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Subject:	Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of animals during transport and related operations, amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/97 and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 *- Revised consolidated annexes*

With a view to the Working Party on Animal and Veterinary Questions (Animal Welfare & Husbandry) on 30 September and 1 October 2026, delegations will find in annex the revised consolidated Annexes of the above Regulation.

Changes with respect to the Commission proposal have been marked with **bold** for insertions and ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions. Changes compared to the previous version are underlined.

Annex I

TECHNICAL RULES FOR TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS~~as referred to in Articles 2, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 22, 27, 28, 30, 33, 40, 44 and 47~~

Chapter I
FITNESS FOR TRANSPORT

~~1.1~~1. **Keepers at places of departure shall not consider terrestrial** ~~Terrestrial~~ animals ~~shall not be considered~~ fit for transport if:

(a) they are injured**, ill or showing signs of severe pain** ~~or ill~~;

~~(b) they present physiological weaknesses or pathological processes;~~

(c) they are unable to **stand on all their legs, maintain balance or** move independently ~~without pain or to walk unassisted~~;

(ca) they are blind in both eyes;

(d) they are cachectic or severely dehydrated;

(e) they present a severe open wound, **a hernia that restricts movement or is swollen, strangulated, ulcerated or infected or a** ~~or~~ prolapse;

(f) they are pregnant females for whom 80 % or more of the expected gestation period has already passed, or females who have given birth in the ~~previous~~ 7 days **preceding the journey, except in case of** ~~pregnant mares if the purpose of the journeys is to improve the health and welfare conditions of birth, provided that the mares are permanently accompanied by an attendant, dedicated to them during the transport;~~**:**

(i) pregnant mares if the purpose of the journeys is to improve the health and welfare conditions of birth, provided that the mares are permanently accompanied by an attendant, dedicated to them during the transport;

(ii) pregnant females for whom less than 90% of the expected gestation period has already passed, provided that the transport is part of a measure to eradicate diseases in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/429.

(g) they are new-born mammals in which the navel has not completely healed **unless they are transported with their dam, or in case of unweaned farmed lagomorphs of at least 48 hours of age, transported in the nest**;

(h) they are calves ~~of less than 5 weeks of age and weigh less than 50 kg~~, piglets, lambs or kids of less than 3 weeks **of age**, unless they are transported less than 100 km;

(i) **unless accompanied by their mother,** they are dogs and cats of less than 12 weeks of age **or in the case of dogs being transported within a Member State, 8 weeks of age**;

~~(j) they are rabbits of less than 48 hours of age.~~

(k) they are cervid animals in velvet period **whose antlers have not yet ossified;**~~.~~

(ka) they present physiological or pathological conditions other than those mentioned in points (a) to (k) that are likely to cause pain, suffering, or a decline in health during transport.

~~1.2~~**1a. Keepers at assembly centres, control posts, handling facilities at ports and airports, attendants and animal welfare officers shall not consider terrestrial animals fit for transport in the case of points (a) to (e) and (ka) of point ~~1.1~~1.**

2. ~~Except if accompanied by their dam,~~ **The**~~the~~ following **terrestrial** animals shall not be considered fit for long journeys:

(a) ~~equine~~ animals **of the domestic equine species**~~.~~, **if they are unbroken or** if they are younger than 4 months **except if accompanied by their dam**;

(b) **calves, if they are**~~piglets, if their body weight is~~ less than **4 weeks of age except if accompanied by their dam**~~10 kgs~~.

3. By way of derogation from point ~~1.1~~**1 and point** ~~1.2~~**1 (a) and (b)1a**, animals may be considered fit for transport **for short journeys or journeys to the nearest slaughterhouse adapted to the species and categories concerned** if they are:

(a) slightly injured or ill, and **their** transport would not cause additional suffering **or decline in health during transport. In such cases, animals shall be transported under conditions that take into account the injury or illness**;

~~(b) transported under veterinary supervision for or following veterinary treatment or diagnosis, and no unnecessary suffering or ill treatment is caused to the animals concerned;~~

(ba) blind but otherwise fit for transport. In such cases, animals shall be transported under conditions that take into account their blindness;

(c) animals that have **undergone**~~been submitted to~~ veterinary surgical procedures **elsewhere than at veterinary practices or clinics**, provided that wounds are not **inflamed and there are no signs of** bleeding and measures are taken to minimise physical contact with the wound.

For the **purpose of points (a) and (ba), in case**~~purposes of point (a), in cases~~ of doubt, **the keeper, attendant or animal welfare officer shall seek** veterinary advice**. In such case they shall ensure that written documentation of such advice accompanies the animals. The written accompanying documentation** shall be **made available to the competent authority upon request**~~sought~~.

~~4. Unbroken equine animals shall not be considered fit for transport on long journeys.~~

~~5. When animals fall ill or are injured during transport, they shall be separated from the others and receive first-aid treatment as soon as possible. They shall immediately be given appropriate veterinary treatment and if necessary, undergo emergency slaughter or killing in a way which does not cause them any unnecessary suffering.~~

~~6. Sedatives shall not be used on animals to be transported unless it is necessary to ensure the welfare of the animals and safety of operators and shall only be used under supervision of a veterinarian.~~

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~~7. Lactating females of bovine, ovine and caprine species not accompanied by their offspring shall be milked at intervals of not more than 12 hours.~~

~~8. Dogs and cats shall be considered fit for transport when they have completed the necessary preventive veterinary treatments to prevent stress related and species-specific diseases.~~

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Chapter II

MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND CONTAINERS

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1~~9~~. Provisions for all means of transport and containers

1.1. Means of transport **and**~~,~~ containers**, including** ~~and~~ their fittings shall be designed, constructed **and**~~,~~ maintained ~~and operated~~ so as to:

(a) avoid injury and suffering and ~~to~~ ensure the safety of the animals;

(b) protect the animals from inclement weather, extreme temperatures and adverse changes in **meteorological and sea**~~climatic~~ conditions**. The means of transport shall be appropriately equipped for this purpose, including with a roof or a protective covering. The roof or the covering may be temporarily opened or removed during loading and unloading**;

(c) be **easy to clean and disinfect**~~cleaned and disinfected~~;

(d) prevent the animals **from** escaping or falling out ~~and be able to withstand the stresses of movements~~;

(da) be able to withstand the mechanical stresses occurring during transport and related operations;

(e) ensure that air ~~quality and~~ quantity **and circulation** appropriate to the species **and categories of animals being** transported can be maintained;

(f) **for means of transport other than aircraft and containers other than those used in air transport, allow**~~provide access to the~~ animals to ~~allow them to be inspected, fed~~**be checked, fed and hydrated when required,** and cared for **during the journey**;

(g) **for means of transport other than aircraft, and containers,** provide a flooring surface that **prevents animals from slipping and is appropriate to the species and categories of animals being transported**~~is anti-slip~~;

(h) provide a flooring surface that minimises the leakage of urine or faeces ~~when relevant for the species transported~~;

(i) provide **fixed or portable**~~a~~ means of lighting sufficient for **checking and providing care to**~~inspection and care of~~ the animals during transport.

~~1.2. Sufficient space shall be provided inside the animals' compartment and at each of its levels to ensure that there is effective ventilation above the animals when they are in a naturally standing or siting position, without on any account hindering their natural movement.~~

~~1.3. For wild animals, the following documents shall accompany the animals:~~

~~(a) a notice indicating that the animals are wild, timid or dangerous;~~

~~(b) written instructions about feeding, watering and any special care required.~~

1.4. **The owner of the road or rail vehicle**~~, livestock vessel,~~ **or container other than containers for poultry or farmed lagomorphs, or the operating company shall ensure that partitions**~~Partitions~~**and their fittings that are part of the means of transport are**~~shall be~~ strong enough to withstand the weight of animals **and any impact from the actions of the animals such as pulling, kicking or ramming**. **The partitions shall not have any gaps in which the animals could become trapped or under which they could slide, and shall be high enough to prevent the animals from jumping over. Partitions and theirfittings**~~Fittings~~ shall be designed for quick and easy operation.

1.4a. The owner of the means of transport or container, other than containers for poultry or weaned farmed lagomorphs, or the operating company shall ensure that, where provision of water is required in accordance with Chapter V of this Annex, means of transport and containers are equipped with, or carry, watering devices.

1.4b. For road or rail vehicles, livestock vessels and containers other than containers for poultry or farmed lagomorphs, the watering devices shall be in good working order, designed to allow species-and category-specific drinking behaviour and positioned to allow easy access and drinking. The number of watering devices in each compartment shall be sufficient to minimize any aggressive or competitive behaviour between the animals.

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Where moveable water devices such as buckets, bowls or other appropriate receptacles are used, attendants shall ensure that they are secured so as to prevent them from tipping over.

~~1.5. Piglets of less than 10 kg, lambs of less than 20 kg, calves of less than six months and foals of less than four months of age shall be provided with bedding material or equivalent material guaranteeing their comfort in accordance to the species, the number of animals being transported, the journey time, and the weather. This material has to ensure adequate absorption of urine and faeces so that animals remain clean and dry during the entire journey.~~

2~~10~~. Additional provisions for transport by road or rail ~~of equine, bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine animals~~

2.1. **The transporter shall ensure that vehicles**~~Vehicles~~ in which animals are transported **are**~~shall be~~ clearly and visibly marked indicating the presence of live animals~~,~~ ~~except when the animals are transported in containers marked in accordance with point 4.1~~.

2.2. **The transporter shall ensure that road**~~Road~~ vehicles ~~shall~~ carry suitable equipment for loading and unloading the animals **that meets the requirements set out in point 2 of Chapter III of this Annex, unless the animals are transported in containers**.

~~2.3. When assembling trains and during all other movement of rail wagons every precaution shall be taken to avoid jolting of a rail wagon containing animals.~~

~~2.4. Where transport by rail is to last more than 3 hours, a means of killing suitable for the species shall be available with written instructions to use it for the animals transported and in a language that attendants understand.~~

~~2.5. Vehicles transporting cats and dogs shall be equipped with functioning temperature and humidity sensors.~~

~~11. Additional provisions for transport on roll-on-roll-off vessels~~

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~~3.1. Before loading onto a roll-on-roll-off vessel the master shall ensure that:~~

~~(a) on enclosed decks, the vessel is equipped with forced fan ventilation systems and it is fitted with an alarm system and secondary source of power in case of failure;~~

~~(b) vehicles are only loaded in enclosed decks if the force fan ventilation systems and the alarm system are in good working order;~~

~~(c) adequate protection from sea water is provided in open decks.~~

~~3.2. Only if equipped with a sufficient number of adequately designed, positioned and maintained securing points enabling them to be securely fastened to the vessel can road vehicles and rail wagons be loaded unto vessels. Road vehicles and rail wagons shall be secured to the vessel before the start of the sea journey to prevent them being displaced by the motion of the vessel.~~

~~3.3. The master shall ensure that:~~

~~(a) vehicles are loaded in a way to provide empty space of at least 1m on both sides of the vehicles;~~

~~(b) drivers and attendants have access to the vehicle deck to perform checks, feeding and maintenance of animals.~~

4~~12~~. Additional provisions for ~~transport in~~ containers

4.1. **Organisers shall ensure that containers**~~Containers~~**for large**~~in which~~ animals **and containers used in air transport** are ~~transported shall be~~ clearly and visibly marked, indicating the presence of live animals and with a sign indicating the top of the container**, unless the containers allow direct visual access to the animals and are loaded on a vehicle marked in accordance with point 2.1**.

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4.1a. In the case of air transport, organisers shall ensure that containers are marked with the following information:

(a) full name and contact details of the organiser;

(b) the species of the animal(s) transported;

(c) the number of animals per container;

(d) the label 'venomous' in case of venomous animals;

(e) the label 'aggressive' in case of aggressive animals;

(f) instructions for watering and feeding if applicable.

~~**4.2. During transport and handling, containers shall always be kept upright and severe jolts or shaking shall be minimised. Containers shall be secured before the start of the journey to prevent displacement due to the movement of the means of transport.**~~

4.3. **Containers or stacks of containers**~~**Containers**~~ of more than 50 kg shall be equipped with a sufficient number of adequately designed, positioned and maintained securing points enabling them to be securely fastened to the means of transport where they are to be loaded.

4.4. Containers loaded with animals that are stacked shall have the necessary strength and stability so as to avoid deformation, collapse or displacement during normal transport conditions.

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Chapter III

TRANSPORT PRACTICES

PUBLIC

1~~13~~. General provisions

1.1. **The keepers at the place of departure shall pay due**~~Due~~ regard ~~shall be paid~~ to the **needs**~~need of certain categories~~ of animals~~, such as wild animals, to become~~ **not** accustomed to **handling, and make arrangements to minimise their stress and fear during**~~the mode of~~ transport **and related operations.** ~~prior to the proposed journey.~~

1.1a. The keepers at the place of departure shall make arrangements, prior to the planned journey, to ensure that animals become accustomed to the mode of feeding and watering to be used during the journey or journeys.

1.1b. When provision of water and feed is required in accordance with Chapter V of this Annex, the attendant, animal welfare officer or staff handling animals on a livestock vessel shall provide the animals with water and feed of good quality and shall present it to the animals in a way that minimises contamination.

1.1c. During transport, the attendant, animal welfare officer or staff handling animals on a livestock vessel shall ensure that animals are protected from inclement weather, extreme temperatures and adverse changes in meteorological conditions and where applicable, protected from sea water and sea conditions.

1.1d. The attendant, animal welfare officer or staff handling animals shall prevent animals from escaping or falling from the means of transport or containers.

1.1e. The attendant, animal welfare officer or staff handling animals on a livestock vessel shall always place containers upright and minimise jolts or shaking. The attendant shall secure the containers to the means of transport to ensure their stability and to prevent their displacement due to the movement of the means of transport. Containers shall be positioned in a way that air circulation inside the containers is not impeded.

~~1.2. Where loading or unloading operations last for more than four hours, except for poultry, facilities shall be available for keeping, feeding and watering the animals outside the means of transport without being tied.~~

1.3. Attendants shall stack containers loaded with animals in accordance with written instructions on the maximum stacking height provided by the manufacturer or, where such instructions are not available, by the transporter and take the necessary precautions:

(a) to prevent, or in the case of poultry and farmed lagomorphs, to limit urine and faeces falling on the animals placed underneath;

(b) to ensure stability of the containers;

(c) to ensure that air circulation is not impeded.

1.4. Keepers at handling facilities at ports or airports, assembly centres and control posts shall ensure that animals kept and transferred to or from an aircraft or a vessel, or kept at assembly centres or control posts and loaded or unloaded to or from a road vehicle, are protected from risks of injuries, excessive noise exposure, adverse weather conditions and extreme temperatures, taking account of their species and categories.

1.5. Keepers at handling facilities at airports shall ensure that vehicles transferring animals to or from an aircraft are operated in such a way as to prevent the tipping over of containers and unnecessary stress to the animals. The time spent by the animals on such vehicles shall be limited to the time necessary for the transfer. The time spent by the animals on the airport apron shall be kept to a minimum.

1.6. Attendants and animal welfare officers shall ensure that piglets of less than 10 kg, lambs or kids of less than 20 kg, calves of less than six months of age and foals of less than four months of age are provided with bedding. The quality and quantity of the bedding shall be appropriate to the species, the number of animals being transported, the duration of the journey or journeys, and the weather conditions, so that the animals remain comfortable, clean and dry during the entire journey or journeys.

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1.7. Attendants and animal welfare officers shall ensure that goods which are being transported in the same means of transport as animals are positioned so that they do not interfere with the loading, transport and unloading of the animals, are not in direct contact with the animals and do not pose any risk to them.

2~~1~~4. Loading and unloading

2.1. Facilities **and equipment** for loading and unloading~~, including the flooring,~~ shall be designed, constructed, maintained and operated **so as to:** ~~to:~~

(a) prevent injury and suffering and minimise excitement and distress during animal movements as well as to ensure the safety of the animals;

(b) ensure that surfaces **prevent animals from slipping**~~are not slippery~~ and that lateral protections **of sufficient height according to the species and categories of animals being transported** are provided to prevent animals from escaping **and from injuring themselves**;

(c) **be easy to clean and disinfect**~~ensure that they are cleaned and disinfected~~.

2.1a. Operators at places of departure and operators of assembly centres and handling facilities at ports and airports shall ensure that ramps and loading platforms are made of materials that can support the weight of the animals.

2.2. **Operators at places of departure and operators of assembly centres and handling facilities at ports and airports shall ensure that, if loading**~~Loading~~**and unloading** ramps **are used, they are not**~~shall not be~~ steeper than an angle of:

(a) 20 degrees~~, (36,4 % to~~ **from** the horizontal**, (equivalent to a vertical increase of 36,4 % for every unit of horizontal length**) for **animals of the porcine**~~, bovine~~ **and equine species**~~pigs, calves~~ and ~~horses~~**animals of the bovine species under six months of age**;

(b) 26 degrees **34**~~35~~ minutes~~, (50 % to~~ **from** the horizontal**, (equivalent to a vertical increase of 50 % for every unit of horizontal length**) for **animals of the ovine and caprine species**~~sheep, goats~~ and ~~cattle~~**animals** ~~other~~**of** ~~than~~**the** ~~calves~~**bovine species of at least six months of age**.

2.2a. **Keepers at places of departure, assembly centres, control posts, handling facilities at ports and airports and at places of destination and attendants shall ensure that, in case of a height difference between the ramp and the vehicle or between the ramp and the floor, that height difference is appropriate to prevent injuries or falls and to allow the uninterrupted movement of animals.**

2.2b. **Operators at places of departure and operators of assembly centres and handling facilities at ports and airports**~~Ramps~~ shall **ensure that ramps are**~~be~~ equipped with ~~non-slippery~~ flooring **that prevents animals from slipping and with**~~, foot battens and~~ lateral **protections of sufficient height, appropriate to the species and categories of animals being transported**~~protection~~.

2.3. **Operators at places of departure and operators of assembly centres and handling facilities at ports and airports shall ensure that lifting**~~Lifting~~ platforms**,** ~~and~~ upper floors **and moveable floors are equipped with**~~shall have~~ safety barriers to prevent animals **from** falling**, becoming trapped in any gaps** or escaping during loading and unloading operations. **Lifting platforms and moveable floors shall be operated in such a way as to prevent animals from being injured during loading and unloading.**

~~**2.4. Goods which are being transported in the same means of transport as animals shall be positioned so that they do not cause suffering to the animals.**~~

2.5. **Keepers at places of departure, assembly centres, control posts, handling facilities at ports and airports and at places of destination and attendants shall ensure that appropriate**~~Appropriate~~ lighting **is**~~shall be~~ provided during loading and unloading to prevent animals balking and to allow **the detection of**~~handlers to detect~~ possible animal welfare problems such as lameness, injuries, animals slipping or falling or defective pieces of equipment **and the assessment of the animals' fitness for transport and of the indicators referred to in Article 26(1)**.

~~**2.6. When containers loaded with animals are placed one on top of the other on the means of transport, the necessary precautions shall be taken:**~~

~~**(a) to avoid, or in the case of poultry, rabbits and fur animals, to limit urine and faeces falling on the animals placed underneath;**~~

~~**(b) to ensure stability of the containers;**~~

~~(c) to ensure that ventilation is not impeded.~~

3~~15~~. Handling

3.1. **No person involved in handling animals in the course of the transport and related operations**~~It~~ shall ~~be prohibited to~~:

(a) strike or kick the animals;

(b) apply pressure to any part of the body **of the animals** in such a way as to cause them unnecessary **pain or** suffering;

(c) suspend the animals ~~themselves~~ by mechanical means;

(d) lift**, pull** or drag the animals **mechanically or manually** by legs (except for poultry **if handled in accordance with the provisions of point 3.7**~~and rabbits~~), head, ears, horns, tail**,** ~~or~~ fleece**, wings or feathers**;

(e) use prods or other implements with **sharp or** pointed ends **capable of causing injury to the animals**;

(f) **force animals to move forward where their movement is obstructed or obstruct animals that are**~~obstructing any animal which is~~ being driven or led**;** ~~through any part where animals are handled.~~

(g) cause unnecessary pain or suffering to the animals in any other way.

3.2. **No person handling animals in the course of the transport and related operations shall use**~~The use of~~ instruments which administer electric shocks **to an animal, except when the following conditions are met**~~shall be prohibited when animals move in group. It shall only be permitted~~:

(a) **the animal is an animal of the**~~on~~ bovine **species of more than 6 months of age, or an animal of the porcine species of**~~animals or pigs~~ over 80 kg**;** ~~live weight, and~~

(b) **the**~~when an~~ animal refuses to move **or get up** without any visible reasons**;**~~.~~

(c) the animal has sufficient space to move forward; and

(d) such instrument is used only as a last resort.

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Shocks shall not be **administered**~~used~~ more than twice **to the same animal. Each shock**~~,~~ shall last no longer than one second and shall only be **administered**~~applied~~ to the muscles of the hindquarters. **Animals shall be given sufficient time to move or get up before any second shock is administered.**

The use of instruments that administer electric shocks to animals referred to in point 1.3 of Chapter I of this Annex shall be prohibited.

3.3. **Operators of assembly**~~Assembly~~ centres**,** ~~and~~ control posts **and handling facilities at ports and airports** shall **ensure that assembly centres, control posts and handling facilities at ports and airports have** ~~provide~~ equipment for tethering animals when necessary. **Keepers at places of departure, assembly centres, control posts and handling facilities at ports and airports shall ensure that animals**~~Animals~~ not used to being tied ~~shall~~ remain untied.

3.4. **Any person handling**~~Animals shall not be tied by the horns, the antlers, the nose rings nor by legs tied together. Calves and dogs shall not be muzzled. Equine~~ animals **in the course of**~~older than eight months shall wear halters during~~ transport **and related operations shall ensure that:** ~~except for unbroken equine animals.~~

(a) animals are not tied by the horns, the antlers, the nose rings and do not have their legs tied together;

(b) calves are not muzzled;

(c) dogs are not muzzled unless the use of a muzzle is required for medical reasons, animal or human safety reasons, in which case the duration shall be limited to the minimum period necessary and the dog shall be supervised. Where a muzzle is used, it shall allow the dog to pant and to drink;

(d) animals of the equine species older than eight months of age, except unbroken animals of the equine species, wear halters during transport.

3.5 When animals need to be tied, **any person tying animals in the course of transport and related operations shall ensure that** the ropes, tethers or other means used **are**~~shall be~~:

(a) strong enough not to break during normal transport conditions;

(b) such as to allow the animals, if necessary, to lie down and to eat and drink;

(c) designed in such a way as to eliminate any danger of strangulation or injury, and to allow animals to be quickly released;

(ca) long enough to allow movement of the head and a normal standing position;

(d) **in case of animals of the equine species,** long enough and ~~used in a way to~~ allow **the**~~equine~~ animals to lower their head below the height of their withers**, without getting their head or legs caught**.

~~**3.6. When loading or unloading birds, arrangements shall be made to reduce the duration of handling birds inverted.**~~

3.7. **Keepers at places of departure and staff catching and crating poultry**~~**Birds and rabbits**~~ shall **ensure that, when placed in or removed from containers manually, poultry, other than day-old chicks, are**~~**be**~~ caught~~**, lifted**~~ and carried **upright by holding their wings against their body. However, poultry weighing less or equal to 5 kg**~~**by two legs, using breast slides in cages or operator's leg as support for bird's breast. A maximum of 3 birds per hand**~~ may be **handled in inverted position if:**~~**carried.**~~

(a) they are caught and carried by two legs;

(b) when lifting or lowering a bird its breast is supported by the operator's leg or a breast slide in the cage;

(c) during carrying, the birds stay in contact with the operator's body to minimise wing flapping;

(d) the duration of inversion is minimised;

(e) the distance between the birds being caught and the containers is kept to a minimum;

(f) a maximum of 3 birds are held per hand.

3.8. When handled, weaned farmed lagomorphs shall be caught and lifted by the skin of the neck. Their body shall be supported with the other hand when lifted.

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3.9. Attendants, animal welfare officers and keepers at the place of departure, assembly centres and handling facilities at ports and airports shall ensure that sedatives and tranquilisers are not used on animals to be transported unless it is necessary to ensure the welfare of the animals or the safety of humans and shall only be used under the supervision of a veterinarian. The veterinarian shall provide written documentation of the use of such substances, which shall accompany the animals and shall be made available to the competent authority upon request.

3.10. Keepers at places of departure, assembly centres, control posts, handling facilities at ports and airports and at places of destination; attendants and animal welfare officers shall ensure that lactating females of bovine, ovine and caprine species not accompanied by their offspring are milked shortly before loading and at intervals of not more than 12 hours. If milking is not possible, lactating females shall not be separated for more than 12 hours from their offspring.

4~~16~~. Separation

4.1. **Keepers at places of departure, assembly centres, control posts, handling facilities at ports and airports and at places of destination, attendants, animal welfare officers, and staff catching and crating poultry and weaned farmed lagomorphs, where relevant, shall ensure that the**~~The~~ following **animals are**~~shall be~~ handled **separately** and transported **in different animal compartments**~~separately~~:

(a) animals of different species;

(b) animals of significantly different sizes or ages;

(c) adult breeding boars**,** ~~or~~ stallions**, bulls and rams**;

(d) sexually mature males from females;

(e) animals with horns **of a size or shape that may cause injury** from animals without horns;

(f) animals **that are aggressive or show aggressive behaviour towards**~~hostile to~~ each other;

(g) tied animals from untied animals.

4.2. Points 4.1 (a), (b), (c) and (e)~~.~~ shall not apply where the animals have been raised in compatible groups, are accustomed to each other, where separation will cause distress or where females are accompanied by **their offspring**~~dependent young~~.

5~~17~~. **Other provisions**~~During transport~~

~~**5.1. Space allowances in respect of the animals' species and the means of transport shall comply at least with the figures laid down in Chapter VII.**~~

5.2. **Attendants and animal welfare officers shall ensure that**~~Equine~~ animals **of the equine species are not to**~~shall not~~ be transported in multi-deck vehicles except if animals are loaded on the lowest deck with no animals on **the** higher deck.

5.2a. Organisers, attendants and animal welfare officers shall ensure that animals of the equine species other than unbroken horses and mares with their foals are transported in individual stalls unless they are accustomed to each other and are not likely to injure each other due to aggressive behaviour.

5.3. **Organisers, attendants and animal welfare officers shall ensure that unbroken**~~Unbroken equine~~ animals **of the equine species are not**~~shall not be~~ transported in groups of more than 4 individuals **per compartment**.

5.4. **Transporters, attendants and animal welfare officers shall ensure that sufficient**~~Sufficient~~**air circulation is**~~ventilation shall be~~ provided to ensure **air quality and quantity appropriate to the species and categories of**~~that the needs of the~~ animals **being transported**~~are fully met~~ taking into account in particular the number ~~and type~~ of the animals ~~to be transported~~ and the expected weather conditions during the journey. ~~Containers shall be positioned in a way that does not impede their ventilation.~~

~~**5.5. Animals shall be offered water, feed and the opportunity to rest as appropriate to their species and age, at suitable intervals and in particular as referred to in Chapter V.**~~

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5.6. The transporter and the attendant shall ensure that, in the case of transport of weaned domestic animals of the equine species or dogs and cats, the vehicle carries a sufficient quantity of feed to ensure compliance with the provisions referred to in points 1.1.(a) and 3.1. of Chapter V.

~~**18. Minimum vertical height**~~

~~**6.1. For cattle and unweaned calves, the minimum vertical height during transport shall correspond to the following formula:**~~

~~**H = W x 1.17 + 20**~~

~~**whereby H = minimum vertical height, and W = wither height of the tallest animal in the compartment.**~~

~~**6.2. For sheep the space above the highest point of the tallest animal shall be at least 15 cm in vehicles with mechanical ventilation and 30 cm in naturally ventilated vehicles.**~~

~~**6.3. For equine animals the minimum internal height of a compartment shall be at least 75 cm from the withers of the tallest animal.**~~

~~**6.4. For domestic birds the height of the container shall be such that the comb or head does not touch the ceiling when birds sit with their head and neck in a natural posture or when they change position.**~~

~~**6.5. For slaughter rabbits the height of the container shall be sufficient to ensure rabbits can sit with their ears extended.**~~

PUBLIC

Chapter IV

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR LIVESTOCK VESSELS AND CONTAINER VESSELS

PUBLIC

1~~19~~. Construction and equipment requirements for livestock vessels

1.0. **The ~~owner of the livestock vessel~~operating company shall ensure that the livestock vessel is equipped with a ramp for loading and unloading the animals that meets the requirements set out in point 2 of Chapter III of this Annex.**

1.1. **The ~~owner of the livestock vessel~~operating company shall ensure that the strength~~Strength~~of~~for~~** pen rails and decks **is~~shall be~~** appropriate to the **animals being** transported **~~animals~~**. Strength calculations of pen rails and decks shall be verified **by a recognised organisation as defined in Regulation (EC) No 391/2009 and authorised by a Member State in accordance with Directive 2009/15/EC~~during construction or conversion of the livestock vessel by a classification society approved by the competent authority~~**.

1.2. **The ~~owner of the livestock vessel~~operating company shall ensure that the livestock decks~~Compartments~~** where animals are **accommodated are~~to be transported shall be~~** equipped with a forced ventilation system which gives sufficient capacity to **renew~~change~~** the air in **the~~its~~** entire volume **of the decks,** as follows:

(a) **minimum** 40 air changes per hour if the **deck~~compartment~~** is fully enclosed and the clear height is less or equal to 2,30 meters;

(b) **minimum** 30 air changes per hour if the **deck~~compartment~~** is fully enclosed and the clear height is more than 2,30 meters;

(c) **minimum** 75 % of the above relevant capacity if the **deck~~compartment~~** is partially enclosed.

The forced ventilation system shall have the capacity to maintain a minimum air velocity of 0,5 m/sec throughout all decks.

1.3. **The** ~~owner of the livestock vessel~~**operating company and the transporter shall ensure that the storage**~~Storage~~ or production capacity for fresh water **for the animals is**~~shall be~~ appropriate to meet the water requirement laid down in **point 2. Storage tanks for fresh water shall be used exclusively for the purpose of storing water for the**~~Chapter VI taking into account the maximum number and the type of~~ animals**, shall be clearly and visibly marked as 'fresh water for animals' and shall be fitted with a system allowing their water level** to be **monitored. The storage tanks shall be maintained so as not to have an adverse impact on the quality**~~transported as well as the maximum duration~~ of the **water**~~intended journeys~~.

1.4. **The** ~~owner of the livestock vessel~~**operating company shall ensure that the**~~The~~ fresh water **distribution** system **is**~~shall be~~ capable of supplying fresh water continuously in each **pen where**~~livestock area and sufficient receptacles shall be available to ensure that all~~ animals **are accommodated.** ~~have easy and constant access to fresh water. Alternative pumping equipment shall be available to ensure water supply in the event of failure of the primary pumping system.~~

The animal welfare officer shall ensure that all animals have easy and constant access to sufficient quantities of fresh water. Each pen shall have watering devices that are in good working order, appropriately designed and positioned taking into account the species, categories and size of the animals. The number of watering devices in each pen shall be sufficient to minimize any aggressive or competitive behaviour between the animals.

Alternative pumping equipment shall be available to ensure water supply in the event of failure of the primary pumping equipment.

1.4a. The animal welfare officer shall ensure that, if feeding equipment is used, it is secured to ensure that it does not tip over during transport and is adapted to the species, categories and size of the animals. The number of feeders in each pen shall be sufficient to allow all animals of the pen to feed simultaneously.

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1.5. **The** ~~owner of the livestock vessel~~**operating company shall ensure that the**~~The~~ drainage system **is of sufficient**~~shall be of appropriate~~ capacity to drain fluids from pens and decks under all conditions. Drainpipes and channels shall collect the fluids in wells or tanks from where sewage can be discharged by means of pumps or ejectors. Alternative pumping equipment shall be available to ensure drainage in the event of failure of the primary pumping **equipment**~~system~~.

1.6. **The** ~~owner of the livestock~~**Livestock** ~~vessel~~**operating company shall ensure that the livestock decks**~~areas~~, passageways and ramps to livestock **decks are**~~areas shall be~~ provided with sufficient lighting**. The lighting regime in the livestock decks shall follow a diurnal rhythm**. Emergency lighting shall be available in case of a failure of the main electrical installation. Sufficient portable lighting shall be provided to allow **for** the ~~attendant~~ adequate **checks and the provision of care to**~~inspection and care of~~ the animals.

1.7. **The** ~~owner of the livestock vessel~~**operating company shall ensure that a fire detection and**~~A~~ firefighting system **is**~~shall be~~ appropriately installed in all ~~livestock~~ areas **where animals are accommodated** and fire equipment within **these**~~the livestock~~ areas shall comply with ~~the most recent~~ the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) standards regarding fire protection, fire detection and fire extinction. **The firefighting equipment shall be maintained in good working order.**

1.8. **The** ~~owner of the livestock vessel~~**operating company shall ensure that the**~~The~~ following systems for livestock **are**~~shall be~~ equipped with a monitoring, control and alarm system in the wheelhouse:

(a) ventilation;

(b) fresh water supply ~~and drainage~~;

(ba) drainage;

(c) lighting;

(d) fresh water production**, where applicable** ~~if necessary~~.

1.9. **The** ~~owner of the livestock vessel~~**operating company shall ensure that a**~~A~~ primary source of power **is**~~shall be~~ sufficient to supply continuous power for the systems for livestock referred to in points 1.2, 1.4, 1.5 and 1.6 under normal operation of the livestock vessel. A secondary source of power shall be sufficient to replace the primary source of power for a continuous period of **at least** three days.

1.10. **The transporter shall ensure that livestock**~~Livestock~~ vessels **are**~~shall be~~ equipped with a means of killing suitable for the species transported with written instructions in a language that **animal welfare officers**~~attendants~~ understand.

1.11. The ~~owner of the livestock vessel~~**operating company shall ensure that each deck of the livestock vessel has at least one hospital pen.**

1.12. The ~~owner of the livestock vessel~~**operating company shall ensure that the capacity of the hospital pens per deck is sufficient to accommodate at least 1% of the total number of animals being transported on the deck. The accommodation of animals in the hospital pens shall comply with the applicable space allowance for the species concerned set out in Chapter VII of this Annex.**

1.13. The ~~owner of the livestock vessel~~**operating company shall ensure that each pen is enclosed by vertical fences or walls.**

2. Feed**, bedding** and water supply on livestock vessels or **container** vessels ~~transporting containers for large animals.~~

2.1. Organisers and animal welfare officers shall ensure that livestock~~Livestock~~ vessels **and container**~~or~~ vessels ~~transporting animals in containers for large animals, shall~~ carry ~~from the time of departure~~ sufficient **amounts of** bedding**,** as well as sufficient feed and water to **meet**~~cover~~ the minimum daily ~~feed and water supply~~ requirements set out in **the** Table **to cover the time needed for the loading and**~~1 for~~ the intended journey **and an additional contingency**~~plus at least seven days' spare~~ supply of **at least 25% or three days, whichever is greatest**~~bedding, feed and water~~.

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By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, if a functional desalination system is in place, which consists of a primary desalination system capable of generating adequate amounts of water for all animals, backed up by an independent secondary desalination system which can generate adequate amounts of water for all animals in case of breakdown of the primary desalination system, the vessel's water tank capacity shall be sufficient to carry a minimum 3-day supply of fresh water for the animals.

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Table

Minimum daily feed and water supply on livestock vessels or container vessels

Category	**Feed** (in % of weight of animals)		**Fresh water** (in % of weight of animals)
	Fodder	**Concentrated feed**	
Animals of the bovine and equine **species**	2	1,6	10
Animals of the ovine and caprine species	2	1,8	
Animals of the porcine species	—	3	

Fodder may be replaced by concentrated feed and vice versa~~. However, due regard shall be paid to the need of certain categories of~~**, provided that the** animals **have been**~~, to become~~ accustomed to the change of feed **prior to the journey**~~with regard to their metabolic needs~~.

2.2. The master of the livestock vessel shall ensure that the feed is protected from sea water, the weather and from contaminants such as fuel and exhaust gases.

3. Additional provisions for container vessels

3.1. The master of the container vessel shall ensure that, when loading containers for large animals onto a container vessel, the containers for large animals are placed so as to allow access to the animals for the animal welfare officer and the staff handling the animals.

3.2. The master of the container vessel shall ensure that containers for large animals are loaded and unloaded without undue delay.

3.3. Point 1.3 shall apply to container vessels.

3.4. Owners of containers for large animals shall ensure that they are designed and constructed so as to allow separation and treatment of sick and injured animals. If this is not possible, a separate container shall be available for this purpose.

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Chapter V

FEED AND HYDRATION~~JOURNEY TIMES, TEMPERATURES, REST PERIODS AND WATERING AND FEEDING INTERVALS~~

PUBLIC

1~~21~~. **Poultry, farmed lagomorphs and weaned domestic –animals**~~Animals~~ of equine, bovine, ovine, caprine~~,~~ and porcine species **transported by road, rail, sea or air**

1.1. Weaned domestic animals of equine species

1.1.1~~1.1~~. Attendants ~~or drivers~~ shall **ensure that weaned domestic**~~provide equine~~ animals **of the equine species, transported by land, are provided** with feed and water ad libitum**. If water or feed ad libitum are not available, they shall be provided to the animals at** ~~or at least at regular~~ intervals of no **longer**~~more~~ than 4,5 hours**, for periods** ~~for a period~~ of 30 minutes ~~while the vehicle is stationary~~. ~~The same watering and feeding regime shall be maintained during transport by sea.~~

1.1.2. The same watering and feeding regime shall be ensured by:

(a) keepers at assembly centres, control posts and handling facilities at ports and airports;

(b) animal welfare officers during the leg of the journey by a livestock vessel, except between 21h00 and 6h00;

(c) attendants during the leg of the journey by a roll-on-roll-off vessel, except between 21h00 and 6h00.

1.2. Weaned domestic animals of the bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species

1.2.1~~1.2.~~ Attendants ~~or drivers~~ shall **ensure that weaned domestic**~~provide~~ animals of **the** bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species**, transported by land, are provided** with water ad libitum**. If water is not available ad libitum, in the case of domestic animals of the bovine, ovine and caprine species, the animals shall be provided with water at least** during the **break periods and**~~journey or~~ during the rest periods laid down in Article **26a.** ~~27. Feed shall be offered to animals during the rest periods while the vehicle is stationary and when animals are unloaded. The same watering and feeding regime shall be maintained during transport by sea.~~

1.2.2. Attendants shall ensure that weaned domestic animals of the bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species, transported by land, are provided with feed during the rest periods and in the case of domestic animals of the bovine, ovine and caprine species also during the break periods laid down in Article 26a.

1.2.3. Water shall be provided ad libitum and feed shall be provided at intervals of no longer than 12 hours by:

(a) keepers at assembly centres, control posts and handling facilities at ports and airports;

(b) animal welfare officers during the leg of the journey by a livestock vessel;

(c) attendants during the leg of the journey by a roll-on roll-off vessel.

1.3. For poultry other than day-old chicks and weaned farmed lagomorphs transported for more than 12 hours and for day-old chicks transported for more than 60 hours after hatching, keepers at the place of departure, assembly centres and attendants shall ensure that suitable feed and hydration are available at the start of the journey in sufficient quantities to ensure an adequate supply throughout the journey.

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1.4. By way of derogation from points 1.1 to 1.3, in case of transport to slaughter, attendants and keepers at assembly centres, control posts and handling facilities at ports and airports shall not be required to:

(a) provide weaned domestic animals of the equine, bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species with feed for a period of time appropriate to ensure hygiene at slaughter, adapted to the animal species and category concerned;

(b) provide poultry and farmed lagomorphs with feed and hydration during the last 12 hours prior to the expected time of slaughter.

2~~22~~. Unweaned domestic~~Domestic~~animals of the equine, bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species~~birds and rabbits~~ transported **by road, rail or sea~~in containers~~**

2.1. **Attendants shall ensure that unweaned~~For~~** domestic **animals of the equine, bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species are provided with~~birds and rabbits, suitable feed and~~** water **ad libitum~~shall be available in adequate quantities~~**.

2.2. **Attendants shall ensure that, at the beginning of the break period as referred to in Article 29(2)(c), unweaned domestic animals of the equine, bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species are fed species-specific milk or appropriate milk replacement.** ~~Maximum journey times are defined as follows:~~

~~(a) 12 hours including loading and unloading time for journeys including those to a slaughterhouse; or~~

~~(b) 24 hours for chicks of all domestic bird species, if it is completed within 48 hours after hatching;~~

~~(c) 24 hours for adult breeding rabbits if they have permanent access to feed and hydration;~~

~~(d) 10 hours for end-of-lay hens including the loading and unloading time.~~

2.3. **Keepers at assembly centres, control posts and handling facilities at ports** ~~Thermal comfort~~ shall **ensure that unweaned domestic animals of equine, bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species are** ~~be~~ provided **with water ad libitum and fed species-specific milk or appropriate milk replacement at intervals of no less than 8 hours and no more than 12 hours from the previous feed.** ~~as follows:~~

~~(a) when the temperature forecast at the place of departure and at the place of destination at the time animals are expected to be at those places is below 10°C, rabbits and domestic birds other than end-of-lay hens shall only be transported in vehicles with protection against windchill.~~

~~(b) end-of-lay hens shall not be transported if temperatures inside vehicles of at least 15°C cannot be ensured.~~

2.4. Animal welfare officers and attendants shall ensure that, for the leg of the journey at sea, unweaned domestic animals of the equine, bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species are provided with water ad libitum and fed species-specific milk or appropriate milk replacement at intervals of no less than 8 hours and no more than 12 hours from the previous feed.

2.5. By way of derogation from points 2.1 to 2.4, in case of transport to slaughter, attendants and keepers at assembly centres, control posts and handling facilities at ports and airports and animal welfare officers shall not be required to provide unweaned domestic animals of equine, bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species with species-specific milk or appropriate milk replacement for a period of time not longer than necessary to ensure hygiene at slaughter, adapted to the animal species and category concerned.

3~~23~~. Dogs and cats **transported by road, rail or sea**

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3.1. **Attendants shall ensure that**~~Adult~~ dogs and cats **are provided with feed and water**~~being transported shall be fed~~ at intervals of **no longer than:**~~not more than 24 hours. Puppies and kittens until the age of 6 months shall be fed at intervals no more than 8 hours. Water shall be available ad libitum or at the intervals of no more than 4 hours.~~

(a) 8 hours for dogs and cats of 6 months of age or older;

(b) 4 hours for dogs and cats younger than 6 months of age.

3.2. **Keepers at assembly centres, control posts and handling facilities at ports and airports shall ensure that dogs and cats**~~There~~ shall be **provided with water ad libitum and that feed is provided at intervals of no longer than:**~~written instructions in a language that the attendant understands about feeding and watering available on board.~~

(a) 8 hours for dogs and cats of 6 months of age or older;

(b) 4 hours for dogs and cats younger than 6 months of age.

~~3.3. Temperatures shall be adapted in case of transport of brachycephalic breeds or types and of dogs and cats with extreme coating, such as in case of heavy undercoat and bald breeds.~~

4. **Kept cervids and camelids transported by road, rail or sea**~~Other species~~

Kept cervids and camelids~~Species other than those referred to in points 1 to 3~~ shall be transported in accordance with written instructions **provided by the keeper at the place of departure** about feeding and watering and taking into account any special care required.

5. Terrestrial animals transported by aircraft

Terrestrial animals transported by aircraft shall be fed and watered in accordance with written instructions provided by the organiser. The frequency of feeding and hydration and the quantity of feed and means of hydration shall be sufficient to meet the physiological needs of the animals transported.

PUBLIC

Chapter VI

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR LONG JOURNEYS OF TERRESTRIAL~~DOMESTIC EQUIDAE AND DOMESTIC~~ ANIMALS BY ROAD, RAIL AND SEA ~~OF BOVINE, OVINE, CAPRINE, PORCINE SPECIES, CATS AND DOGS~~

1. Roof

The owner of the~~The~~ means of transport **or the operating company** shall **ensure that vehicles are**~~be~~ equipped with a ~~roof of light colour and be~~ properly insulated **roof with a light-coloured external surface**.

2. ~~Floor and~~ Bedding

The attendant shall ensure that terrestrial animals~~Animals~~**are**~~shall be~~ provided with **bedding. The quality and quantity of the**~~appropriate~~ bedding **shall be**~~or equivalent material which guarantees their comfort~~ appropriate to the species, the number of animals being transported, the **duration of the** journey **or journeys**~~time~~, and the weather~~.~~ ~~This material has to ensure absorption of urine and faeces~~ **conditions,** so that **the** animals remain **comfortable,**clean and dry during the entire journey **or journeys**.

The attendant shall ensure that the bedding on road vehicles is replaced at least whenever the animals are unloaded at a control post or an assembly centre.

3~~2~~. Feed **for terrestrial animals other than farmed lagomorphs and poultry**

3.1. The **transporter and the attendant**~~means of transport~~ shall **ensure that the vehicle carries**~~carry~~ a sufficient quantity of appropriate **feed to ensure compliance with the provisions referred to in Chapter V of this Annex. The quantity of feed carried on the vehicle shall not be required to cover feed provided to**~~feeding stuff so that~~ animals **at a control post or an assembly centre. The feed**~~do not show sign of hunger or fatigue. The feeding stuffs~~ shall be protected from the weather and from contaminants such as dust, fuel, exhaust gases and animal urine and **faeces**~~dung~~.

3.2. **The transporter shall ensure that, where**~~Where~~ animals need to be fed by specific equipment **on a vehicle**, that equipment **is**~~shall be~~ transported in the **vehicle**~~means of transport~~.

3.3. Where feeding equipment as referred to in point 3.2~~.~~ is used, **the attendant**~~it~~ shall **ensure that**~~be so designed that, if necessary,~~ it is **secured to ensure that it does not tip over during**~~attached to the means of~~ transport ~~to prevent its being overturned. When the means of transport is moving and when~~**The**~~the~~ equipment ~~is not in use, it~~ shall be stored **separately**~~separate~~ from the animals.

3a. Feed for weaned farmed lagomorphs and poultry

In case feed for weaned farmed lagomorphs and poultry is required in accordance with point 1.3 of Chapter V of Annex I, the attendant shall ensure that the following conditions are met:

(a) Space shall be provided within each container for the feed or feeding system;

(b) The floor or the feeding equipment shall be constructed to ensure that the feed is contained;

(c) The construction of the container shall allow each animal in the container to have access to feed;

(d) The feed shall be protected from the weather and from contaminants such as dust, fuel, exhaust gases and animal urine and faeces.

4~~28~~. Partitions

4.1. **The owner of the**~~The~~ means of transport **or the operating company** shall **ensure that vehicles not transporting animals in containers are**~~be~~ fitted with partitions so that separate compartments may be created, while **ensuring that all**~~providing all the~~ animals **have**~~with~~ free access to **feed and to** water**, when provided**.

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4.2. **The owner of the means of transport or the operating company shall ensure that the** ~~The~~ partitions **are** ~~shall be~~ constructed in such a way that they can be placed in different positions so that the size of **compartments** ~~compartment~~ can be **adjusted** ~~adapted to specific requirements, and~~ to the **species, categories** ~~type, size~~ and number of animals.

4.3. Transporters shall ensure that animals of the equine species other than mares with their foals shall be transported in individual stalls.

5 ~~2~~9. Water supply for transport by road, rail**,** ~~ or~~ in containers for large animals **and in containers for farmed lagomorphs and poultry**

5.1. **The owner of the** ~~The~~ means of transport **or container** ~~and containers~~ for large animals **or the operating company** shall **ensure that vehicles and containers are** ~~be~~ equipped with a water supply that makes it possible for ~~the attendant to provide~~ water **to be provided** instantly whenever it is necessary during the journey, so that each animal has access to water.

5.1a. The transporter shall ensure that, in case fresh water is used for the hydration of weaned farmed lagomorphs or for poultry transported in containers, the system used to provide such animals with water complies with the following conditions:

(a) It shall be installed, connected to all containers and operational before the start of the journey;

(b) It shall be easy to clean and disinfect;

(c) Each animal in the container shall have access to water.

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5.1b. The transporter shall ensure that, in case hydrogel is used for the hydration of weaned farmed lagomorphs or poultry transported in containers, the containers comply with the following conditions:

(a) Space shall be provided within each container for the hydrogel;

(b) The flooring of the container or of the receptacle for the hydrogel shall be constructed to ensure that the hydrogel is contained;

(c) Each animal shall have access to the hydrogel.

~~**5.2. The watering devices shall be in good working order and be appropriately designed and positioned for the categories of animals to be watered on board the vehicle.**~~

5.3. **The owner of the means of transport or container for large animals or the operating company shall ensure that the**~~**The**~~ water tanks' total capacity for each **vehicle or container is**~~**means of transport shall be**~~ at least equal to 1,5 % of its maximum payload. Water tanks shall be designed so that they can be drained and cleaned after each journey and shall be fitted with a system allowing their water level to be **monitored**~~**checked**~~. They shall be connected to drinking devices within the compartments and maintained in good working order.

5.4. **By way of**~~**A**~~ derogation**,** ~~**from**~~ point 5.3 **shall not**~~**. may**~~ apply to containers for large animals exclusively used on vessels that supply water to them from the vessel's own water tanks.

6~~**30**~~. Ventilation systems for **vehicles**~~**means of transport by road**~~

6.1. ~~**Ventilation systems on means of transport by road shall be designed, constructed and maintained in such a way that, at any time during the journey, whether**~~**The owner of** the means of transport **or the operating companyshall ensure that vehicles are equipped with a ventilation system.** ~~**is stationary or moving, they are capable of operating for at least 6 hours.**~~

6.1a. **The owner of the means of transport or the operating company shall ensure that the ventilation system is designed, constructed and maintained in such a way that it is capable of operating for at least 6 hours, independently of the vehicle engine, whether the means of transport is stationary or moving.**

When the leg of the journey on board a roll-on-roll-off vessel is expected to last more than 6 hours, the ventilation system shall be capable of operating independently of the vehicle engine, including by connection to an external power source where necessary, for the duration of the leg of the journey on the roll-on-roll-off vessel.

6.2. **The owner of the means of transport or the operating company shall ensure that the** ~~The~~ ventilation system **is** ~~shall be~~ capable of ensuring **air circulation** ~~even distribution~~ throughout the **animal compartments, including containers, with a minimum airflow of nominal capacity of 60 m3/h/KN of payload** ~~vehicle~~.

7. **The owner of the means of transport or the operating company shall ensure that vehicles are equipped with both a fixed and portable means of lighting, sufficient for checking and providing care to the animals during transport.**

PUBLIC

Chapter VII

SPACE ALLOWANCE AND CEILING HEIGHT FOR TRANSPORTS BY ROAD, RAIL OR SEA OR AIR

PUBLIC

1. Allometric equation to calculate space allowance for animals of bovine, porcine, ovine and caprine species, weaned farmed lagomorphs and poultry other than day-old chicks

1.1.1~~1~~. Organisers, keepers, attendants and animal welfare officers shall calculate the minimum space~~Space~~ allowance for transport **of bovine, porcine, ovine and caprine species, weaned farmed lagomorphs and poultry other than day-old chicks** by road, by rail, or by sea **or air**, including transport in containers**~~, is calculated~~** using the following allometric equation:

$A = kW^{(2/3)}$,

whereby: A=area per animal [m^2 **for animals of bovine, porcine, ovine and caprine species** or cm^2 for **weaned farmed lagomorphs and poultry other than day-old chicks~~transport of birds and rabbits in containers~~**], W=live weight [kg], k= k-value **which is** ~~(~~specific to species/category, as **and is** laid down in tables below~~)~~.

1.1.2. The time mentioned in the tables below refers to the time the animal spends on the same road or rail vehicle without being unloaded, including any time the road or rail vehicle is on board of a roll-on roll-off vessel. In case of animals transported in containers, the time mentioned in the tables below refers to the time the container is on a road or rail vehicle, including any time the road or rail vehicle is on board of a roll-on roll-off vessel.

1.2. Bovine species

1.2.1~~32~~. Organisers, keepers, attendants and animal welfare officers shall calculate space~~Space~~ allowance in **m^2** area per animal [m^2] **for~~during~~** transport **of bovine species** by road, by rail, **~~or~~** by sea **or by air, using the following minimum k-values~~, shall comply at least with the figures below~~**:

Bovine species	**Time on a road or rail vehicle, including on a roll-on-roll-off vessel**			**Livestock vessel**
	< 9 hours	**9-21 hours**	**> 21 hours** (applicable only for road or rail vehicles loaded on a roll-on-roll-off vessel)	
k-value for unweaned animals	~~**0.0222**~~ Fixed value of 0.38 m^2 for calves ≤ 70 kg K = 0.0226 for calves > 70 kg	~~**0.0270**~~ Fixed value of 0.40 m^2 for calves ≤ 70 kg K = 0.0237 for calves > 70 kg	~~**0.0280**~~ Fixed value of 0.46 m^2 for calves ≤ 79 kg K = 0.0248 for calves > 79 kg	**0.0320**
k-value for weaned animals	~~**0.0205**~~ Fixed value of 0.36 m^2 for calves ≤ 70 kg K = 0.0216 for cattle > 70 kg	~~**0.0270**~~ Fixed value of 0.40 m^2 for calves ≤ 70 kg K = 0.0237 for cattle > 70 kg	~~**0.0280**~~ Fixed value of 0.46 m^2 for calves ≤ 79 kg K = 0.0248 for cattle > 79 kg	**0.0320**

Bovine Species – Air Transport	
Category	***k-value***
≤100 kg,	***0.017***
>100 kg	***0.020***

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1.2.2~~33~~. If the external temperature is predicted to be above 30ºC at any point along the route, and the means of transport is not equipped with a temperature control system as described in Article 31(1b), the space~~Space~~ allowance **~~in area~~** per animal **~~[cm2] for poultry and rabbits transported in containers~~** shall **be increased by~~comply~~** at least **10 percent, except where the above table sets a k-value of 0,0320.~~with the figures below:~~**

1.2.3. In case of transport of bovine animals with horns, space allowance shall be increased on the basis of the above table to accommodate the physical size of all animals and prevent injuries.

1.3. Porcine species

1.3.1. Organisers, keepers, attendants and animal welfare officers shall calculate space allowance in m^2 per animal for the transport of porcine species using the following minimum k-values:

Porcine species	**Time on a road or rail vehicle, including on a roll-on-roll-off vessel**			**Livestock vessel**	**Air transport**
	< 9 hours	**9-21 hours**	**> 21 hours <u>(applicable only for road or rail vehicles loaded on a roll-on-roll-off vessel)</u>**		
k-value	**0.0197**	**0.0230**	**0.0270**	**0.0270**	**<u>0.0270</u>**

1.3.2. If the external temperature is predicted to be above 30ºC at any point along the route, and the means of transport is not equipped with a temperature control system as described in Article 31(1b), the space allowance per animal shall be increased by at least 10 percent, except where the above table sets a k-value of 0.0270.

1.4. Ovine and caprine species

1.4.1. Organisers, keepers, attendants and animal welfare officers shall calculate space allowance in m^2 per animal for the transport of ovine and caprine species using the following minimum k-values:

Ovine species (shorn)	**Time on a road or rail vehicle, including on a roll-on-roll-off vessel**			**Livestock vessel**	**Air transport**
k-value	**< 9 hours**	**9-21 hours**	**> 21 hours** (applicable only for road or rail vehicles loaded on a oll-on-roll-off vessel)		
k-value for unweaned lambs	~~**0.0240**~~ Fixed value of 0.11 m^2 for lambs ≤ 10 kg. K = 0.0243 for lambs > 10 kg.	~~**0.0290**~~ Fixed value of 0.13 m^2 for lambs ≤ 10 kg. K = 0.0263 for lambs > 10 kg.	~~**0.0350**~~ Fixed value of 0.15 m^2 for lambs ≤ 12 kg. K = 0.0281 for lambs >12 kg.	**0.0350**	**0.021**
k-value for weaned animals	Fixed value of 0.12 m^2 for lambs ≤ 8 kg. K = 0.0237 for animals > 8 kg.	Fixed value of 0.13 m^2 for lambs ≤ 10 kg. K = 0.0263 for animals > 10 kg.	Fixed value of 0.15 m^2 for lambs ≤ 12 kg. K = 0.0281 for animals > 12 kg.	**0.0350**	**0.021**

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Caprine species	Time on a road or rail vehicle, including on a roll-on-roll-off vessel			Livestock vessel	Air transport
k-value	**< 9 hours**	**9-21 hours**	**> 21 hours** (applicable only for road or rail vehicles loaded on a oll-on-roll-off vessel)		
k-value for unweaned kids	~~**0.0240**~~ Fixed value of 0.13 m^2 for kids ≤ 8 kg. K = 0.0260 for kids > 8 kg.	~~**0.0290**~~ Fixed value of 0.14 m^2 for kids ≤ 10 kg. K = 0.0290 for kids > 6 kg.	Fixed value of 0.15 m^2 for kids ≤ 10 kg. K = 0.0350 for kids > 6 kg.	**0.0350**	**0.021**
k-value for weaned goats	Fixed value of 0.12 m^2 for kids ≤ 8 kg. K = 0.0255 for animals > 10 kg.	Fixed value of 0.14 m^2 for kids ≤ 10 kg. K = 0.0290 for animals > 6 kg.	Fixed value of 0.14 m^2 for kids ≤ 10 kg. K = 0.0350 for kids > 6 kg.	**0.0350**	**0.021**

1.4.2. If the external temperature is predicted to be above 30ºC at any point along the route, and the means of transport is not equipped with a temperature control system as described in Article 31(1b), the space allowance per animal shall be increased by at least 10 percent. This increase shall not be applied if an increase has already been applied in accordance with point 1.4.3.

1.4.3. If unshorn ovine animals are transported, the space allowance per animal in the animal compartment where the unshorn animals are located shall be increased by at least 20 percent.

1.4.4. In case of transport of ovine or caprine animals with horns, space allowance shall be increased on the basis of the above table to accommodate the physical size of all animals and prevent injuries.

1.5. Weaned farmed lagomorphs

PUBLIC

1.5.1. Organiser, keepers and attendants shall calculate space allowance in cm^2 per animal for the transport of weaned farmed lagomorphs using the following minimum k-values:

Weaned farmed lagomorphs	**Time on a road or rail vehicle, including on a roll-on-roll-off vessel**			**Air transport**
	< 12 hours	**12 – 36 hours**	**> 36 hours** **(applicable only for road or rail vehicles loaded on a oll-on-roll-off vessel)**	
k-value	**200**	**270**	**350**	**400**

1.5.2. If the external temperature is predicted to be above 30ºC at any point along the route, and the means of transport is not equipped with a temperature control system as described in Article 31(1b), the space allowance per animal shall be increased by at least 10 percent, except where the above table sets a k-value of 350.

PUBLIC

1.6. Poultry other than day-old chicks

1.6.1. Organisers, keepers and attendants shall calculate space allowance in cm^2 per animal for the transport of poultry other than day-old chicks using the following minimum k-values:

Poultry other than day-old chicks	Time on a road or rail vehicle, including on a roll-on-roll-off vessel			Air transport
	< 12 hours	12 – 21 hours	> 21 hours **(applicable only for road or rail vehicles loaded on a oll-on-roll-off vessel)**	
k-value	195	240	290	250

1.6.2. If the external temperature is predicted to be above 30ºC at any point along the route, and the means of transport is not equipped with a temperature control system as described in Article 31(1b), the space allowance per animal shall be increased by at least 10 percent, except where the above table sets a k-value of 290.

2. Space allowance for the transport by road, rail, sea or air of animals of the equine species, day-old chicks, unweaned farmed lagomorphs and dogs and cats

2.1. Space allowance for transport of animals of the equine species

2.1.1. When animals of the equine species are transported in groups or when a mare is transported with her foal, organisers, keepers and attendants shall ensure that the stocking density in the animal compartment or in the pen does not exceed 200 kg/m^2.

PUBLIC

2.1.2. When animals of the equine species are transported in individual stalls, organisers, keepers and attendants shall ensure that the width of the stall allows for free space on each side of the animal where the animal is widest and at ground level, to ensure that the animal can assume a broad stance. The length of the stall shall allow for free space in front of the head of the animal while the neck is parallel to the ground.

2.1.3. Air transport of animals of the equine species

Weight - kg	**Area [m2]**
0-100	**0,42**
101-200	**0,66**
201-300	**0,87**
301-400	**1,04**
401-500	**1,19**
501-600	**1,34**
601-700	**1,51**
701-800	**1,73**
801-900	**1,95**
901-1000	**2,17**

2.2. Organisers, keepers and attendants shall ensure that the space allowance for transport of day-old chicks is at least 21 cm^2 per chick of the gallus gallus species and at least 25 cm^2 per chick for larger species.

2.3. Where unweaned farmed lagomorphs are transported in their nest, organisers, keepers and attendants shall ensure that the space allowance is sufficient to accommodate the nest and preserve the thermal comfort and air circulation.

PUBLIC

2.4. For dogs and cats transported in containers or compartments, organisers, keepers and attendants shall ensure that the space allowance meets at least the following requirements:

(a) In case one dog or cat is transported in the container or compartments, the animal is able to assume a standing and sitting posture, to turn around and to lie down normally and rest in a natural position without being in any way obstructed by the structure of the container or the compartment.

(b) In case more than one dog or cat is transported in the same container or compartment, organisers, keepers and attendants shall ensure that:

(i) A maximum of two adult dogs or cats of comparable size each weighing not more than 14 kg, that are used to cohabiting, are transported in the same container or compartment.

(ii) A maximum of three weaned puppies or kittens from the same litter, not older than six months and weighing no more than 14 kg each are transported in the same container or compartment.

(iii) For unweaned puppies or kittens transported with their mother, the area of the container or compartment is large enough for all animals to lie in a lateral position with their legs extended at the same time.

– All animals are able to assume a standing and sitting posture, to turn around and to lie down normally and rest in a natural position without touching other animals and without being obstructed by the structure of the container or the compartment.

(c) Organisers, keepers and attendants shall ensure that animals over 14 kg are crated individually, except in case of point b(iii).

(d) Organisers, keepers and attendants shall ensure that, when water and feed are provided in the container or compartment, all animals have access to both.

PUBLIC

3. Minimum ceiling height for transport by road, rail and in containers for large animals

3.1. Organisers, keepers and attendants shall ensure that the minimum ceiling height of compartments in case of animals of the bovine species is sufficient to prevent any animal from touching the ceiling with the top of their head or their horns while standing with their head in natural upright position.

3.2. Organisers, keepers and attendants shall ensure that the minimum ceiling height of compartments in case of any journey of animals of the porcine species is at least [15] cm above the highest point of the tallest animal in a standing position in vehicles with mechanical ventilation and [30] cm in naturally ventilated vehicles.

3.3. Organisers, keepers and attendants shall ensure that the minimum ceiling height of compartments in case of any journey of animals of the ovine and caprine species is at least 15 cm above the highest point of the tallest animal in a standing position in vehicles with mechanical ventilation and 30 cm in naturally ventilated vehicles.

3.4. Organisers, keepers and attendants shall ensure that the minimum ceiling height of compartments in case of any journey of animals of the equine species is at least 75 cm above the withers of the tallest animal.

~~2ak.~~ **By way of derogation, for vehicles designed for the transport of not more than two animals of the equine species, the minimum ceiling height of compartments shall be determined in accordance with the following formula, provided that the animals are able to maintain a natural standing position without any part of the animals touching the ceiling:**

~~2al.~~ **H = W (cm) x 1.3**

~~2am.~~ **where H = minimum ceiling height in cm, and W = wither height of the tallest animal in the compartment in cm.**

3.5. Organisers, keepers and attendants shall ensure that the minimum ceiling height of containers in case of any journey of poultry is such that the comb or head does not touch the ceiling when the birds are in a sitting position with their head and neck in a natural posture.

3.6. Organisers, keepers and attendants shall ensure that the minimum ceiling height of containers in case of any journey of farmed lagomorphs is sufficient to ensure that the animals can be in a crouched position without their ears touching the ceiling when raised.

3.7. For other animals, organisers, keepers and attendants shall ensure that sufficient space is provided inside the animals' compartment and at each of its levels and inside containers, to ensure that there is effective air circulation.

4. ~~Equine animals other than unbroken horses and mares with their~~**Minimum** ~~foals~~**ceiling** ~~shall~~**height** ~~be~~**for** ~~transported~~**transport** ~~in~~**by** ~~individual~~**livestock** ~~stalls.~~**vessels**

- The ~~length of the individual~~**operating** ~~stall~~**company** shall ~~be at least 40 cm greater than the length of the equine animal measured from the tail to the nose while with the neck is parallel~~**ensure** ~~to~~**that** the ~~ground, and additional 50 cm greater if~~**minimum** ~~feed~~**ceiling** ~~in~~**height** ~~a~~**of** ~~hay~~**each** ~~net~~**pen** is ~~provided in~~**2** ~~transit~~**meters**.

- ~~The width of the individual stall shall be in total at least 40 cm greater than the width of the animal at its widest point.~~

PUBLIC

Annex II

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF AQUATIC ANIMALS~~As referred to in Articles 2, 18, 33, 44 and 47~~

PUBLIC

Chapter I
FITNESS FOR TRANSPORT

1. The keeper at the place of departure shall assess the ability of the aquatic animals to cope with the stress of transport based on their species, age, size, health status, previous handling, and recent exposure to stressors.

2. Keepers at places of departure, handling facilities at ports and airports, attendants and animal welfare officers shall not consider aquatic animals fit for transport in particular if:

(a) they show clinical signs of disease;

(b) they present an infestation of parasites if it is likely to cause pain, suffering, or decline in health during transport;

(c) they have injuries, including haemorrhaging and deep lesions exposing muscle, or are severely emaciated;

(d) they show abnormal behaviour;

(e) they appear moribund;

(f) they have not been fasted prior to transport for gut clearance in accordance with species-specific requirements;

(g) they have been recently exposed to stressors that adversely affect behaviour or physiological state such as extreme temperatures or chemical agents;

(h) in the case of fish, show clinical signs such as:

(i) excessive scale loss affecting skin integrity;

(ii) severe eye lesions;

(iii) damage to or severe discoloration of the gills, skin or fins;

(iv) loss of equilibrium or swim bladder disorders;

(v) excessive mucus secretion.

Point (d) shall not apply to aquatic animals that are sedated in accordance of point 1.4 of Chapter III of this Annex or are in a state of induced torpor due to low temperature in accordance with point 1.5 of Chapter III of this Annex.

PUBLIC

Chapter II

MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND CONTAINERS FOR AQUATIC ANIMALS

1. Design**,** ~~and~~ maintenance **and construction** of means of transport **and containers for aquatic animals**

1.1**.** **The owner of the means**~~Means~~ of transport **or container for**~~and containers used for transport of~~ aquatic animals **or the operating company** shall **ensure that the means of transport or container, including their fittings are**~~be~~ appropriate to the species, **age,** size, weight and number of **aquatic** animals to be transported.

1.2**.** **The owner of the means**~~Means~~ of transport **or**~~and~~ containers ~~forshall be maintained in good mechanical and structural condition to prevent damages of the vehicle that may directly~~ or ~~indirectly affect~~ the ~~welfare of~~**operating** ~~transported~~**company for** aquatic animals **shall design, construct and maintain the means of transport or container, including their fittings, so as to:**~~.~~

(a) avoid injury of the aquatic animals;

(b) maintain the necessary species-specific temperature range during transport;

(c) prevent the aquatic animals from escaping or falling out;

(d) minimise exposure of the aquatic animals to noise, light and vibrations that may negatively affect their welfare;

(e) be easy to clean and disinfect.

1.3**.** **The owner of the means**~~Means~~ of transport **or container for aquatic animals or the operating company shall ensure that the means of transport or**~~and~~ containers**, including their fittings,** ~~shall~~ ensure adequate ~~circulation of water and equipment for~~ oxygenation as required to meet variations in the conditions during the journey and the needs of the **aquatic** animals being transported~~, including the closing of valves in well boats for biosecurity reasons~~ .

1.4. The **owner of the means of transport or container for** aquatic animals **or the operating company** shall **design, construct and maintain the means of transport or container so as to allow for:**~~be accessible to inspection during the journey in order to ensure that their welfare can be assessed.~~

(a) checking the condition of the consignment;

(b) when aquatic animals are transported in water, monitoring of the water parameters set out in point 3.2 of Chapter III, and

(c) taking corrective measures when necessary.

1.5. The **owner of**~~means of transport and~~ containers **for aquatic animals** shall **clearly and visibly mark the containers for aquatic animals, including containers holding bags with aquatic animals, indicating the presence of live animals and indicating the top**~~allow for inspection and monitoring~~ of the **container**~~relevant parameters and take corrective measures when necessary~~.

1.6. The owner of the means of transport or the operating company shall equip the means of transport with a fixed or portable means of lighting, sufficient for checking the condition of the consignment.

1.7. The transporter, the keeper, attendant and animal welfare officer shall ensure the handling equipment is suitable for the species, age and size of the aquatic animals being transported and that it is designed, constructed and maintained so as to avoid injuries and unnecessary stress.

PUBLIC

Chapter III

TRANSPORT PRACTICES

PUBLIC

1~~2~~. Handling

1.1.~~2.1~~ **Any person involved in handling aquatic**~~Aquatic~~ animals **in the course of the transport and related operations shall handle aquatic animals gently and according to their species, age and size and they** shall not **lift the aquatic animals**~~be lifted~~ by their gills **or any appendages such as fins, legs, antennae or claws**.

1.2.~~2.2~~ **The transporter, the keeper, attendant and animal welfare officer shall ensure the**~~The~~ handling equipment **is operated so as to avoid**~~shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to minimise physical~~ injuries **and unnecessary stress**.

1.3. For aquatic animals transported in water, the duration of any handling outside the water shall be as short as possible.

1.4. The attendant shall ensure that the necessary species-specific temperature range is maintained during the transport.

1.5. When aquatic animals are transported in a state of induced torpor, the keeper at the place of departure shall achieve this by gradually lowering the temperature of the water or, in the case of animals transported out of water, by lowering the temperature of the air. The attendant shall ensure the lowered temperature of the water or of the air shall is maintained throughout the journey.

1.6. The attendant and animal welfare officer shall ensure that sedatives are not used on aquatic animals to be transported unless it is necessary to ensure the welfare of the animals and shall only be used under the supervision of a veterinarian. The veterinarian shall provide written documentation of the use of such substances, which shall accompany the animals and shall be made immediately available to the competent authority on its request.

1.7. Any person involved in handling aquatic animals in the course of the transport and related operations shall avoid injury of the aquatic animals.

1.8. Attendants, animal welfare officers and staff handling animals on the well-boat shall prevent escaping or falling of aquatic animals from the means of transport or containers for aquatic animals.

1.9. Attendants, animal welfare officers and staff handling animals on the well-boat shall ensure that the exposure of the aquatic animals to noise, light and vibrations that may negatively affect their welfare is minimised.

2. Loading practices

2.1. Prior to loading, the keeper at the place of departure shall assess the following:

(a) the crowding procedure with regard to duration, stocking density and observable signs of distress in the aquatic animals;

For the purpose of this point, 'crowding procedure' means the process of progressively concentrating aquatic animals in a reduced water volume or space.

(b) construction or operation of equipment to be used for loading;

(c) the need for acclimatisation of aquatic animals;

(d) homogeneity of the size of the aquatic animals being transported to prevent aggressive behaviour.

If the assessment of points (a) to (d) reveals conditions that may negatively affect the welfare of the aquatic animals to be transported, corrective measures shall be taken before loading.

2.2. During loading, the keeper at the place of departure, the attendant, the animal welfare officer and staff handling aquatic animals on a well-boat shall take measures to avoid any injury and unnecessary stress to the aquatic animals.

PUBLIC

2.3. The organiser, the attendant and the animal welfare officer shall ensure the density of aquatic animals in a means of transport and/or container for aquatic animals is maintained within limits which meet the specific needs related to the species, age and size of the aquatic animals being transported. The duration of the journey or journeys shall be taken into account. For aquatic animals being transported in water, every aquatic animal shall be able to change its position freely.

2.4. The attendant shall secure the containers for aquatic animals to the means of transport before the start of the journey to prevent their displacement due to the movement of the means of transport.

3. Water **for aquatic animals transported in water**

3.1 **When aquatic animals are transported in water, the attendant and animal welfare officer**~~Operators~~ shall ensure **that the** water **parameters and water quantity during the journey are**~~quality that is~~ appropriate for the species**, age and size of the aquatic animals** being transported**.** ~~and method of transportation.~~

3.2 **The attendant and animal welfare officer**~~Operators~~ shall **monitor and maintain at least**~~ensure the monitoring and maintenance of~~ the following water parameters ~~within the limits according to the species-specific needs~~ during the ~~whole~~ journey **within limits meeting the specific needs related to the species, age and size of the aquatic animals being transported**:

(a) Oxygen **saturation**;

(b) **Temperature**~~Carbon dioxide~~;

(c) **pH**~~Ammonia level~~;

(d) **In case of transport in saline water, salinity**~~Temperature~~.

3.3. The monitoring referred to in point 3.2 shall be carried out at least:

(a) at the place of departure;

(b) in the case of road transport, whenever the driver is required to take a rest or a break in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 561/2006. In case the driver performs the function of attendant, this monitoring shall take place immediately before the rest or the break of the driver. In case of vehicles falling outside the scope of that Regulation, the monitoring shall take place at least every 4,5 hours from the departure of the vehicle;

(c) whenever the vehicle stops for the purpose of replacing the water;

(d) upon arrival at handling facilities at ports or airports and thereafter every 4,5 hours during their stay at those facilities;

(e) in the case of transport by well-boats, every 4,5 hours; and

(f) at the place of destination.

(g) Points (b), (d) and (e) shall not apply to the monitoring of the parameter referred to in point 3.2(d).

3.4. The attendant and animal welfare officer shall record the values monitored in accordance with point 3.2 in section 4 of the journey log in TRACES.

3.5. Where the monitoring in accordance with point 3.2 shows values that are outside limits meeting the specific needs related to the species, age and size of the aquatic animals being transported, the attendant and animal welfare officer shall implement corrective actions without undue delay.

3.6. By way of derogation from point 3, in case aquatic animals are transported in bags, point 5(5) applies.

PUBLIC

4. **Unloading practices~~Fitness for transport~~**

4.1. **During unloading, the keeper at the place of destination, attendant and animal welfare officer shall take measures to avoid any injury and unnecessary stress to~~The ability of~~** the aquatic animals **~~to cope with the stress of transport shall be assessed based on health status, previous handling, and recent transport history~~**.

4.2. The **keeper at the place of destination shall take measures for acclimatisation of~~main reasons for considering~~** aquatic animals **prior to unloading into water of a different quality such as temperature, salinity or pH.~~as not fit for transport are:~~**

~~(a) displaying clinical signs of disease;~~

~~(b) significant physical injuries or abnormal behaviour;~~

~~(c) recent exposure to stressors that adversely affect behaviour or physiological state (for example extreme temperatures, chemical agents);~~

~~(d) insufficient or excessive length of fasting.~~

4.3. At the place of destination, the keeper shall remove and kill moribund aquatic animals as soon as possible, using an appropriate method suitable for the species and size of the animals and preventing unnecessary suffering and the keeper shall remove dead aquatic animals as soon as possible.

5. **Transport of aquatic animals in bags with water ~~Loading practices~~**

5.1. **Where~~Operators shall take the necessary measures to avoid any injury and unnecessary stress to~~** aquatic animals **are transported in bags with water, the organiser shall ensure that the bags shall are designed, filled and handled in such a way as to maintain appropriate water quality throughout the journey, taking into account the species being transported, the stocking density and the duration of transport~~during loading~~**.

PUBLIC

5.2. **The organiser shall ensure the material of the bags is of sufficient thickness to withstand the weight of the water and aquatic animals, internal pressure changes and, for species with spines or sharp protrusions,~~At loading, the following~~** shall be **puncture-resistant.~~assessed:~~**

~~**(a) crowding procedure prior to loading;**~~

~~**(b) inappropriately constructed or operated equipment;**~~

~~**(c) significant changes in the water quality such as different temperature or other water parameters.**~~

5.3. **The keeper at the place of departure~~Operators shall ensure the density of aquatic animals in a vehicle and/or container is maintained within the appropriate limits taking into account the species specific needs~~** and the **attendant shall properly seal, protect from damage and secure the bags during transport so as to prevent leakage, excessive movement or exposure to adverse environmental conditions~~scientific data available~~**.

5.4. **The keeper at the place of departure~~Loading~~** shall **ensure the water quantity is sufficient for all~~be carried out by operators with knowledge and experience of the behaviour and other characteristics of the~~** aquatic animals **to be completely immersed and be able to change~~with the aim to ensure~~** their **position freely~~welfare~~**.

5.5. The keeper at the place of departure shall place the bags in a rigid, water resistant container that provides thermal insulation and maintains darkness. The keeper shall place the bags in a manner that they stay stable, leakages are prevented and gases are adequately exchanged between the water and the air inside the bags.

5.6. When the containers referred to in point 5(5) are opened, aquatic animals shall not be exposed to intense or sudden light.

PUBLIC

6. ~~During~~ **Transport**~~transport~~ **of aquatic animals in containers for aquatic animals and not immersed in water**

6.1. **Organisers and transporters shall only**~~Periodic inspections should take place during the~~ transport **aquatic animals in containers for aquatic animals and not immersed in water where:**~~to verify that acceptable welfare is being maintained.~~

(a) the species is physiologically adapted to withstand temporary air exposure;

(b) the conditions under which the aquatic animals are transported, including the level of humidity in the container, meet their specific needs related to the age, size and species.

6.2. **Where ice or coolants are used, the keeper at the place of departure and the attendant**~~Drivers or attendants~~ shall **separate them from the aquatic animals by a physical barrier so as to prevent thermal shock or freezing injuries resulting from direct contact or meltwater**~~monitor the water quality and make the necessary adjustments to ensure the parameters enumerated in point 3.2 are maintained within the appropriate limits taking into account the species-specific needs~~.

~~6.3. Drivers shall travel in a manner that minimises uncontrolled movements of the aquatic animals that may lead to stress and cause injury.~~

~~6.4. In the event of health emergency during transport, the driver or an attendant shall initiate the contingency plan.~~

~~6.5. If the killing of aquatic animals is necessary during the transport, the driver or the attendant shall be trained and capable to perform the killing with prior stunning so that animals remain unconscious until death.~~

~~7. Unloading practices~~

~~7.1. The principles of good handling during loading apply equally during unloading.~~

~~7.2. Operators shall unload the aquatic animals as soon as possible after arrival at the destination, allowing sufficient time to avoid causing any harm to the animals.~~

PUBLIC

~~7.3. Operators shall consider enough time for acclimatisation of some species depending on their needs and before being unloaded into water of a significantly different quality (such as temperature, salinity, pH).~~

~~7.4. Operators shall remove moribund or seriously injured aquatic animals and kill them using an appropriate method suitable for the species and size of the animal and preventing unnecessary suffering.~~

~~8. Post transport practices~~

~~8.1. The operator in charge of receiving the aquatic animals shall closely observe them during the post-transport period and keep appropriate records.~~

~~8.2. Aquatic animals showing abnormal clinical signs shall either be isolated and examined by a veterinarian, who may recommend treatment, or killed using a method suitable for the species and size of the animal and preventing unnecessary suffering.~~

~~8.3. Operators shall evaluate significant problems associated with transport and take mitigation measures to prevent recurrence.~~

PUBLIC

Annex IV

Model attestation as referred to in Articles 32 and 47

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">Attestation concerning the acceptance of documentation for transport of animals to a third country</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">1. Authority signing the attestation (name of the competent authority and country):</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Identification of the means of transport</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Country of approval/ renewal of approval:</td><td colspan="2">Date of approval/renewal of approval:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Name of the ~~captain/driver~~master/driver:</td><td colspan="2">Certificate of approval Number:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">2. Departure and Destination</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">2.1. Exit point and country of DEPARTURE:</td><td colspan="2">2.2. Place and country of DESTINATION:</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.1.1. Date</td><td>2.1.2. Time</td><td>2.2.1. Date</td><td>2.2.1. Time</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">2.1.3. Species and categories</td><td colspan="2">2.1.4. Number of animals by species</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">3. Attestation The undersigning official veterinarian of the competent authority at the seaport of destination declares that the documentation presented by the EU organiser, including in particular: — a model of the animal health certificate(s) intended to accompany the consignments; — any additional details concerning the animal health attestations that will be provided in the final animal health certificate(s) accompanying the consignments (such as the results of tests for certain diseases, the details of the region from which the animals originate); — where applicable a copy of the import license; — documentation stating the name of the exporter, the name of the vessel, the port of loading, the port of destination, the estimated date of arrival in the port of destination, the number of animals that will be transported in the livestock vessel, the species of those animals, their gender, and their intended purpose; provide adequate animal health and welfare guarantees and comply with the [import] requirements applicable to the import into the country of destination mentioned above.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">4. Authority</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">4.1. Name of the Authority</td><td colspan="2">4.2. Address of the Authority</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">4.3. Phone of the Authority</td><td colspan="2">4.4. Email of the Authority</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">4.5. Date</td><td colspan="2">4.6. Place</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">4.8. Stamp</td></tr>
</table>

PUBLIC

Annex Va

CONTINGENCY PLAN As referred to in Articles 7, 8, 18 and 47

1. **For each of the contingencies referred to in point 2, for each part of the journey for which the transporter is responsible, the contingency plan shall:**

(a) **designate the level of responsibility and decision making and the persons responsible for specific actions which transporters, attendants, drivers or animal welfare officers, as applicable, are to take;**

(b) **describe the ways to address the contingency and to maintain or restore the welfare of the animals transported;**

(c) **include the contact details of the persons to be contacted in case of need, for each contingency, including the emergency contact number of the transporter and of the organiser;**

(d) **describe procedures for emergency killing and safe disposal of carcasses;**

(e) **in case of transport of aquatic animals on long journeys by road include locations for replacing the water if needed.**

2. **The contingency plan shall address at least the following contingencies:**

(a) **significant delays during the journey;**

(b) **change of the planned route;**

(c) **in case of exports to third countries, refusal of entry into the territory of the third country;**

(d) **delays in loading and unloading;**

(e) **accident involving the means of transport or animals;**

PUBLIC

(f) breakdown or malfunctioning of the equipment or the means of transport;

(g) unforeseen high or low external temperatures or temperatures in the animal compartment that are outside of the limits laid down in Article 31(-1);

(h) unforeseen adverse weather conditions, natural disasters or infrastructural failures;

(i) animals becoming unfit for continuation of the transport;

(j) outbreak of a transmissible disease in the region of the place of departure or at the place of destination or place of rest, or occurrence of such a disease in the animals transported;

(k) escaped animals;

(l) sudden illness of the driver, the attendant or the animal welfare officer;

(m) arrangements for additional supply of feed, water and bedding on livestock vessels or container vessels in case the contingency supply is insufficient;

(n) all other risks likely to be encountered on the route of the transport.

PUBLIC