



OIE Training – The – Trainer’s Workshop

Animal Welfare conditions during long distance transport by land

(chapter 7.3 of the OIE terrestrial Animal Health Code)

SESSION I

4. PLANNING AND PREPARATION

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





PLANNING AND PREPARATION

Article 7.3.5.

Adequate planning is a key factor affecting the welfare of animals during a journey

PLANNING AND PREPARATION

- ANIMALS (health and fitness to travel)
- SUPPLIES (water, feedstuff, bedding)
- LORRIES (ramps, partitions, watering system, in-trailer thermometers, ventilation system)
- FOR ROUTE (all viable routes to take, present road conditions, weather conditions)
- DRIVERS (training, route update)
- DOCUMENTATIONS (certificates and journey plan – OR JOURNEY log)
- EMERGENCIES (contingency plans, contact details)

ANIMAL FITNESS TO TRAVEL

- Explained in details in presentation on loading and transport
- **Documents available within the company:**
- Legislation and guidelines (valid on the territories that lorry passes)
- Company policy document (which animals to transport and which not to)
- **Training to drivers**

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.

OIE STANDARDS

rest, water and feed

- Article 7.3.5.
- 7. Rest, water and feed
- **a) *Suitable water and feed*** should be available ***as appropriate and needed*** for the species, age, and condition of the animals, as well as the duration of the journey, climatic conditions, etc.
- **b) *Animals should be allowed to rest*** at resting points ***at appropriate intervals*** during the journey. ***The type of transport, the age and species*** of the animals being transported, and climatic conditions should determine ***the frequency of rest stops and whether the animals should be unloaded.*** Water and feed should be available during rest stops.

Vehicles used for the transport of animals

- designed, constructed and fitted as appropriate for the species, size and weight of the *animals* to be transported
- provide protection from adverse weather conditions
- minimise the opportunity for *animals* to escape
- should have adequate ventilation
- permit thorough cleaning and *disinfection*

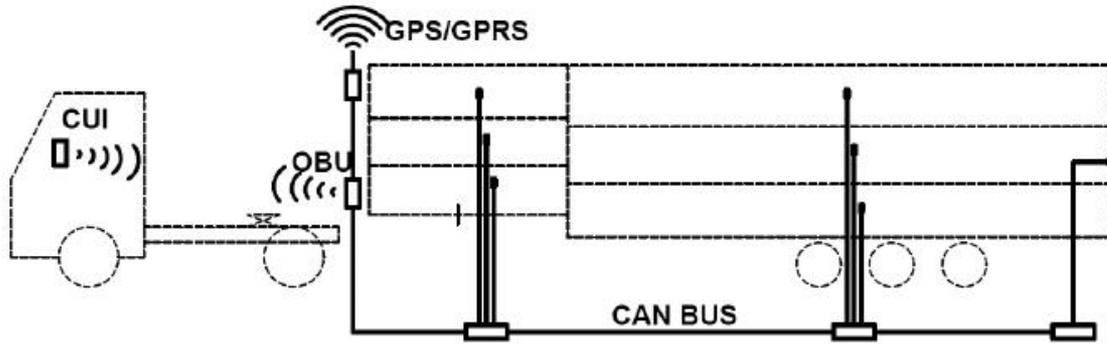
TRANSPORT LORRIES FOR LONG DISTANCE

Built in adjustable loading and unloading ramps with strong partitions

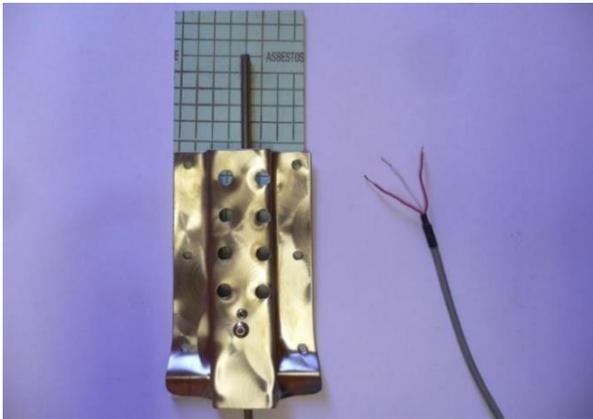


LORRIES FOR LONG DISTANCE TRANSPORT

- Collection of data – temperature recording



- Each deck has one temperature sensor



LORRIES FOR LONG DISTANCE TRANSPORT

- **Active ventilation system** **Number of fans:**

- Minimum Nominal air flow requested by Reg. 1/2005/CE: 60 m³/h for each KN (100 Kg) of payload



LORRIES FOR LONG DISTANCE TRANSPORT

- Insulated adjustable roof of bright colour (summer)



- Partitions (height)
- 60 cm for piglets
- 80 cm pigs and ovine
- 120 cm bovines

LORRIES FOR LONG DISTANCE TRANSPORT

- Watering / drinking systems



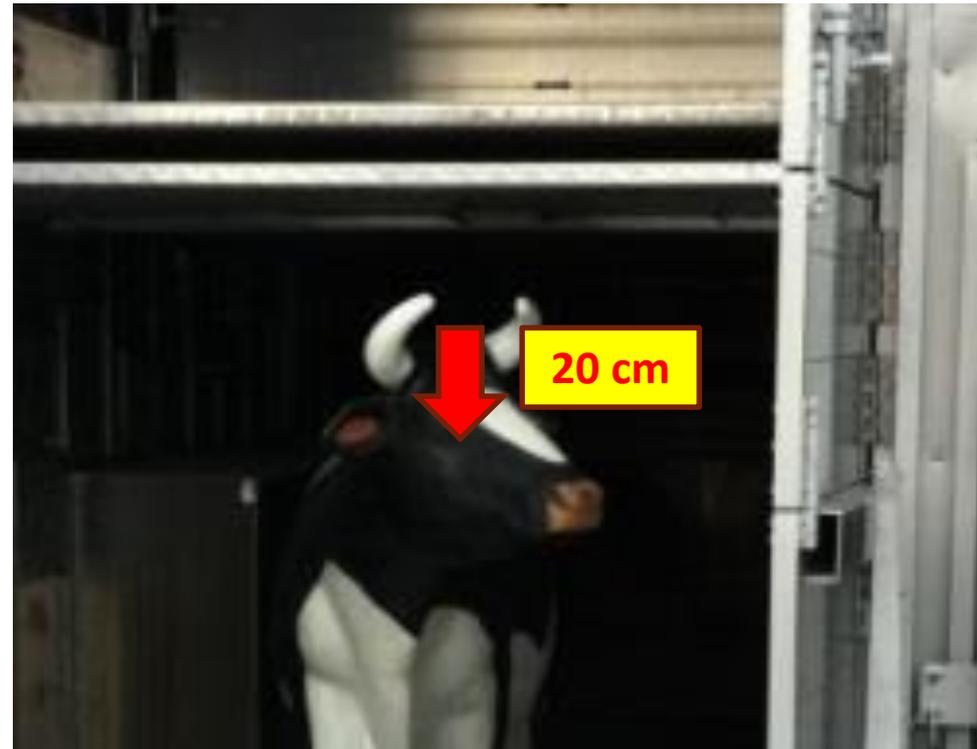
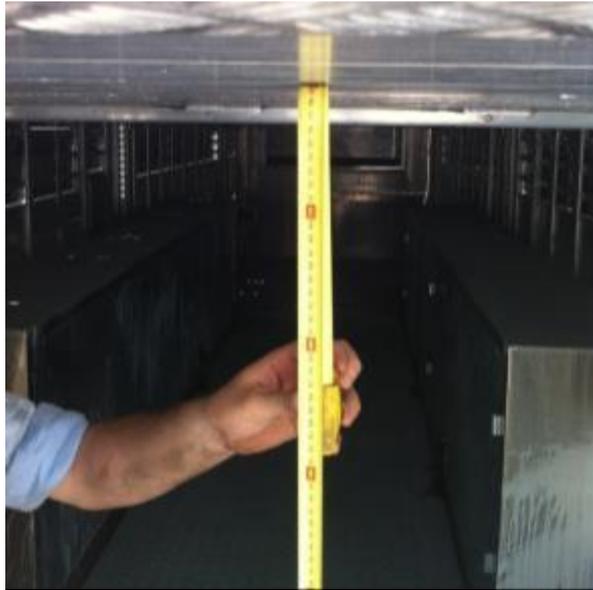
LORRIES FOR LONG DISTANCE TRANSPORT

- Bedding on an anti slippery floors



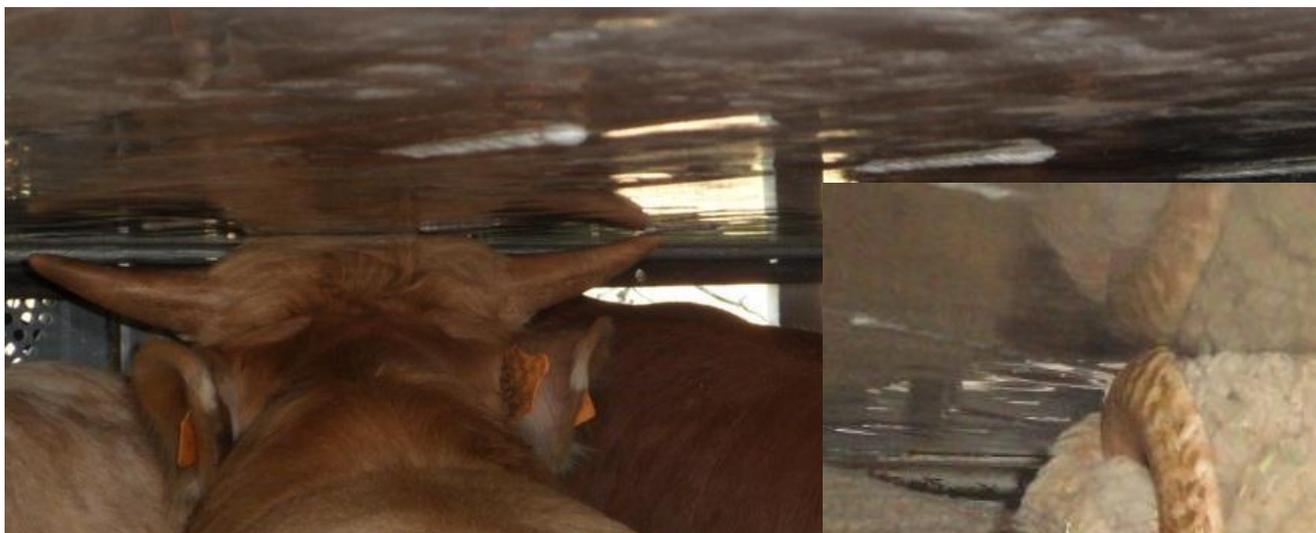
LORRIES FOR LONG DISTANCE TRANSPORT

- Adjustable decks (height 20 cm above the animals highest point)
- 1.8 m high for bovine
- 1.1 m high for pigs



LORRIES FOR LONG DISTANCE TRANSPORT

- Unacceptable



PREPARATION - DOCUMENTS

Article 7.3.6.

Documentation

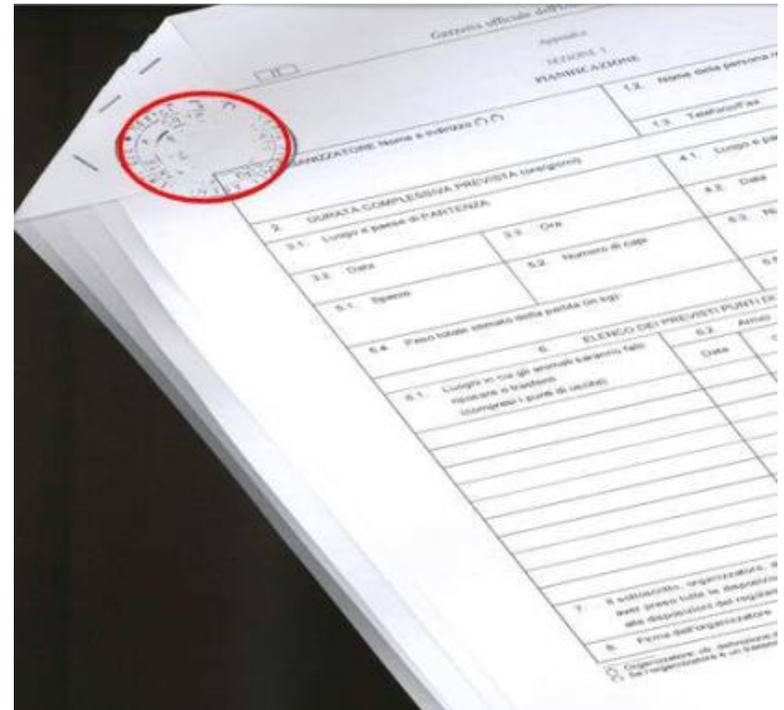
- a) journey travel plan and emergency management plan;
- b) date, time and place of loading and unloading;
- c) veterinary certification, when required;
- d) animal welfare competencies of the driver
- e) animal identification to allow animal traceability
- f) details of any animals considered at particular 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 - daily record of inspection and important events

Veterinary certification

- a) fitness of *animals* to travel;
- b) *animal identification* (description, number, etc.);
- c) health status including any tests, treatments and *vaccinations*
- d) when required, details of *disinfection* carried out

PREPARATION - DOCUMENTS (JOURNEY LOG - EU EXAMPLE)

- Section 1. Planning
- Section 2. Place of departure
- Section 3. Place of destination
- Section 4. Declaration by transporter actual route, resting times and travel times
- Section 5. Incompliance - abnormality report



PREPARATION - DOCUMENTS

(JOURNEY LOG - EU EXAMPLE)

1.1. ORGANISER Name and address ^(a) ^(b)		1.2. Name of the person in charge of the journey		
		1.3. Telephone/Fax		
2. TOTAL EXPECTED DURATION (hours/days)				
3.1. Place and country of DEPARTURE		4.1. Place and country of DESTINATION		
3.2. Date	3.3. Time	4.2. Date	4.3. Time	
5.1. Species	5.2. Number of animals	5.3. Veterinary certificate(s) number(s)		
5.4. Estimated total weight of the consignment (in kg):		5.5. Total space provided for the consignment (in m ²):		
6. LIST OF SCHEDULED RESTING, TRANSFER OR EXIT POINTS				
6.1. Name of the places where animals are to be rested, or transferred (including exit points)	6.2. Arrival		6.3. Length (in hours)	6.4. Transporter's name and authorisation No (if different from the organiser)
	Date	Time		

JOURNEY LOG 1

2. TOTAL EXPECTED DURATION

the total expected hours from the time of the first loaded animal and the last unloaded animal

3.1. Place and country of DEPARTURE

the place where is loaded the first animal

4.1. Place and country of DESTINATION

the place where is unloaded the last animal

3.2. Date

3.3. Time

Date and time of the first loaded animal

4.2. Date

4.3. Time

Date and time of the last unloaded animal

JOURNEY LOG 1

6. LIST OF SCHEDULED RESTING, TRANSFER OR E

6.1. Name of the places where animals are to be rested, or transferred (including exit points)	6.2. Arrival		6.3. Length (in hours)
	Date	Time	
data of the second loaded consignment	day/month	hour	loading expected time
data of the third loaded consignment	day/month	hour	loading expected time
any data about watering intervalls	day/month	hour	watering expected time
any data about resting time in control post(s)	day/month	hour	resting expected time
data of first unloaded consignment	day/month	hour	unloading expected time
data of second unloaded consignment	day/month	hour	unloading expected time
till the penultimate (the data about arrival at the last destination is mentioned in point 4)			

PLACE OF DEPARTURE

1. KEEPER at the place of departure – Name and address (if different from the organiser mentioned in section (1))^(a)

2. Place and Member State of departure ^(b)

3. Date and time of first animal loading ^(b)

4. Number of animals loaded ^(b)

5. Identification of the means of transport

6. I, the keeper of the animals at the place of departure, hereby declare that I have been present at the loading of the animals. According to my knowledge, at the time of loading the above mentioned animals were fit for transport and the facilities and procedures for handling the animals were in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations.

7. Signature of the keeper at the place of departure

8. ADDITIONAL CHECKS AT DEPARTURE

9. VETERINARIAN at the place of departure (name and address)

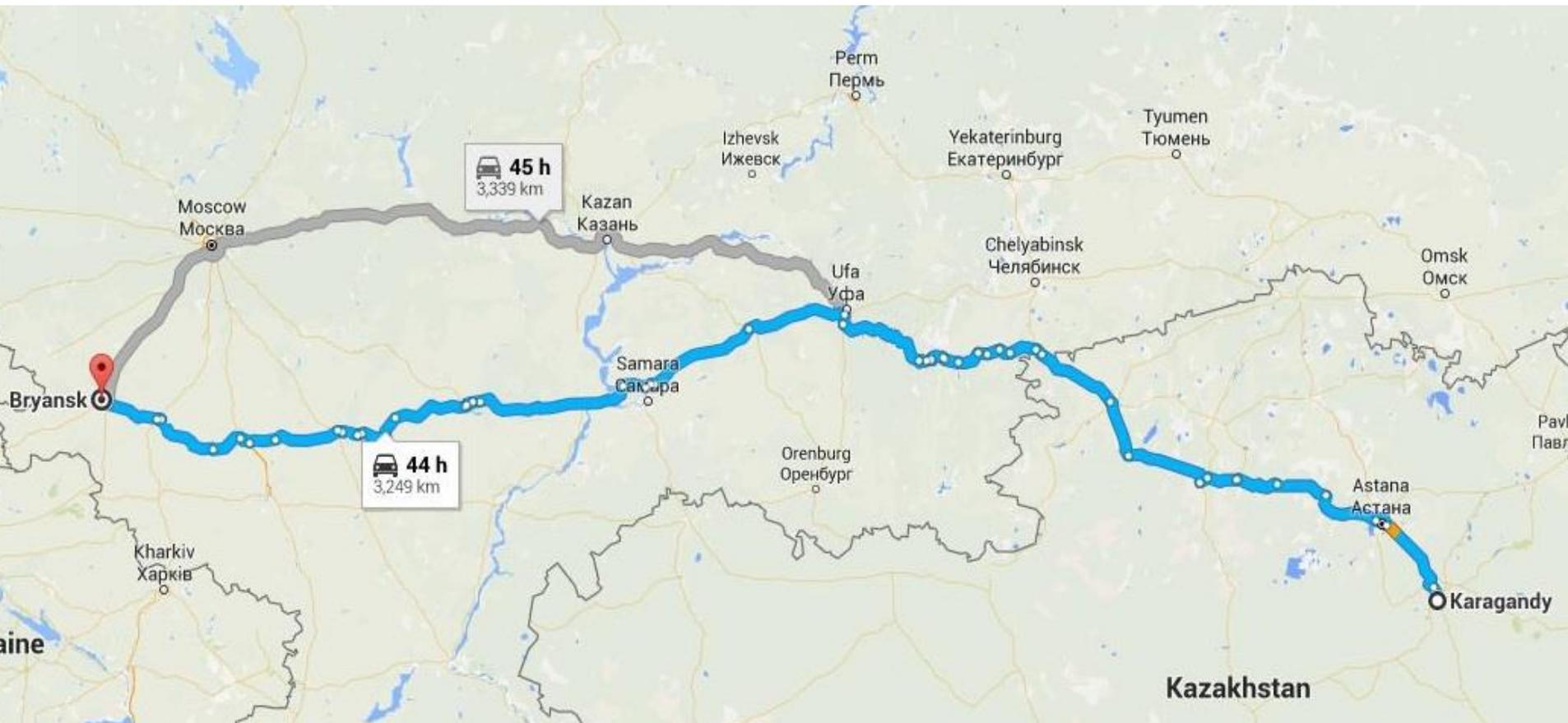
CASE STUDY - TRANSPORT OF YOUNG CATTLE FROM BRYANSK TO KARAGANDA – 3249 km



PLANNING AND PREPARATION

(hypothetical EU example out of EU)

- Journey log



PLANNING AND PREPARATION - BRYANSK

- **Transport time**
- Transport starts when first animal is loaded to lorry.
- Size of lorry (number of animals – time required to load and unload) i.e. 1 hour
- Distance 3249 km
- Average speed 70 km/h ?...80 km/h ??
- On the road without rests – 47 hours
- AW legal time for cattle transports

14 H TRANSPORT

1H
REST

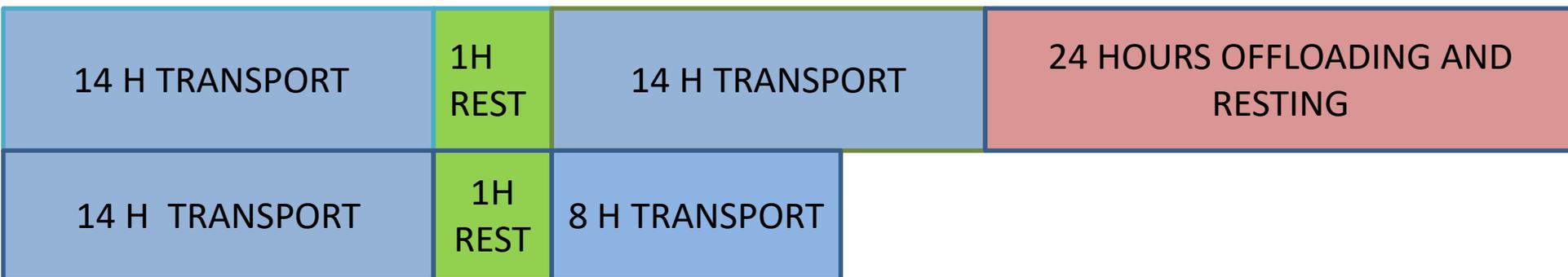
14 H TRANSPORT

24 HOURS OFFLOAD AND REST

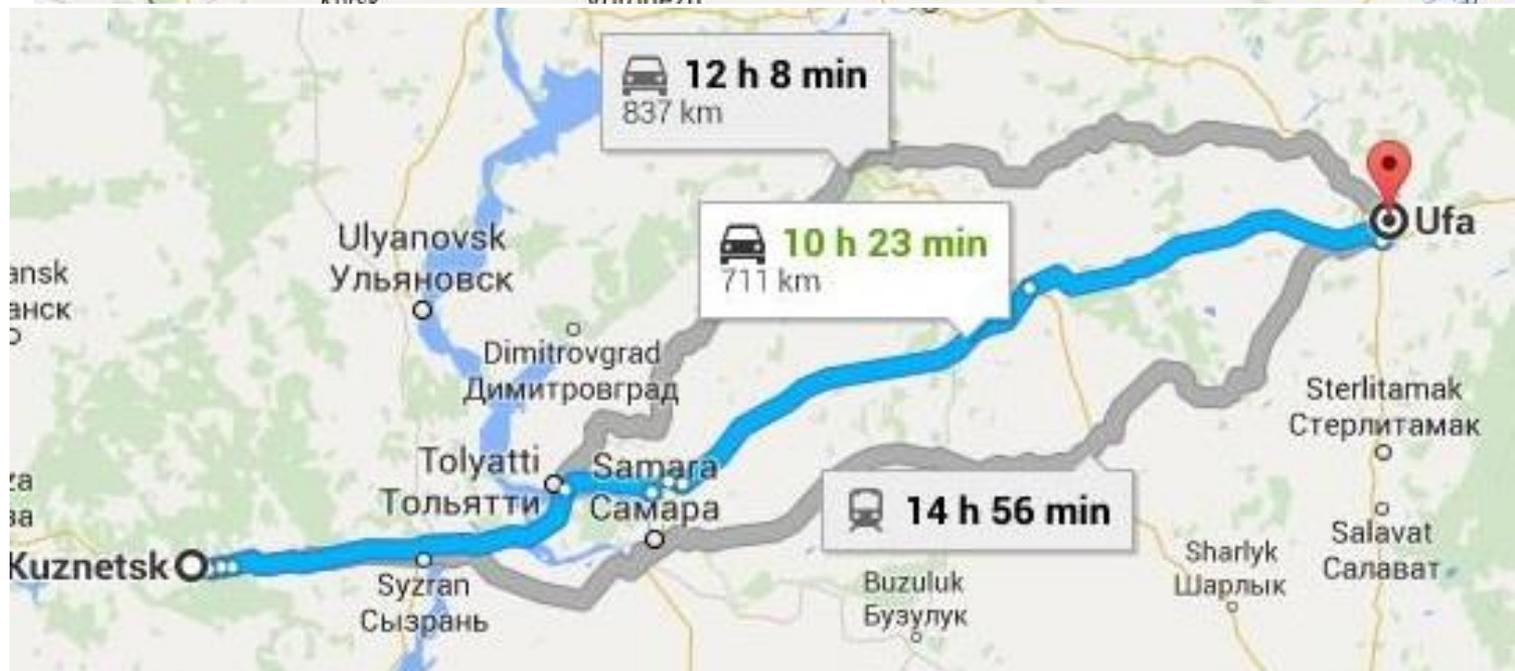
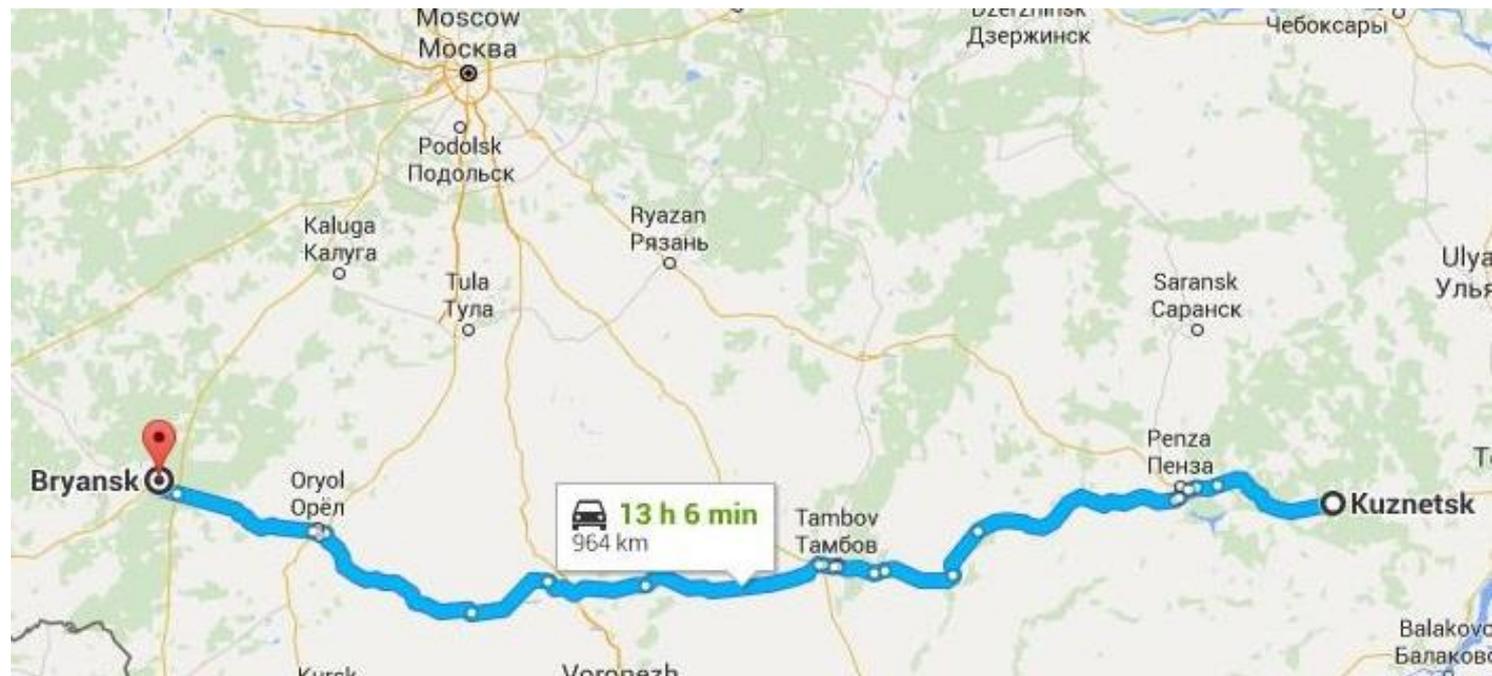
- Drivers rests.....???????? (in the EU every 4,5 hours)
- One driver or two drivers

PLANNING AND PREPARATION - BRYANSK

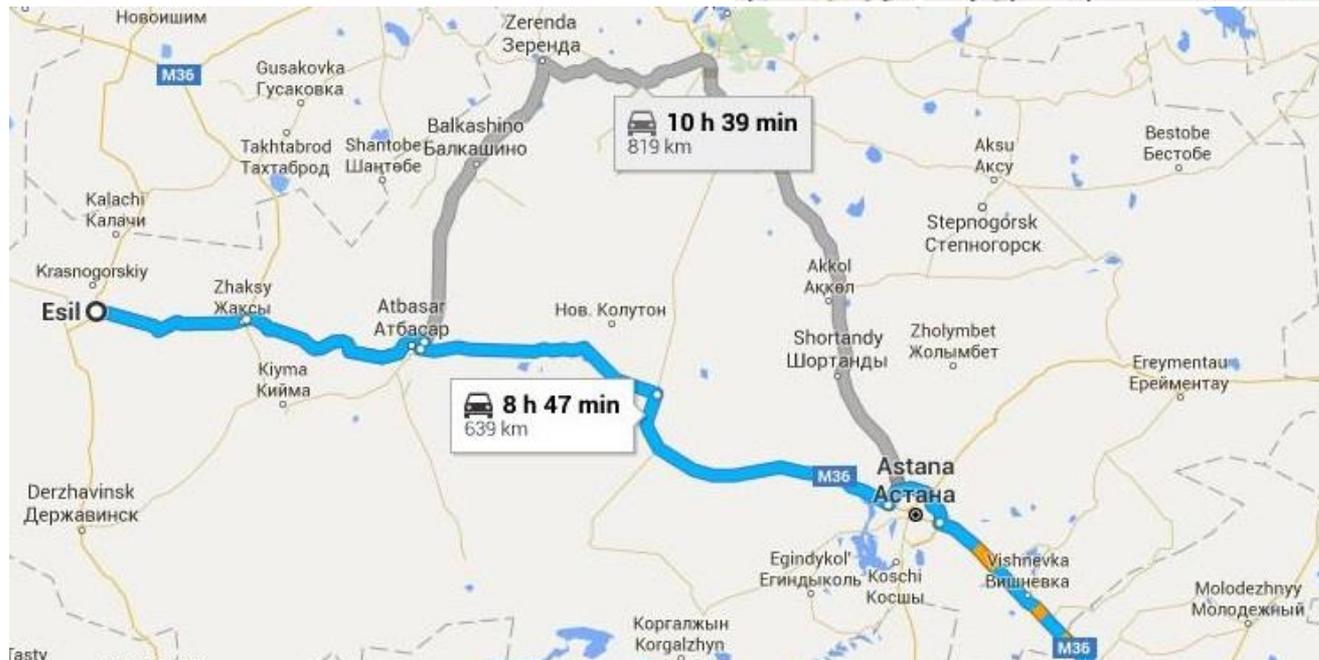
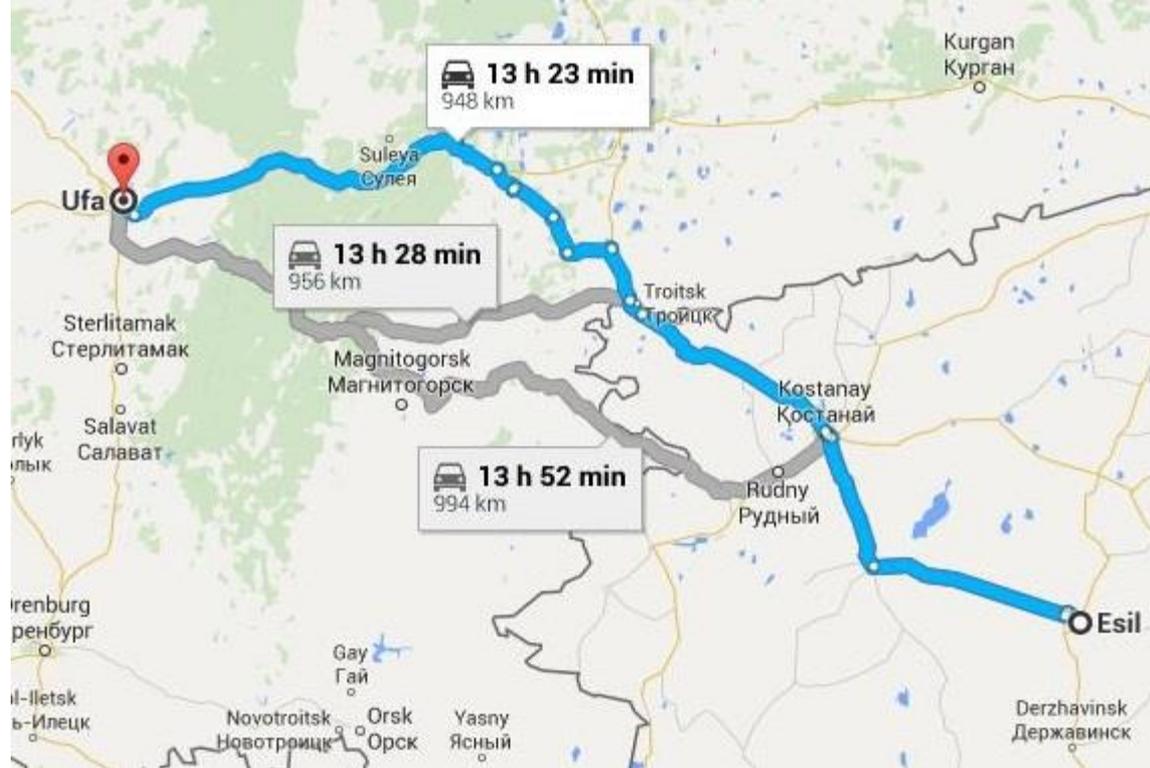
- **Transport time 2 days**
 - Distance **3249 km** with average speed **70 km/h**
 - On the road without rests – **47 hours**
 - **2 x 1h** rest for animals (after 14 hours of transport to provide water)
 - 30 min break every 4,5 hours (eat, rest, take fuel, check animals) – in total 7 breaks of 30 minutes – **3,5 hours for drivers**
 - **24 hours** - break to offload animals feed and rest
 - **Total time of transport with rests – 75 hours +**



Part 1



Part 2



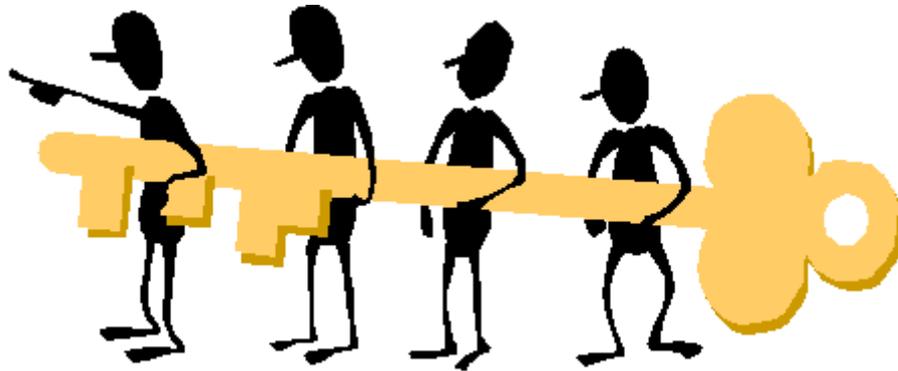
SUPPLIES



PLANNING AND PREPARATION - BRYANSK (SUPPLIES)

- 2 deck lorry each taking 25 young bulls (300 kg)**
 - In total 50 animals
 - Water need (20 l per animal per day or 1000 l in total)
 - Lorry water tanks 450 l
 - **Source of water !!! (petrol station, resting point)**
 - Feedstuff (optional, in summer may not be necessary, in winter shall be provided)
 - Book a resting point in advance (potentially border checking point)

GROUP WORK



CASE STUDY

- **GROUPS:** 3 members
- **TASK :** To plan and fill in journey log for LDT of sheep, cattle and horses, and define what supplies are needed for LDT.
- **TRANSPORTS:**
 - **A) HF dairy cattle Viciebsk (BR) to Yerevan (ARM)**
 - **B) Breeding Karakul sheep from Karakol (KG) to Samara (RF)**
 - **C) Akhal – Teke mares from Gowurdak (TK) to Kutaisi (GEO)**
- **AIDES:**
 - Journey log documents
 - Key LDT species specific schemes/rules (provided by tutor)
 - Laptop for all groups (maps)
 - Lorry specifications
- **TIME FOR EXERCISE – 30 minutes**

CONTINGENCY PLANNING

Emergency response procedures

Article 7.3.5.10



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CONTINGENCY PLANNING

- PROBLEMS/ EMERGENCIES
- **Traffic accidents** (dead injured animals or animals on the road)
- **Injured sick or dead animals** (animals)
- **Technical failures - engine, ventilation system, watering system** (failure of engine means ventilation system is not powered = heat stress in a densely packed trailer – animals ventilation works only when lorry has engine on (active) and it is moving (passive))
- **Unwell or ill driver** (replacement driver/care of animals must be secured before getting to hospital)

IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS THE FIRST THING TO WORRY ABOUT ARE ANIMALS !

CONTINGENCY PLANNING - DISCUSSION

- **Event**
 - ill / injured animals during transport
- **Action**
 - Deliver to nearest suitable place where animals can be removed from the vehicle such as a resting point, quarantine, destination if close
- **Contacts needed**
 - Veterinary service (country /region)
 - Private veterinarian in case of emergency killing is needed
 - Nearest resting point or quarantine
 - Destination contacts

CONTINGENCY PLANNING - DISCUSSION

- **Event**
 - Road Accident
- **Action**
 - Alert and signal accident to other drivers, make the circulation stop (if possible)
 - Call police, veterinary service, company and place of destination
 - If possible remove animals, dead or wounded from the road
 - If animals are not harmed and the vehicle is mechanically safe, continue the trip as soon as possible
- **Contacts needed**
 - Veterinary service (country /region)
 - Private veterinarian in case of emergency killing is needed
 - Police
 - Destination contacts

CONTINGENCY PLANNING - DISCUSSION

- **Event**
 - Weather conditions – extreme hot weather
- **Action**
 - Place the vehicle on a shady area across the prevailing winds
 - Set up ventilation system
 - Water animals
 - Fully open ventilation flaps
- **Contacts needed**
 - Veterinary service (country /region)
 - Company
 - Place of destination

CONTINGENCY PLANNING - DISCUSSION

- **Event:**

**refusal to allow the completion of the journey
(refusal to entry at the border control point) -
Article 7.3.11.**

CONTINGENCY PLANNING - DISCUSSION

- **Event**
 - refusal to allow the completion of the journey
- **Action**
 - Competent authority of the country of departure has to contact Competent authority of destination point and request quarantine, health check , feeding and watering.
 - In case of disagreement between competent authorities OIE is called to mediate
- **Contacts needed**
 - Veterinary service (departure and destination)
 - Company (to contact veterinary service)
 - Practical veterinarians

Thank you for your attention



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Protecting animals, preserving our future