

Department for Rural Affairs

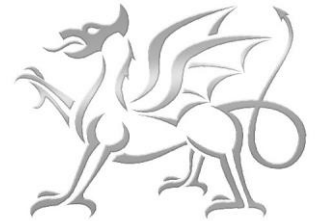
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WELFARE OF ANIMALS DURING TRANSPORT – GUIDANCE NOTES

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1/2005 ON THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS DURING TRANSPORT AND RELATED OPERATIONS AND THE WELFARE OF ANIMALS (TRANSPORT) (WALES) ORDER 2007

ROAD VEHICLE and TRAILER and CONTAINER SPECIFICATION and GUIDANCE for CONSTRUCTION

OTHER VERTEBRATE ANIMALS

(Species other than Domestic Equidae, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Pigs, and Poultry)

EU REGULATION 1/2005 (Article 3 and Annex I)

NOTES

- Vehicles, trailers and containers used on long journeys require prior inspection and approval by the Competent Authority (Articles 7 & 18). Approvals are generally valid for five years.
- Other vertebrate animals, includes animals carried in containers.
- Application of the derogations from the requirement for vehicle inspection and approval for journeys of up to 12 hours in order to reach their final destination in the UK, as permitted by Article 18(4), means vehicle inspection and approval is **not** required for vehicles carrying other species, including those carried in containers, on journeys of up to 12 hours in order to reach their final destination.
- The derogation does not extend to journeys exceeding 12 hours. Thus, vehicle approval certificates **are** required for such journeys.
- For journeys over eight hours **going outside the UK**, it is strongly recommended that transporters check with the authorities in the Member States both transiting and destination to ascertain whether certificates of approval are required for this type of journey.

- In almost every case, journeys of over 12 hours will extend beyond the UK's borders. Therefore, when undertaking journeys of this length, it is strongly recommended that transporters check with the authorities in the Member States that they intend to transport to and through to ascertain whether certificates of approval are required for this type of journey.
- Long Journey is defined (Article 2 (m)) as one that exceeds 8 hours from when the first animal is moved (*i.e. loaded*).
- Vehicle is defined (Article 2 (z)) as a means of transport fitted with wheels which is propelled or towed.
- Regulation 1/2005's requirements in the table below are a précis of the legal wording in the Regulation which should always be consulted.
- Detailed guidance for construction has not been given because the requirements for each species will be individual to those animals. In addition, much will depend upon whether or not the animals are to be carried loose within the vehicle or confined in a container. Guidance with respect to general principles is set out in order to assist with uniform and practical application of the Regulation. Specialist advice should be obtained about transport of the actual species concerned.
- This guidance should be read in conjunction with the main guidance note (Part 1).

Part 1 – VEHICLE and TRAILERS

Item	Article 3 & Annex I	Reg. 1/2005 requirements	Guidance for Construction
General	Article 3	No person shall transport animals or cause animals to be transported in a way likely to cause injury or undue suffering to them.	General 'animal welfare protection' provision which also requires use of a suitable means of transport and loading and unloading facilities, and giving animals' sufficient floor area and headroom.
Design Construction Maintenance	Article 3 (c) Ch.II 1.1 (a)	Designed, constructed, maintained and operated so as to avoid injury and suffering and ensure the safety of the animals.	Design to high standards using suitable materials and methods appropriate for the species and size of animals. Maintain in good structural and mechanical condition.
Strength	Ch.II 1.1 (d)	Withstand stress of movements.	Floors, sides, partitions if any, roof and fittings must be of sufficient strength to 'contain' the animals carried, and to withstand load/unload, transport, and handling stresses.
Safety	Ch.II 1.1 (a) Ch.II 1.1 (d) Ch.II 1.4 (b)	Ensure safety of animals. Prevent escape or falling. Barriers to prevent falling when loading/unloading.	Free of sharp edges, projections and gaps which could cause injury to animals. Secure and escape-proof animal compartment. Barriers to prevent falling when load-door is open.
Access	Ch.II 1.1 (f)	To animals for inspection and care.	Ability to see each animal when vehicle is stationary, and to provide appropriate care to it.
Roof	Ch.II 1.1 (b)	Protect from inclement weather, extreme temperatures, adverse changes in climatic conditions.	A solid roof, as such, is not specified but is considered advisable to protect animals against any adverse weather which might be encountered.
Floor	Ch.II 1.1 (g) Ch.II 1.1 (h)	Anti-slip. Minimise leakage of urine and faeces.	Strong enough for weight of animals, and free of 'dangers' obstructions etc. Anti-slip provision appropriate to species. Minimise leakage does not mean that the floor has to be 'watertight'
Sides / Ends	Ch.II 1.1 (b)	Protect from inclement weather, extreme temperatures, adverse changes in climatic conditions.	Sufficiently enclosed to provide protection from the weather, and to prevent escape. Strong enough for the weight of the animals.
Partitions	Ch.II 1.4	Strong enough to withstand weight of animals. Fittings designed for quick and easy operation.	Partitions of sufficient height, depth and strength may be necessary to separate individual or groups of animals. Partition design should not prevent adequate airflow and ventilation through the vehicle.
Size / space/ internal height	Article 3 (g) Ch.II 1.2	Sufficient floor area and height appropriate for animals and journey. Enough height for adequate ventilation above animals standing naturally, without hindering their natural movement.	Floor area – 'Space allowances' are not specified for 'other species'. It is recognised that some species (e.g. rabbits, some birds etc) do not need height to stand erect during transport. But there must be sufficient space above the animals' airflow.

Ventilation	Ch.II 1.1 (e) Ch.II 2.6	Maintain appropriate air quality and quantity. Provide sufficient ventilation for number of animals and weather.	Sufficient ventilation for 'worst case' situation – e.g. when vehicle is stationary in hot weather. Ventilation rate may need to be varied according to climate. Ability to provide alternative emergency ventilation for any system which is totally reliant on fans.
Load/unload facilities	Ch.II 2.2 Ch.III 1.3 (a) Ch.III 1.4 (b)	Carry suitable equipment to load and unload animals. Non-slip surfaces. Safety barriers.	Any equipment used must be suitable for the purpose. It is recognised that special equipment or manual loading/unloading may be used for animals, particularly those in containers, and that this may only be available at the places of departure and destination. In some instances it may be appropriate to lift animals by hand.
Lighting	Ch.II 1.1 (i) Ch.III 1.6	For inspection and care during transport. During loading and unloading.	Portable lighting may be sufficient for inspection during transport. Lighting for loading and unloading need not be fitted to the vehicle, but must be provided during these operations.
Notice	Ch.II 2.1 Ch.II 1.3 (a)	Vehicle clearly and visibly marked to indicate the presence of live animals. Where appropriate notice to denote 'wild' 'timid' or 'dangerous'.	Vehicle is not required to be marked when carrying animals in containers, but the containers must be marked to indicate the presence of live animals.
C & D	Ch.II 1.1 (c) Ch.II 1.3 (b)	Vehicle, equipment and load/unload facilities – able to be cleaned & disinfected.	Animal Health Rules may require cleansing and/or disinfection prior to loading animals, and after unloading them.
RO-RO use	Ch.II 3.2	Fitted with sufficient and adequate securing points. Vehicle must be secured to vessel to prevent displacement.	Only required if vehicle is to be carried on a RO-RO vessel. Securing points must be of adequate strength and suitable design to accept ship's equipment.

PART 2 – CONTAINERS

Item	Article 3 & Annex I	Reg. 1/2005 requirements	Guidance for Construction
General	Article 3	No person shall transport animals or cause animals to be transported in a way likely to cause injury or undue suffering to them.	General 'animal welfare protection' provision which also requires use of a suitable means of transport and loading and unloading facilities, and giving animal's sufficient floor area and headroom.
Design Construction Maintenance	Article 3 (c) Ch.II 1.1 (a)	Designed, constructed and maintained and operated so as to avoid injury and suffering and ensure the safety of the animals.	Design to high standards using suitable materials and methods. Design must be appropriate for the age and size of the animals, and suit arrangements on the transporting vehicle. The IATA Live Animals Regulations (LAR) includes design and construction advice about containers for many species. Although intended to regulate air transport of animals, the LAR may provide general principles which will also be useful when constructing containers for road transport. Maintain in good structural condition.
Strength	Ch.II 1.1 (d)	Withstands stress of movements	All parts must be of sufficient strength to 'contain' the animals to be carried and to withstand load/unload, transport, and handling stresses. Must have sufficient strength to support any containers stacked above.
Safety	Ch.II 1.1 (a)	Ensure safety of animals Prevent escape or falling.	Free of sharp edges and projections which could cause injury to animals. Secure and escape proof.
Access	Ch.II 1.1 (f)	To animals for inspection and care.	It should be possible to visually inspect the animals at suitable intervals, and to take any action necessary for their care during transport.
Roof / top	Ch.II 1.1 (b)	Protect from inclement weather, extreme temperatures, adverse changes in climatic conditions.	Most containers will need a roof or top, but the vehicle roof may provide primary protection for the weather.
Floor	Ch.II 1.1 (g) Ch.II 1.1 (h) Ch.II 1.7 (a)	Anti-slip surface. Minimise leakage of urine and faeces. Avoid/limit urine and faeces falling onto animals below.	Strong enough for weight of animals. Floor surface must be free of 'dangers', and should provide animals with sufficient grip for their stability during transport. Minimise leakage of urine and faeces does not mean that the floor must be 'watertight'.
Sides / Ends	Ch.II 1.1 (b)	Protect from inclement weather, extreme temperatures, adverse changes in climatic conditions.	Must permit adequate ventilation, but be sufficiently enclosed to contain animals. Transport vehicle may provide primary protection from the weather.
Partitions	Ch.II 1.4	Strong enough to withstand weight of animals.	Partitions, if used, between compartments must be of sufficient

		Fittings designed for quick and easy operation.	height, depth and strength to separate individual or groups of animals. They may need to include apertures to enable ventilation through the container, and may form a fixed and rigid part of the container structure.
Ventilation	Ch.II 1.1 (e) Ch.III 2.6	Maintain appropriate air quality and quantity. Provide sufficient ventilation for number of animals and weather.	Sufficient ventilation for 'worst case' situation – e.g. when vehicle is stationary in hot weather. Maintaining a uniform and appropriate environment within a container involves several interdependent factors which include the internal environment of the vehicle and the air flow through the container.
Stowing, stacking, securing	Ch.II 5.2 Ch.II 5.3 Ch.III 1.7 Ch.III 2.6	Securing points if container weights more than 50kg. Avoid/limit urine and faeces falling onto the birds below. Ensures stability, and that ventilation is not impeded.	Arrangements for stacking and stowing containers on the vehicle must result in a secure load which will not be displaced during transport. It may be necessary to stow and stack with space for ventilation and airflow between adjacent containers, depending on their design.
Size / space / internal height	Article 3 (g) Ch.II 1.2	Sufficient floor area and height appropriate for animals and journey. Enough height for adequate ventilation above animals standing naturally, without hindering their natural movement.	Floor area – 'space allowances' are not specified for 'other species'. It is recognised that some species (e.g. rabbits, some birds etc.) do not need height to stand erect during transport but there must be sufficient space above the animals for airflow.
Lighting	Ch.II 1.1 (i) Ch.III 1.6	For inspection and care during transport. During loading and unloading.	Portable lighting may be sufficient for inspection during loading, transport and unloading.
Notice	Ch.II 5.1 Ch.II 1.3 (a)	Marked clearly and visibly to indicate 'Live animals'. Where appropriate – notice to denote 'wild' 'timid' or 'dangerous'.	Each container must be marked, where the animal content is not visually self-evident. A pictograph will suffice.
C & D	Ch.II 1.1 (c)	Vehicle equipment (container) able to be cleaned & disinfected.	Animal Health Rules may require cleansing and/or disinfection prior to loading animals, and after unloading them.