



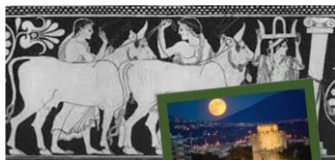
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOOD

HELLENIC AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION 'DEMETER'

VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE



**CERTH**  
CENTRE FOR  
RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY  
HELLAS



5<sup>th</sup> and Final  
DairyCare Conference  
19-20 March 2018  
Thessaloniki, Greece



DIRECTORATE-GENERAL SANTE  
**Health and Food Safety**



ANIMAL TRANSPORT GUIDES

*Cattle and Sheep Welfare during Transport:  
What are the good and the best practices  
to improve this?*

*Sossidou E.N., Nalon E., De Briyne N., Spoolder H. A.M.*

*[sossidou@vri.gr](mailto:sossidou@vri.gr)*

# Background

- ❖ Every year nearly 100 million animals are transported in EU Member States
- ❖ There are a lot of different standards. Are they all adequate?
- ❖ *'It can often be argued that the conditions of transport are unsuitable for the animal's condition as assessed by a veterinarian'*

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1/2005  
of 22 December 2004

on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 37 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament <sup>(1)</sup>,

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee <sup>(2)</sup>,

Following consultation of the Committee of the Regions,

Whereas

(1) The Protocol on protection and welfare of animals annexed to the Treaty requires that in formulating and implementing agriculture and transport policies, the Community and the Member States are to pay full regard to the welfare requirements of animals,

(2) Under Council Directive 91/628/EEC of 19 November 1991 on the protection of animals during transport <sup>(3)</sup>, the Council has adopted rules in the field of the transport of animals in order to eliminate technical barriers to trade in live animals and to allow market operators to operate smoothly,

(4) Most Member States have ratified the European Convention for the protection of animals during international transport and the Council has given a mandate to the Commission to negotiate on behalf of the Community the revised European Convention for the protection of animals during international transport,

(5) For reasons of animal welfare the transport of animals over long journeys, including animals for slaughter, should be limited as far as possible,

(6) The Council invited the Commission on 19 June 2001 <sup>(4)</sup> to submit proposals for ensuring effective implementation and strict enforcement of existing Community legislation, improving the protection and welfare of animals as well as preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases, and putting in place more stringent requirements so as to prevent pain and suffering in order to safeguard the welfare and health of animals during and after transport,

(7) On 13 November 2001, the European Parliament called on the Commission to present proposals for amending existing Community rules on the transport of livestock, in particular with a view to:

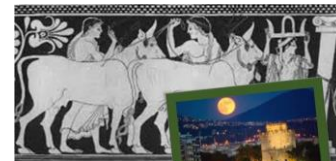
# Implementation of the Council Regulation (EC)1/2005

(in force 1 January 2007)

Scientific Opinion EFSA 2011 (ref 064)

Impact Report 2012 (ref 151)

- ❖ The Regulation has had beneficial impact on the welfare of animals during transport, but there is room for improvement of the situation;
- ❖ An amendment of the Regulation is not the most appropriate approach to address the identified problems;
- ❖ As regards the gap between the requirements of the legislation and available scientific evidence, the Commission sees that this is best addressed by the [adoption of guides to good practice](#).



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# ATG Objective

- ❖ Improve the impact of (EC) No 1/2005
- ❖ Proposals for further improvement of animal welfare during transport





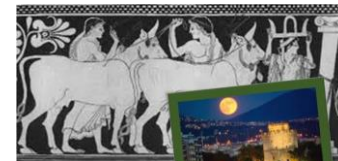
# ATG Aims

- ❖ To develop **Guides to Good and Best Practice** on the transportation of livestock species in the European Union

- ❖ The species are:



- ❖ To reach a large number of stakeholders , i.e. transport companies, drivers, competent authorities, farmers, NGO's and veterinarians

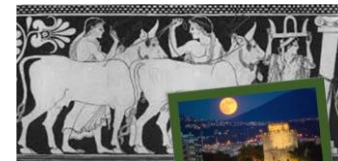


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# GOOD vs BEST PRACTICES

**Good practices**: procedures and processes that ensure **compliance with requirements of legislation** designed to protect the animals' welfare

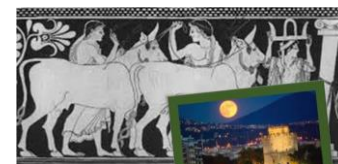
**Best Practices**: providing **additional guidance** on how procedures and operations can be improved **to exceed any legally defined minimum welfare requirements** and to increase the welfare status of the animals during the relevant periods and procedures



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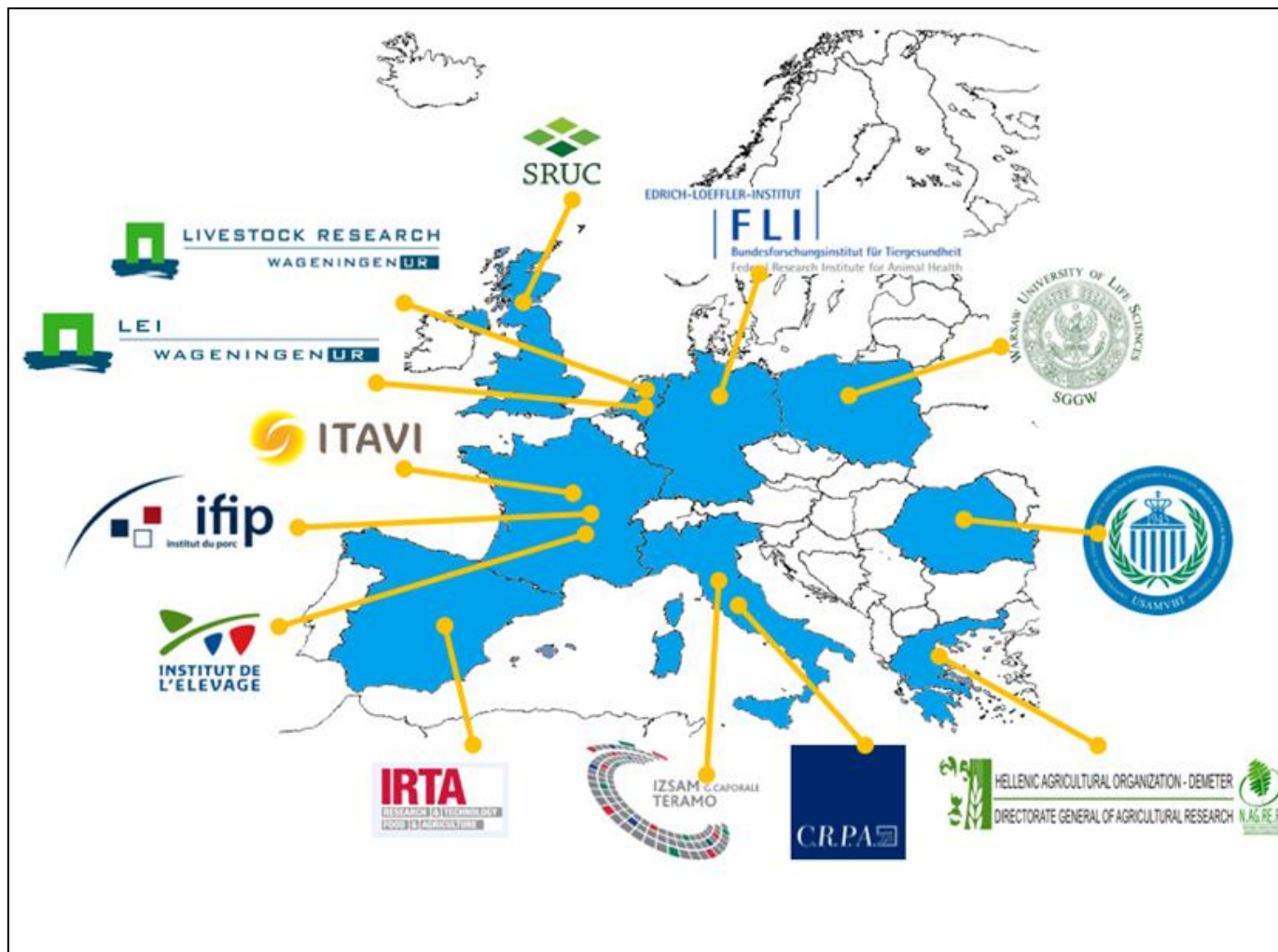
*Transport  
is about people!*



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# The ATG Consortium

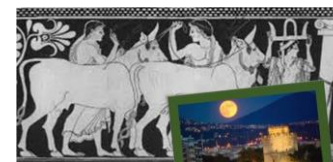


16 Partners  
10 EU MS

**IRU**  
Projects

**EUROGROUP**  
FOR ANIMALS

**FVE**



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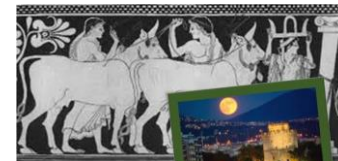
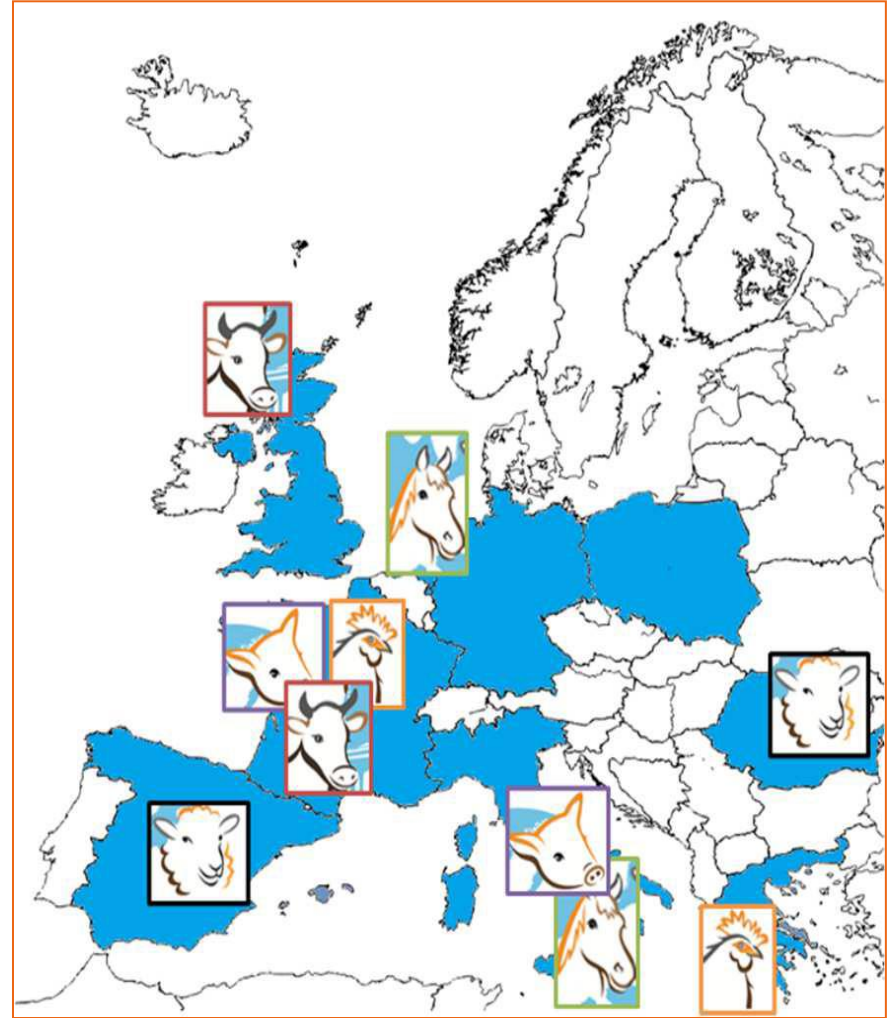


# National working groups

National language, single species



19 Farmers  
27 Transport Companies  
13 Slaughterhouse Staff  
12 NGOs  
27 Veterinary Competent Authorities








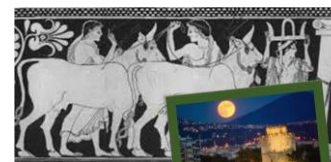
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# Species Focus groups

International, English, single species



						TOTAL
Farmers	3	5	3	1		12
Truck designers			2			2
Wholesalers	1				2	3
Transport Companies		3	2	3	5	13
Slaughterhouse Staff	2	5		1		8
Veterinarians		2	1	2	2	7
Animal Scientists		2	1	2	2	11
NGOs	2	3	2	4	5	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>72</b>



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# Stakeholder Platform

'Strategic' advice

Overseeing the whole project



**EFFAB**  
European Forum of Farm Animal Breeders

**EUROGROUP  
FOR  
ANIMALS**

**copa\*cogeca**

European farmers      European agri-cooperatives



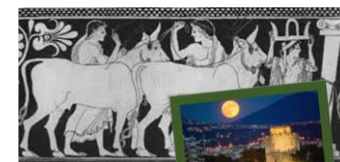
*Eyes on  
Animals*

Watching  
out for their  
welfare



An Roinn  
**Talmhaíochta,  
Bia agus Mara**

Department of  
**Agriculture,  
Food and the Marine**

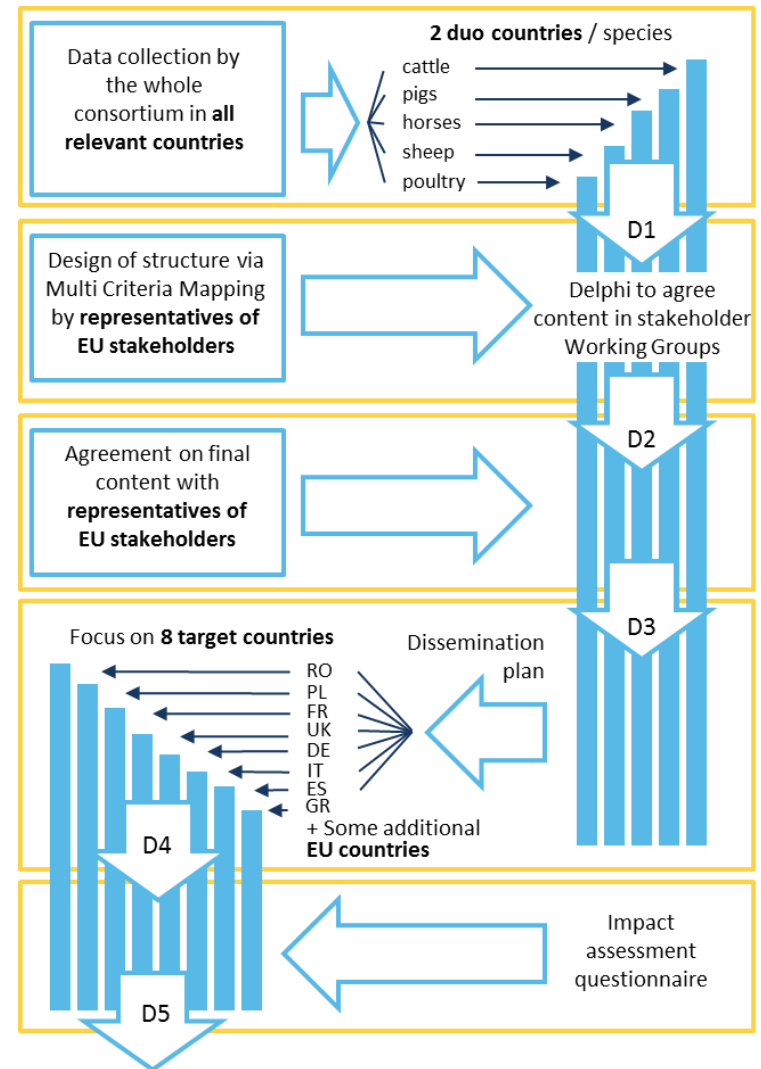


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# Overall Approach

1. Collect as many Good and Best practices as possible
2. Structure & prioritise the list
  1. Refine the content into a Guide
  1. Communicate the Guide
  2. Estimate the impact

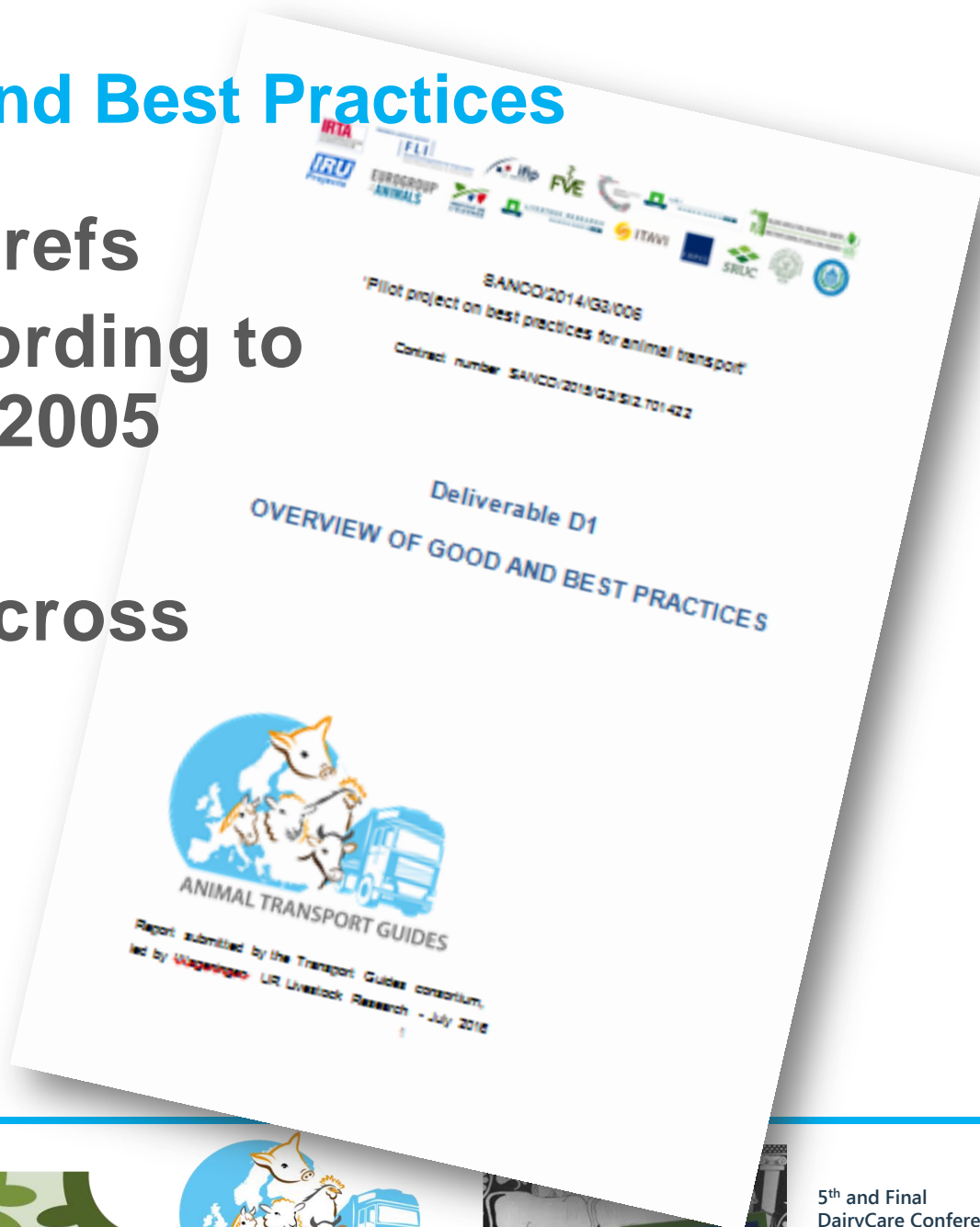




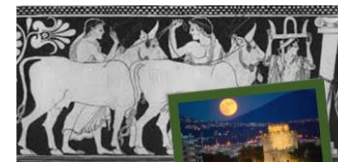
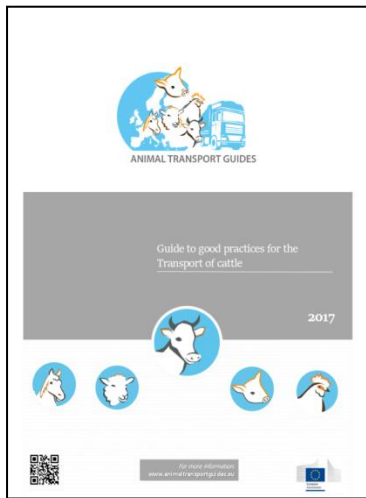
# Overview of Good and Best Practices

- ❖ 173 pages, 191 refs
- ❖ Structured according to (EC) Reg. No 1/2005
- ❖ 5 large tables
- ❖ 289 practices across 5 species

downloadable  
from website



# The Animal Transport Guides

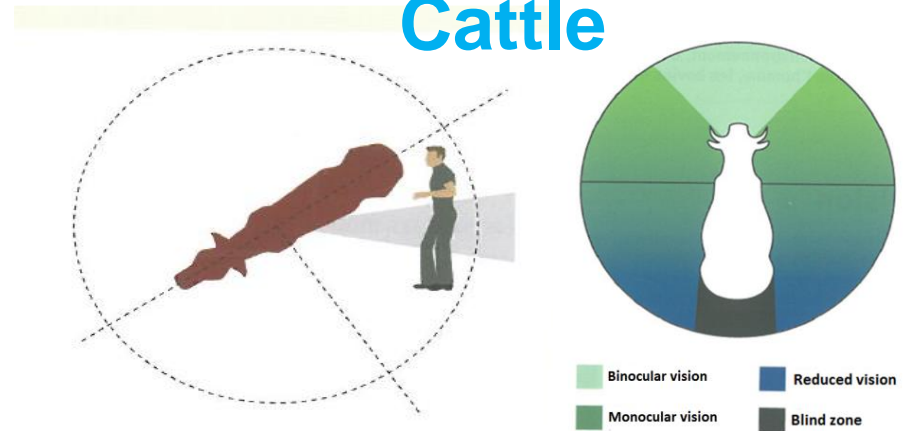


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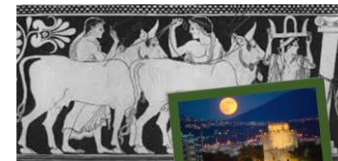
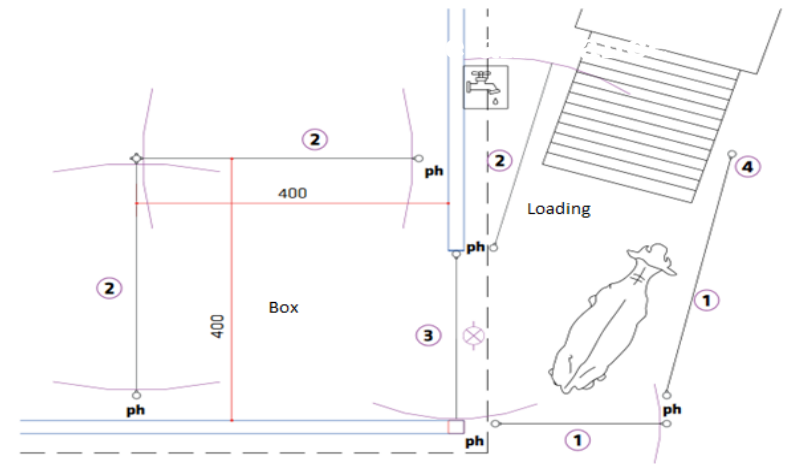
# The Animal Transport Guides

## Cattle



### Space allowance

Categories	Mean weight	Min. surface / animal (m <sup>2</sup> )
Small calves	50	0.30 to 0.40
Medium sized calves	110	0.40 to 0.70
Heavy calves	200	0.70 to 0.95
Medium sized cattle	325	0.95 to 1.30
Heavy cattle	550	1.30 to 1.60
Very heavy cattle	>700	> 1.60



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# The Animal Transport Guides

## Sheep



Adverse effect	Clinical/observational indicators
Hunger	- Weight loss (in long journeys)
Dehydration	- Skin-pinch test - Extreme thirst
Lack of comfort around resting	- Tired animals - Lack of space to lie down all at the same time - Lying down behaviour - Lack of space above the top of the head
Heat stress	- Dead animals by asphyxia - Panting - Respiration rate (low heat stress: 40-60 breaths/min, medium heat stress: 60-80 breaths/min, high heat stress: 80-200 breaths/min, severe heat stress: over 200 breaths/min (Silanikove, 2000) - Drooling - Position of animals (isolate individuals or group clumped or dispersed) - Increased body temperature - Mortality - Extreme thirst, high drive to drink
Cold stress	- Shivering - Stand in physical contact with one another - Reduced body temperature
Exhaustion	- General lethargy - Apathy - Lack of reaction - Inability/reluctance to rise
Injury	- Visible signs of injury (bite marks, wounds, bruises, scratches, abrasions)

### Journey time (including (un)loading)

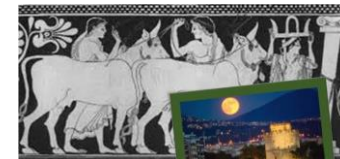
**Adults:** max. 14 hours + min. 1 hour rest + max. 14 hours  
**Unweaned lambs:** max. 9 hrs + min. 1 hour rest + max. 9 hours  
*Followed by rest of min. 24 hours (unloaded, and provided with water and feed)*



Cold weather: increase **bedding** / insulation and **remove wet bedding** after each trip (to prevent freezing onto the vehicle)



Hot weather: use **wet** sand, wet shavings, sawdust or rice husks (instead of straw bedding)



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# FactSheets

### Animal Transport Guides Preparing the catching of end-of-lay hens

ANIMAL TRANSPORT GUIDES

**Transport preparation "What to do?"**

- To insure before catching: brief the catching team and give clear instructions
- At least 4 hours before catching: inform the transporter of the total number of animals and order enough crates / vehicles for all birds, keep in mind climate conditions
- Do not fast end-of-lay hens for more than 12 hours (including transport), and not less than four hours prior to start of catching. Provide water up to the start of catching.

*Ready for catching!*

**Farmer**

How do the birds look like? Check the birds before the driver arrives. Cook if bones, severe difficulties in breathing, or other obvious signs. Do not load unfit birds. You as a farmer are authorized to transport a trained person, without any dog.

**Catching Staff**

**"What are good catching conditions?"**

- Prevent overcrowding of all crates
- Bring crates / containers as close as possible to the birds
- Use low light and minimal noise before loading
- Minimize all handling environment and check before loading
- Wear appropriate clothes (e.g. slip resistant shoes)
- Make sure that your hands are clean and disinfected
- During catching, always check fitness and act accordingly!

**Catching Staff**

**1. The farmer is responsible!** should be present to procedure

- Catch with an experienced well equipped team of at least 2 catchers. Even better: a competent! Even better: a competent! Even better: a competent!
- Check birds' fitness during catching!
- Move slowly and reduce catch birds gently
- Do not overheat containers. Close them carefully. Always release trapped body parts
- Load the birds with care in an upright position, but birds bring on their backs upright again

**What are good practices?**

- Before loading, farmer to notify the driver of any concerns about the sheep to be transported
- Access the sheep for fitness before loading by a qualified person
- When you have doubts on the fitness conditions, ask veterinary advice to make proper arrangements for care and treatment of fitness of the sheep
- Both the transporter and the farmer are accountable for the fitness of the sheep

**What do to with impaired fitness during transport?**

- Effective containment in a suitable holding area for rest
- Provision of feed and water
- Veterinary treatment if necessary

Acknowledgments: European Commission project (HACCV016163)2012-2014. Factbooks developed in collaboration with all Consortium Members, Focal Group Members and Stakeholders

### Animal Transport Guides Sheep - lambs Fitness

ANIMAL TRANSPORT GUIDES

**Ensuring sheep are fit for transport**

- Never transport animals in pain or injuries (e.g. open wounds, with severe system disorders, or with lack of coordination)
- Never transport sheep which were recently dehorned and not healed yet
- Never transport lambs < 1 week or highly pregnant ewes (more > 90% gestation)
- Never transport animals that are blind
- Never transport sheep that are not able to put weight on all four legs or that can only stand after being forced

**All OK? Ready for transport! If in doubt - leave it out!**

**What are good practices?**

- Before loading, farmer to notify the driver of any concerns about the sheep to be transported
- Access the sheep for fitness before loading by a qualified person
- When you have doubts on the fitness conditions, ask veterinary advice to make proper arrangements for care and treatment of fitness of the sheep
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### Animal Transport Guides Transport of lactating cows

ANIMAL TRANSPORT GUIDES

**Transport of lactating cows**

Transportable animals and need to be in good health. Cows in milk that are not in good health, because of the udder and the higher risk to the fetus. Special care and good handling is required.

**Preparation for lactating cows**

**1. All OK? Ready for transport! If in doubt - leave it out!**

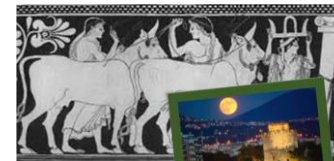
**2. Even better! Provide water when milking and make sure that the cows can eat / drink before you load them to resume the journey.**

**3. If lactating cows are to be transported over long distance, make sure that there are control points with milking facilities**

**4. Always calmly unload the cows into the milking parlor of the control point**

**5. For lactating cows, optimum temperature is between 5°C to 15°C. Over 21°C, first signs of heat stress will appear.**

Acknowledgments: European Commission project (HACCV016163)2012-2014. Factbooks developed in collaboration with all Consortium Members, Focal Group Members and Stakeholders



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# ΕΚΣΤΡΑΤΕΙΑ ΕΝΗΜΕΡΩΣΗΣ



Οδηγοί  
Ορθών και Βέλτιστων Πρακτικών  
κατά τη Μεταφορά Ζώντων Ζώων

## 4-6 Οκτωβρίου 2017

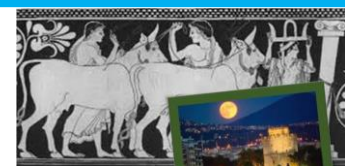
12:00-17:00 μ.μ.  
Κτήμα ΕΛΓΟ-ΔΗΜΗΤΡΑ, Ινστιτούτο Κτηνιατρικών Ερευνών  
57001 Θέρμη-Θεσσαλονίκη



Υπό την αιγίδα του Γεωπονικού Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλονίκης του Εθνικού Γεωργικού Οργανισμού - ΔΗΜΗΤΡΑ, και με την υποστήριξη του ΥΠΑΑΤ, Διεύθυνση Εκπαίδευσης, Παραγωγής και Κτηνοτροφίας, Διεύθυνση Προστασίας Ζώων, Θεσσαλονίκη και Κτηνιατρικών Ερευνών, Τμήμα Πρακτικής των Ζώων.

Συμπαραστάτες:  
ΕΙΕ (Εθνικό Ινστιτούτο Έρευνας και Τεχνολογίας Αγροτικών Προϊόντων και Τροφίμων)  
ΕΛΓΟ-ΔΗΜΗΤΡΑ (Εθνικό Γεωργικό Οργανισμό - Διεύθυνση Προστασίας Ζώων)  
BANCOC/2019/03/812/701/422

Για περισσότερες πληροφορίες:  
Δρ. Ε. Ν. Σισσιάνου  
email: [ssisianou@vri.gr](mailto:ssisianou@vri.gr)  
[www.animaltransportguides.eu](http://www.animaltransportguides.eu)

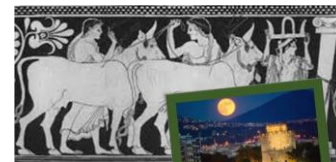



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# Road Show in Greece

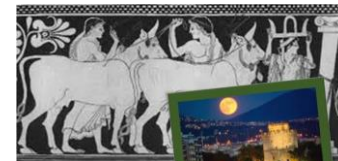


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# Exhibition of trucks

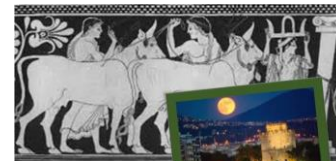


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*...and videos*



<https://youtu.be/0zv1LWQEI1A?list=PLpC8eSF4MyA8IAzWVs-BD030RqyvSzLgy>

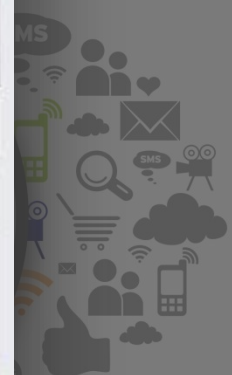


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# Social media

A screenshot of the Facebook page for 'Animal transport guides'. The page header shows the name 'Animal transport guides' and a search bar. Below the header are navigation tabs for 'Page', 'Messages', 'Notifications', 'Insights', and 'Publishing Tools'. The main content area features a large map of Europe with various countries highlighted in shades of orange and purple. Below the map is the page's profile picture, which is the same logo as seen in the top left, and the text 'Animal transport guides Community'. To the right of the map is a 'Create Call to Action' button. Below the map are navigation tabs for 'Timeline', 'About', 'Photos', 'Likes', and 'More'. On the right side of the page, there are buttons for 'Message' and a three-dot menu. On the left side, there is a search bar for posts on the page and several analytics cards: '0% response rate, day or more to respond', '42 likes +4 this week', and '9 post reach this week'. The main feed shows a post from 'Animal transport guides' published by Nancy De Briyne on February 9 in Brussels, Belgium, with the text 'Want to know more about the Animal Transport Guides project? Have a look at our Factsheet.' and a partially visible image below.







# Social media

<http://animaltransportguides.eu>



ANIMAL TRANSPORT GUIDES

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MATERIALS

NEWS & EVENTS

PARTNERS

CONTACTS

# ANIMAL TRANSPORT GUIDES

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Thank You!

DG SANTE



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HELLENIC AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION 'DEMETER'

VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

*Partners and Stakeholders*  
*Greek Team*

*All of You!*