- B. Calculations for the space allowance for each animal should be carried out using the figures given in a relevant national or international document.
- C. is required as follow:
  - 0.95 – 1.30 m<sup>2</sup> /animal for cattle,
  - 0.30 – 0.40 m<sup>2</sup> /animal for sheep
  - 235 kg/m<sup>2</sup> for pigs

# SPACE ALLOWANCE

- When animals lie down, they should all be able to adopt a normal lying posture, without being on top of one another.
- When animals are standing, they should have sufficient space to adopt a balanced position
- Allowing necessary thermoregulation



# SPACE ALLOWANCE

Other factors which may influence space allowance:

- vehicle/container design
- length of journey
- need to provide feed and water on the vehicle
- quality of roads
- expected weather conditions
- category and sex of the animals

**Q12** • During journey animals need to be observed:

- A. only on departure and on arrival
- B. every 6 hours
- C. whenever the driver has a rest stop for meal or refuelling
- D. vehicle needs be equipped with camera to allow observation of animals from driver's cabin

# REGULATING THE ENVIRONMENT WITHIN VEHICLES

- animals should be protected against harm from hot or cold conditions
- build-up of noxious gases should be prevented.
- urine and faeces should be removed from floors when necessary and disposed of in such a way as to prevent the transmission of disease in order to minimise slipping and soiling, and maintain a healthy environment

## REST PERIODS

- Animals that are being transported should be rested at appropriate intervals during the journey and offered feed and water, either on the vehicle or, if necessary, unloaded into suitable facilities.
- Suitable facilities should be used en route, when resting requires the unloading of the animals. These facilities should meet the needs of the particular animal species and should allow access of all animals to feed and water.

# WATER AND FEED

- if necessary (journey duration or animal needs) access to suitable feed and water for all the animals (appropriate for their species and age) carried in the vehicle should be provided.
- there should be adequate space for all animals to move to the feed and water sources



# UNLOADING AND POST-JOURNEY HANDLING

- An animal that has become sick, injured or disabled during a journey should be appropriately treated or humanely killed
- Addressing disease risks due to animal transport
- Vehicles, crates, containers, etc. used to carry the animals should be cleaned before re-use followed by disinfection when there are concerns about disease transmission.

# THANK YOU!



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