Welfare of Animals During Transport



Advice for transporters of pigs





Detailed guidance, forms and further advice can be found on the website at:

www.wales.gov.uk/animalwelfare

or by contacting the:

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A new EU Regulation for transporting animals applies from 5 January 2007.

If you transport animals you should make sure you know about the new rules and procedures that affect you. These new rules are intended to improve the welfare of animals during transport. The rules came into force on 5 January 2007 and apply to anyone transporting live vertebrate animals in connection with economic activity.

There are a number of specific points that anyone transporting pigs needs to take account of. These are summarised in this leaflet. More detailed guidance can be found on the website at: www.wales.gov.uk/animalwelfare

Are you affected by the new rules?

The Regulation sets out additional rules if you transport animals in connection with an economic activity. In the UK this is considered to be any transport of animals undertaken as part of a business or commercial activity, which aims at achieving financial gain, whether direct or indirect, for any person or company involved with the transport. The Regulation does not apply to:

- Transportation of animals not in connection with an economic activity.
- Transportation to or from veterinary practices or clinics under veterinary advice.



Farmers transporting their own animals, in their own transport, up to 50km (approximately 31 miles) from their holding have limited exemption from parts of the Regulation but must still meet its **general conditions for transport** (set out on the next page).

One of the conditions is that animals are fit to travel. Fitness to travel rules do not normally allow the transport of heavily pregnant animals (past 90% gestation), new born mammals in which the navel has not completely healed or animals that have given birth within the previous 7 days. However, it is permitted for a farmer (or haulier if appointed) to transport these animals short distances under 50km (e.g. between or within farm premises) if the journey is for the purpose of improving conditions of birth. Such journeys must not cause unnecessary pain or suffering.

Further information on fitness to travel can be found on the website at: www.wales.gov.uk/animalwelfare

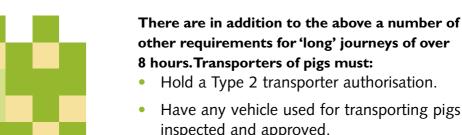
The Regulation requires everyone transporting animals on any journey to ensure that:

- No one shall transport animals, or cause them to be transported, in a way likely to cause them injury or undue suffering.
- Journey times are kept to a minimum.

- The animals are fit to travel.
- Those handling animals are trained and competent.
- The vehicle and its loading and unloading facilities are designed, constructed and maintained to avoid injury and suffering and to ensure the safety of the animals.
- Water, feed and an opportunity to rest are made available to the animals as appropriate, and sufficient floor space and height is available in the transport.
- For non-export journeys, documentation is provided which shows the following: origin and ownership of animals; place of departure and destination; date and time of departure and expected duration of journey (usually referred to as an Animal Transport Certificate).

The Regulation sets out additional requirements if you transport pigs on 'short' journeys over 65km (approximately 40 miles) and up to 8 hours. Transporters must:

- Hold a Type 1 transporter authorisation.
- Ensure (from 5 January 2008) that drivers, and attendants, are in possession of a certificate of competence.
- Demonstrate that they have appropriate staff and equipment to transport animals in a proper way and to have no record of serious infringements of animal welfare legislation in the preceding 3 years.



- Have any vehicle used for transporting pigs inspected and approved.
- Have contingency plans in place in case of emergencies.
- Complete a Journey Log where pigs are being exported.

Specific requirements

Journey times

Journey times and rest periods remain unchanged from the previous rules.

Maximum journey times (hours)

	Basic Standard vehicle	Higher standard vehicle	
Pigs	8	24	

	Basic	Higher standard vehicle		
	standard vehicle	Travel	Rest	Travel
Unweaned pigs of more than 3 weeks	8	9	1	9

- During journeys over 8 hours, except, as below, pigs must have continuous access to water.
- For journeys up to 12 hours to a final destination pigs do not require continuous access to water, but they must be offered water at appropriate intervals and given an opportunity to drink.
- Time spent on Roll-On/Roll-Off (RO-RO) vessels counts towards the journey time.
- Time spent by animals in pens on vessels on specialist livestock vehicles does not count towards total journey time, provided certain conditions are met.
- Time whilst on the aircraft during air transport does not count towards total journey time.

Ramp angles

The Regulation stipulates a maximum ramp angle of:

• 20°00′ for pigs (36.4% slope, equivalent to a rise of 4 over distance of 11).

Vehicles and trailers built and in use before 5 January 2007, which comply with ramp angle requirements set out in the previous legislation, may continue to be used within the UK until 4 January 2012, if it is impractical or uneconomic to convert or alter to comply with the new rules.



Pigs must be handled and transported separately from other species*. The following separations must also be applied:

- Pigs of significantly different sizes or ages*.
- · Sexually mature males from females.
- Animals hostile to each other.

Space allowances

Space allowances for road transport remains unchanged from the previous rules.

- There must, as a minimum, be sufficient space for all pigs to be able to lie down or stand in their natural position. The Regulation states that, in order to comply, for pigs of about 100kg the loading density should not exceed 235 kg/m2, but that more space may be needed to account of actual circumstances.
- No other space allowances are specified in the Regulation.

Temperature within vehicle

The temperature within the vehicle must not fall below 0°C on a journey of more than 8 hours.

However, for transport of pigs of more than 10kg but less than 30kg not accompanied by their mother, it may fall below 0°C on a journey of up

* This need not apply where animals have been raised in compatible groups, are accustomed to each other, and where separation would cause distress; or where animals are accompanied by dependent young.

to 12 hours to a final destination within the UK, provided that the pigs travel on suitable bedding to ensure thermal comfort.

Piglets of less than 10kg must always travel on suitable bedding to ensure thermal comfort.

Transport of piglets and weaners

- A piglet with a navel which is not completely healed is considered unfit for transport.
- Piglets less than 3 weeks of age may only travel for a maximum of 100km (approximately 62 miles). The Regulation regards them as unfit for longer journeys.
- Piglets of 10kg or lighter must be accompanied by their mother on journeys over 8 hours.

Transport of pregnant sows and sows that have recently given birth

 Sows in the last 10% of pregnancy (approximately 12 days), or that have given birth in the last week, are not fit for transport, and are also unfit for presentation at the market.

Vehicle Pen sizes

The Regulation does not give maximum or minimum dimensions for pens, guidance to best practice continues to be:

Suggested maximum pen length for pigs is 3.1m.



Vehicle Partitions

The Regulation does not define dimensions for partitions but they should be:

- Strong enough to withstand the weight of animals.
- Have fittings designed for quick and easy operation.

On vehicles used for journeys of over 8 hours, partitions must be:

- Fitted to be able to create separate compartments.
- Adjustable to suit the specific needs of the animals being transported.

Further advice

This leaflet provides a brief overview of the requirements of the EU Regulation with regards to pigs. Other leaflets are available covering requirements for sheep, goats, cattle, horses and poultry.