

A COMPARISON OF REGULATIONS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF FARM ANIMALS IN CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

REGULATIONS	CANADA	US	EU
Current Statute	Transportation of Animals, Part XII of the Health of Animals Regulations	The 28 Hour Law governs the treatment of farm animals during transport on land. The 28 Hour Law does not apply to sea or air voyages.	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) Mp 1255/97 Council Regulation amending Regulation (EC) No. 1/2005 on travelling times, space allowances and navigation systems
Transport of poultry, domestic birds and rabbits	Poultry, other than newly hatched chicks, may be transported 36 hours without water, food or rest.	28 hours, after which the animal must be off-loaded for food, water and rest for at least 5 hours. This does not apply to vehicles that have food, water, space and an opportunity to rest inside the vehicle. The owner or custodian of the animal may seek an extension in writing, separate from a bill of lading or other form.	Food and water must be available in sufficient quantity for voyages lasting longer than 12 hours, NOT including loading and unloading time. (Because it is impossible to water poultry when they are loaded on trucks with typical stacked up cages, poultry should not be transported on journeys of over 12 hours. They must arrive at their destination (i.e.: farm or slaughterhouse) after 12 hours.)
Equipment on vehicles for journeys over 8 hours	None	None. Neither the U.S. Federal nor state laws on the transportation of animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compulsory navigation system for tracing vehicle movements ▪ Compulsory pre-

		<p>contain provisions outlining the treatment of animals while in route. There are no guidelines as to how animals should be kept, no regulation of the temperature, heat or ventilation animals should be allowed, and no species specific guidelines.</p>	<p>approval and registration in an electronic data base for lorries, road/sea containers and sea vessels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mechanical ventilation ▪ Temperature monitoring system recording data with an alert system for the driver ▪ Watering facilities and watering tanks
Space	<p>No person shall load or cause to be loaded any animal if, by so loading, that rail car, motor vehicle, aircraft, vessel, crate or container is overcrowded to such an extent as to be likely to cause injury or undue suffering to any animal therein. This prohibition is vague and subject to interpretation</p>	None.	<p>Space allocations have been outlined separately for domestic equidae and domestic animals of bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species by age and weight, as well as for pregnant females of all species, designating minimum floor areas and specifying for short (less than 8 hours) distance journeys and long distance (over 8 hour) journeys and for the various modes of travel and transportation vehicles, including air, sea and land vessels and trucks.</p>
Transport of hatchlings without food, water or rest	Up to 72 hours	<p>28 hours, after which the animal must be off-loaded for food, water and rest for at least 5 hours. This does not apply to vehicles that have food, water,</p>	<p>24 hours for all species under the condition that the voyage occurs within the 72 hours following hatching.</p>

		space and an opportunity to rest inside the vehicle. The owner or custodian of the animal may seek an extension in writing, separate from a bill of lading or other form.	
Transport of animals in unequipped vehicles - vehicles without navigational systems (gps), automatic ventilators, water nipples/bowls and temperature monitoring systems.	48 - 52 hours (It is 48 hours unless the animals will reach their final destination in Canada within 52 hours) Livestock that are unloaded to be fed, watered and rested after 48 hours must have a 5 hour break	28 hours, after which the animal must be off-loaded for food, water and rest for at least 5 hours. This does not apply to vehicles that have food, water, space and an opportunity to rest inside the vehicle. The owner or custodian of the animal may seek an extension in writing, separate from a bill of lading or other form.	Animals cannot be kept on board for longer than 8hrs. (12 hours is permitted ONLY if the transport truck stays within the nation of origin and the individual member state agrees with the increased time period. For example, basic trucks without navigation systems, automatic ventilators, water nipples/bowls and temperature monitoring devices in France can transport animals within France for up to 12 hrs. The same in the Netherlands)
Rest period required for animals transported in unequipped vehicles	5 hours	5 hours	Animals must arrive at their destination or be at least unloaded to be fed, watered and rested for 24 hours before resuming journey. Once the journey is resumed the same conditions apply as above.
Transportation intervals before food and water for unweaned bovine, ovine and caprine in equipped	Intervals of not more than 18 hours for calves transported in a railway car, motor vehicle or aircraft , if the calves are too young to be fed exclusively on hay and	Neither the U.S. Federal nor state laws on the transportation of animals contain provisions outlining the treatment of animals while in route. There are no guidelines as	Unweaned bovine, ovine and caprine can be transported 9hours with at least 1 hour water break. After the 9 hours, the unweaned animals must be rested for 24 hours

vehicles - vehicles with navigation systems, automatic ventilators, continuous water supply, and temperature monitoring	grain. Canada does not require transport vehicles to have navigation systems, automatic ventilators, temperature monitoring or a continuous water supply. Conditions for ventilation of vehicles is vague and, therefore, subjective.	to how animals should be kept, no regulation of the temperature, heat or ventilation animals should be allowed, and no species specific guidelines.	at an approved control post.
Transportation interval for weaned bovine, ovine, caprine (cattle, sheep, goats)	48 hours up to 52 hours. Same as adult animals if the weaned animals can be fed exclusively hay and grain. If not, the above 18 hour interval is required.	28 hours, after which the animal must be off-loaded for food, water and rest for at least 5 hours. (Sheep may be confined for an additional 8 consecutive hours without being unloaded when the 28-hour period of confinement ends at night.)	14 hours with at least 1 hour break during that time. After 14 hours, the animals must be given a 24 hour break, after which the journey can be resumed for 14 hours with a 1 hour break during that time.
Transportation interval for pigs and other monogastric animals without food water or rest	36 hours, plus an additional 5 hours for pre-boarding, after which animals must be rested for not less than 5 hours.	28 hours, after which the animal must be off-loaded for food, water and rest for at least 5 hours.	For all transport lasting more than 8 hrs, water must be turned on at all times, for a maximum of 24 hrs of transport at one time, followed by a 24 hour break before the journey can be resumed.
Transportation interval for horses without food, water or rest	36 hours, plus an additional 5 hours for pre-boarding, after which animals must be rested for not less than 5 hours	28 hours, after which the animal must be off-loaded for food, water and rest for at least 5 hours.	8 hours with a 1 hour water break. They can then be transported another 8 hrs with another 1 hour water break. After which they must have a 24 hour rest break.
Transporting of pregnant females	Transportation is prohibited if it is probable that the animal will give birth during the journey.	None	Transportation is prohibited for pregnant females in the last stages of gestation (10% of the estimated time of

	This prohibition is vague and therefore left to subjective opinion		gestation) and the first week after giving birth
Transport of Youngest Animals	(See regulations for unweaned bovine and hatchlings)	None	<p>Ban on travel for all newborn animals in which the navel is not completely healed.</p> <p>Ban on travelling above 100 km with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ pigs less than 3 weeks of age; ▪ lambs less than 1 week; calves less than 10 days; ▪ horses less than 4 months
Transporting Animals for Fattening or Slaughter	Cows can be transported up to 81 hours without food and water to slaughter	<p>USDA/APHIS/Veterinary Services does not regulate the transport of any livestock other than horses going to slaughter.</p> <p>Horses going to slaughter must be provide adequate food, water, and rest six (6) hours prior to loading onto a vehicle.</p> <p>Horses cannot be confined in a vehicle longer than 24 hours without food and water.</p>	9 hours - review
Training of Drivers and Animal Attendants in	No training	No training	Drivers and attendants must complete a comprehensive training course on animal welfare during transport

animal welfare during transport			given by an approved training body and must pass an exam administered by an independent body. Once they pass an independent exam, they are given a Certificate of Competence
Input from animal protection NGOs	To date, there has been little to no consultation with animal protection groups. The Ministry of Agriculture does not consider animal protection organizations to be stakeholders.	Public comment is sought during the process of amending legislation. Animal protection organizations have been effective in ensuring transport trucks are included under the 28 hour law.	Animal protection organizations are considered stakeholders and are consulted during the process of developing and amending regulations along with commercial stakeholders. Their input has the same weight as commercial stakeholders.
Authorized Inspection	Enforcement lies with CFIA inspectors. Lack of inspectors makes inspection during transport unlikely.	An inspection system regulating the transport of food animals does not exist. Route plans, inspection papers and transporter certification are not required. Animals are transported every day without inspection or enforcement of the existing limits. Animals crossing state lines need a health certificate, one copy of which goes to the state veterinarian in the originating state, one copy goes to the state veterinarian in the destination state and another goes with the driver.	For journeys longer than 8 hours, the drivers and attendants must provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Certificate of Competence. ▪ A Certification of Approval for the means of transportation used ▪ Details of procedure for tracing and recording vehicle movement ▪ Contingency plans ▪ Proof they use the satellite navigation system Approvals are valid for 5 years

Enforcement	<p>There are too few inspectors and infrequent spot checks of animal-transport vehicles. At times, transport vehicles off-load animals at night, thus bypassing inspection altogether.</p>	<p>The law must be enforced by the Attorney General, and the maximum penalty is \$500. This means that the attorney general must decide that a violation of this law is worthy of the time and effort it takes to enforce the law. Additionally, large farms can easily afford to pay an occasional \$500 fine. An inspection system regulation the transport of food animals does not exist. Unlike many countries in Europe, route plans, inspection papers and transporter certification are not required. So many animals are being transported every day without inspection or enforcement of the existing limits.</p>	<p>Enforcement via:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Route Plan (A Route Plan is mandatory if a border is crossed and the journey is longer than 8 hours. ▪ Journey log where it requests the signatures of all parties involved including a detailed report at the end of transport ▪ Compulsory use of a navigation system to track vehicles ▪ A designated person made responsible for the entire transport ▪ Reinforced registration rules ▪ Harmonized registration format ▪ Requirements on traceability and emergency plans for transporter ▪ Obligation of transporter to carry a copy of the authorization ▪ 5 year time limit on approval of vehicles for long distance journeys (over 8 hours) ▪ Compulsory approved
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			<p>training for drivers and attendants in animal welfare during transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Operators of assembly centers have to ensure personnel is trained▪ Place of destination has to perform checks and report status of animals, including number of animals arriving dead or unfit
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