

3rd Whole Journey Scenario workshop on long-distance transport in Europe (WJSE3)

16-18 December 2024, Paris, France

Meeting Report

Summary

The 3rd Whole Journey Scenario (WJS) workshop on long-distance transport in Europe was held on 16–18 December 2024, in Paris, France.

The workshop focused on challenges in land transport of animals from central to southern Europe, with discussions also extending to sea transport challenges.

The meeting brought together representatives from 14 WOAHA Members, primarily from the European region, along with representatives from Colombia and Brazil, as well as the European Commission, veterinary professionals, businesses, producers and animal welfare organisations.

The main objectives of the workshop were to improve animal welfare during long-distance and cross-border transport in compliance with WOAHA standards while providing an opportunity to share best practices and address specific challenges.

The workshop underscored the need to enhance and strengthen communication and collaboration among all stakeholders involved in live animal transport, highlighting the importance of well-defined responsibilities, proper planning, and a collective, adaptable approach in unexpected situations.

After a decade of work through the Animal Welfare Platform for Europe on this priority topic, the remarkable engagement of participants demonstrates the significance of continuous collaboration, training and networking activities in collectively progressing toward high levels of compliance with WOAHA standards.

1. Introduction

The WJS workshops focus on improving animal welfare during long-distance and cross-border transport in line with WOAHA standards. Since 2018, regional and multi-regional workshops have been held to bring together competent authorities and stakeholders to ensure harmonised implementation. The 3rd WJS for Europe addressed challenges in land transport from central to southern Europe, fostering collaboration and sharing best practices, and discussed challenges regarding sea transport. The contribution of countries from the Americas enriched the discussion and helped identify challenges and potential solutions. In total, we had 38 participants from fourteen countries, five partner organisations and WOAHA staff. The meeting was organised around to main axis: sharing experiences and best practices through presentations followed by discussions and group exercises. This approach facilitated deeper, smaller-group conversations, allowing participants to reach a consensus on the report to be presented.

2. Session 1: Introduction

The opening of the meeting was made by WOAHA Director General Emmanuelle Soubeyran and by French National Focal Point on Animal Welfare Sabine Didierlaurent. They both emphasised the importance of ensuring animal welfare during the transport of live animals, highlighting that everyone in the room plays a crucial role in this effort. By building a network of trust among themselves, they can become even stronger in achieving this goal.

2.1. WOAH Platform and regional activities on transport ([Link to view presentation](#))

The Platform on Animal Welfare for Europe is a regional mechanism to improve animal welfare in all 53 countries of Europe and to empower Veterinary Services to take action on animal welfare in compliance with WOAH standards. The welfare of animals during transport has remained one of the priority topics since 2014. A series of comprehensive activities were undertaken, starting with the development of training modules for the transport of animals by land and sea. This was followed by a range of "train the trainers" workshops, regional seminars, and Whole Journey Scenario Workshops at both the regional (Europe) and multiregional (Europe, Middle East, and North Africa) levels. Additionally, a Network of WOAH National Contact Points for long-distance transportation in Europe has been established. The current 4th Action Plan continues to work on transport with a focus on strengthening collaboration and communication between WOAH members through the WJS workshop and the network NCPT meetings.

2.2. WOAH standards' and international trade in the context of transport of animals ([Link to view presentation](#))

The presentation provided a comprehensive overview of the standards and tools established by WOAH to ensure the health and welfare of animals, facilitate international trade, and maintain public health. The Terrestrial Animal Health Code and Aquatic Animal Health Code are used by veterinary or competent authorities to ensure transparency and enhance knowledge of the global animal health situation, develop national policies and sanitary systems, assess trade risks, and establish sanitary measures, veterinary certification, and export/import procedures.

It highlighted the complex relationship between animal health management, international trade, and regulatory frameworks, advocating for a collaborative, science-based approach to ensuring the safety and welfare of animals while maintaining the integrity of global trade practices.

3. Session 2: Understanding the country's situations and identifying key challenges

This session's objective is to provide an overview of the current situation in the region and each country and to set up an information baseline for the group exercises and discussion.

3.1. EU legislation framework ([Link to view presentation](#))

The EU Commission provided a short overview of the scope and the main provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport and highlighted some of the key provisions of the recently adopted tertiary legislation aimed at strengthening the official controls on animal transport by livestock vessels. In addition, the Commission also presented the main requirements in the Official Controls Regulation regarding the checks and inspections concerning the protection of animals during transport.

3.2. Countries presentations

The presentations aim to understand the level of implementation of the WOAH Terrestrial Animal Health Code (TAHC), Chapters 7.2 and 7.3 on animal transport by sea and land in different WOAH Members, particularly for long-distance and cross-border movements, to identify challenges and explore solutions for improving animal welfare.

- **Albania** ([Link to presentation](#))
- **Austria** ([Link to presentation](#))
- **Bulgaria** ([Link to presentation](#))
- **Czech Republic** ([Link to presentation](#))
- **France** ([Link to presentation](#))
- **Germany** ([Link to presentation](#))

You can find the route planning website presented by Germany following this [link](#). There is a drop-down menu called "Routing options" that allows you to select changed to various types of vans or trucks,

including “Truck (40t)”. The tool covers most of the Europe region and its available in English, French, Dutch and German.

- **Hungary** ([Link to presentation](#))
- **Italy** ([Link to presentation](#))
- **North Macedonia** ([Link to presentation](#))
- **Romania** ([Link to presentation](#))
- **Spain** ([Link to presentation](#))
- **Türkiye** ([Link to presentation](#))

Discussion:

Establishing procedures for the Competent Authority to access vehicle data (live and retrospectively), e.g. GPS for vehicle location, temperature in animal pens, offers valuable tools for verifying journey plans and monitoring animal welfare during transport.

Retrospective checks are done based on a risk-based evaluation, and their number is limited to imported animals; however, they are mostly limited to export (to non-EU countries) consignments.

The practical implementation of the European Court of Justice's ruling that animal transport that commences in the European Union and continues outside EU territory should comply with EU provisions throughout the entire journey creates specific challenges with verifying compliance outside the EU, especially for travel time and resting points (control posts). The discussion highlighted the importance of feedback to support verifications, advocating for improved communication between Competent Authorities. A few countries require transport companies to provide additional video and photo evidence to verify compliance with EU regulations.

The integrated journey plans and logs integrate the different travels made by the animals, allowing the veterinary services to have a consolidated overview of the whole journey of the animals from different origins.

4. Session 3: Addressing the challenges and best practices

4.1. WOAH Observatory – thematic study on animal welfare during transport ([Link to presentation](#))

The WOAH Observatory senior programme manager introduced the [WOAH Observatory](#) objectives and main deliverables, the [monitoring report](#) and the [Thematic Studies](#).

In the context of the WOAH global strategy on animal welfare and the revision of the Code chapter related to animal welfare, [the second Observatory thematic study](#) focused on animal welfare during transport by land and sea. The study's objective is to assess to what extent the standards related to the transport of live animals are implemented in WOAH Members and to identify what factors facilitate or prevent their implementation.

A survey targeting Veterinary Services was circulated to Members in November 2023. The survey was answered by 52% of Members with a higher response rate from Europe (58%).

Key findings indicate that 78% and 70% of responding members have regulatory frameworks for land and sea transport, respectively, with Europe showing the highest compliance (97% for land, 88% for sea) . The study shows the main requirements of the Terrestrial Code are not always included in regulatory frameworks. While the journey plan is always present, the check list of actions to be followed by actors and the contingency plan are not present in those regulations. Moreover, the responsibility of actors is not always defined. Additionally, 72% of respondents having a regulatory framework for transport by land and 74% for transport by sea have mechanisms to enforce this regulation. It may include physical inspections and documentary checks, at different point of control. It is important to note that around 10% of respondents have no inspection at any control point.

The next steps of the study involve further research through focus groups or interviews in 2025 to explore barriers and success factors for using Standards related to animal welfare.

4.2. Working Group exercise – Understanding common key challenges by Competent Authorities

The presentation and discussion highlighted challenges and solutions towards better animal welfare during transport.

Key challenges identified:

- Documentation gaps:
 - o Missing or incomplete documentation (even for pets)
 - o Absence of standardised tests
 - o Time constraints for validation of the documentation by CA
- Communication and responsibilities:
 - o Lack of clarity on contingency plans and difficulties in applying them in real-life unexpected events
 - o Communication gaps lead to delays and inefficiencies
- Legislation and interpretation:
 - o Absence of common understanding leads to blockage and confusion
- Logistical Issues:
 - o Overcrowded resting points management
 - o Management of animals in case of blockage (feeding/watering needs, management of manure, ...)
- Cultural and financial barriers:
 - o Cultural attitudes toward animals vary and can create misunderstandings
 - o Funding limitations hinder the effective implementation of measures

Proposed solutions:

- Agreements:
 - o Bilateral agreements between countries to address specific requirements (could create an important number of agreements complexifying the situation)
 - o Private standards and independent animal welfare checks to reduce variability
 - o Authorized documentation pre-checks
- Legislative clarifications:
 - o Progress towards legislation/standards that help clarify the roles and responsibilities of the different actors
- Enhanced communications:
 - o Establish efficient communication channels
 - o Disseminate best practices through training
- Infrastructure Improvements:
 - o Identify/develop potential emergency resting points in case of overcrowding.

4.3. Whole Journey Scenario workshop on long-distance transport by land and sea in Colombia ([Link to presentation](#))

Dr. Medrano, from the Colombian Agricultural Institute, shared the experience from the first multi-regional WJS Workshop held in the Americas (in Cartagena, Colombia) last November, with participants from the Americas, Europe, North Africa and Asia regions.

The presentation outlined the workshop activities, which focused on sharing countries' experiences, challenges, and needs regarding long-distance transport, especially by sea. Dr. Medrano highlighted key challenges common to exporting countries in the Americas, such as how trade rules like "Free on Board" (FOB) transactions can impact animal welfare. These rules often relieve exporters of responsibility for the animals' condition once aboard the vessel. Additionally, the lack of animal welfare training and the absence of an official veterinarian on board limit control over the conditions in which animals are transported.

Dr. Medrano also highlighted the important contributions from representatives of other regions, who shared strategies already implemented, such as those in Europe, to ensure animal welfare throughout all transport stages.

Finally, Dr. Medrano presented the animal welfare training program for transporters (drivers) currently being implemented in Colombia. This program emphasises raising awareness about animal sentience

through a perspective-taking activity called “Putting Ourselves in the Hooves of Animals,” designed to foster empathy, understanding of animal behaviour, and considering the animals' point of view.

Discussion:

The discussion centred around who should be responsible for the animals once loaded onto a vessel for sea transport. The current legislation/standards do not define it, but international shipping commercial terms can be used. The Free on Board (FOB) agreement implies that the responsibilities lie on the importer, contrary to the other, e.g. Cost, insurance and Freight (CIF) agreement, which implies that the responsibilities stay with the exporter. The choice has to be agreed upon between trading partners, but it was highlighted that having responsibility for the animals can ensure improved control over their health and welfare.

4.4. The main challenges with the export of animals – EU experience and perspective ([Link to presentation](#))

The European Commission shared data on the main exporting and importing countries of EU live animals. According to the data from the Commission audits, there is an overall satisfactory level of compliance with the EU rules on export. However, sporadic and unfortunate incidents still appear for plenty of reasons despite the fact that none of them are animal welfare related. There is a wide set of potential solutions which are currently being explored by the Commission, such as electronic certification, various options for pre-approval mechanisms, operational networks for fast and efficient exchange of information and others. The future perspectives include addressing some of these challenges with the revision of the new EU transport legislation, the new WOH Chapters on animal transport which are also currently under revision and the work on potential solutions within the new WOH Network of National Focal Points on long distance transport.

Discussion:

The discussion focused on different challenges:

- How can animal welfare be ensured until the destination point when EU regulations cannot be enforced beyond its borders? A reflection is underway to provide importer countries access to the EU Trade Control and Expert System ([TRACES](#)), enabling them to access export information and report on imports. Further work is required to accommodate the requirements of both sides.
- The lack of control over short journeys also poses issues, both independently and due to the use of cumulative short journeys through assembly centres. Assembly centres are recognised as a weak point, and the new regulation should limit such practices. Sublegal standards could enhance control over short journeys, but the cost of these controls will need to be addressed.

4.5. Working Group exercise – Case study ([Link to presentation](#))

The case studies focus on veterinary controls at various stages of animal transport for export, including departure, resting points, border inspection, and arrival. The objective of the exercise was to invite the participants to share their experiences and learn from each other the different approaches that may be taken.

In summary, each scenario emphasises the importance of checking animal health, transport documentation (e.g., journey logs, licenses, GPS), and compliance with regulations/standards. Non-compliance issues are addressed by halting transport, contacting relevant authorities, and taking corrective measures such as additional inspections or rejecting consignments if necessary.

5. Session 3: Stakeholders perspectives

This session highlighted the perspectives of various stakeholders involved in this meeting, each playing a key role at different stages of animal transport.

5.1. European Livestock and Meat Trading Union ([Link to presentation](#))

The European Livestock and Meat Trades Union (UECBV) is a key organisation representing and advocating for the livestock industry's needs, addressing the complexities of transport regulations,

market demands, and animal health requirements. The presentation emphasised the importance of long-distance transport in maintaining dynamic livestock activities and supporting small producers in rural areas within the EU. It also discusses the challenges of emerging diseases, the effectiveness of vaccination strategies, and disruptions in intra-EU trade and trade with non-EU countries.

In addition, UECBV's perspective on the European Commission's proposal on animal welfare during transport is presented. This covers issues such as limitations on journey times, increased space allowances, and the need for veterinarians during loading and unloading, highlighting the necessity for further research to redefine transport requirements without jeopardising the internal market.

5.2. European Federation for Animal Health and Sanitary Security ([Link to presentation](#))

Hans-Peter Schons presented the fact sheet on animal welfare during transport of the European Federation of Animal Health Services (FESASS). He highlighted the importance of a coherent regulatory framework on different levels (global, EU, national). The ongoing revision of the EU animal transport regulation and the relevant chapters of the WOH code should go hand in hand. FESASS proposes to set appropriate standards for animal transport, that are at the same time based on the latest scientific evidence and feasible for those who have to implement the rules. Better controls and enforcement of the standards will need good cooperation and coordination between the competent authorities (reflecting the approach of the Whole Journey scenario workshops). It is important to ensure the (high) health status during transport, to minimise stress for the animals (and the people involved) and to promote good hygiene practices. The timely and participatory involvement of all stakeholders will hopefully lead to better adherence to and implementation of the standards.

5.3. Federation of Veterinarians of Europe ([Link to presentation](#))

Nancy De Briyne, representing the Federation of Veterinarians of Europe (FVE), highlighted FVE's commitment to improving animal welfare during transport. FVE represents 330,000 veterinarians from 39 European countries across various fields. The organisation advocates reducing animal transport by promoting local rearing and slaughter, replacing live transport with carcasses or genetic materials, and opposing exports to countries with lower welfare standards.

Key initiatives include:

- **Fitness for Transport Guidelines** for bovines, pigs, and horses. If anybody wants them, send email to nancy@fve.org.
- **Animal Transport Guides project**, producing 5 guides and 17 factsheets available on the EC [website](#). For other languages, send email to nancy@fve.org.

Transport challenges include stress-induced disease risks, antimicrobial resistance, and environmental impacts like CO2 emissions. Critical issues include hot-weather transport, vulnerable animals, long journeys, sea transport, and contingency planning.

FVE supports updated EU regulations to reflect modern scientific evidence and societal demands, emphasizing stricter rules on journey times, temperatures, and space, along with enhanced veterinary presence during loading/unloading. Despite 330,000 veterinarians, workforce gaps in public service (14%) and veterinary public health persist, necessitating stronger resources for effective enforcement.

In conclusion, FVE supports stronger legislation, enhanced veterinary capacity, and stricter rules for exports to improve animal welfare. You can find FVE's positions on transport by following this [link](#).

5.4. NGO perspective ([Link to presentation](#))

Julia Havenstein from Animals' Angels presented an NGO's perspective on the challenge and best practices for long-distance transportation.

Key hazards during long cross-border animal transport include extended journey durations, delays, high loading densities, extreme temperatures, and insufficient food and water. WOH standards emphasise minimizing travel time and adapting conditions to the animals' needs, yet commercial interests often take precedence, leading to non-compliance. Delays at borders, often due to documentation issues or disputes, exacerbate animal suffering, as evidenced by prolonged confinements and severe distress in

specific cases, even though WOAH standards point out that in case of import refusals, the welfare of the animals should be the first consideration.

Animals' Angels calls for limiting live animal exports to countries with equivalent welfare standards, suspending exports where re-import is impossible, and implementing uniform preauthorization processes. They advocate for real-time navigation access, retrospective checks, reduced loading densities, improved resting facility databases, and standardized authorization checklists to enhance animal welfare compliance.

6. Session 5: Addressing the challenges and steps – Working group exercise

The discussions from the 4 groups highlighted key points for managing challenges at a border control post, including the importance of realistic contingency plans, the importance of setting a timeline and clear communication between competent authorities and stakeholders. Challenges such as responsibility allocation, emergency situations, and financial concerns were highlighted. Adequate facilities, animal health evaluations, and pre-checks were emphasised, with the need for a structured approach to handle emergencies like emergency killing. The main issue revolves around who will bear the responsibility and the cost in case of non-compliance or unexpected situations, highlighting the need for effective contingency planning and coordination among all actors involved to work towards a common appropriate response.

7. Session 6: Next steps

7.1. EU developments and activities

Dr Andrea Gavinelli (Head of the Animal Welfare Unit in European Commission DG SANTE) presented the state of play and the progress in the negotiation process of the Commission proposal on the protection of animals during transport. The new EU Commissioner responsible for animal welfare has already expressed his commitment to finalise this process and to embark on new modernised rules at the EU level. Incidents with refused animal consignments are unacceptable from an animal welfare point of view, and it is in everyone's interest to find a time solution. In this context, the Commission is working actively with all involved actors.

7.2. WOAH Global Animal Welfare Strategy – transport activities ([Link to presentation](#))

Dr Stuardo summarised the global animal welfare activities related to animal transport. He mentioned the relevance of the Global Animal Welfare Forum held in 2019 as the catalyser for the revision process of the WOAH animal transport of the Terrestrial Code.

He also highlighted the work of the ad hoc Group, which is reviewing the three transport chapters, which will have their third meeting in March 2025. Dr Stuardo indicated that the ad hoc Group is proposing to merge the three existing chapters into one single one, due to the important amount of information that is duplicated in the current chapters. He also indicates that the ad hoc Group follows the same structure as the recently adopted Chapter 7.5, Animal Welfare during Slaughter. This means including, for each of the aspects considered in the revision, the animal welfare concerns, the identification of animal-based and other measures, the recommendations, and any specific recommendations or means of transport-specific recommendations.

He finally indicated that the ad hoc Group is also working on the guiding documents for a checklist model and an emergency plan model.

7.3. Implementation of standards – Member’s self-assessment tool and WOAAH Platform’s next activities on transport ([Link to presentation](#))

The Platform is developing a web-based self-assessment and monitoring tool on animal transport to understand the current situation in WOAAH Members regarding implementing WOAAH standards on animal transport. This tool will enable WOAAH Members (Competent Authorities) to gain a clearer insight into their current status regarding implementing WOAAH standards for animals, help identify gaps and areas for improvement, and allow members to track their progress over time.

Activities on animal welfare during transport in the framework of the 4th Action Plan of the Platform planned for the next year cover the 5th meeting of the network of the national contact points on long distance transportation for Europe (11 -13 March 2025, Thessaloniki Grece) and Multiregional WJS for Europe, the Middle East and North Africa (October/November 2025).

3. Main conclusions

This workshop identified critical needs for improved communication and collaboration and the development of effective procedures to ensure animal welfare and health within international trade. A collaborative, science-based approach is essential.

Key challenges in long-distance animal transport include:

- *Regulatory framework and standards:* Inconsistencies in enforcing regulations across borders and a lack of standardised procedures hindered effective oversight and animal welfare. Pre-border documentation checks were identified as crucial for preventing delays and unexpected events.
- *Communication and Coordination:* Inefficient communication and coordination among stakeholders (competent authorities, transporters, producers) resulted in delays, inefficiencies, and compromised animal welfare.
- *Managing Unexpected Events:* The need for improved procedures to manage unexpected events was strongly emphasised. Efforts will focus on establishing clear communication channels, defining roles and responsibilities, and developing a unified approach to minimise disruptions and ensure animal welfare.
- *Define responsibilities:* Defining the operational and financial roles and responsibilities of all actors involved in the journey is essential to ensure animal welfare.
- *Technological Solutions:* Utilizing real-time tracking technologies (e.g., GPS, temperature sensors) to monitor animal welfare and enhance regulatory efficiency.
- *Knowledge Sharing and Collaboration:* Sharing best practices and experiences is key to building trust and fostering a collaborative approach to continuous improvement.
- *Ongoing WOAAH Initiatives:* The WOAAH Platform's web-based self-assessment tool and ongoing initiatives will further support efforts to address these challenges and improve animal welfare during transport.

List of annexes

Annex 1 – WJSE Agenda

Annex 2 – WJSE List of participants

Whole Journey Scenario workshop on long-distance transport in Europe

16 - 18 December 2024, Paris, France

This workshop is funded **by the European Union and Ireland** and is kindly hosted **by France**.



Programme

Arrivals: Monday 16th December 2024

DAY 1: 16 th December 2024		
13:30	Registration and welcoming of participants	
Session 1: Introduction (chairperson – E. Hamelin)		
14:00 - 14:10	Welcome and opening remarks	<i>Emmanuelle Soubeyran (WOAH Director General) France representative</i>
14:10 - 14:20	WOAH Platform and regional activities on transport	<i>T. Grudnik (SRR Brussels Office)</i>
14:20 – 14:50	WOAH standards' and international trade in the context of transport of animals	<i>Francisco D'Alessio (WOAH Standards Department)t</i>
Session 2: Understanding the country's situation and identifying key challenges (chairperson – E. Hamelin)		
14:50 – 15:00	EU legislation framework	<i>Stanislav Ralchev (European Commission - DG Sante)</i>
15:00 – 15:40	Countries presentations (10' per country) overview of state of play - legislation, main trading partners, main challenges <i>4 presentation</i>	<i>Albania Austria Bulgaria Czech Republic,</i>
15:40 – 16:00	Coffee break	
16:00 – 17:20	Countries presentations (10' per country) overview of state of play - legislation, main trading partners, main challenges	<i>France Germany Hungary North Macedonia Italy, Romania Spain, Türkiye</i>
17:20 - 17:30	<i>Discussion / Q&A</i>	
Cocktail		

DAY 2: 17 December 2024

Session 3: Addressing the challenges and best practices (chairperson – L. Stuardo)

9:30 – 09:45	WOAH Observatory – thematic study on animal welfare during transport	<i>Caroline Paquier (WOAH Data Integration Department)</i>
09:45 - 10:45	Working Group exercise - Understanding common key challenges by Competent Authorities - Presentation (15') - Group work (45')	<i>All (4 groups)</i>
10:45 – 11:00	Coffee break	
11:00 – 11:45	- Reporting (10' per group) - Discussion	<i>All (4 groups)</i>
11:45 – 12:00	Sharing country experience/ best practices: - Whole Journey Scenario (WJS) workshop on long-distance transport by land and sea in Colombia	<i>Catalina Medrano, Colombia</i>
12:00 – 12:30	The main challenges with the export of animals - EU experience and perspective (30')	<i>S. Ralchev (EC DG Sante)</i>
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	
13:30 – 15:30	Working group exercises case study Presentation (10') - Group work (45' min) - Reporting (10' per group) - Discussion (15')	<i>All (4 groups)</i>
15:30 – 15:45	Coffee break	

Session 4: Stakeholders perspective (chairperson – L. Stuardo)

15:45 – 16:45	European Livestock and Meat Trading Union (15')	<i>Carolina Cucurella (UCBV)</i>
	European Federation for Animal Health and Sanitary Security (15')	<i>Hans-Peter Schons (FESASS)</i>
	Federation of Veterinarians of Europe(15')	<i>Nancy De Briyne (FVE)</i>
	NGO perspective (15')	<i>Julia Havenstein (Animals' Angels)</i>
16:45 – 17:15	<i>Discussion / Q&A</i>	
19:30	Dinner (Bateaux Mouches)	

DAY 3: 18 December 2024

Session 5: Addressing the challenges and steps. (chairperson – E. Hamelin)

9:30 – 11:30	<p>Working group exercise — Discussing procedures for routine and emergency scenarios between countries Competent Authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation (10') - Group work (45' min) - Reporting (10' per group) - Discussion (15') 	<i>All (4 groups)</i>
11:30 – 11:45	Coffee break	
Session 6: Next steps		
11:45 – 12:00	EU developments and activities	<i>EU Commission</i>
12:00 - 12:15	WOAH Global Animal Welfare Strategy - transport activities	<i>L. Stuardo (WOAH Standards Department)</i>
12:15 – 12:30	Implementation of standards – Member's self-assessment tool and WOAH Platform's next activities on transport	<i>T. Grudnik</i>
12:30 – 12:45	Discussion, main conclusions, closing remarks	
12:45	Lunch and departures	