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CONTRIBUTION

From:	Presidency
To:	Working Party on Animals and Veterinary Questions (Animal Welfare)
N° prev. doc.:	14768/25
N° Cion doc.:	16405/23 + ADD 1-6
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 - MS comments on Chapters II, III, IV and VI of Annex I (Transport of terrestrial animals)

Delegations will find in Annex comments from the Member States (AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI) on Chapters II, III, IV, VI of Annex I of the above proposal as presented in document 14768/25 (Consolidated Annex).

AW transport - Annex I - Chapters II, III, IV and VI

From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Guidelines to be followed

Please kindly provide your contributions in the table below.

Drafting suggestions: you may use 'track changes'* or formatting (for example bold-underline for additions and ~~strike-through~~ for deletions, where necessary, in a different colour). *Track changes can only be connected once the cursor is placed in editable areas (Drafting or Comments columns).

To make it feasible to consolidate all contributions, the structure of the table must not be changed, so **no rows can be added or deleted**.

New provisions may only be added in any of the '**existing cells**'.

Name of document: please add the **two initials** of your delegation's country followed by a space (to the MS Word document name), followed by any optional text, for example, for Austria: **AT comments ondocx**

Thank you for your cooperation!

PrCy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>DK (Comments): In general, the Danish comments are made under the assumption that the CY Presidency will base its proposal regarding Chapters II, III, IV and VI of the Annexes on the consolidated Annexes in document ST 14768/2025/REV 2, even though some changes made in the consolidated version are not reflected in the text in the left column in the table.</p> <p>In addition, throughout the Annexes it should be made clear who is responsible.</p> <p>NL (Comments): In general if there are no drafting suggestions and/or no comments, that means we agree with the presidency proposal as it is.</p>

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Pray text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER II MEANS OF TRANSPORT</p>	<p>CZ (Comments): The table for submitting comments does not correspond to the latest version of the texts sent on November 25 - 14768/1/25 REV 1.</p> <p>DE (Comments): An important recurring subject in the whole of text is the clear allocation of responsibilities. Wherever possible, the text should clearly state who the requirement applies to. Where we were able to identify clear responsibilities, we have mentioned them in the text.</p> <p>FI (Comments): Does this apply for terrestrial animals only or also for aquatic animals? Maybe should be indicated more clearly in heading.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER II MEANS OF TRANSPORT <u>AND CONTAINERS</u></p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER II MEANS OF TRANSPORT <u>AND CONTAINERS</u></p>
	<p>ES (Comments):</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	We support the objective of improving animal welfare through adequate design of means of transport. At the same time, we consider it essential that the technical requirements set out in Chapter II remain proportionate, outcome-based and adaptable to different vehicle designs and ventilation systems, in order to ensure effective and consistent implementation.
<p>1. Provisions for all means of transport and containers</p>	<p>CZ (Comments): It is not clear which terrestrial animals are covered by this provision. Are pets animals also included? Some sections only mention exceptions for poultry and rabbits, but some provisions are not actually applied to other species of animals kept as pets (e.g., chameleons, mice, guinea pigs, dogs, cats etc.).</p>
<p>1.1. Means of transport, containers and their fittings shall be designed, constructed, maintained and operated so as to:</p>	<p>DK (Comments): General comment for point 1.1: Who has the responsibility and how should these requirements be controlled?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) avoid injury and suffering and to ensure the safety of the animals; 	<p>HU (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) avoid injury and suffering and to ensure the safety of the animals;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b) protect the animals from inclement weather, extreme temperatures and adverse changes in climatic conditions; 	<p>GR (Drafting suggestions):</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(b) protect the animals from inclement weather, extreme temperatures and adverse changes in climatic conditions, <u>including roof regardless of journey time or distance</u></p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b) protect the animals from inclement weather, extreme temperatures and adverse changes in climatic conditions; <p>PL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>protect the animals from inclement weather, <u>sun exposure</u>, extreme temperatures and adverse changes in climatic conditions;</p> <p>PT (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(b) protect the animals from inclement weather, extreme temperatures and adverse changes in <u>meteorological</u> climatic conditions</p> <p>PT (Comments):</p> <p>We intend to include adverse sea conditions.</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(b) protect the animals from <u>for the species</u> inclement weather, extreme temperatures and adverse changes in climatic conditions;</p> <p>SE (Comments):</p> <p>Since different species is adapted to vastly different climate conditions it is important to be distinct. Fish for example need to have appropriate water quality.</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) be cleaned and disinfected; 	<p>DK (Drafting suggestions): Be properly cleaned and disinfected;</p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (c) be cleaned and disinfected; <p>PT (Drafting suggestions): (c) be properly cleaned and disinfected</p> <p>PT (Comments): We intend to make the text clearer.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) prevent the animals escaping or falling out and ensure that animals are¹ be able to withstand the stresses of movements; 	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): (d) prevent the animals escaping or falling out and ensure that animals are be able to withstand the stresses of movements;</p> <p>DE (Comments): Editorial change.</p> <p>EE (Drafting suggestions):</p>

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Pray text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(d) prevent the animals escaping or falling out and <u>ensure that animals are</u>² be able to withstand the stresses of movements;</p> <p>FI (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>prevent the animals escaping or falling out and <u>ensure that animals are</u> be able to withstand the stresses of movements;</p> <p>FI (Comments):</p> <p>What does movements here refer to? Movements of vehicles? Movements of animals?</p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (d) prevent the animals escaping or falling out and <u>ensure that animals are</u>³ be able to withstand the stresses of movements; <p>IE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (d) prevent the animals escaping or falling out and <u>ensure that animals are</u>⁴ be able to withstand the stresses of movements, and to prevent the animals from escaping or falling out; <p>IE (Comments):</p> <p>The suggested change would completely alter the meaning of the clause, which originally – and currently in Regulation 1/2005 – refers to the structural integrity of the means of transport (that it does not deform or break</p>

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Pray text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>during transport), not to animals being able to withstand the stresses of movements. The latter meaning would not in any case make sense in this context.</p> <p>LV (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(d) prevent the animals escaping or falling out and <u>ensure that animals are</u>⁵ be able to withstand the stresses of movements;</p> <p>LV (Comments):</p> <p>At this moment, it is not clear, how competent authority can take the decision on fulfilment of such requirement.</p> <p>PT (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(d) prevent the animals escaping or falling out and <u>ensure that animals are</u> be able to withstand the stresses of movements;</p> <p>PT (Comments):</p> <p>We propose revising the text to ensure grammatical agreement.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) ensure that air quality and quantity appropriate to the species transported can be maintained; 	<p>CZ (Comments):</p> <p>It is unclear how and on what basis the supervisory authority would control this requirement.</p> <p>ES (Comments):</p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>We note that air quality and quantity may be ensured through different technical solutions, including forced or natural ventilation systems, which should be considered when assessing compliance with this requirement. We also note that air quality and quantity appropriate to the species is currently assessed through indirect indicators. Further clarification on how compliance should be assessed in practice could improve consistency and legal certainty</p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (e) ensure that air quality and quantity appropriate to the species transported can be maintained; <p>LV (Comments):</p> <p>We would like to understand, how this requirement will be controlled. Is there a plan to implement criteria to ensure the control the fulfilment of this requirement?</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (e) ensure that air quality and quantity appropriate to the species transported can be maintained. <u>The animals may not show signs of poor air quality, such as lack of oxygen or irritation of the airways or mucous membranes;</u> <p>NL (Comments):</p> <p>There are no norms for ventilation in the whole of the proposal. And there are no animal based measures mentioned that determine that the ventilation is (in)adequate. We know these norms might not be scientifically proven at the moment, but they might be in the future. That is why it would be good to</p>

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	<p>keep the possibility open to add norms based on new scientific knowledge. So we would suggest to add ventilation norms to the empowerment aspects in article 47.</p> <p>Apart from adding this to article 47, we can already establish some animal based measures that are linked to poor air quality. This is not an exhaustive list, but some examples can already be given.</p> <p>SI (Drafting suggestions): (e) ensure that air quality and quantity appropriate to the species and category transported can be maintained;</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (f) provide access to the animals to allow them to be inspected, fed and cared for; 	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): (f) provide access to the animals to allow them to be inspected, fed and cared for during transport;</p> <p>DE (Comments): Please refer to our comment under the second subparagraph of point 1.1 (exception for containers of poultry and lagomorphs) below.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): (f) provide access to the animals to allow them to be inspected, fed, hydrated and cared for;</p> <p>FR (Comments): Ajouté à la dernière version consolidée</p> <p>FR</p>

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Pray text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(f) provide access to the animals to allow them to be inspected, fed, hydrated and cared for;</p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>Added to the latest consolidated version</p> <p>GR</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>provide access to the animals to allow them to be inspected, fed <i>when required</i> and cared for</p> <p>HU</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>• (f) provide access to the animals to allow them to be inspected, fed and cared for;</p> <p>LV</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(f) animals can be fed, watered, inspected and provide access to the animals to allow them to be inspected, fed and cared for;</p> <p>PT</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(f) provide access to the animals to allow them to be inspected, fed, watered when applicable and cared for;</p> <p>PT</p> <p>(Comments):</p>

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	<p>We also suggest adding water breaks and mentioning when applicable, because depending on the duration of the trip, food and water breaks may not be mandatory.</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>Article 2 4. Articles 4(2)(b), 20, 25(1), 26, 27(1) to (5), 31(1) to (3),³ Chapters I and V of Annex I, point 1.1 (f) of Chapter II of Annex I and point 4 of Annex II shall not apply to transport of animals for the purposes of an authorised project under Directive 2010/63/EU.</p> <p>SE (Comments):</p> <p>Animals transported for research purposes must maintain a high health status and are therefore sent as "biosecure transports" (according to Ch I, Art. 3, point 31). The requirement for transport boxes to have access to provide food and care for the animals goes against the principle of "biosecure transports." The box can always be opened in an emergency, but a hatch that can be opened to provide food should be avoided, as it risks the animals' health status. Negative impact on research involving animals. Introduce an exception for animals approved under Directive 2010/63/EU that must maintain high biosecurity, so that the box is not required to have direct access but can be opened if there are signs that animal welfare is at risk, and if there is no risk of genetically modified animals escaping from the container. For example, fish cannot be individually monitored.</p> <p>SI (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(f) provide access to the all animals to allow them to be inspected, fed and cared for;</p>

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PrCy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (g) provide a flooring surface that is anti-slip; 	<p>HU (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (g) provide a flooring surface that is anti-slip; <p>LV (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (g) provide a anti-slip flooring surface that is anti-slip; <p>NL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>Provide a flooring surface that is anti-slip <u>prevents the animals from slipping.</u></p> <p>NL (Comments):</p> <p>We hear from operators that it is not clear what counts as anti-slip and what doesn't. We are also wondering if this is also mandatory for containers for poultry.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (h) provide a flooring surface that minimises the leakage of urine or faeces when relevant for the species transported; 	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (h) provide a flooring surface that minimises the leakage of urine or faeces when relevant for the species transported; <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>This requirement should account for all species which are transported in multi-layer vehicles. For the well-being and comfort of all species, it is important that they do not come into contact with the faeces and urine of the animals above them.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>HU (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •——(h) provide a flooring surface that minimises avoids the leakage of urine or faeces when relevant for the species transported <p>NL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>provide a flooring surface that minimises the leakage of urine and faeces when relevant for the species transported;</p> <p>NL (Comments):</p> <p>This is relevant for all species transported since the leaking of urine and faeces should be avoided at all times. Not only for animal welfare purposes (concerning the animals on lower levels of the means of transport), but also for animal health purposes (concerning the leakage of urine and faeces on the road). That is why we suggest the following: provide a flooring surface that minimises the leakage of urine and faeces.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (i) provide a means of lighting sufficient for inspection and care of the animals during transport. 	<p>HU (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •——(i) provide a means of lighting sufficient for inspection and care of the animals during transport. <p>PT (Comments):</p> <p>It should be clarified whether a portable light source can be used.</p>
	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>For the purpose of point (b), means of transport shall have a roof which is adequately insulated.</p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>Even on short journeys, animals should be protected from direct sunlight, rain, hail or snow by a roof. As the means of transport are used all year round, including in extreme temperatures in summer and winter, the roof should be adequately insulated. Consequently, point 1 of Chapter VI of Annex I should be rephrased (please see there).</p>
<p><u>Points (f) and (i) shall not apply to containers used for transport of poultry and weaned farmed lagomorphs.</u></p>	<p>CZ (Comments):</p> <p>It is not clear which terrestrial animals are covered by this provision – we propose to add exemptions also to other animals transported in containers (mice, chameleons, lizards etc.).</p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>In our view the containers of poultry and rabbits should per design and construction (see chapeau of point 1.1) allow access to the animals outside the vehicle. For this reason, this subparagraph should not provide for an exception for unloaded containers from point (f).</p> <p>FI (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>Points (f) and (i) shall not apply to containers used for transport of poultry and weaned farmed lagomorphs</u></p> <p>FI (Comments):</p> <p>Commercial poultry containers have openable hatches at their side, and it is possible to access animals also in containers.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions): Points (f) and (i) shall not apply to containers used for transport of poultry and weaned farmed lagomorphs of less than 12 hours.</p> <p>FR (Comments): La France défend des durées de voyage plus longues en gardant de bonnes conditions. Il est pertinent de pouvoir surveiller à minima l'état des animaux pendant ces longs voyages.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): Points (f) and (i) shall not apply to containers used for transport of poultry and weaned farmed lagomorphs of less than 12 hours.</p> <p>FR (Comments): France defends longer journey times while maintaining good conditions. It is relevant to be able to monitor at least the condition of the animals during these long journeys.</p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions): <u>Points (f) and (i) shall not apply to containers used for transport of poultry and weaned farmed lagomorphs.</u></p> <p>HU (Comments): According to Art. 19 the attendant shall check the consignment in regular intervals, poultry and lagomorphs are not excluded. Proper lighting, and access shall be provided for those animals as well.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>LV (Drafting suggestions): Points (f) and (i) shall not apply to containers used for transport of poultry and weaned farmed lagomorphs.</p> <p>LV (Comments): Not clear why these animals would stay without care, feed, water and without any inspection mentioned in point (f).</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions): Points (f) and (i) shall not apply to containers used for short transport of poultry and weaned farmed lagomorphs.</p> <p>NL (Comments): (i) and (f) do not apply to containers used for poultry and farmed lagomorphs. We understand this is due to practical difficulties reaching and checking on these species during transport. But if we accept that they cannot be inspected and properly cared for during transport, this should be reflected in the maximum transport time for these species. Meaning that the maximum time these species can be transported should be limited and that this derogation can only be acceptable for short transports.</p> <p>PL (Comments): PL supports this addition.</p> <p>PT (Comments):</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>We do not agree that an exception should be made to the application of point (i). If a portable light is used, it is already possible to inspect these animals inside the containers, at least those that can be inspected from outside the vehicles.</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>Points (f) and (i) shall not apply to containers used for transport of poultry, fish and weaned farmed lagomorphs. <u>The requirement to be able to inspect poultry and weaned farmed lagomorphs is considered fulfilled if there is temperature monitoring in the cargo space. Temperature indicators must be placed so that the entire space where the animals are kept is covered. When placing the transport crates in the cargo space, special consideration must be given to air circulation. The stocking density of animals in the crates must be adapted to the season and outdoor temperature. For fish similarly the inspection shall consist of control of the water parameters as indicated in annex II.</u></p> <p>SE (Comments):</p> <p>Inspection of poultry can be done by checking ventilation and temperature. Animals transported in multiple compartments and decks can be monitored through temperature and possibly video surveillance (cattle, pigs, and lambs). Poultry, fish (and rabbits) cannot be observed individually, but checking temperature, humidity, and oxygen levels, for example, is useful and relevant from an animal welfare perspective.</p>
	<p>CZ (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>j) ensure sufficient water and feed for the entire journey</p> <p>CZ</p>

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Prøy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Comments): See also comment in Chapter IV</p>
<p>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 sitting position, without on any account hindering their natural movement.</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): 1.2. Sufficient space shall be provided inside the animals' compartment and at each of its levels, as well as inside containers, to ensure that there is effective ventilation above the animals when they are in a naturally standing or sitting position, without on any account hindering their natural movement.</p> <p>DE (Comments): The containers are missing in the list. As regards 'natural movement', this is counteracted by the high stocking densities in accordance with Chapter VII of the Annex I on short transports and in some cases the low vertical height (which, for example, only allows poultry a sitting position). To avoid misunderstandings, we suggest deleting the last half of the sentence.</p> <p>DK (Comments): It could be considered to move point 1.2 to point 5 or 6 of Chapter III of Annex I. In our view, this provision concerns the animals and the conditions under which they are transported and not the means of transport.</p> <p>ES (Comments): We support the functional approach of point 1.2. We recall input from the sector indicating that sufficient vertical space within the compartment may help reduce mounting behaviour and aggressive interactions between animals. We therefore consider that this provision should remain outcome-based and allow flexibility, taking into account different vehicle designs and ventilation systems.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.2. Sufficient space shall be provided inside the animals' compartment and at each of its levels to ensure that there is effective circulation of air ventilation above the animals when they are in a naturally standing, or sitting or laying down position, without on any account hindering their natural movement.</p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>La notion de circulation de l'air peut s'appliquer dans tous les cas (ventilation naturelle ou forcée), tout en évitant la confusion. La volaille peut être debout ou couchée, pas assise.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.2. Sufficient space shall be provided inside the animals' compartment and at each of its levels to ensure that there is effective circulation of air ventilation above the animals when they are in a naturally standing, or sitting or laying down position, without on any account hindering their natural movement.</p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>The concept of air circulation can be applied in all cases (natural or forced ventilation), while avoiding confusion. Poultry can be standing or lying down, not sitting.</p> <p>GR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>... standing or sitting position without on any account hindering their natural movement, <i>depending on the species transported</i></p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>GR (Comments): <u><i>(e.g. poultry should be in a sitting position)</i></u></p> <p>HU (Comments): Instead of the wording ‘sufficient,’ the exact figures set out in Chapter III, Article 6 shall apply here as well</p> <p>PL (Drafting suggestions): 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 sitting position, without on any account hindering their natural movement.</p> <p>PL (Comments): The lagomorphs are usually not able to sit in containers with their ears erect and the text should reflect that. Also, practically speaking, any transport conditions may be considered “hindering natural movement”, especially in terms of transport in containers, so for lack of better wording, we propose to delete that part. After all, the minimum space requirement will be taken care of by the relevant provisions on loading density.</p> <p>SE (Comments): Some animals may need smaller spaces (than spaces that allow for natural movement without hindering) to prevent them from turning or flip over, for example kept cervids or other semi wild animals.</p>
	DE

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Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>1.2a. Means of transport shall carry a functioning temperature measuring device to be used in the part of the means of transport which is most likely to be exposed to extreme temperatures.</u></p> <p>DE</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>We propose rewording point 2.5 and moving it to this point 1.2a. The requirement should not only apply to dogs and cats but rather to all species in all means of transport in order to verify compliance with the temperatures laid down in Article 31, which also accounts for short journeys. In addition, the location of the sensors in the vehicle should also be specified for short journeys, as Art. 24a(2) only accounts for long journeys. So far humidity sensors are only required in livestock vessels and are already referred to by point 1.14 of Chapter IV of this Annex). For this reason, the requirement in point 2.5 regarding relative humidity has been deleted.</p>
<p>1.3. For wild animals, the following documents shall accompany the animals:</p>	<p>DK</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>It could be considered to move point 1.3 to Chapter III of Annex I (perhaps to point 1). In our view, this provision concerns the animals and the conditions under which they are transported and not the means of transport.</p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.3. — For wild animals, the following documents shall accompany the animals:</p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Comments):</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>Ce point ne concerne pas la conformité des moyens de transport. Il relève plutôt des pratiques de transport (chapitre III et V de l'annexe I) ou des obligations documentaires.</p> <p>Cependant, si ce point est maintenu, de quels animaux sauvages parle-t-on ? Parle-t-on de la définition des animaux (article 3(1)) ou des animaux terrestres/aquatiques (article 3(19) et (6)) ? Ainsi, se pose la question du champ d'application de cette annexe en termes d'espèces concernées.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.3. — For wild animals, the following documents shall accompany the animals:</p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>This point does not concern the conformity of means of transport. Rather, it falls under transport practices (Chapters III and V of Annex I) or documentary obligations.</p> <p>However, if this point is maintained, what wild animals are we talking about? Are we talking about the definition of animals (Article 3(1)) or terrestrial/aquatic animals (Articles 3(19) and (6))? Thus, the question arises as to the scope of that annex in terms of the species concerned.</p> <p>HU (Comments):</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>It is necessary to clarify what is meant by the term ‘wild animals’: animals living in the wild, or wild behavior of the animals</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>To be added to article 3:</u> <u>A wild animal is a non-domesticated animal living freely in the wild or in captivity, such as zoos or circuses, that retain their natural instincts and traits.</u></p> <p>NL (Comments):</p> <p>We would like a definition of wild animal to be added to article 3.</p> <p>PT (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.3. For wild animals <u>and for species other than domestic Equidae or domestic animals of bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species where appropriate</u>, the following documents shall accompany the animals:</p> <p>PT (Comments):</p> <p>We believe that the current text of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 should be retained, as it covers not only wild animals but also all species except domestic equidae and domestic animals of the bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) a notice indicating that the animals are wild, timid or dangerous; 	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(a) a notice indicating that the animals <u>species and whether they</u> are wild, timid or dangerous;</p>

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Prøy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>DE (Comments): We suggest to include further information about the animal on order to better assess its behaviour and needs.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) a notice indicating that the animals are wild, timid or dangerous; <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) a notice indicating that the animals are wild, timid or dangerous;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b) written instructions about feeding, watering and any special care required. 	<p>DE (Comments): So far, there is no reference in Chapter V of Annex I to this important point (b). At some point in Annex I it should be clarified, who is responsible to follow these instructions during transport. Otherwise, the instructions may be worthless.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b) written instructions about feeding, watering and any special care required. <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b) written instructions about feeding, watering and any special care required.

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Pray text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>PL (Drafting suggestions): (b) written instructions about feeding, watering and any special care required.</p> <p>PL (Comments): Feeding instructions for animals other than dogs&cats, lagomorphs, poultry, pigs and cattle are necessary and that is reflected in the annex on feeding during transport. So here this provision should be deleted or reworded not to be redundant.</p>
<p>1.4. Partitions shall be strong enough to withstand the weight of animals. Fittings shall be designed for quick and easy operation.</p>	<p>BE (Comments): It would be good to also mention here that partitions should not present any gaps where animals could get stuck with any part of their body and they should be high enough to prevent to prevent fighting or jumping over the partitions.</p> <p>LV (Drafting suggestions): 1.4. Partitions shall be strong enough to withstand the weight of animals. Fittings shall be designed for quick and easy operation and there should be minimal gap between partition and wall, to avoid injuries of animals.</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions): 1.4. Partitions shall be strong enough to withstand the weight of and other impact of the animals. Fittings shall be designed for quick and easy operation.</p>

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Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>SE (Comments): The partitions have to withstand other impact caused by the animals such as kicking and pulling as well as the weight of the animal in both vertical and horizontal direction.</p>
<p>1.5. Piglets of less than 10 kg, lambs <u>or kids</u>⁶ 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 <u>by land</u>⁷, 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 <u>or journeys</u>⁸.</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): 1.5. Piglets of less than 10 kg, lambs <u>or kids</u> 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 by land, 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 <u>or journeys</u>.</p> <p>DE (Comments): The time the animals spend on the vehicle on ro-ro-ferries should also be considered.</p> <p>DK (Comments):</p>

⁶ To ensure consistency with point 1(h) of Chapter I

⁷ Change as consequence of new definition of journey time by land in Article 3(25)

⁸ Consequence of new definition of journey in Article 3(4) - there can be several journeys between place of departure and place of destination if an assembly centre is used.

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>It could be considered to move point 1.5 to point 5 of Chapter III in Annex I. In our view, this provision concerns the animals and the conditions under which they are transported and not the means of transport.</p> <p>EE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>Piglets of less than 10 kg, lambs or kids⁹ 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 weather and the number of animals being transported, the journey time by land¹⁰ and the weather.</p> <p>FI (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.5. Piglets of less than 10 kg, lambs or kids¹¹ 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 overall journey time by land¹²; 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 or journeys¹³.</p> <p>FI (Comments):</p> <p>Also the time spent in ro-ro vessels must be considered.</p>

⁹ To ensure consistency with point 1(h) of Chapter I

¹⁰ Change as consequence of new definition of journey time by land in Article 3(25)

¹¹ To ensure consistency with point 1(h) of Chapter I

¹² Change as consequence of new definition of journey time by land in Article 3(25)

¹³ Consequence of new definition of journey in Article 3(4) - there can be several journeys between place of departure and place of destination if an assembly centre is used.

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.5. Piglets of less than 10 kg, lambs or goat kids¹⁴ 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 by land¹⁵, 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 or journeys¹⁶</p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>Ce point 1(5) devrait être abordé comme une pratique de transport (chapitre III de l'annexe I).</p> <p>« Goat kids » également au point 1(h) du chapitre I de l'annexe I La litière doit être adaptée à la durée globale du voyage, y compris en mer.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.5. Piglets of less than 10 kg, lambs or goat kids¹⁷ 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 with the species, the number of animals being born,</p>

¹⁴ To ensure consistency with point 1(h) of Chapter I

¹⁵ Change as consequence of new definition of journey time by land in Article 3(25)

¹⁶ Consequence of new definition of journey in Article 3(4) - there can be several journeys between place of departure and place of destination if an assembly centre is used.

¹⁷ To ensure consistency with point 1(h) of Chapter I

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>the journey time by land¹⁸, 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 or journeys¹⁹</p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>This point 1(5) should be treated as a transport practice (Chapter III of Annex I).</p> <p>‘Goat kids’ also in point 1(h) of Chapter I of Annex I The litter must be adapted to the overall duration of the journey, including at sea.</p> <p>GR (Comments):</p> <p>Move to Chapter III, as it is not relevant to the design, construction or maintenance of the means of transport</p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.5. Piglets of less than 10 kg, lambs or kids²⁰ 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 by land²¹, the time to be spent on livestock</p>

¹⁸ Change as consequence of new definition of journey time by land in Article 3(25)

¹⁹ Consequence of new definition of journey in Article 3(4) - there can be several journeys between place of departure and place of destination if an assembly centre is used.

²⁰ To ensure consistency with point 1(h) of Chapter I

²¹ Change as consequence of new definition of journey time by land in Article 3(25)

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>wessel and the weather conditions. This material has to ensure adequate absorption of urine and faeces so that animals remain clean and dry during the entire journey or journeys²².</p> <p>HU (Comments): These conditions should also apply to livestock vessels. The wording concerning the journey needs to be reconsidered, as in its current form it creates confusion.</p> <p>IE (Comments): The new definition proposed of ‘journey’ (quoted in italics below) is confusing and potentially problematic as it leaves no term to cover the entire transport operation from the place of departure to the place of destination (which is the current definition of a journey in Regulation 1/2005) – this needs to be re-opened for discussion in 2026.</p> <p><i>“‘journey’ means the movement of animals effected by one or more means of transport starting with the loading of the first animal onto the first means of transport at the place of departure and ending with the unloading of the last animal at the place of destination, between a place of departure and a place of destination, a place of departure and an assembly centre, an assembly centre and a place of destination or two assembly centres, that is completed with the use of one or more means of transport, starting with the loading onto the first means of transport and ending with the unloading, and the related operations including rest periods and transfer from one means of transport to another; From 9298/25”</i></p> <p>PL</p>

²² Consequence of new definition of journey in Article 3(4) - there can be several journeys between place of departure and place of destination if an assembly centre is used.

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.5. Piglets of less than 10 kg, lambs or kids 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 duration the journey time by land, 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 or journeys .</p> <p>PL (Comments): PL supports adding “kids” as it seems this was an obvious mistake. However, we propose to change “journey time by land” to “journey duration”, as adequate bedding is also necessary on other means of transport and the title of this part of the annex suggests that these points are valid for all means of transport. Also, we would welcome a provision ensuring bedding also for young animals of other species, such as camelids.</p> <p>PT (Comments): We question the reasons why this requirement is limited to transport by land. We believe that this requirement also applies to other types of transport.</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.5. Piglets of less than 10 kg, lambs or kids of less than 20 kg, calves of less than six months and foals of less than four months of age Terrestrial animals 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 by land, and the weather. This</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>material has to ensure adequate absorption of urine and faeces so that animals remain clean and dry during the entire journey or journeys.</p> <p>SE (Comments):</p> <p>There is a need to ensure adequate absorption of urine and faeces so that animals remain clean, dry and avoid slipping during the entire journey independent of categories of animals. If the animals have the possibility to lie down, it is also important for comfort.</p>
<p><u>1.6. Containers loaded with animals, that are placed one on top of the other, shall have the necessary strength and stability, and instructions concerning the maximum stacking height or weight shall be available.</u></p>	<p>CZ (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>.6. Containers loaded with animals, that are placed one on top of the other, shall have the necessary strength and stability, and instructions concerning the maximum stacking height or weight shall be if available.</u></p> <p>CZ (Comments):</p> <p>We propose moving this point to point 4. We propose wording the obligation to have the manufacturer's instructions more generally. They do not have to be available for all containers, only for those manufactured industrially.</p> <p>ES (Comments):</p> <p>We support the objective of ensuring sufficient strength and stability of stacked containers. However, we note that instructions on maximum stacking height or weight may not always be readily available, particularly for existing containers. In this regard, further flexibility would be needed to ensure proportionate and practical implementation</p> <p>FR</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.6. — Containers loaded with animals, that are placed one on top of the other, shall have the necessary strength and stability, and instructions concerning the maximum stacking height or weight shall be available.</p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>Proposition de déplacer ce paragraphe au point 4.2 du chapitre II</p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.6. — Containers loaded with animals, that are placed one on top of the other, shall have the necessary strength and stability, and instructions concerning the maximum stacking height or weight shall be available.</p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>Proposal to move this paragraph to point 4.2 of Chapter II</p> <p>NL</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.6. Containers loaded with animals, that are placed one on top of the other, shall have the necessary strength and stability, and instructions <u>provided by the manufacturer</u> concerning the maximum stacking height or weight shall be available.</p> <p>NL</p> <p>(Comments):</p>

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Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>It is very important to state who is responsible for providing the instructions. Since the manufacturer should be aware of this information in the first place, it makes sense that this responsibility falls on the manufacturer.</p> <p>PT (Comments):</p> <p>We do not know what instructions are being referred to. It would be important to understand in practical terms how these instructions are available. Are they available for air and road transport? Who provides the instructions? The manufacturer?</p>
	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>1.7. Without prejudice to Community or national rules on crew and passenger safety, where transport [on a vessel, an aircraft or a rail wagon] is to last more than [three] hours, a means of killing suitable for the species shall be available to the attendant, the keeper, the animal welfare officer or a person on board who has the necessary skill to perform this task humanely and efficiently.</u></p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>We suggest to reintroduce this point included in Regulation 1/2005. Especially, if there is no veterinarian available and the animal is in agony there should be an option for emergency killing with available means of killing. Attendants need to be adequately trained. A provision that addresses adequate training on killing methods of attendants is currently missing in Article 36b and should therefore be included. We still think, that this provision should not be dependent on the mode of transport and are open for further discussion concerning the duration after which such a means of killing should be provided for.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>PT (Drafting suggestions): <u>1.7. Road and rail vehicles in which animals are transported shall be clearly and visibly marked indicating the presence of live animals.</u></p> <p>PT (Comments): We propose adding this point.</p>
<p>2. Additional provisions for transport by road or rail of equine, bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine animals</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): 2. Additional provisions for transport by road or rail of equine, bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine animals</p> <p>DE (Comments): We think, that these provisions should apply to all animals, not least because cats and dogs are mentioned under 2.5.</p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions): 2. Additional provisions for transport by road or rail of <u>terrestrial</u> animals</p> <p>HU (Comments): This point should apply to all terrestrial animals</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions): 2. Additional provisions for transport by road or rail of <u>terrestrial</u> animals equine, bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine animals</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>NL (Comments): We think this part of the annex should be mandatory for all terrestrial animals, including cats, dogs and camelids.</p>
<p>2.1. Vehicles in which animals are transported 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.</p>	<p>BE (Comments): This should be applicable to all species, as in the current regulation. Why do we exclude transport by containers?</p> <p>DE (Drafting suggestions): 2.1. Road vehicles in which animals are transported 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.</p> <p>DE (Comments): We agree that a visible marking is relevant for vehicles, but think that limiting this to road vehicles is proportionate. In our view, this marking should also be used when animals are transported in containers (that are also marked; please refer to 4.1. below). It should be clear which road vehicles are transporting animals, so that in emergencies a quick remedy can be found or vehicles can be identified for official controls.</p> <p>NL (Comments): This measure should especially be mandatory for dogs and cats, since this would make it easier to enforce.</p> <p>PL</p>

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Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>2.1. Vehicles in which animals are transported 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.</p> <p>PL</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>No harm can be done in case of extra marking. Sometimes it's not clear that and animal transported in container is inside a truck (for example in case of day-old chicks) so we believe that if an animal is loaded onto a vehicle than the vehicle shall be marked regardless if the animal is in container or not.</p> <p>PT</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>2.1. Vehicles in which animals are transported 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.</p> <p>PT</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>We do not agree that it should only apply to horses, cattle, sheep, goats and pigs. We suggest that it be included in point 1 and that a specific point be created, e.g. 1.7.</p> <p>Furthermore, We believe that vehicles transporting animals in containers should also be clearly identified as carrying live animals inside.</p> <p>For example, closed vehicles transporting day-old chicks, fish, pets, exotic birds and others, if they do not have any kind of indication on the outside, go more unnoticed in road checks carried out by the police authorities.</p> <p>If we remove point 2.1, we must renumber all the following points.</p> <p>SE</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>2.1. Vehicles in which animals are transported shall be clearly and visibly marked <u>in the front and in the rear</u>, indicating the presence of live animals, except when the animals are transported in containers marked in accordance with point 4.1.</p> <p>SE (Comments):</p> <p>For safety reasons there need to be signs indicating animals both in the front of the vehicles and in the back for example on a trailer. Vehicles carrying containers need to be marked as well to alert fellow traffickers. There might be a reason to indicate on the containers as well, but as we argue in 4.1 this might not always be practical.</p>
<p>2.2. Road vehicles shall carry suitable equipment for loading and unloading the animals.</p>	<p>BE (Comments):</p> <p>This should be applicable to all species, as in the current regulation.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>2.2. Road vehicles shall carry suitable equipment for loading and unloading the animals, <u>ensuring the compliance to the specifications of paragraph 2, chapter III of Annex I.</u></p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>Le lien avec le paragraphe 2 du chapitre III de l'annexe I est important pour assurer le contrôle de toutes les spécifications nécessaires à l'agrément des moyens de transport pour les transports de longue durée (article 12a point 1(i)).</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>2.2. Road vehicles shall carry suitable equipment for loading and unloading the animals, <u>ensuring the compliance to the specifications of paragraph 2, Chapter III of Annex I.</u></p> <p>FR (Comments): The link with paragraph 2 of Chapter III of Annex I is important to ensure the control of all the specifications necessary for the approval of means of transport for long-term transport (Article 12a(1)(i)).</p> <p>PT (Comments): This point should also apply to maritime transport. Ships must have at least one external ramp for loading animals at seaports.</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions): 2.2. Road vehicles shall carry suitable equipment for loading and unloading the animals <u>unless the equipment is placed at the place of departure and the place of destination.</u></p> <p>SE (Comments): When handling loading and unloading of animals transported in containers (fish, poultry and lagomorphs) the equipment might be kept at the location instead of carried together with the transport.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>DK (Drafting suggestions): 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.</p>

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Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>DK (Comments): DK proposes to delete point 2.3. In our view, it is not necessary to include such a provision. We assume such precautions are always taken.</p> <p>FR (Comments): C'est une bonne pratique de transport, à ajouter au chapitre III.</p> <p>FR (Comments): This is a good transport practice, to be added to Chapter III.</p> <p>NL (Comments): There is no one who is responsible for this. There is no reference to point 2 of chapter II of annex I. So who van be held accountable when this is not done?</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): Delete</p> <p>DE (Comments): Please refer to point 1.7 of this chapter.</p> <p>DK (Drafting suggestions): 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</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>DK (Comments): DK proposes to delete point 2.4. At the WP meetings, we have already discussed a similar point for road transports when discussing training requirements for the advanced training course leading to a certificate of competence. In our view, only animal welfare officers should be able to perform emergency killings because the journey time on a livestock vessel can be very long. For road or rail transport, it will be possible to get hold of a veterinarian or similar to perform emergency killings within a reasonable time frame.</p> <p>FI (Drafting suggestions): 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.</p> <p>FI (Comments): Emergency killing should be possible at all transports to avoid unnecessary pain.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 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.</p> <p>FR (Comments): C'est une exigence qui nous semble impossible à mettre en œuvre.</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>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 intended and in a language that attendants understand.</p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>This is a requirement which, in our view, is impossible to implement.</p> <p>GR (Comments):</p> <p>3 hours should be justified. May be more hours is more practical.</p> <p>HU (Comments):</p> <p>If this requirement is included here as well, it would also be justified for road transport. There is a provision relating to killing that applies to all modes of transport and their personnel, except for road transport. What is the rationale for this distinction?</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>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. <u>There shall be at least one attendant present that has received training in the emergency killing of animals.</u></p> <p>NL (Comments):</p>

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Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>The emergency killing is covered for both road transport and transport by livestock vessel, but not for rail transport. Just instructions is not enough to make sure that the killing is performed well. That is why there should be at least one attendant that has received training in emergency killing. If this is not the right place to address this, we suggest to add it to article 36a or b.</p> <p>PL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>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.</p> <p>PL (Comments):</p> <p>Following the discussions in the working party on the emergency situations, contingency plans and personnel training, it seems that this is no longer necessary.</p>
<p>2.5. Vehicles transporting cats and dogs shall be equipped with functioning temperature and humidity sensors.</p>	<p>BE (Comments):</p> <p>This paragraph mentions cats and dogs, yet the heading of this part only speaks of equine, bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine animals. The heading should be changed.</p> <p>BG (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>2.5. — Vehicles transporting cats and dogs shall be equipped with functioning temperature and humidity sensors.</p> <p>BG (Comments):</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>The requirement is for dogs and cats, not applicable for species listed in point 2.</p> <p>CZ (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>Vehicles transporting cats and dogs shall be equipped with functioning temperature and humidity sensors.</p> <p>CZ (Comments):</p> <p>It is unclear whether transporter is obliged to keep records and how the state authority will monitor compliance with this obligation. We propose omitting humidity, as hygrometers are not commonly found in vehicles transporting dogs and cats and there is no humidity requirement for other species of animals either.</p> <p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>Moved to 1.2a.</p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>Please refer to point 1.2a of this chapter.</p> <p>DK (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>2.5. Vehicles transporting cats and dogs terrestrial animals shall be equipped with functioning temperature and humidity sensors.</p> <p>DK (Comments):</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>DK proposes to expand this provision to all terrestrial animals to align with Article 31 and to delete the reference to humidity sensors since there are no requirements regarding humidity inside the vehicle in the Regulation.</p> <p>EE (Drafting suggestions): Vehicles transporting (cats and dogs) animals shall be equipped with functioning temperature and humidity sensors.</p> <p>FI (Drafting suggestions): 2.5. Vehicles transporting cats and dogs shall be equipped with functioning air conditioning. temperature and humidity sensors</p> <p>FI (Comments): Requirement for humidity sensors is disproportionate.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 2.5. — Vehicles transporting cats and dogs shall be equipped with functioning temperature and humidity sensors.</p> <p>FR (Comments): Le titre du point 2 ne couvre pas le transport des chiens et chats. Les équipements de mesure des véhicules sont inscrits à l'article 24a.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 2.5. — Vehicles transporting cats and dogs shall be devised with functioning temperature and humidity sensors.</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>FR (Comments): The title of point 2 does not cover the transport of dogs and cats. Vehicle measuring equipment is listed in Article 24a.</p> <p>LT (Comments): It is possible that humidity sensors will have additional financial costs for installation for the operators, as well as additional administrative costs for competent authorities. Quite often pet animals are transported in the vehicles equipped with AC or even climate control – in such cases humidity sensors will be excessive requirement.</p> <p>LV (Drafting suggestions): 2.5. Vehicles transporting animals, including cats and dogs, shall be equipped with functioning temperature and humidity sensors.</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions): 2.5. Vehicles transporting eats and dogs terrestrial animals shall be equipped with functioning temperature and humidity sensors.</p> <p>NL (Comments): Like it is mandatory for dogs and cats, it should be mandatory for all transported species within the scope of this regulation. We understand that there is limited scientific evidence to determine where in the means of transport the sensors should be placed to get the most meaningful measurements, but we would like to suggest to also add these to the empowerment aspects in article 47 so this can be added when the scientific evidence is available in the future.</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>PL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>2.5. Vehicles transporting cats and dogs shall be equipped with functioning temperature and humidity sensors.</p> <p>PL (Comments):</p> <p>The requirement of keeping the level of humidity in a given range was deleted in the proceedings of the working party and hence it is needed no more.</p> <p>PT (Comments):</p> <p>We do not believe that this point makes sense here, as, in principle, point 2 will only apply to equidae, cattle, sheep, goats and pigs. Furthermore, there is the issue of requiring vehicles used to transport dogs and cats to be equipped with temperature and humidity sensors. And is this for all vehicles? Short and long journeys? We believe that this only applies to long journeys, so there should be a separate article to include the requirements for long journeys. On the other hand, there must be specifications on where to place the sensors, the number of sensors and the calibration of this equipment.</p> <p>RO (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>2.5 Vehicles must be fitted with a temperature monitoring system as well as with a means of recording such data. Sensors must be located in the parts of the lorry which, depending on its design characteristics, are most likely to experience the worst climatic conditions. Temperature recordings obtained in such manner shall be dated and made available</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>to the competent authority upon request.</p> <p>RO (Comments): We suggest keeping the relevant provisions of Regulation 1/2005/CE.</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions): 2.5. — Vehicles transporting cats and dogs shall be equipped with functioning temperature and humidity sensors.</p> <p>SE (Comments): There is no demand for humidity levels in the proposal anymore and there is only a demand for temperature sensors for long transport of terrestrial animals.</p> <p>SI (Drafting suggestions): 2.5. Vehicles transporting eats and dogs animals shall be equipped with functioning temperature and humidity sensors.</p>
	<p>RO (Drafting suggestions): 2.6 Vehicles must be fitted with a warning system in order to alert the driver when the temperature in the compartments where animals are located reaches the maximum or the minimum limit.</p> <p>SI (Drafting suggestions): 2.6. Road vehicles transporting animals shall be equipped with equipment for recording the opening and closing times of the doors at the rear of the vehicle.</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
3. Additional provisions for transport on roll-on-roll-off vessels ²³	
3.1. Before loading onto a roll-on-roll-off vessel the master shall ensure that:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (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; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b) vehicles are only loaded in enclosed decks if the force fan ventilation systems and the alarm system are in good working order; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (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:	

²³ *Entire point moved to new Article 19a (14743/24)*

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) vehicles are loaded in a way to provide empty space of at least 1m on both sides of the vehicles; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b) drivers and attendants have access to the vehicle deck to perform checks, feeding and maintenance of animals. 	
<p>4. Additional provisions for transport in containers</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>4. Additional provisions for transport in containers</p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>‘Transport practices’ are described under Chapter III of Annex I. The handling of containers should therefore be subject to Chapter III (please see below on 4.2).</p> <p>ES (Comments):</p> <p>We welcome the clearer structuring of container-specific provisions in Annex I</p>
<p>4.1. Containers in which animals are transported shall be clearly and visibly marked, indicating the presence of live animals and with a sign indicating the top of the container.</p>	<p>BE (Comments):</p> <p>As mentioned in 2.1., not only the containers should be marked but also the vehicle transporting the containers.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>4.1. Containers in which animals are transported, <u>excepted cages of poultry and lagomorphs</u>, shall be clearly and visibly marked, indicating the presence of live animals and with a sign indicating the top of the container.</p> <p>FR (Comments): Exclusion des cages pour les volailles et les lagomorphes, car un tel marquage ne semble pas applicable aux cages ouvertes.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>4.1. Containers in which animals are marked, <u>excepted cages of poultry and lagomorphs</u>, shall be clearly and visibly marked, indicating the presence of live animals and with a sign indicating the top of the container.</p> <p>FR (Comments): Exclusion of cages for poultry and lagomorphs, as such marking does not seem applicable to open cages.</p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>4.1. Containers and the vehicle in which animals are transported shall be clearly and visibly marked, indicating the presence of live animals and with a sign indicating the top of the container.</p> <p>HU (Comments): Where animals are transported in marked containers, the vehicle should also be marked accordingly so that this is visible from the outside, for example to other road users</p> <p>SE</p>

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Précis text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>4.1. <u>Unless indicated on the outside of the means of transport in accordance with 2.1,</u> containers in which animals are transported shall be clearly and visibly marked, indicating the presence of live animals and with a sign indicating the top of the container.</p> <p>SE</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>Marking containers transporting birds does not work due to cleaning regimes and there is more relevance to mark the outside of the means of transport.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>DE</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>Moved to point 1.5a. of Chapter III of Annex I.</p> <p>DE</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>Please refer to our comment in the title of point 4.</p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>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.</p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>Ces dispositions correspondent plutôt à des pratiques de transport : proposition de déplacer ce paragraphe au niveau du point 1(6) du chapitre III de l'annexe.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>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.</p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>Rather, these provisions correspond to transport practices: proposal to move this paragraph to point 1(6) of Chapter III of the Annex.</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>4.2. During transport and handling, containers shall always be kept upright and severe jolts or shaking shall be minimized. Containers should be secured <u>and the risk of animals getting caught in the construction shall be mitigated</u> before the start of the journey to prevent displacement due to the movement of the means of transport.</p> <p>SE (Comments):</p> <p>There is a significant risk that small animals like poultry get caught by their wings, legs or necks when transported in containers if handled without care.</p>
	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>4.2a. Containers loaded with animals, that are placed one on top of the other, shall have the necessary strength and stability, and instructions <u>from the manufacturer</u> concerning the maximum stacking height or weight shall be available</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>FR (Comments): Paragraphe initialement numéroté 1.6 dans le chapitre II et ajout de la version consolidée</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 4.2a. Containers loaded with animals, that are placed one on top of the other, shall have the necessary strength and stability, and instructions from the manufacturer concerning the maximum stacking height or weight shall be available</p> <p>FR (Comments): Paragraph initially numbered 1.6 in Chapter II and addition of the consolidated version</p>
<p>4.3. Containers or stacks of 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.</p>	<p>DK (Drafting suggestions): Containers or stacks of containers of more that 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. Containers shall be secured to the means of transport before the start of the journey to prevent displacement due to the motion of the means of transport.</p> <p>DK (Comments): DK proposes to add the final sentence so this provision is a repetition of point 5.3 of Chapter II of Annex I in 1/2005. It is extremely important that the containers are not displaced during the transport.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<p>CHAPTER III TRANSPORT PRACTICES</p>	
<p>1. General provisions</p>	
<p>1.1. Due regard shall be paid to the need of certain categories of animals, such as wild animals, to become accustomed to the mode of transport prior to the proposed journey.</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.1. The keeper shall pay dueDue regard shall be paid to the need of certain categories of animals, such as wild animals, to become accustomed to the mode of transport prior to the proposed journey.</p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>Please refer to our comment under ‘General comment’ at the beginning of this this document.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p>

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Pray text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>1.1. Due regard shall be paid to the need of certain categories of animals; such as wild animals, such as those who are not used to be handled, to become accustomed to the mode of transport prior to the proposed journey.</p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>Même remarque que chapitre II point 1.3. Ici, se pose la question du champ d'application de cette annexe en termes d'espèces concernées. Si ce point est maintenu, de quels animaux sauvages parle-t-on ? Parle-t-on de la définition des animaux (article 3(1)) ou des animaux terrestres/aquatiques (article 3(19) et (6)) ?</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.1. Due regard shall be paid to the need of certain categories of animals; such as wild animals, such as those who are not used to be treated, to become accustomed to the mode of transport prior to the proposed journey.</p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>Same remark as Chapter II, point 1.3. Here, the question arises as to the scope of that annex in terms of the species concerned. If this point is maintained, what wild animals are we talking about? Are we talking about the definition of animals (Article 3(1)) or terrestrial/aquatic animals (Articles 3(19) and (6))?</p> <p>HU (Comments):</p> <p>It is necessary to clarify what is meant by certain categories of animals. Animals regardless of their categorie are not used for transportation.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>LT (Comments): It is not possible to customize wild animals to the mode of transport.</p> <p>LV (Comments): We can't imagine how this requirement could be implemented in life. Animals can be seduced, but requirement – to accustom them is not clear. Do we speak about wild deer's here or we talk about all wild animal species.</p> <p>NL (Comments): As stated above we would like to add a definition of wild animal to article 3.</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions): 1.1. Due regard shall be paid to the need of certain categories of animals, such as wild, young and stressed animals, to become accustomed to the mode of transport prior to the proposed journey.</p> <p>SE (Comments): Examples should be expanded, young animals and animals that are stressed should also be accustomed appropriately.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>DK (Drafting suggestions): 1.2. Where loading or unloading operations last for more than four hours, except for farmed lagomorphs and poultry, facilities shall be available for keeping, feeding and watering the animals outside the means of transport without being tied.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>DK (Comments): DK finds that lagomorphs should also be exempted since they are transported in containers like poultry.</p> <p>ES (Comments): We note that farmed lagomorphs are also transported in container-based systems. In this context, we consider that they could be included in the exception provided for poultry in point 1.2, as the same practical considerations apply during loading and unloading operations.</p> <p>GR (Comments): The loading and unloading time is not included in the journey time. Therefore, we consider that this paragraph should be deleted because it serves no purpose. In case that this paragraph will be applied in practice, how will this paragraph be implemented in practice? Furthermore, when there is an exceedance of the permitted journey time before arrival at the destination, the regulation provides that the animals shall be unloaded at control points. From the above, it follows that this paragraph has no reason to exist.</p> <p>IT (Drafting suggestions): Where loading or unloading operations last for more than four hours, except for poultry and farmed lagomorphs rabbits, facilities shall be available for keeping, feeding and watering the animals outside the means of transport without being tied.</p> <p>IT (Comments):</p>

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Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>We ask to extend this exception also to farmed lagomorphs rabbits</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>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. <u>In the case of poultry where the loading or unloading operations last for more than [four] hours the animals already loaded unto the means of transport shall be fed and watered.</u></p> <p>NL (Comments):</p> <p>Why is poultry exempted? The catching and loading of poultry usually takes quite some time and poultry is usually not fed before transport. It is important to prevent prolonged hunger, a very relevant welfare concern for poultry. Especially for spent hens, since food withdrawal causes an instant decrease in bone density with broken bones as a result. That is why we suggest there will also be a measure specific for poultry.</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>Article 2 4. Articles 4(2)(b), 20, 25(1), 26, 27(1) to (5), 31(1) to (3),3 Chapters I and V of Annex I, point 1.1 (f) of Chapter II and point 1.2 of Chapter III of Annex I and point 4 of Annex II shall not apply to transport of animals for the purposes of an authorised project under Directive 2010/63/EU.</p> <p>SE (Comments):</p> <p>Animals transported for research purposes must maintain a high health status and are therefore sent in "biosecure transports" (according to Ch I, Art. 3, point 31). The requirement that animals must be able to be unloaded and</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>provided with food and water during loading and unloading operations exceeding 4 hours risks the animals' health status. Negative impact on research involving animals. Introduce an exception for animals approved under Directive 2010/63/EU and that must maintain high biosecurity, so that they are not required to be fed during unloadings exceeding 4 hours (they are always packed with twice the expected amount of food and water needed for the duration of the transport).</p>
<p>1.3 Where the stay of animals at a handling facility at a port or airport and at an assembly centre lasts for more than [four hours], [except for poultry and farmed lagomorphs rabbits]²⁴, the animals shall be fed and watered.</p>	<p>BE (Comments): Watering should happen sooner than 4 hours, preferably from a stay of 1 hour. Feeding should happen according to the species and the situation (e.g. feeding shortly before a flight is not always advisable)</p> <p>DE (Drafting suggestions): 1.3 Where the stay <u>The feeding and watering</u> of animals at a handling facility at a port or airport and at an assembly centre lasts for more than [four hours], [except for poultry and farmed lagomorphs rabbits], the animals shall be <u>carried out at least at the watering and feeding intervals according to point 1.3(b) of Chapter II and of Chapter V of Annex I, calculated from when the animals were last</u> fed and watered.</p> <p>DE (Comments): We propose amending the text in order to better harmonise it with the existing provisions on watering and feeding.</p> <p>EE</p>

²⁴ Consequential to new definition of terrestrial animals in Article 3(19).

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Comments):</p> <p>Use of word watered is unclear – this can mean that the animals are poured over with water or to be offered water to drink.</p> <p>ES</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>We welcome the clarification regarding animal care during prolonged stays at ports, airports and assembly centres. Further clarification of the proposed time threshold would be helpful to ensure consistent application across different facilities.</p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.3. Where the stay of animals at a handling facility at a port or airport and at an assembly centre lasts for more than [four hours], [except for poultry and farmed lagomorphs rabbits]²⁵, the animals shall be fed and watered.</p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>Ces dispositions sont prévues au chapitre V de l'annexe I ; l'eau doit être apportée ad libitum à minima.</p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.3. Where the stay of animals at a handling facility at a port or airport and at an assembly centre lasts for more than [four hours], [except for poultry and farmed lagomorphs rabbits]²⁶, the animals shall be fed and watered.</p> <p>FR</p>

²⁵ Consequential to new definition of terrestrial animals in Article 3(19).

²⁶ Consequential to new definition of terrestrial animals in Article 3(19).

AW transport - Annex I - Chapters II, III, IV and VI

From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Comments):</p> <p>These provisions are laid down in Chapter V of Annex I; water must be supplied ad libitum at least.</p> <p>HU</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>We don't see, how this exception beneficial to the welfare of those animals</p> <p>LV</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>We support this requirement.</p> <p>NL</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.3 Where the stay of animals at a handling facility at a port or airport and at an assembly centre lasts for more than [four hours], <u>or earlier when the intervals for feeding and watering from chapter V of annex I have passed</u>, [except for poultry and farmed lagomorphs rabbits]²⁷, the animals shall be fed and watered.</p> <p>NL</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>This should not only depend on the time spend at handling facilities at (air)ports of assembly centers, but also on the time the animals have been without food prior to and during the transport. This should also be mandatory for poultry and lagomorphs, since they are very sensitive to food deprivation and prolonged hunger.</p> <p>PT</p> <p>(Comments):</p>

²⁷ Consequential to new definition of terrestrial animals in Article 3(19).

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>Are we talking about all types of animals? Including exotic animals? We believe that there should be instructions on feeding frequency depending on the species. This issue is important in air transport and considering the diversity of species. For livestock species, such as cattle, we propose that animals that spend more than 12 hours in assembly centers or seaports.</p>
<p>1.4 Animals kept at a handling facility at a port or airport and transferred to or from an aircraft or a vessel shall be protected from <u>risks of injuries</u>, excessive noise, adverse weather conditons and extreme temperatures, taking account of their species and category.</p>	<p>HR (Drafting suggestions): Animals kept at a handling facility at a port or airport and transferred to or from an aircraft or a vessel shall be protected from <u>risks of injuries</u>, <u>prolonged</u> excessive noise, adverse weather conditions and extreme temperatures, taking account of their species and category.</p> <p>LV (Comments): We support this requirement, but at this moment it s not clear, how our competent authority will control fulfilment of this requirement.</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions): 1.4 Animals kept at a handling facility at a port or airport and transferred to or from an aircraft or a vessel <u>or animals kept at assembly centres</u> shall be protected from risks of injuries, excessive noise, adverse weather conditons and extreme temperatures, taking account of their species and category.</p> <p>NL (Comments):</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>This is an obligation for the keepers at handling facilities. However, they are not made responsible for this in article 20. So this point should be added to article 20 as well. The same might go for 1.5.</p> <p>It is also important to protect animals that are kept at assembly centres from all the things listed in point 1.4.</p> <p>PT (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>1.4 Assembly centres, handling facility at a port or airport should be designed constructed and maintained in order to protect the animals from risks of injuries, excessive noise, adverse weather conditions and extreme temperatures, taking account of their species and category.</u></p> <p>PT (Comments):</p> <p>We believe it is important to clearly define the conditions for this type of establishment, so that their construction and use are appropriate for the animals.</p> <p>RO (Comments):</p> <p>At airports it might be difficult to protect animals from “excessive noise”. If the provision will be kept, clarifying details should be provided.</p>
<p>1.5 Vehicles transferring animals to or from a handling facility at an airport or to or from an aircraft shall maintain appropriate speed to prevent tipping over of containers and unnecessary stress to the animals.</p>	<p>BE (Comments):</p> <p>This point should also mention that time spent outside on the tarmac should be kept to a minimum.</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Pray text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<p>The time spent on such vehicles shall be limited to the time necessary for the transfer.</p>	<p>DK (Comments): DK is uncertain if this provision is necessary. We assume that such precautions are always taken.</p> <p>In particular regarding the final sentence about the time spent on such vehicles, we worry that this will lead to unnecessary changes in current practices in handling facilities at airports. When animals are transported by air, they are almost always transported in containers. These containers might be placed on a wagon/vehicle during the stay at the handling facility. But this does not affect their welfare negatively.</p> <p>LV (Comments): We support this requirement.</p> <p>PT (Drafting suggestions): 1.5 Vehicles transferring animals to or from a handling facility at an airport or to or from an aircraft shall maintain appropriate speed to prevent tipping over of containers and unnecessary stress to the animals. The time spent on such vehicles shall be limited to the time necessary for the transfer. <u>Containers shall be properly secured to prevent them from falling.</u> <u>The time spent in such vehicles shall be limited to the time necessary for the transfer.</u></p> <p>PT (Comments): Aren't containers supposed to be properly secured?</p> <p>RO</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Comments):</p> <p>In our opinion, clarifications should be added for the terms “appropriate speed” and “time...shall be limited” so that to not leave room for interpretation.</p>
	<p>DE</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>1.5a. During transport and handling, containers shall always be kept upright and jolts or shaking shall be minimized. Containers shall be secured before the start of the journey to prevent displacement due to the movement of the means of transport.</u></p> <p><u>1.5b. Goods which are being transported in the same means of transport as animals shall be positioned so that they do not interfere with the loading, transport and unloading of the animals. The goods shall not pose a danger to the animals.</u></p> <p>DE</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>Concerning 1.5a please refer to point 4.2 of Chapter II of Annex I. Any kind of shaking or jolts (not just severe) should be minimised during handling and transport. Concerning 1.5b please refer to point 2.4 of this Chapter.</p>
<p><u>1.6.²⁸ When containers loaded with animals are placed one on top of the other the necessary precautions shall be taken:</u></p>	<p>ES</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>We note that point 1.6 usefully clarifies existing provisions regarding the stacking of containers during handling operations.</p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p>

²⁸ Moved from point 2.6.

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p><u>1.6. 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.</u></p> <p>FR (Comments): Proposition de déplacement de ce paragraphe initialement inscrit au chapitre II point 4(2)</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>1.6. 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.</u></p> <p>FR (Comments): Proposed removal of this paragraph from Chapter II, point 4(2)</p>
	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>1.6a When containers loaded with animals are placed one on top of the other the necessary precautions shall be taken:</u></p> <p>FR (Comments): Déplacement du point 1(6) initial</p> <p>FR</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>1.6a When containers loaded with animals are placed one on top of the other the necessary precautions shall be taken:</u></p> <p>FR (Comments): Relocation of initial point 1(6)</p>
<p><u>(a) to avoid, or in the case of poultry, farmed lagomorphs rabbits²⁹ and fur animals, to limit urine and faeces falling on the animals placed underneath;</u></p>	<p>DE (Comments): .</p> <p>DK (Comments): DK wonders if this provision is necessary in light of point 1.1(h) of Chapter II stating that the flooring surface of the container shall minimize the leakage of urine or faeces when relevant for the species transported?</p> <p>In addition, the provision is difficult to read and we do not understand why fur animals are mentioned here? If kept, it should be rephrased.</p> <p>EE (Comments): To limit urine and faeces falling on the animals can be seen differently. We understand that this cannot be always excluded but in which case is it limited?</p> <p>FI</p>

²⁹ Consequential to new definition of terrestrial animals in Article 3(19).

Prøy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>to avoid, or in the case of poultry, farmed lagomorphs rabbits³⁰ and fur animals, to limit urine and faeces falling on the animals placed underneath;</u></p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(a) to avoid, or in the case of poultry, farmed lagomorphs rabbits and fur animals, to limit urine and faeces falling on the animals placed underneath;</p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>A priori, les animaux à fourrure ne sont pas inclus.</p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(a) to avoid, or in the case of poultry, farmed lagomorphs rabbits and fur animals, to limit urine and faeces falling on the animals placed underneath;</p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>It seems that fur animals are not included.</p> <p>HU</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>A new category of animals has been introduced; however, it is unclear why this is the specific requirement in which they are mentioned. If additional requirements are envisaged for these animals, the entire legislative framework should be reviewed.</p> <p>LT</p>

³⁰ Consequential to new definition of terrestrial animals in Article 3(19).

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Comments):</p> <p>Other species of animals can be transported in containers placed one above the other as well, therefore this provision should be applied to any species of animals transported in containers.</p> <p>LV</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>(a) to avoid, or in the case of poultry, farmed lagomorphs rabbits³¹ and fur animals, to limit urine and faeces falling on the animals placed underneath;</u></p> <p>LV</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>In containers different species of animals can be transported, not just poultry and lagomorphs. We must refer the requirements to them as well.</p> <p>NL</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(a) to avoid, or in the case of poultry, farmed lagomorphs rabbits³² and fur animals, to limit urine and faeces falling on the animals placed underneath;</p> <p>NL</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>We think the word rabbits was mistakenly kept in the text.</p> <p>PL</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p>

³¹ Consequential to new definition of terrestrial animals in Article 3(19).

³² Consequential to new definition of terrestrial animals in Article 3(19).

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Pray text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(a) to avoid, or in the case of poultry, farmed lagomorphs rabbits and fur animals, to limit urine and faeces falling on the animals placed underneath;</p> <p>PL (Comments): Simplification. What if some other animal (e.g. a guinea pig) is transported in a container? Is it then necessary to limit or to avoid urine or faeces falling?</p> <p>PT (Comments): It only refers to fur animals at this point. Shouldn't it be mentioned in other points?</p> <p>RO (Comments): The provision on fur animals should be deleted since the European Commission will soon draft legislation banning fur animals' farming.</p>
<p><u>(b) to ensure stability of the containers;</u></p>	<p>DK (Comments): DK is uncertain if this provision is necessary. It is partly a repetition of point 1.6 of Chapter II.</p>
<p><u>(c) to ensure that ventilation is not impeded.</u></p>	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions): (c) to ensure that <u>the circulation of air</u> ventilation is not impeded.</p> <p>FR (Comments): La notion de circulation de l'air peut s'appliquer dans tous les cas (naturelle ou forcée), en évitant cette confusion.</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions): (c)to ensure that <u>the circulation of air ventilation</u> is not impeded.</p> <p>FR (Comments): The concept of air circulation can be applied in all cases (natural or forced), avoiding such confusion.</p>
<p>2. Loading and unloading</p>	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 2. Loading and unloading <u>at any place</u></p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 2. Loading and unloading <u>at any place</u></p>
<p>2.1. Facilities for loading and unloading, including the flooring, shall be designed, constructed, maintained and operated to:</p>	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 2.1. Facilities <u>and equipment</u> for loading and unloading <u>and their flooring</u>, including <u>when relevant at places of departure, destination, assembly centers, control posts, facilities at ports and airports and any other places of transfer</u> the flooring, shall be designed, constructed, maintained and operated to:</p> <p>FR (Comments): Ce paragraphe doit pouvoir s’appliquer à la fois aux moyens de transport et aux lieux de chargement et déchargement.</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prøy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>2.1. Facilities and equipment for loading and unloading and their flooring, including when relevant at places of departure, destination, assembly centres, control posts, facilities at ports and airports and any other places of transfer the flooring, shall be designed, constructed, maintained and operated to:</p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>This paragraph should be applicable to both means of transport and places of loading and unloading.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) prevent injury and suffering and minimise excitement and distress during animal movements as well as to ensure the safety of the animals; 	<p>HU (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —(a) prevent injury and suffering and minimise excitement and distress during animal movements as well as to ensure the safety of the animals;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) ensure that surfaces are not slippery and that lateral protections are provided to prevent animals from escaping; 	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(b) ensure that surfaces are not slippery and that lateral protections are provided to prevent animals from escaping and injury;</p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>Lateral protections should also safe the animals from falling or trapping their legs.</p> <p>HU</p>

Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b) ensure that surfaces are not slippery and that lateral protections are provided to prevent animals from escaping; <p>NL</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b) ensure that surfaces are not slippery prevent the animals from slipping and that lateral protections are provided to prevent animals from escaping; <p>NL</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>Just like stated above, it is easier to formulate this as preventing the animals from slipping since it is not always known which materials are not slippery. But when animals do slip, you know the material that was used is not good enough and should be adjusted.</p> <p>RO</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(b) ensure that surfaces are not slippery and that lateral protections are of appropriate height according to the species of animals transported and provided so as to prevent animals from escaping;</p> <p>SE</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>For horses lateral protection is not essential to prevent animals from escaping.</p>
	<p>DK</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>(ba) ensure that the height difference from the ramp to the vehicle does not affect the flow of the animals;</u></p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>DK (Comments): DK proposes to add a requirement about the height difference from the ramp to the vehicle. When all the decks of a pig vehicle are lowered, this may lead to quite a high step for the pigs when they walk from the ramp onto the vehicle. This can disturb the flow of the pigs.</p> <p>The provision could also be placed under point 2.2.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (c) ensure that they are cleaned and disinfected. 	<p>GR (Drafting suggestions): ensure that they can be cleaned and disinfected.</p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions): •——(c) ensure that they are cleaned and disinfected.</p> <p>HU (Comments): Documentation is needed.</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions): • (c) ensure that they are easily cleaned and disinfected.</p> <p>NL (Comments): Linguistic improvement.</p> <p>PT (Drafting suggestions): (c) ensure that they are properly cleaned and disinfected</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	PT (Comments): We suggest making the text clearer.
	PT (Drafting suggestions): <u>(d) ensure that the material is resistant and supports the weight of the animals</u> PT (Comments): We propose adding a point about the strength of ramps and loading and unloading platforms.
2.2. Loading ramps shall not be steeper than an angle of:	GR (Drafting suggestions): Loading and unloading ramps SE (Drafting suggestions): 2.2. If loading ramps <u>are used they</u> shall not be steeper than an angle of: SE (Comments): Not all vehicles necessarily need loading ramps, they can have a step up. This is common for some labels of horse transports. There can also be hydraulics systems where the vehicle is lowered to the ground.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 20 degrees, (36,4 % to the horizontal) for pigs, calves and horses; 	DE (Drafting suggestions):

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Pray text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(a) 20 degrees, (36,4 % to the horizontal) for pigs, calves bovine and horses equine species;</p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>According to the literature reviewed by EFSA maximum ramp angle of 20° should be applied for cattle.</p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>• (a) 20 degrees, (36,4 % to the horizontal) for pigs, calves and horses;</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>• (a) 20 degrees, (36,4 % to the horizontal) for pigs, calves cattle, sheep, goats and horses;</p> <p>SE (Comments):</p> <p>Research show that the loading and unloading need to be done using ramps with as low an angle as possible. Too steep ramps lead to stress and injuries.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) 26 degrees 35 minutes, (50 % to the horizontal) for sheep, goats and cattle other than calves. 	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(b) 26 degrees 35 minutes, (50 % to the horizontal) for sheep, and goats and cattle other than calves.</p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>Please refer to the comment under 2.2(a).</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>HU (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •——(b) 26 degrees 35 minutes, (50 % to the horizontal) for sheep, goats and cattle other than calves. <p>RO (Comments):</p> <p>In EC Regulation 1/2005, the angle is specified as 26 degrees 34 minutes, instead of 26 degrees 35 minutes.</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •——(b)——26 degrees 35 minutes, (50 % to the horizontal) for sheep, goats and cattle other than calves. <p>SE (Comments):</p> <p>Research show that the loading and unloading need to be done using ramps with as low an angle as possible. Too steep ramps lead to stress and injuries.</p>
	<p>SE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>(c) If a step up is used, the distance between the ground and the ramp/vehicle shall not exceed 20 cm.</u></p> <p>SE (Comments):</p> <p>The ensure that the animals do not risk getting injured while using a step up the distance can not be too great. 20 cm has been previously recommended.</p>
<p>Ramps shall be equipped with non-slippery flooring, foot battens and lateral protection.</p>	<p>AT (Comments):</p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>Lateral protection on flat ramps should generally not be mandatory for horses, as this may pose an increased risk of injury (to both animals and humans!).</p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>It seems questionable to insist on foot battens, as there may also be non-slippery ramp surfaces available that can do without. In these cases, additional foot battens could pose an unnecessary tripping hazard.</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>Ramps shall be equipped with non-slippery flooring <u>that prevents the animals from slipping</u>, foot battens and lateral protection. <u>Ramps shall be operated in such a way that it prevents animals from getting injured during loading and unloading.</u></p> <p>NL (Comments):</p> <p>Just like stated above, operators state that they do not always know which materials are adequately non-slippery, so it is better to say it should be flooring that prevents the animals from slipping. It is not only important for all the right parts to be present, but they should also be used in such a way that it prevents the animals from getting injured. This is especially important with the lateral protection.</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>Ramps shall be equipped with non-slippery flooring <u>and if needed</u> foot battens and lateral protection.</p> <p>SE (Comments):</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>Not all vehicles necessarily need lateral protection. For horses lateral protection is not essential if precautions are taken to prevent animals from stepping outside the ramp. Similarly there is no need for foot battens if the flooring has the same function.</p>
<p>2.3. Lifting platforms and upper floors shall have safety barriers to prevent animals falling or escaping during loading and unloading operations.</p>	<p>NL (Drafting suggestions): 2.3. Lifting platforms and upper floors shall have safety barriers which shall be used in such a way as to prevent animals falling or escaping during loading and unloading operations</p> <p>NL (Comments): It is not only important for all the right parts to be present, but they should also be used in such a way that it prevents the animals from getting injured.</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions): 2.3. Lifting platforms and upper floors shall have safety barriers to prevent animals falling, getting stuck between platforms and walls or escaping during loading and unloading operations. <u>There shall be a safety system to prevent the platforms from collapsing in case of malfunction. Technical platform lifting equipment such as wires and chains need to be checked and maintained regularly.</u></p> <p>SE (Comments): Gaps between walls and platforms should be protected so that animals cannot get trapped during loading and unloading, as well as during transport, not just to prevent falling or escaping.</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>A significant risk is that the driver raises/lowers a deck without ensuring that the animals are not or will not get caught. The driver or attendant should ensure that no animal is caught or risk getting caught between walls, floors or gates before shifting a deck. This can be ensured by having an alarm system that indicates if an object/animal are caught. Another risk factor are badly maintained equipment connected to lifting of platform. This is a severe risk for animal and human welfare. There also need to be a safety system to prevent the platforms from collapsing if there is a malfunction.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>BE (Drafting suggestions): Goods which are being transported in the same means of transport as animals shall be positioned so that they do not represent any risk for the animals.</p> <p>BE (Comments): Instead of suffering I would say “risk” (animal welfare, health, suffering, ...) to cover more things.</p> <p>DE (Drafting suggestions): Amended and moved to point 1.5b.</p> <p>DE (Comments): We suggest to move this point under this chapters point 1.5b above, as this point refers to transport in general and not only to loading and unloading. Additionally, we suggest a change in wording as the term ‘not cause suffering’ is too vague. Animal welfare-compliant transport (including loading and unloading) should not be impeded by goods irritating/blocking/impairing the animals. Goods, such as highly volatile</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>chemicals or which are easy breakable should not be transported in the same compartment.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>2.4. Goods which are being transported in the same means of transport as animals shall be positioned so that they do not cause <u>injury</u>, suffering <u>or distress</u> to the animals.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>2.4. Goods which are being injured in the same means of transport as animals shall be positioned so that they do not cause <u>injury</u>, suffering <u>or distress</u> to the animals.</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>2.4. Goods which are being transported in the same means of transport as animals shall be <u>separated</u> positioned so that they do not <u>come into contact with</u> cause suffering to the animals.</p> <p>NL (Comments):</p> <p>It would be better to transport goods separate from the animals.</p> <p>PL (Comments):</p> <p>It shall be added that the other goods cannot be harmful to the animals, for example shall not have a strong chemical smell.</p> <p>PT (Drafting suggestions):</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>2.4. Goods which are being transported in the same means of transport as animals shall be positioned so that they do not cause <u>injury</u>, suffering <u>or distress</u> to the animals.</p> <p>PT (Comments): We believe that it should remain as it is in Regulation 1/2005.</p>
<p>2.5. Appropriate lighting shall be provided during loading and unloading to prevent animals balking and to allow handlers to detect possible animal welfare problems such as lameness, injuries, animals slipping or falling or defective pieces of equipment.</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>2.5. Appropriate lighting shall be provided during loading and unloading to prevent animals balking and to allow handlers <u>keepers and attendants</u> to detect possible animal welfare problems such as lameness, injuries, animals slipping or falling or defective pieces of equipment.</p> <p>DE (Comments): We suggest changes for purpose of consistent wording.</p> <p>PL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>2.5. Appropriate lighting shall be provided during loading and unloading to prevent animals balking and to allow handlers to detect possible animal welfare problems such as lameness, injuries, animals slipping or falling or defective pieces of equipment <u>and assess fitness for transport</u></p>
<p>2.6.³³ When containers loaded with animals are placed one on top of the other on the means of transport, the necessary precautions shall be taken:</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p>

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Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>Delete here.</p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>2.6 now moved to 1.6 due to consolidation of the text by the presidency and thus redundant.</p> <p>DK (Comments):</p> <p>Point 2.6 is deleted in the consolidated version of the Annexes.</p> <p>FI (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>2.6.³⁴—When containers loaded with animals are placed one on top of the other on the means of transport, the necessary precautions shall be taken:</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>2.6.³⁵—When containers loaded with animals are placed one on top of the other on the means of transport, the necessary precautions shall be taken:</p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>Le point 2.6 avait été entièrement déplacé au point 1.6 du chapitre III dans la version consolidée</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>2.6.36 When containers loaded with animals are placed one on top of the other on the means of transport, the necessary precautions shall be taken:</p> <p>FR (Comments): Point 2.6 had been entirely moved to point 1.6 of Chapter III in the consolidated version</p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions): 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:</p> <p>HU (Comments): The whole 2.6 should be deleted, as it is now transferred to 1.6.</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions): 2.6.³⁷—When containers loaded with animals are placed one on top of the other on the means of transport, the necessary precautions shall be taken</p> <p>NL (Comments): This should be deleted here, since it was moved to 1.6.</p> <p>PT (Comments): Is this point to be retained? It is not covered by point 1.6.</p>

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Pray text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to avoid, or in the case of poultry, rabbits and fur animals, to limit urine and faeces falling on the animals placed underneath; 	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): Delete here.</p> <p>DE (Comments): Please see our comment on the point's chapeau.</p> <p>EE (Comments): Same comment "to limit" as before</p> <p>FI (Drafting suggestions): (a) — to avoid, or in the case of poultry, rabbits and fur animals, to limit urine and faeces falling on the animals placed underneath</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): (a) — to avoid, or in the case of poultry, rabbits and fur animals, to limit urine and faeces falling on the animals placed underneath;</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): (a) — to avoid, or in the case of poultry, rabbits and fur animals, to limit urine and faeces falling on the animals placed underneath;</p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions): (a) — to avoid, or in the case of poultry, rabbits and fur animals, to limit urine and faeces falling on the animals placed underneath;</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prøy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>NL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) to avoid, or in the case of poultry, rabbits and fur animals, to limit urine and faeces falling on the animals placed underneath; <p>NL (Comments):</p> <p>If it is not deleted, rabbits should be replaced by lagomorphs.</p> <p>PL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) to avoid, or in the case of poultry, rabbits and fur animals, to limit urine and faeces falling on the animals placed underneath; <p>PL (Comments):</p> <p>Redundant because of point 1.6 a</p> <p>SI (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) to avoid, or in the case of poultry, rabbits <u>lagomorphs</u> and fur animals, to limit urine and faeces falling on the animals placed underneath;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b) to ensure stability of the containers; 	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>Delete here.</p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>Please see our comment on the point's chapeau.</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>FI (Drafting suggestions): (b) — to ensure stability of the containers;</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): (b) — to ensure stability of the containers;</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): (b) — to ensure stability of the containers;</p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions): (b) — to ensure stability of the containers;</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions): • — (b) — to ensure stability of the containers;</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) to ensure that ventilation is not impeded. 	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): Delete here.</p> <p>DE (Comments): Please see our comment on the point's chapeau.</p> <p>FI (Drafting suggestions): (e) — to ensure that ventilation is not impeded.</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions): (e) — to ensure that ventilation is not impeded.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): (e) — to ensure that ventilation is not impeded.</p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions): (e) — to ensure that ventilation is not impeded.</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions): • — (e) — to ensure that ventilation is not impeded.</p>
<p>3. Handling</p>	<p>SE (Comments): We are missing wording about handling and driving animals calmly and utilizing their natural behavior.</p>
<p>3.1. It shall be prohibited to:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) strike or kick the animals; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b) apply pressure to any part of the body in such a way as to cause them unnecessary suffering; 	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p>

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Pray text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(b) apply pressure to any part of the body in such a way as to cause them unnecessary pain or suffering;</p> <p>DE (Comments): We suggest to keep the aspect of pain as foreseen under Regulation 1/2005. Pinching or turning the tail of animals, a short painful procedure, should be prohibited.</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) apply pressure to any part of the body of the animals in such a way as to cause them unnecessary suffering; <p>PL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(b) apply pressure to any part of the body in such a way as to cause the animals them unnecessary suffering;</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) suspend the animals themselves by mechanical means; 	<p>DK (Comments): We are aware that this provision is also included in 1/2005, but we do not know what it means?</p> <p>LV (Comments): For us the meaning of this requirement is not clear at this moment.</p> <p>PL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) suspend the animals themselves by mechanical means;

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>PL (Comments): Not understandable</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) lift or drag the animals by legs (except for poultry and farmed lagomorphs rabbits), head, ears, horns, tail or fleece; 	<p>BE (Comments): Rabbits shouldn't be lifted by the legs and shouldn't be exempt here.</p> <p>CZ (Drafting suggestions): (d) lift or drag the animals by legs (except for poultry and farmed lagomorphs rabbits), head, ears, horns, tail or fleece;</p> <p>CZ (Comments): The wording in the table is not consistent with the latest consolidated version sent on November 25 - 14768/1/25 REV 1. Rabbits must be excluded.</p> <p>DE (Drafting suggestions): (d) lift, shove or drag the animals by legs (except for poultry and farmed lagomorphs rabbits), head, ears, horns, tail or fleece, <u>or handle them in such a way as to cause them unnecessary pain or suffering;</u></p> <p>DE (Comments): Shoving animals can be as stress- and painful as dragging. Poultry should not be solely lifted by the legs to avoid dislocation of the joints or ephysiolysis. Poultry can be caught by two legs, but can only be lifted if their body is further supported (see also 3.7.). Lifting rabbits by their legs can lead to</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>serious injuries, including breaking their backs. Rabbits should only be lifted by the neck fold or by enclosing their body (see 3.8.). We also suggest to reintroduce the second part of sentence as this refers to current legislation and allows for more flexibility to sanction any other harmful handling practice.</p> <p>EE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>lift or drag the animals by legs (except for poultry and farmed lagomorphs rabbits),...</p> <p>FI (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(d) lift or drag the animals by legs (except for poultry and farmed lagomorphs rabbits), head, ears, horns, tail or fleece, except poultry can be lifted from their legs.</p> <p>FI (Comments):</p> <p>No animal should be dragged from any body part. Lagomorphs cannot be lifted from their legs only, because they may break their back when kicking and moving always need support from the body also.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(d) lift or drag the animals by legs (except for poultry and farmed lagomorphs, <u>provided that paragraph 3(7) is implemented</u>), head, ears, horns, tail or fleece; <u>handle them in such a way as to cause them unnecessary pain or suffering</u></p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(d) lift or drag the animals by legacies (except for poultry and farmed lagomorphs, <u>provided that paragraph 3(7) is implemented</u>), head, ears, horns, tail or fleece; <u>handle them in such a way as to cause them unnecessary pain or suffering</u></p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions): [...] head, ears, horns, tail, or fleece, wings or feathers</p> <p>HU (Comments): Wings and feathers should also be included for poultry</p> <p>IE (Comments): This is inconsistent with point 3.8 below. Lagomorphs should not be carried by the legs, as this risks spinal / leg fractures / luxations. -EFSA Welfare of domestic birds and rabbits transported in containers recommends that rabbits should not be carried by the legs.</p> <p>LT (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) lift or drag the animals by legs (except for poultry and farmed lagomorphs rabbits), head, ears, horns, tail or fleece; <p>LT (Comments): The catching clause for lagomorphs is questionable, as the muscles of hind legs of lagomorphs are very strong, and a kick with the hind legs poses a risk of breaking the animal's spine when animals are resisting the catch.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>LV (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(d) lift or drag the animals by legs (except for poultry and farmed lagomorphs rabbits), head, ears, horns, tail or fleece;</p> <p>LV (Comments):</p> <p>The catching clause for lagomorphs in paragraph 3 (d) is questionable, as the muscles of hind legs of lagomorphs are very strong, and a kick with the hind legs poses a risk of breaking the animal's spine when animals are resisting the catch.</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) lift, pull or drag the animals by legs (except for poultry and farmed lagomorphs rabbits), head, ears, horns, tail or fleece <u>or handle them in such a way as to cause them unnecessary pain, injury or suffering;</u> <p>NL (Comments):</p> <p>A lot of goats are ‘guided’ (as the sector calls it) by the horns. The same goes for sheep and their fleece. We cannot enforce on this at the moment, because that would mean we would have to prove that they actually used force to lift or drag the animals, which is often not possible. Especially since ‘drag’ is such a powerful term. That is why would like to add pull, so that this would be easier to enforce.</p> <p>It should be prohibited to lift poultry and farmed lagomorphs by the legs. This is especially the case for the lagomorphs, for which the sector said that this would cause back injuries in rabbits due to the structure of their skeleton.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>We would also like to keep the phrase from the current regulation (Chapter III of Annex I, paragraph 1.8.a.) about handling the animals in such a way as to cause them unnecessary pain, injury or suffering, which we use to enforce on catching injuries.</p> <p>PL (Comments):</p> <p>Perhaps this can be reworded to better reflect point 3.7 and 3.8</p> <p>PT (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(d) lift or drag the animals by legs (except for poultry and farmed lagomorphs rabbits), head, ears, horns, tail or fleece. <u>The lifting of poultry and farmed lagomorphs rabbits by legs shall be done in such a way to avoid them unnecessary pain or suffering;</u></p> <p>PT (Comments):</p> <p>We agree, but we would add that the collection of birds and lagomorphs should be done in such a way as to avoid unnecessary pain or suffering. Ducks should not be caught by their legs, as their limbs are very sensitive. They should be caught by the neck, supporting the body.</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (d) lift or drag the animals by legs (except for poultry and farmed lagomorphs rabbits), head, ears, horns, tail or fleece; <p>SE (Comments):</p> <p>Lagomorphs should not be lifted or dragged by the legs. Lifting using only the legs can easily cause serious injuries such as leg and back fractures.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p><i>Rabbits should be removed from the husbandry cages individually by holding and lifting by the neck (scruff) by one hand, with support of the body with the other hand (European Union, 2017d). Once outside the cages, their body should be supported with the other hand (EFSA AHAW Panel, 2020a,b)</i></p> <p>SI (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) lift or drag the animals by legs (except for poultry and farmed lagomorphs rabbits), head, ears, horns, tail or fleece;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) use prods or other implements with pointed ends; 	<p>SE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) use prods or other implements with sharp pointed ends; <p>SE (Comments):</p> <p>All prods have pointed ends, the important thing except from how they are used is that the points are not sharp.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (f) obstructing any animal which is being driven or led through any part where animals are handled. 	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(f) obstructing any animal which is being driven or led through any part where animals are handled;</p> <p>DE (Comments):</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>Editorial.</p> <p>FI (Drafting suggestions): (f) obstructing any animal which is being driven or led through any part where animals are handled</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): (f) obstructing any animal which is being driven or led through any part where animals are handled.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): (f) obstructing any animal which is being driven or led through any part where animals are infected.</p>
	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): <u>(g) force the rear animals to move forwards if the front animals block their way.</u></p> <p>DE (Comments): We suggest to include this provision, as this is a often encountered practice that causes unnecessary stress to all the animals.</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions): <u>(g) inflicting pain on animals in any other improper way.</u></p> <p>SE (Comments):</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<p>3.2. The use of instruments which administer electric shocks shall be prohibited when animals move in group. It shall only be permitted:</p>	<p>An additional point should be added regarding other 'innovative' ways of causing pain.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 3.2. The use of instruments which administer electric shocks shall be prohibited when animals move in group. It shall only be permitted <u>but avoided as far as possible</u>:</p> <p>FR (Comments): Reprendre les mêmes pratiques qu'en abattoir</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 3.2. The use of instruments which administer electric shocks shall be prohibited when animals move in group. It shall only be allowed <u>but prevented as far as possible</u>:</p> <p>FR (Comments): Resuming the same practices as in slaughterhouses</p> <p>GR (Drafting suggestions): The use of instruments which administer electric shocks shall be prohibited when animals move in group</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions): 3.2. The use of instruments which administer electric shocks shall be prohibited, <u>except when a veterinarian needs to use such an instrument</u></p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p><u>for necessary veterinary diagnosis or treatment.</u> prohibited when animals move in group. It shall only be permitted:</p> <p>OR</p> <p>3.2. The use of instruments which administer electric shocks shall be prohibited when animals move in group. <u>shall be kept to a minimum. The use-it</u> shall only be permitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>(aa) When less invasive alternatives are not effective;</u> - <u>(bb) If a low voltage instrument is used.</u> <p>NL (Comments): The Netherlands is opposed to the use of instruments which administer electric shocks. That is why we are currently working on a national provision, prohibiting the use of these instruments entirely and that is also why we would like to see this prohibition to be included in the new transport regulation, since the use of this method is not necessary as plenty and more animal friendly alternatives are available (rattlers, using your voice and body language, providing adequate runways with little to no distractions, platic bags etc.). An exemption for veterinarians is necessary.</p> <p>If such a prohibition is not an option, the text should be simplified, since it is not clear what is meant by the prohibition for animals that move in group? Does this mean that such instruments can only be used on individual animals that are alone (so without the Group), can it be used on individual animals that refuse to move within the group, (and thus are not moving in the Group)?</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>We have included a suggestion for simplification in the drafting suggestion column.</p> <p>Also it is important that the use of these instruments is kept to a minimum and that they are only used when less invasive alternatives are not effective. And even then only low voltage instruments may be used. The optimum voltage should be determined by scientific evidence.</p> <p>RO (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>3.2. The use of instruments which administer electric shocks shall be prohibited when animals move in group. It shall only be permitted when animals have room ahead of them in which to move:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) on bovine animals or pigs over 80 kg live weight, and 	<p>BE (Comments):</p> <p>The limit of 80 kg seems very low for bovine animals and a big step back from the “adult” in the current regulation. It could be better to define an age limit for bovine animals, e.g. bovine animals older than 18 months.</p> <p>CZ (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>on adult bovine animals or pigs over 80 kg live weight, and</p> <p>CZ (Comments):</p> <p>We suggest referring to adult cattle. An 80 kg dairy cow has less muscle mass than an 80 kg pig. For this reason, we propose that electric shocks are not suitable for 80 kg pigs and cattle, and we propose that, instead of weight, the original regulation’s term “adult animals” be used.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(a) on bovine animals, other than calves, or pigs over 80 kg live weight, and</p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>Bovine animals of 80 kg are not adult. The word ‘adult’ was used under Regulation 1/2005. We suggest to use “other than calves” as the term adult is not so clear.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(a) on adult bovine animals or pigs over 80 kg live weight, and</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(a) on adult bovine animals or pigs over 80 kg live weight, and</p> <p>PT (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) on adulte bovine animals or pigs over 80 kg live weight, and <p>PT (Comments):</p> <p>We believe it should be made clear that they can only be used on adult cattle, as it currently appears that they can be administered to cattle weighing as little as 80 kg, which are still calves.</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) on bovine animals or pigs over 80150 kg live weight, and

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>SE (Comments): Allowing the use of electric prods for animals over 80 kg regardless of category is a deterioration of animal welfare. In Sweden, it is permitted to use electric prodding on adult pigs and cattle. Use on other animal categories is not allowed. It can be difficult to assess an animal's weight in a situation where a quick judgment is needed to determine whether you are permitted to use an electric prod or not. Raising the weight threshold is relevant to prevent this from becoming common practice when moving slaughter pigs. An electric prod is normally not needed to drive a pig weighing 80 kg; a driving board is sufficient in that case.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b) when an animal refuses to move without any visible reasons. 	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): (b) when an animal refuses to move without any visible reasons, <u>and</u></p> <p>DE (Comments): Editorial.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): (b) when an animal refuses to move without any visible reasons, <u>and only on those who have room enough ahead of them in which to move</u></p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): (b) when an animal refuses to move without any visible reasons, <u>and only on those who have room enough ahead of them in which to move</u></p> <p>NL</p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b) when an animal refuses <u>or is not able</u> to move <u>or get up</u> without any visible reasons <u>and when they have space to move forward</u>. <p>NL (Comments):</p> <p>These instruments are not only used on animals that refuse to move. Sometimes the animal is not able to do so. These instrument are not only used to move standing animals forward, but also to get laying animals to get up. It should be clear that when using an instrument which administers electric shocks, that they can only be used when the animal actually has space in front of it to move to.</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b) <u>Electric prods may only be used in exceptional cases, and then only as a last resort, only on adult cattle and adult pigs that are at the front of the herd during loading and unloading and</u> when an animal refuses to move without any visible reasons. <p>SE (Comments):</p> <p>It is important that the requisite for how and when the electrical prods are used are clear for everybody involved in handling animals during transport.</p>
	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>(c) when the animal has enough space to move forward.</u></p> <p>DE (Comments):</p>

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Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<p>Shocks shall not be used more than twice, shall last no longer than one second and shall only be applied to the muscles of the hindquarters.</p>	<p>The use of the e-shock device can only be justified if the animal is not hindered from moving forward.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): Shocks shall not be used more than twice, shall last no longer than one second and shall only be applied to the muscles of the hindquarters. If the animal fails to respond, shocks should not be used more than twice, and be adequately spaced.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): Shocks shall not be used more than twice, shall last no longer than one second and shall only be applied to the muscles of the hindquarters. If the animal fails to respond, shocks should not be used more than twice.</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions): Shocks shall not be used more than twice, shall last no longer than one second and shall only be applied to the muscles of the hindquarters. <u>After the first shock, the animals shall be provided time to react to it. So the maximum of two shocks will not be administered directly subsequent to one another.</u></p> <p>NL (Comments): It is also important to make sure that the animal has time to respond to the shocks. So the shocks should not be administered directly on after the other. There should be time in between.</p>

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Pray text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<p>3.3. Assembly centres, and <u>control posts, and handling facilities at ports and airports</u>³⁸ shall provide equipment for tethering animals when necessary. Animals not used to being tied shall remain untied.</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): 3.3. <u>Operators of</u> Assembly centres, <u>and control posts, and handling facilities at ports and airports</u> shall provide equipment for tethering animals when necessary. Animals not used to being tied shall remain untied. DE (Comments): Insertion of ‘operators’ to point out a clear responsibility within the facilities.</p>
<p>3.4. 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. <u>Animals of the equine species</u> animals older than eight months shall wear halters during transport except for <u>unbroken animals of the</u> equine <u>species</u> animals.</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): 3.4. Animals shall not be tied by the horns, the antlers, the nose rings, <u>the legs</u>, nor by legs tied together. Calves and dogs shall not be muzzled. <u>Animals of the equine species</u> animals older than eight months shall wear halters during transport except for <u>unbroken animals of the</u> equine <u>species</u> animals. DE (Comments): Tying animals by a single leg can be harmful to them. FR (Drafting suggestions): 3.4. 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. Animals of the equine species animals older than eight months shall wear halters during transport except for unbroken animals of the equine species animals.</p>

³⁸ Consequential change of introduction of new provisions on these facilities in Chapter V (14743/24).

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>3.4. Animals shall not be tied by the horns, the antlers, the nose rings nor by legacy tied together. Calves and dogs shall not be muzzled. Animals of the equine species animals older than eight months shall wear halters during transport except for unbroken animals of the equine species animals.</p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>3.4. 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. Animals of the equine species animals older than eight months shall wear halters during transport except for unbroken animals of the equine species animals.</p> <p>LV (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>3.4. 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. Animals of the equine species animals older than eight months shall wear halters during transport except for unbroken animals of the equine species animals.</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>3.4. 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. Animals of the equine species animals older than eight months shall wear halters during transport except for unbroken animals of the equine species animals.</p> <p>PT (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>3.4. Animals shall not be tied by the horns, the antlers, the nose rings nor by legs tied together.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>Calves and dogs shall not be muzzled. <u>Animals of the</u> equine <u>species</u> animals older than eight months shall wear halters during transport except for <u>unbroken animals of the</u> equine <u>species</u> animals.</p> <p>PT (Comments):</p> <p>Regarding dogs, you must consider whether the dog is aggressive and whether the journey is short.</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>3.4. Animals shall not be tied by the horns, the antlers, the nose rings nor by legs tied together. They Calves and dogs shall not be muzzled. <u>Animals of the</u> equine <u>species</u> animals older than eight months shall wear halters during transport except for <u>unbroken animals of the</u> equine <u>species</u> animals.</p>
	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>By way of derogation dogs may be muzzled [insert exceptions as in new regulation of cats and dogs]</u></p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>We propose an exemption to the ban on the use of muzzles on dogs, as a muzzle may be necessary for certain safety reasons.</p>
<p>3.5 When animals need to be tied, the ropes, tethers or other means used shall be:</p>	<p>DK (Comments):</p> <p>It is unclear if these requirements shall be fulfilled when the animals are on a means of transport or when they are at e.g. an assembly centre or control post.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	In our view, “to lie down” in (b) should not apply to horses and cattle when they are on a means of transport. It would be dangerous to allow them to lie down if they are tied.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) strong enough not to break during normal transport conditions; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) such as to allow the animals, if necessary, to lie down and to eat and drink; 	<p>SE (Comments):</p> <p>If equines are tied during transport the halter lead need to be of a running kind and adult horses transported individually should not have the possibility to lie down. Young horses and foals on the other hand need to be able to lie down during transport.</p> <p>A preferred way of transporting horses is to transport them untied to allow them to lower their head.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) designed in such a way as to eliminate any danger of strangulation or injury, and to allow animals to be quickly released; 	<p>SE (Comments):</p> <p>Tying horses in long lead ropes can be a relatively large safety risk as the horse can get stuck in this with its head and/or legs, and in a trailer the horse can try to turn around and get stuck or try to jump over the bar.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) long enough and used in a way to allow animals of the species animals to lower their head below the height of their withers. 	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(d) long enough and used in a way to allow animals of the equine species <u>animals</u> to lower their head below the height of their withers, but so they cannot get their limbs caught in it.</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>FR (Comments): Pour mesure de sécurité</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): (d) long enough and used in a way to allow animals of the equine species <u>animals</u> to lower their head below the height of their withers, but so they cannot get their limbs caught in it.</p> <p>FR (Comments): For security measures</p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions): (d) long enough and used in a way to allow <u>animals of the</u> equine species <u>animals</u> to lower their head below the height of their withers</p> <p>HU (Comments): Animals is repeated..</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions): • (d) long enough and used in a way to allow animals of the equine species <u>animals</u> to lower their head below the height of their withers.</p> <p>PT (Drafting suggestions): • (d) long enough and used in a way to allow <u>animals of the</u> equine species <u>animals</u> to lower their head below the height of their withers.</p>

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Pray text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>SE (Comments):</p> <p>If equines are tied during transport the halter lead need to be of a running kind and adult horses transported individually should not have the possibility to lie down. Young horses and foals on the other hand need to be able to lie down during transport.</p> <p>Tying horses in long lead ropes can be a relatively large safety risk as the horse can get stuck in this with its head and/or legs, and in a trailer the horse can try to turn around and get stuck or try to jump over the bar.</p>
<p>3.6. — When loading or unloading birds, arrangements shall be made to reduce the duration of handling birds inverted.</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>3.6. When loading or unloading birds poultry, arrangements shall be made to reduce the duration of handling birds inverted.</p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>We interpret the word ‘inverted’ as ‘upside down’, which means that the animals are carried by their legs with their heads hanging towards the ground. We reject this method of handling. In general, we think that poultry should be handled as short as possible.</p>
<p>3.7. Poultry Birds and farmed lagomorphs rabbits³⁹ shall be caught, lifted and carried 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 carried.</p>	<p>AT (Comments):</p>

³⁹ Consequential to new definition of terrestrial animals in Article 3(19).

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>The lifting technique prescribed here cannot be used in the same way for all types of poultry (chicken, turkey, goose, duck, etc.). Heavy animals in particular must be held and carried differently. Therefore, in the section specifically for poultry, a distinction must be made between the different species. The maximum number of animals per hand is also not practical under certain circumstances (e.g. pullets).</p> <p>BE (Comments): Rabbits shouldn't be lifted by the legs and should be deleted here.</p> <p>CZ (Drafting suggestions): Poultry Birds and farmed lagomorphs rabbits⁴⁰ shall be caught, lifted and carried 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 carried.</p> <p>CZ (Comments): The wording in the table does not correspond to the latest consolidated version sent on November 25. Rabbits must be excluded. Moreover, we suppose it is not appropriate to carry all categories poultry by their legs.</p> <p>DE (Drafting suggestions): 3.7. <u>When crated manually, Poultry, other than day-old-chicks, Birds and farmed lagomorphs rabbits</u> shall be caught; <u>and</u> lifted and carried <u>either</u> by two legs, using breast slides in cages or operator's <u>keeper's leg or arm</u> as support for bird's breast <u>or upright by holding their wings</u></p>

⁴⁰ Consequential to new definition of terrestrial animals in Article 3(19).

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p><u>against their body. Poultry shall be carried upright.</u> A maximum of 3 birds per hand may be carried.</p> <p>DE (Comments): Generally, we suggest that the text needs to distinguish between catching methods and type of poultry. This provision seems to mainly account for chicken that are caught manually. Farmed lagomorphs should not be lifted by the legs (please also refer to our comment under point 3.1 (d) of this chapter). To our knowledge, the arm of the catching person can also be used to further support the birds' body during lifting. Poultry should be held or carried upright to not impede their breathing and reduce stress. Good practice shows that up to 3 birds can be held and carried in such a way. Day-old-chicks should be handled with cupped hands.</p> <p>ES (Comments): We support the objective of ensuring appropriate handling of poultry and farmed lagomorphs to minimise stress and injury. However, we note that the introduction of very specific handling techniques and fixed numerical limits may reduce flexibility and may not be equally appropriate in all practical situations. We therefore consider that this provision should focus on outcome-based welfare objectives, taking into account operator training and animal characteristics, rather than prescribing rigid numerical thresholds. Additionally, we consider that handling requirements for rabbits and birds should be described separately, as their anatomical and welfare needs differ significantly.</p> <p>FI (Drafting suggestions):</p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>Poultry Birds and farmed lagomorphs rabbits⁴¹ shall be caught, lifted and carried 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 carried</p> <p>FI (Comments): This should be aligned with current consolidated version!</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 3.7. — Poultry Birds and farmed lagomorphs rabbits⁴² shall be caught, lifted and carried 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 carried.</p> <p>FR (Comments): Paragraphe entièrement modifié dans la version consolidée</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 3.7. — Poultry Birds and farmed lagomorphs rabbits⁴³ shall be caught, lifted and carried by two legacies, using breast slides in cages or operator’s leg as support for bird’s breast. A maximum of 3 birds per hand may be carried.</p> <p>FR (Comments): Paragraph fully amended in the consolidated version</p> <p>GR</p>

⁴¹ Consequential to new definition of terrestrial animals in Article 3(19).

⁴² Consequential to new definition of terrestrial animals in Article 3(19).

⁴³ Consequential to new definition of terrestrial animals in Article 3(19).

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Pray text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>Poultry Birds and farmed lagomorphs rabbits⁴⁴ shall be caught, lifted and carried 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 carried</p> <p>GR</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>This provision cannot be verified by an official veterinarian in an official control and should be deleted. It is best practice.</p> <p>HU</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>Poultry Birds and farmed lagomorphs rabbits shall be caught, lifted and carried 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 carried.</p> <p>IE</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>This is inconsistent with point 3.8 below. Lagomorphs should not be carried by the legs, as this risks spinal / leg fractures / luxations.</p> <p>-EFSA Welfare of domestic birds and rabbits transported in containers recommends that rabbits should not be carried by the legs.</p> <p>LT</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p>

⁴⁴ Consequential to new definition of terrestrial animals in Article 3(19).

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>3.7. Poultry Birds and farmed lagomorphs rabbits⁴⁵ shall be caught, lifted and carried 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 carried.</p> <p>LT (Comments): Regarding lagomorphs see comment to point 3.1(d) of Chapter III. In addition – it interferes with provisions of point 3.8 below. Therefore, lagomorphs should be removed here.</p> <p>LV (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>3.7. Poultry Birds and farmed lagomorphs rabbits⁴⁶ shall be caught, lifted and carried 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 carried.</p> <p>LV (Comments): Please see our comment in section “Handling” 3.1. (d). We propose to add bigger poultry as well (like ostriches, turkeys) which are not caught by legs.</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>3.7. Poultry Birds and farmed lagomorphs rabbits⁴⁷ shall be <u>caught upright with a maximum of 2 birds per operator or</u> lifted and carried by two legs, using breast slides in cages or operator’s leg as support for bird’s breast, <u>with a</u> maximum of 3 birds per hand may be carried. <u>Arrangements shall be made to reduce the handling of the birds.</u></p>

⁴⁵ Consequential to new definition of terrestrial animals in Article 3(19).

⁴⁶ Consequential to new definition of terrestrial animals in Article 3(19).

⁴⁷ Consequential to new definition of terrestrial animals in Article 3(19).

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>NL (Comments): The word shall leaves no room for any other more animal friendly method of catching poultry, like the method in which poultry is caught upright or the catching of poultry using catching machines. Lagomorphs cannot be caught by the legs, that is why 3.8 was put in place. So the lagomorphs should be deleted from 3.7.</p> <p>The formulation used in the latest consolidated annexes (document 14768/1/25 REV 1) is also acceptable.</p> <p>PL (Drafting suggestions): Poultry <u>other than turkeys</u> Birds and farmed lagomorphs rabbits shall be caught, lifted and carried 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 carried. <u>Turkeys weighing less than 10 kg should be caught and carried by both legs, with no more than one bird in each hand. Turkeys weighing 10 kg or more should be caught and carried individually by grasping the bird by the shoulder section of the wing furthest from the catcher, while the other hand is used to support both legs.</u></p> <p>PL (Comments): The proper way of lifting heavy birds must be taken into account. It seems that lagomorphs are discussed in point 3.8.</p> <p>PT (Comments): See comments on catching ducks. They must not be caught by their legs. The definition of poultry must be clarified.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>Lagomorphs must not be caught by their legs, but by their backs.</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>3.7. Poultry Birds and farmed lagomorphs rabbits⁴⁸ shall be caught, lifted and carried 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 carried.</p> <p>SE (Comments):</p> <p>It has to be specified that this is under the condition that the animals are loaded and unloaded by hand. These requirements are not compatible with the conditions for machine loading. Furthermore, the use of the word 'shall' in 3.7 can be interpreted to mean that other methods of catching and lifting the animals are not allowed. We assume that it will also be permitted to catch, lift, and carry poultry in ways other than by the legs, for example by lifting them with both hands around the body or by the wing bases, and that the current wording is intended to prevent animals from being carried by only one leg. However, this must be clarified.</p> <p>Lagomorphs are covered by point 3.8.</p>
	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>3.7 When caught manually, poultry shall be:</p> <p>i) carried upright by holding their wings against their body; or</p> <p>ii) caught and carried by two legs, with a maximum of 3 birds per hand. Breast slides in cages or the operator's leg shall be used as support for the poultry's breast when lifting or lowering the poultry. The persons</p>

⁴⁸ Consequential to new definition of terrestrial animals in Article 3(19).

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>involved shall make arrangements to reduce the duration of handling poultry inverted.</p> <p>FR (Comments): Paragraphe modifié dans la version consolidée</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 3.7 When caught poultry, poultry shall be: carried upright by holding their wings against their body; gold caught and carried by two-legacies, with a maximum of 3 birds per hand. Breast slides in cages or the operator’s leg shall be used as support for the poultry’s breast when lifting or lowering the poultry. The persons involved shall make arrangements to reduce the duration of handling poultry inverted.</p> <p>FR (Comments): Amended paragraph in the consolidated version</p>
<p>3.8. When handled, farmed lagomorphs shall be lifted by <u>the skin of the neck</u>. Their body shall be supported with the other hand.</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): 3.8. When handled, farmed <u>weaned</u> lagomorphs shall be lifted by <u>the skin of the neck</u>. Their body shall be <u>immediately</u> supported with the other hand.</p> <p>DE (Comments): Rabbits should not be held by the neck fold for long as this is stressful to them. Unweaned rabbits should be handled differently (e.g. with cupped hands also grasping some nest material according to their age).</p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>FI (Drafting suggestions): When handled, farmed lagomorphs shall be lifted by <u>the skin of the neck</u>. Ttheir body and the legs shall be supported with the other hand.</p> <p>FI (Comments): Lagomorphs have very thin skin, they should be lifted from their body and the legs should be supported to avoid fractures of the back.</p> <p>PT (Comments): That sounds good to us. Please check that this point does not contradict point 3.1.d)</p> <p>SE (Comments): Lagomorphs should not be lifted or dragged by the legs. <i>Rabbits should be removed from the husbandry cages individually by holding and lifting by the neck (scruff) by one hand, with support of the body with the other hand (European Union, 2017d). Once outside the cages, their body should be supported with the other hand (EFSA AHAW Panel, 2020a,b)</i></p>
<p><u>3.9. Sedatives and tranquilisers 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.</u></p>	<p>NL (Comments): A declaration of administering the sedative signed by the veterinarian should be added to the transport documents.</p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<p><u>3.10. Lactating females [of bovine, ovine and caprine species] not accompanied by their offspring shall be milked shortly before loading and at intervals of not more than 12 hours.</u></p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): <u>3.10. Lactating females [of bovine, ovine and caprine species] not accompanied by their offspring shall be milked shortly before loading and at intervals of not more than 12 hours. <u>If milking is not possible, lactating females shall not be separated more than 12 hours from their offspring.</u></u></p> <p>DE (Comments): Other lactating animal species that cannot be milked (such as dogs, cats, sows, majority of equidae, or extensive cattle) should not be separated from their young for longer than 12 hours.</p> <p>ES (Comments): We note that the introduction of a fixed maximum interval may raise practical implementation challenges depending on journey duration and availability of suitable facilities. We therefore consider that a degree of flexibility may be necessary to ensure proportionate and effective application.</p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions): <u>3.10. Lactating females [of bovine, ovine and caprine species] not accompanied by their offspring shall be milked so as to ensure that the time between two milkings does not exceed 12 hours shortly before loading, and thereafter at intervals of not more than 12 hours.”</u></p>
<p>4. Separation</p>	<p>ES (Comments):</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>We note that different animal species, categories or sizes may be transported within the same means of transport provided that they are kept in separate containers or compartments. In this context, clarification would be welcome to ensure that the prohibition of mixing animals of different types applies within the same compartment, while allowing transport in the same vehicle when effective separation is ensured, in order to avoid behavioral and welfare risks.</p>
	<p>SE (Drafting suggestions): <u>Terrestrial animals should primarily be transported with other animals they are familiar with and in established groups.</u></p> <p>SE (Comments): Primarily, animals should be kept in the groups they are accustomed to.</p>
<p>4.1. The following shall be handled and transported separately:</p>	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 4.1. The following shall be handled separately and transported separately <u>in different compartments, or even in different means of transport if their proximity is likely to cause stress during transport:</u></p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 4.1. The following shall be markedly and markedly <u>in different compartments, or even in different means of transport if proximity is likely to cause stress during transport:</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) animals of different species; 	

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) animals of significantly different sizes or ages; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) adult breeding boars or stallions; 	<p>GR (Drafting suggestions): adult breeding boars or stallions, bulls and rams</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) sexually mature males from females; 	<p>BE (Comments): Separating sexually matures males from females isn't always beneficial for animal welfare, e.g. in the case of breeding bulls that have been kept with the herd and which can become violent if they are separated from the females. For this reason, this point should also be included under paragraph 4.2.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): (d) sexually mature males from females <u>in estrus</u></p> <p>FR (Comments): Sous réserve de ne pas les mettre dans les mêmes compartiments, le transport des taureaux avec leurs femelles (à condition qu'elles ne soient pas en chaleur) les rend plus calmes.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): (d) male mature males from females <u>in estrus</u></p> <p>FR (Comments):</p>

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Pray text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>Provided they are not placed in the same compartments, the transport of the bulls with their females (provided they are not in estrus) makes them calmer.</p> <p>SE (Comments):</p> <p>Transport of sexually mature male and female cattle should be added to the derogations in point 4.2 where the animals are used to each other or have been reared together or there is a risk that separation causes them stress.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (e) animals with horns from animals without horns; 	<p>PT (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (e) animals with horns <u>of a size that can cause injuries</u> from animals without horns; <p>PT (Comments):</p> <p>We believe that in this case we should emphasize that only in cases where the size of the horns clearly poses a danger to other animals should this be implemented; otherwise, it will be very difficult to implement in animals with very small horns, such as lambs and young calves.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (f) animals hostile to each other; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (g) tied animals from untied animals. 	
<p>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</p>	<p>BE (Comments):</p>

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Pray text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<p>separation will cause distress or where females are accompanied by dependent young.</p>	<p>This should also include point d)</p> <p>CZ (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>4.2. Points 4.1 (a), (b) and (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 dependent young.</p> <p>CZ (Comments):</p> <p>...Even if accustomed to each other e.g. on the pasture, to have group of horned and unhorned animals in one compartment during transport might be very dangerous.</p> <p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>4.2. Points 4.1 (a), (b), (c), (d) 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 dependent young.</p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>Males used to be in herds with females can experience distress if they don't remain in their group during transport.</p> <p>DK (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>4.2. Points 4.1 (a), (b), (c), (d) 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 dependent young.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>DK (Comments): DK proposes to add (d) to make it possible to transport sexually mature animals together if they are accustomed to each other. In many cases, it will cause stress among the animals if they are separated.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 4.2. Points 4.1 (a), (b), (c), (d) 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 dependent young.</p> <p>FR (Comments): Lorsque les femelles ne sont pas en chaleur, transporter des taureaux dans le même moyen de transport que les femelles auxquels ils sont habitués permet de réduire le stress</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 4.2. Points 4.1 (a), (b), (c), (d) 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 brought by dependent young.</p> <p>FR (Comments): When females are not in estrus, carrying bulls in the same mode of transport as the females they are used to reduces stress</p> <p>GR</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>Points 4.1 (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e).</p> <p>LV</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>Some animals are transporter by families. For instance, Konik horses. We must adjust requirements as well, to avoid excluding of such animals.</p> <p>NL</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>4.2. Points 4.1 (a), (b), (c), (d) in case of bovine animals 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 dependent young.</p> <p>NL</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>Separating adult bulls from their cows (for example with beef cattle that live in a natural herd) is very dangerous for the operators. These bulls are usually much easier and safer to handle when they can stay with their cows. That is why we suggest to include (d) in these exemptions.</p> <p>SE</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>4.2. Points 4.1 (a), (b), (c), (e) and for cattle (d). 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 dependent young.</p> <p>SE</p> <p>(Comments):</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>We want to add a provision to this point to allow an exception to 4.1 (d) for breeding bulls (cattle) that have been together with the females they are to be transported with. The annex to the regulation clearly states which animals can be transported together and when exceptions can be made. There can never be exceptions for mature males being transported with females. The intention is good, of course—you shouldn't be able to put, for example, cows and bulls together in a way that would put the cows at risk. But it becomes a problem when you have a stable group with a breeding bull that has always been with his cow group, and then for transport, he must be separated from the others. Bulls that stay with their herd of cows/heifers are usually safest to transport together with them and should be able to be exempted from the rule that adult males cannot be transported with females. Sorting them before transport can cause more stress for the animals than traveling together as a group they are used to being with. It often creates dangerous situations for both the animals and the staff who will load, etc. for example, a breeding bull that has to be separated from his herd that he has been with for a long time. Note that EFSA, in its recommendations for cattle (p. 35), states that they should be able to be transported together.</p>
<p>5. During transport</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): 5.1. Space allowances in respect of the animals' species and the means of transport shall comply at least with the figures values laid down in Chapter VII.</p> <p>DE (Comments): Editorial.</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>DK (Drafting suggestions): 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.</p> <p>DK (Comments): DK finds that this provision should be deleted in light of the new Article 31a stating: “The requirements set out in Chapter VII of Annex I shall apply to all journeys...”</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 5.1. Space allowances in respect of the animals’ species and the <u>means mode</u> of transport shall comply at least with the figures laid down in Chapter VII.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 5.1. Space allowances in respect of the animals’ species and the <u>means mode of</u> transport shall comply at least with the figures ugly down in Chapter VII.</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions): 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 <u>of Annex I.</u></p> <p>NL (Comments): Just to clarify.</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<p>5.2. Animals of the equine species animals shall not be transported in multi-deck vehicles except if animals are loaded on the lowest deck with no animals on higher deck.</p>	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 5.2. Animals of the equine species animals shall not be transported in multi-deck vehicles except if animals are loaded on the lowest deck with no animals on higher deck.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 5.2. Animals of the equine species animals shall not be loaded in multi-deck vehicles except if animals are loaded on the latest deck with no animals on higher deck.</p> <p>GR (Drafting suggestions): Animals of the equine species animals shall not be transported in multi-deck vehicles</p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions): 5.2. Animals of the equine species animals shall not be transported in multi-deck vehicles except if animals are loaded on the lowest deck with no animals on higher deck.</p> <p>LV (Drafting suggestions): 5.2. Animals of the equine species animals shall not be transported in multi-deck vehicles except if animals are loaded on the lowest deck with no animals on higher deck.</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions):</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>5.2. Animals of the equine species animals shall not be transported in multi-deck vehicles except if animals are loaded on the lowest deck with no animals on higher deck.</p> <p>PT (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>5.2. Animals of the equine species animals shall not be transported in multi-deck vehicles except if animals are loaded on the lowest deck with no animals on higher deck.</p>
	<p>FI (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>5.2a from consolidated version is missing here</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>5.2a Animals of the equine species other than unbroken horses and mares with their foals shall be transported in individual stalls</u></p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>Note de bas de page ajouté au point 2.1.2 du chapitre VII de l'annexe I</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>5.2a Animals of the equine species other than unbroken horses and mares with their foals shall be marked in individual stalls</u></p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>Footnote added to point 2.1.2 of Chapter VII of Annex I</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<p>5.3. Unbroken animals of the equine species animals shall not be transported in groups of more than 4 individuals.</p>	<p>CZ (Comments): On what basis were the minimum 4 individuals set?</p> <p>DE (Drafting suggestions): Move to 7.4.</p> <p>DE (Comments): We suggest to introduce maximal group sizes for certain types of animals under a new point 7 (please see below).</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 5.3. Unbroken animals of the equine species animals shall not be transported in groups of more than 4 individuals.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 5.3. Unbroken animals of the equine species animals shall not be distinguished in groups of more than 4 individuals.</p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions): 5.3. Unbroken animals of the equine species animals shall not be transported in groups of more than 4 individuals.</p> <p>LV (Drafting suggestions): 5.3. Unbroken animals of the equine species animals shall not be transported in groups of more than 4 individuals.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>NL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>5.3. Unbroken animals of the equine species animals shall not be transported in groups of more than 4 individuals <u>per means of transport</u>.</p> <p>NL (Comments):</p> <p>Just to clarify, as it was unclear if the maximum of 4 is per means of transport or per separate animal compartment within a means of transport. We suggest per means of transport, since unbroken animals of the equine species are difficult to handle and care for during transport. Transporting more at once would be irresponsible.</p> <p>PT (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>5.3. Unbroken <u>animals of the</u> equine <u>species</u> animals shall not be transported in groups of more than 4 individuals.</p>
	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>5.3a. Points 3.4 and 3.5 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> during transport.</u></p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>Above provisions for tying animals should also apply during transport.</p>
<p>5.4. Sufficient ventilation shall be provided to ensure that the needs of the animals 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.</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>5.4. Sufficient ventilation shall be provided to ensure <u>adequate air quality and quantity for</u> the needs of the animals, are fully met taking into account in <u>In</u> particular the number and type of the animals to be transported and the expected weather conditions during the journey <u>shall be taken into</u></p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>account. Containers shall be positioned in a way that does not impede their ventilation.</p> <p>DE (Comments): We suggest to specify the requirements for adequate ventilation with regard to ensuring adequate air quality. Otherwise, the text is too vague in context with ‘sufficient’.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 5.4. Sufficient circulation of air ventilation shall be provided to ensured so that the needs of the animals 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</p> <p>FR (Comments): La circulation de l’air en revanche doit être assurée dans tous les cas. La ventilation forcée n’est obligatoire que dans certaines conditions de transport (chapitre VI) Pour les conteneurs, la mesure est déjà prévue au point 1.6</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 5.4. Sufficient circulation of air ventilation shall be provided to ensured so that the needs of the animals 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</p> <p>FR</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Comments):</p> <p>Air circulation, on the other hand, must be ensured in all cases. Forced ventilation is only mandatory under certain transport conditions (Chapter VI) For containers, the measure is already provided for in point 1.6.</p> <p>HU</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>5.4. Sufficient ventilation shall be provided to ensure that the needs of the animals 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.</p> <p>HU</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>“Containers shall be positioned in a way that does not impede their ventilation.” is already included in 1.6 c)</p> <p>PT</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>We believe that there is a repetition regarding containers.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>DK</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>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 <u>of Annex I.</u></p> <p>DK</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>DK assumes that the reference should be to Chapter V of this Annex.</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>5.5. Animals shall be offered water, feed and the opportunity to rest as appropriate to their species and age, at suitable intervals and <u>in particular at minima</u> as referred to in Chapter V. <u>The water and feed should be of good quality and presented to the animals in a way which minimizes contaminations. Due regard shall be paid to the need of animals to become accustomed to the mode of feeding and watering.</u></p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>La partie ajoutée ci-contre figurait dans le R(CE)1/2005.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>5.5. Animals shall be offered water, feed and the opportunity to rest as appropriate to their species and age, at suitable intervals and <u>in particular at minimum as</u> referred to in Chapter V. <u>The water and feed should be of good quality and presented to the animals in a way that minimizes contaminations. Due regard shall be paid to the need of animals to become accustomed to the mode of feeding and watering.</u></p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>The part added opposite was included in R(EC)1/2005.</p> <p>PT (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>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</p>

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PrCy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>referred to in Chapter V. <u>The water and feed shall be of good quality and presented to the animals in a way which minimizes contamination. Due regard shall be paid to the need of animals to become accustomed to the mode of feeding and watering.</u></p> <p>PT (Comments): We believe that some recommendations contained in Reg 1/2005 should be added.</p>
	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): <u>5.6. The animals shall be accustomed to the type of feeding and watering system.</u></p> <p><u>5.7. Unless otherwise specified, the animals shall be fed and watered according to their species-specific needs and the duration of the journey. A written instruction from the organiser shall accompany the animals. The transporter shall ensure that food and water or liquids are available in sufficient quantity and quality during the journey.</u></p> <p>DE (Comments): The intake of water and feed from the installed system should be possible for the animals. As Chapter V of Annex I only accounts for terrestrial animals (in the sense of the definition) or air transports, we fear a loophole for other land-living animals transported by other means of transport than air. We therefore suggest a further provision to close this gap.</p>
<p>6. Minimum vertical height</p>	<p>AT (Comments):</p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>The introduction of minimum heights for all species is expressly welcomed, because the current regulation only specifies minimum heights for horses.</p> <p>Other animal species (especially sheep and goats) are very often transported on too many decks, which means that the deck height is so low that they cannot stand in a natural upright position; insufficient height prevents also effective ventilation;</p> <p>CZ (Comments):</p> <p>The specified minimum vertical heights need to be discussed further, given that Regulation 1/2005 does not specify minimum heights. Has the compatibility of the minimum vertical heights e.g. with commonly used containers been verified?</p> <p>IT (Comments):</p> <p>With reference to the vertical height, the general aim is to ensure an adequate ventilation above the animals when they are in a natural position, taking into account the different position of the different species and without hindering their natural movements</p> <p>LV (Comments):</p> <p>We still have consultations on this section. We share just general view.</p> <p>PL (Comments):</p> <p>PL believes that the content of this point is better suited to be mentioned next to the minimum space requirements.</p> <p>SE</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Comments):</p> <p>Missing vertical height measurements for pigs and goats. What applies to animals not mentioned in point 6 for example other rabbits intended for slaughter?</p>
<p>6.1. For cattle and unweaned calves, the minimum vertical height during transport shall correspond to the following formula:</p>	<p>DE</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>6.1. For bovine animals cattle and unweaned calves, the minimum vertical height during transport shall correspond to the following formula:</p> <p>DE</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>Amendment of wording to harmonise with current wording.</p> <p>DK</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>DK would prefer provisions for the minimum vertical height for cattle and unweaned calves that do not require measurement of the tallest animal. Even though it is not easy to measure free space above the animals, it is easier than measuring the tallest animal.</p> <p>We would therefore prefer a solution with a fixed measure in centimeters above the withers of the tallest animal in line with point 6.2 on sheep (and goats) and 6.3 on equine species.</p> <p>ES</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>We acknowledge the objective of introducing more objective and harmonized criteria for minimum vertical height during the transport of cattle and unweaned calves. However, the introduction of a mandatory calculation formula represents a significant shift from the current outcome-based</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>approach towards a prescriptive requirement with direct technical and operational implications.</p> <p>In particular, further clarification would be needed regarding the scientific basis and practical justification of the fixed additional margin included in the formula, as well as its applicability across different transport conditions. The formula does not appear to differentiate between vehicles equipped with forced ventilation systems and those relying on natural ventilation, despite the fact that ventilation performance may significantly influence the effective vertical space required to ensure animal welfare.</p> <p>In addition, consideration should be given to the implications for existing means of transport currently in operation. The application of this formula may have an impact on vehicle design and compartment configuration, potentially affecting transport units that were compliant under the current framework. Clarification would therefore be welcome as regards transitional arrangements or flexibility for existing vehicles, in order to ensure proportionality and legal certainty.</p> <p>Finally, further guidance would be beneficial on how compliance with this requirement should be assessed in practice, including the determination of the reference wither height and acceptable measurement tolerances, to ensure consistent and enforceable controls.</p> <p>IT (Comments):</p> <p>We disagree with the introduction of a formula for cattle and unweaned calves determining a minimum vertical height, due to difficulties in its application. The evaluation of the height of the tallest animal is technically difficult during the transport practices.</p> <p>Moreover, the adoption of the proposed formula leads to a reduction of the number of available decks on the lorry and to a reduction of the number of the animals transported.</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>LT (Comments):</p> <p>Given that the natural position of the head of cattle is in a horizontal line at approximately the level of the withers, the coefficient 1.17 in the formula is too high, e.g. 1.5-metre-tall cattle will require 45.5 cm of height above the withers.</p> <p>Consequently, for larger cattle, having so much space above the head, hierarchical behavior may lead to attempts to mount another animal, increasing the risk of unnecessary injuries.</p> <p>20 cm of space in the means of transport above the tallest cattle of the consignment should be sufficient. As alternative - the formula could be applied if cattle with long horns are being transported.</p> <p>LV (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>6.1. For cattle and unweaned calves, the minimum vertical height during transport shall be at least 20 cm above the head of the tallest animal.</p> <p>LV (Comments):</p> <p>We would like to have 20 cm above the tallest animal and avoid implementation of new formula.</p> <p>As sample: Natural position of the head of cattle is in a horizontal line at approximately the level of the withers, the coefficient 1.17 in the formula is too high. 1.5-metre-tall cattle will require 45.5 cm of height above the withers. Consequently, for larger cattle, having so much space above the head, hierarchical behavior may lead to attempts to mount another animal, increasing the risk of unnecessary injuries.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>20 cm of space in the means of transport above the tallest cattle of the consignment should be sufficient. As alternative - the formula could be applied if cattle with long horns are being transported.</p> <p>RO (Comments): For an easier implementation, the minimum vertical height for cattle and unweaned calves should be provided in centimeters (not as a formula), same as for sheep.</p>
<p>$H = W \times 1.17 + 20$</p>	<p>AT (Drafting suggestions): $H = W + 20$</p> <p>AT (Comments): The proposed formula ($W \times 1.17 + 20$) will make it impossible for some transports to use two levels, as the maximum height of a road vehicle may not exceed 4 m in some Member States. Apart from these potential increased risks of injury, it also means that more journeys would have to be made to transport the required number of cattle.</p> <p>We therefore recommend a minimum height of 20 cm above the withers of the largest animal for cattle and calves. This complies with the Commission's recommendations and ensures adequate air circulation.</p> <p>DE (Drafting suggestions): $H = W \text{ (cm)} \times 1.17 + 20 \text{ cm}$</p>

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Prøy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>DE (Comments): We suggest to introduce the units for clarity reasons.</p> <p>FI (Drafting suggestions): [H = W x1.17 + 20 for short journeys]</p> <p>FI (Comments): The formula for calculating vertical height should facilitate the use of the two-storey vehicles in compliance with transport legislation for transports of cattle. The proposed vertical height rules would considerably decrease the number of animals transported per vehicle by making two-storey transport of cattle impossible, thus increasing the number of vehicles needed on the road.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): $H = W \times 1.17 + 20$</p> <p>FR (Comments): Le seul coefficient de 1,17 peut être suffisant pour assurer la hauteur au-dessus de l'animal le plus haut, sans favoriser les chevauchements.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): $H = W \times 1.17 + 20$</p>

AW transport - Annex I - Chapters II, III, IV and VI

From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>FR (Comments): The coefficient of 1.17 alone may be sufficient to ensure the height above the highest animal, without favouring overlaps.</p> <p>IE (Drafting suggestions): $H = W \times 1.17 + 20$</p> <p>IE (Comments): Too much overhead height could (a) allow dominant cattle to attempt to jump up on other cattle, risking injury; (b) make transport uneconomic.</p> <p>LV (Drafting suggestions): $H = W \times 1.17 + 20$</p> <p>PT (Drafting suggestions): $H = W + 20 \text{ cm}$</p> <p>PT (Comments): We do not agree with the proposed formula because we believe it could jeopardize animal safety (e.g. increased risk of animals jumping on top of each other). On the other hand, the balance between animal height and transport sustainability must be considered. We propose considering a fixed value of 20 cm above the tallest animal.</p> <p>SE</p>

AW transport - Annex I - Chapters II, III, IV and VI

From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>For short transports</u> $H = W + 20 \text{ cm.}$</p> <p><u>For long transports</u> $H = W \times 1.17 + 20$</p> <p>SE</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>For cattle, the proposed ceiling height requirements of the COM should apply to long and transport by livestock vessels (ceiling height $H = W \times 1.17 + 20$ where H = minimum vertical height, and W = height at withers of the tallest animal in the space apply).</p> <p>We oppose the proposed vertical height requirements for cattle on transports of up to eight hours or short transports and instead propose the headroom requirement at least $H = W + 20 \text{ cm.}$</p> <p>The proposed vertical hight requirement means that cattle with a height of 150 cm at the withers need a ceiling height of 195 cm, which means that they will no longer be able to be transported in two decks in the current vehicles. We view positively the introduction of a height requirement that would prevent the back injuries we see in certain transports today, but are uncertain about how it should be formulated considering how extensively it will change today's transport practices. If a new proposal prevents the transport of animals on multiple decks, the number of transports will increase significantly in order to be able to transport the same number of animals as today. This would result in a higher environmental impact and significant costs for slaughterhouses, animal transport companies and possibly also for farmers. The cost would include purchase of new animal transport vehicles or the conversion of existing ones, the need for expansion/conversion at slaughterhouses to be able to accommodate more vehicles (unloading and cleaning of vehicles), fuel and personnel costs. In the Nordic countries where</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	we have long distances to slaughterhouses, the consequences are expected to be significant.
whereby H = minimum vertical height, and W = wither height of the tallest animal in the compartment.	<p>LV (Drafting suggestions): whereby H = minimum vertical height, and W = wither height of the tallest animal in the compartment.</p>
	<p>AT (Comments): * The minimum height for pigs is not specified, but would be desirable. In Austria, the minimum ceiling height (the distance from the floor to the ceiling) for pigs during transport must be at least 90 cm for slaughter pigs (approx. 100 kg) and at least 65 cm for piglets in order to ensure emergency care and sufficient air circulation above the animals. A sufficient air circulation is very important during summer.</p> <p>DE (Drafting suggestions): <u>6.1a. For piglets a minimal vertical height of 65 cm shall be applied within their compartments. For fattening and breeding pigs the space above the back of the tallest animal shall be at least 30 cm.</u></p> <p>DE (Comments): In our opinion minimum vertical heights should be also be set for pigs. These should be introduced as a precautionary measure likewise to other species, such as sheep, where evidence-based studies are missing.</p> <p>DK (Drafting suggestions):</p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments																																												
	<p><u>6.1a. For pigs weighing less than 40 kg, the minimum vertical height – measured from the highest point on the floor to the lowest point of the ceiling – during transport shall correspond to the following table:</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1173 389 2152 655"> <thead> <tr> <th>Average weight in kg</th> <th>Internal height when using a mechanical ventilation system</th> <th>Internal height when using a natural ventilation system</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>10</td><td>45 cm</td><td>45 cm</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>52 cm</td><td>52 cm</td></tr> <tr><td>20</td><td>57 cm</td><td>57 cm</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>62 cm</td><td>62 cm</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td>65 cm</td><td>65 cm</td></tr> <tr><td>35</td><td>68 cm</td><td>68 cm</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>In case the average weight of the transported pigs lies between the specified intervals, the minimum vertical height is calculated by adding 40.85 % to the animals’ average height as free space above the animals.</u></p> <p><u>The average height of the animals is calculated on the basis of this formula:</u></p> <p><u>Average height in cm = 15.5 + 2.06 * W – 0.0500 * W² + 0.000514 * W³.</u></p> <p><u>6.1b. For pigs weighing more than 40 kg, the minimum vertical height – measured from the highest point on the floor to the lowest point of the ceiling – during transport shall correspond to the following table:</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1173 1177 2152 1425"> <thead> <tr> <th>Average weight in kg</th> <th>Internal height when using a mechanical ventilation system</th> <th>Internal height when using a natural ventilation system</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>40</td><td>74 cm</td><td>89 cm</td></tr> <tr><td>50</td><td>77 cm</td><td>92 cm</td></tr> <tr><td>70</td><td>84 cm</td><td>99 cm</td></tr> <tr><td>90</td><td>90 cm</td><td>105 cm</td></tr> <tr><td>100</td><td>92 cm</td><td>107 cm</td></tr> <tr><td>110</td><td>95 cm</td><td>110 cm</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Average weight in kg	Internal height when using a mechanical ventilation system	Internal height when using a natural ventilation system	10	45 cm	45 cm	15	52 cm	52 cm	20	57 cm	57 cm	25	62 cm	62 cm	30	65 cm	65 cm	35	68 cm	68 cm	Average weight in kg	Internal height when using a mechanical ventilation system	Internal height when using a natural ventilation system	40	74 cm	89 cm	50	77 cm	92 cm	70	84 cm	99 cm	90	90 cm	105 cm	100	92 cm	107 cm	110	95 cm	110 cm
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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments		
	130	99 cm	114 cm
	150	103 cm	118 cm
	170	106 cm	121 cm
	190	109 cm	124 cm
	210	111 cm	126 cm
	230	112 cm	127 cm
	<p><u>In case the average weight of the transported pigs lies between the specified intervals, the minimum vertical height is calculated by linear interpolation. In case the average weight of the transported pigs is higher than 230 kg, the internal height is calculated by linear extrapolation.</u></p> <p>DK (Comments):</p> <p>DK finds that minimum vertical height requirements for pigs should be included. We already have national legislation on this, and our proposal is based on these national provisions.</p> <p>Pigs do not grow linearly. For this reason, our proposal differentiates between pigs weighing less than 40 kg (proposed point 6.1a) and more than 40 kg (proposed point 6.1b), and between mechanical and natural ventilation systems.</p> <p><u>Pigs weighing less than 40 kg</u> Researchers from Aarhus University have developed a model whereby it is possible to assess the average height of pigs based on their weight for pigs weighing between 5 and 40 kg. (https://academic.oup.com/jas/article/doi/10.1093/jas/skad123/7160825).</p> <p><u>Pigs weighing more than 40 kg</u></p>		

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>The proposal for pigs weighing more than 40 kg is based on a study on height and weight correlation for pigs weighing up till 260 kg (Vorup & Barton Gade, 1991), and previous EFSA reports (in 2002 and again in 2022). The EFSA report from 2022 refers to evidence provided from North American trailer types that compartment temperature and relative humidity may increase during stationary periods, when the deck height is less than 30 cm (for passively ventilated vehicles) or 15 cm (for mechanically ventilated vehicles) above the highest point of the pig’s body (Weschenfelder et al., 2012; Moak et al., 2022a,b). These thresholds are reflected in the table in the proposed Point 6.1b.</p> <p>We would propose that – similar to calculations in space allowances – the calculations on internal height for pigs could be done in the mobile app that the Commission is developing.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>6.2. For sheep and goats 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.</p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>Throughout the text sheep and goats are mentioned together, so why not here as well?</p> <p>DK (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>6.2. For sheep and goats 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.</p> <p>DK</p>

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Prøy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Comments):</p> <p>The same requirements should apply to goats.</p> <p>GR</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>For sheep and goats the space above</p> <p>IT</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>We disagree with the definition of a specific height value above the highest point of the tallest animal in the means of transport. The general aim is to ensure an adequate ventilation above the animals and to ensure their natural position, avoiding that the highest point of the animal would touch the ceiling.</p> <p>LV</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>6.2. For sheep and goats 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.</p> <p>PL</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>6.2. For sheep the space above the highest point of the tallest animal <u>when that animal is standing</u> shall be at least 15 cm in vehicles with mechanical ventilation and 30 cm in naturally ventilated vehicles.</p> <p>PT</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>The balance between the height of the animals and the sustainability of transport must be considered.</p> <p>RO</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>6.2. For sheep and goats, 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.</p> <p>SE</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>6.2. For sheep and goats 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.</p> <p>SE</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>We think that transport of goats can be subject to the same vertical height requirements as sheep.</p>
	<p>SE</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>6.2a. For pigs 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.</u></p> <p>SE</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>We think that transport of pigs can be subject to the same vertical height requirements as sheep.</p>
<p>6.3. For animals of the equine species animals the minimum internal height of a compartment shall be at least 75 cm from the withers of the tallest animal.</p>	<p>FI</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>For animals of the equine species animals the minimum internal height of a compartment shall be at least 75 60 cm from the withers of the tallest animal</p> <p>FI</p>

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Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Comments):</p> <p>This requirement is same that in current legislation but has not been implemented correctly due to height of available horse trailers. EFSA: No studies have established a proper deck height for horses during transport, but it has been recommended that the minimum internal height of the compartment should be the height of the withers of the tallest animal in a compartment + 75 cm. Establishment of evidence-based thresholds constitutes a gap in knowledge.</p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>6.3. For animals of the equine species animals the minimum internal height of a compartment shall be at least 75 50 cm from the withers of the tallest animal.</p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>Est-ce que 50 cm ne serait pas suffisant pour les chevaux les plus hauts ?</p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>6.3. For animals of the equine species animals the minimum internal height of a compartment shall be at least 75 50 cm from the withers of the tallest animal.</p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>Wouldn't 50 cm be enough for the tallest horses?</p> <p>HU</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>Animals is repeated twice..</p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>LV (Comments): <i>Vai zirgu piekabēs šādu augstumu nodrošina? No apgrozījuma būs jāizņem piekabes? Jāsaskaņo ar standartizmēriem piekabēm, kas ir paredzētas šiem dzīvniekiem.</i></p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions): 6.3. For animals of the equine species animals the minimum internal height of a compartment shall be at least 75 cm from the withers of the tallest animal.</p> <p>PT (Drafting suggestions): 6.3. For animals of the equine species animals the minimum internal height of a compartment shall be at least 75 cm from the withers of the tallest animal.</p> <p>PT (Comments): This was already the case in Reg 1/2005..</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions): 6.3. For animals of the equine species animals the minimum internal height of a compartment the minimum vertical height during transport shall correspond to the following formula H = W x 1,30</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>SE (Comments):</p> <p>There is no scientifically established basis for the height recommendation of wither height +75 cm for horses. However, EFSA states that ceiling height is important for animal welfare. They conclude: <i>the vertical space in a means of transport is important for horse welfare. Low vertical space can be associated with reduced ventilation, injuries to the head, lack of ability to move around and lack of space for natural movements, which should be prevented in order to avoid welfare consequences such as heat stress and restriction of movement. No studies have established a proper deck height for horses during transport, but it has been recommended that the minimum internal height of the compartment should be the height of the withers of the tallest animal in a compartment + 75 cm. Establishment of evidence-based thresholds constitutes a gap in knowledge.</i></p> <p>The proposed vertical height requirement for horses means that a horse cannot be transported in a standard-height trailer or a B-license car. Many sport horses today are over 1.70 m at the withers, and these can then only be transported in a truck or extra-high trailer. This means that, in practice, there are virtually no other transport vehicles than trucks that would meet these requirements. Rebuilding/replacing and scrapping existing transport vehicles would involve significant costs and go against a sustainability perspective. Normal height in vehicles is 220 to 250 cm and a normal-sized horse is about 170 cm. In summary, we see that EFSA's space recommendations would have significant practical and economic consequences</p> <p>The main reason is that many of the proposed measurements do not match today's commercial manufacturing dimensions for different types of horse transport. This would mean that transport vehicles currently operating on the roads would become "illegal," horse owners would be forced to invest in new transport vehicles with substantial financial impact, and the manufacturing</p>

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Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	standards would also need to be changed, which in turn would further increase costs. The entire European equine sector would be strongly affected. There is no research or evidence indicating that the transport dimensions currently used for sport/competition or breeding horses have any negative impact on horse welfare. Competition horses are inspected by veterinarians before or in connection with their competition, and we have no indications of injuries or other negative impact on the horses due to the current size of the transports.
<p>6.4. For poultry, 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.</p>	<p>CZ (Drafting suggestions): For poultry, domestic birds, except of ostriches and emus, 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.</p> <p>CZ (Comments): According to the latest review found for ostrich transport, the provisions are not suitable for birds with a large body frame and/or long neck (such as ostriches and emus). We propose to exclude these birds from the provisions and add new provisions with parameters for these bird species.</p> <p>DE (Drafting suggestions): 6.4. For poultry, domestic birds the height of the container shall at least 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. (a) 25 cm for hens and broiler chicken; (b) 40 cm for turkey up to and including 13 kg body weight; (c) 45 cm for turkey above 13 kg body weight.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>DE (Comments): We suggest to specify this point and refer to Table 12 of the EFSA recommendation 2022;20(9):7441 For other poultry, such as ducks and geese, point 1.2 of Chapter II of Annex I applies.</p> <p>ES (Comments): We support the outcome-based approach used in point 6.4 to ensure sufficient vertical space for poultry during transport. We note that “poultry” covers a wide range of domestic bird species with significant differences in size and posture, which should be taken into account to ensure a proportionate and consistent application of this provision in practice.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 6.4. For poultry, domestic birds the height of the container shall be such that the poultry has the possibility to change position and 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.</p> <p>FR (Comments): Les oiseaux domestiques (autres que volailles) ne sont plus dans la définition des « animaux terrestres ». La crête ne touche pas quand la volaille est couchée avec la tête relevée.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 6.4. For poultry, domestic birds the height of the container shall be such that the poultry has the possibility to change position and the comb or</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>head does not touch the ceiling when birds sit with their head and neck in a natural posture or when they change position.</p> <p>FR (Comments): Domestic birds (other than poultry) are no longer included in the definition of "land animals". The comb does not touch when the poultry is lying with the head raised.</p> <p>LT (Drafting suggestions): 6.4. For poultry, 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.</p> <p>LT (Comments): One minimal requirement should be defined – in current wording we have two different requirements, i.e. for sitting position and for changing position, when birds will stand up.</p> <p>LV (Drafting suggestions): 6.4. For poultry, 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.</p> <p>LV (Comments): When bird changes position – it stands up, the industry is not ready to change cages for transportation of poultry, as slaughterhouse lines are adjusted to them.</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>NL (Drafting suggestions): 6.4. For poultry 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.</p> <p>NL (Comments): We would suggest to use the table 12 on page 51 of EFSA Journal 2022;20(9):7441 (Welfare of domestic birds and rabbits transported in containers) to have clear minimum requirements. This table takes into account that the birds should not be able to stand up and walk around as to prevent piling.</p> <p>PL (Drafting suggestions): 6.4. For poultry, 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.</p> <p>PL (Comments): “Change position” is unclear/</p> <p>PT (Drafting suggestions): 6.4. For poultry, 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.</p> <p>PT (Comments):</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	. There must be consistency in terminology.
<p>6.5. For farmed lagomorphs rabbits for slaughter the height of the container shall be sufficient to ensure that farmed lagomorphs rabbits can sit with their ears extended.</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>6.5. For farmed lagomorphs rabbits for slaughter the height of the container shall be sufficient to ensure that farmed lagomorphs rabbits can sit with their ears extended <u>and not touching the ceiling.</u></p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>We find it unclear why only rabbits to slaughter should fall under this provision. There should be some space above the extended ears to support thermoregulation.</p> <p>ES (Comments):</p> <p>We note that the available scientific evidence on the optimal container height for transporting farmed lagomorphs is limited and largely based on housing conditions in farms rather than transport scenarios. In this context, the requirement concerning ear extension should be applied with caution, taking into account the lack of specific transport-related evidence and the potential impact on transport efficiency.</p> <p>FI (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>For farmed lagomorphs rabbits for slaughter the height of the container shall be sufficient to ensure that farmed lagomorphs rabbits can sit with their ears extended</p> <p>FI (Comments):</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>Should include also other transports than for slaughter.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 6.5. For farmed lagomorphs rabbits for slaughter the height of the container shall be sufficient to ensure that farmed lagomorphs rabbits can lay down sit with their ears extended <u>and so that they can change position.</u></p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 6.5. For farmed lagomorphs rabbits for slaughter the height of the container shall be sufficient to ensure that farmed lagomorphs rabbits can lay down sit with their ears extended <u>and so that they can change position.</u></p> <p>GR (Drafting suggestions): For farmed lagomorphs rabbits for slaughter the height of the container shall be sufficient to ensure that</p> <p>IT (Drafting suggestions): For farmed lagomorphs (rabbits) for slaughter, the height of the container shall be sufficient to ensure that farmed lagomorphs can sit with their ears extended <u>stay crouched.</u>”</p> <p>IT (Comments): Rabbits in crouched position have more stability and they maintained naturally their ears extended</p> <p>LV (Drafting suggestions):</p>

Prøy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>6.5. For farmed lagomorphs rabbits for slaughter the height of the container shall be sufficient to ensure that farmed lagomorphs rabbits can sit with their ears extended.</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>6.5. For farmed lagomorphs rabbits for slaughter the height of the container shall be sufficient to ensure that farmed lagomorphs rabbits can sit with their ears extended <u>and without touching the ceiling of the container.</u> <u>For farmed lagomorphs up to 3 kg, a minimum height of 35 cm is needed, and for farmed lagomorphs between 4.5 kg and 6 kg, a minimum height of 40 cm is required</u></p> <p>NL (Comments):</p> <p>This should not only be for slaughter rabbits, but for all farmed lagomorphs. We would suggest to include the minimum requirements as suggested by EFSA.</p> <p>PL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>6.5. For farmed lagomorphs rabbits for slaughter the height of the container shall be sufficient to ensure that farmed lagomorphs rabbits can sit <u>with their head and neck in a natural posture</u> with their ears extended.</p> <p>PL (Comments):</p> <p>As mentioned previously, the height of the containers is rarely high enough to allow lagomorphs to sit with their ears extended.</p> <p>PT (Comments):</p> <p>We do not believe it is feasible.</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): <u>6.6. For dog and cats the container or compartment shall be sufficient to ensure that the animals can sit with enough space above their heads and ears in an extended posture.</u></p> <p>DE (Comments): Provisions for dogs and cats are missing.</p> <p>LV (Drafting suggestions): PIGS should be added here.</p> <p>LV (Comments): We would like to add requirements for pigs.</p>
	<p>RO (Comments): Provisions should be added for other species of animals, as well: pigs, dogs and cats.</p>
	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): <u>7. Maximum group sizes</u></p> <p><u>7.1. Bovine animals</u> <u>The maximum group size per animal compartment shall be:</u> <u>(a) 25 calves;</u></p>

Pray text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p><u>(b) Six adult bovine animals in the case of transverse loading or up to eight adult bovine animals.</u></p> <p><u>7.2. Sheep and goats</u> <u>The maximum group size per animal compartment shall be 50 adult animals.</u></p> <p><u>7.3. Pigs</u> <u>The maximum group size per animal compartment shall be:</u> <u>(a) 50 piglets between 10 to 25 kg body weight;</u> <u>(b) 35 piglets between 25 to 30 kg body weight;</u> <u>(c) 20 fattening pigs or breeding pigs with a body weight up to and including 70 kg;</u> <u>(d) 15 fattening pigs or breeding pigs with a body weight above 70 kg.</u></p> <p><u>7.4. Equine species</u> <u>The maximum group size per animal compartment shall be:</u> <u>(a) One mare with her foal;</u> <u>(b) Four unbroken animals.</u></p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>We suggest to include maximum group sizes as further provision in the text. The suggested group sizes for bovine animals, pigs and sheep and goats correspond to German legislation. Our experience is, that restricting the group size increases safety of the animals during transport. Animals in smaller groups are less disturbed, can calm down more quickly and are therefore less stressed.</p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER IV ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR LIVESTOCK VESSELS AND CONTAINER VESSELS</p>	<p>DE (Comments): Due to the serious incidents involving livestock vessels, we advocate high standards that will go well beyond the current requirements of Regulation 1/2005.</p> <p>ES (Comments): We note that the application of these provisions to container vessels may require a differentiated and proportionate approach, taking into account the specific design and operational constraints of such vessels.</p>
<p>1. Construction and equipment requirements for livestock vessels</p>	
<p>1.1. Strength for pen rails and decks shall be appropriate to the transported animals. Strength calculations of pen rails and decks shall be verified during construction or conversion of the livestock vessel by a classification society approved by the competent authority.</p>	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 1.1. Strength for pen rails and decks shall be appropriate to the transported animals. Strength calculations of pen rails and decks shall be verified during construction or conversion of the livestock vessel by a naval architecture firm or a classification society approved by the IACS, competent authority. a) during construction or conversion of the livestock vessel b) before each application for renewal of approval of the livestock vessel</p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p><u>c) and after any modification of structure as addition or suppression of pens or intermediate decks.</u></p> <p><u>A certificate guaranteeing the solidity of the pen rails and decks should be provided at the time of approval and renewal of approval, accompanied by the current and validated plan of the structure of the livestock vessel.</u></p> <p><u>The resistance of rail pens and decks should implement the minimum following values :</u></p> <p><u>For adult bovine : [to be defined]</u></p> <p><u>For sheep and goat : : [to be defined]</u></p> <p><u>For horses : : [to be defined]</u></p> <p><u>For porcines : : [to be defined]</u></p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>La plupart du temps, il est très difficile de retrouver ce qui avait été vérifié au moment de la construction ou de la reconversion des navires bétailiers. En outre, les conditions ambiantes lors des traversées affectent beaucoup la solidité des barres (fragilisation par la rouille notamment, elle-même favorisée par l’ambiance marine). C’est pourquoi ce critère devrait être régulièrement ré-évalué :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - au moins tous les 5 ans (en l’occurrence avant la présentation des navires à l’agrément et au renouvellement d’agrément) - et après chaque modification de structure (ajout suppression / d’enclos / de pont intermédiaire) <p>A des fins de contrôle, il conviendrait de définir des normes techniques mesurables, en termes de « solidité », ou définir « qui » est capable de le faire.</p> <p>Ces critères techniques pourraient être développés dans un règlement d’application.</p> <p>FR</p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.1. Strength for pen rails and decks shall be appropriate to the animals. Strength calculations of pen rails and decks shall be verified during construction or conversion of the livestock vessel by <u>a naval architecture firm or</u> a classification society approved by the IACS, competent authority.</p> <p>a) during construction or conversion of the livestock vessel</p> <p>b) before each application for renewal of approval of the livestock vessel</p> <p>c) and after any modification of structure as addition or suppression of pens or intermediate decks.</p> <p><u>A certificate guaranteeing the solidity of the pen rails and decks should be provided at the time of approval and renewal of approval, wherever by the current and proposed plan of the structure of the livestock vessel. The resistance of rail pens and decks should implement the following minimum values:</u></p> <p><u>For adult bovine: [to be defined]</u></p> <p><u>For sheep and goat: : [to be defined]</u></p> <p><u>For horses: : [to be defined]</u></p> <p><u>For pigs: : [to be defined]</u></p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>Most of the time, it is very difficult to find what had been verified at the time of the construction or conversion of livestock vessels. In addition, the ambient conditions during crossings greatly affect the strength of the bars (fragilisation by rust in particular, which is itself favoured by the marine atmosphere). Therefore, this criterion should be regularly re-assessed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least every 5 years (in this case before the submission of vessels for approval and renewal of approval)

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>- and after each structural change (addition deletion / enclosure / intermediate bridge)</p> <p>For control purposes, it would be appropriate to define measurable technical standards, in terms of "strength", or to define "who" is capable of doing so. These technical criteria could be developed in an implementing regulation.</p> <p>RO (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.1. Strength for pen rails and decks shall be appropriate to the transported animals. Strength calculations of pen rails and decks shall be verified during construction or conversion of the livestock vessel by a classification society approved by the competent authority.</p> <p>RO (Comments):</p> <p>The veterinary authority is not entitled to approve the classification societies.</p>
<p>1.2. Compartments where animals are to be transported shall be equipped with a forced ventilation system which gives sufficient capacity to change the air in its entire volume as follows:</p>	<p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>The experiences concerning minimal necessary technical requirements for livestock vessels are rather limited. However, the air capacities don't seem adequate as they are taken 1:1 from the Regulation 1/2005. According to current reports, the air quality in vessels raise animal welfare concern. We therefore suggest to introduce a minimum height of 2,10 meters and higher air change rates.</p> <p>ES (Comments):</p> <p>We support the objective of ensuring adequate ventilation on board; however, further clarification would be welcome, given the highly technical</p>

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Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>nature of these requirements, to ensure that performance-based solutions and equivalent systems can be accepted, in particular for existing vessels.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.2. All decks Compartments where animals are to be transported shall be equipped with a forced ventilation system which gives sufficient capacity to renew change the air in it's the entire volume of the pens where animals are accommodated, as follows:</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.2. All decks Compartments where animals are to be treated shall be treated with a forced ventilation system which gives sufficient capacity to renew change the air in it's the entire volume of the pens where animals are accommodated, as follows:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 40 air changes per hour if the compartment is fully enclosed and the clear height is less or equal to 2,30 meters; 	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>(a) minimum 40 air changes per hour if the compartment is fully enclosed and the clear height is less or equal to between 2,10 and 2,30 meters;</p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>Please see our comment under 1.2.</p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>Les dispositions a, b et c sont difficiles à calculer et à vérifier en procédure d'agrément (y compris par les experts maritimes).</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>Les ponts partiellement clos ou en dessous du « pont de cloisonnement », les conduits d’air sont tous différents, les arrivées d’air également et leur utilisation peut différer au cours de la traversée. La rouille affecte prioritairement ces conduits d’air ce qui modifie les flux (trou dans les conduits...)</p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>Provisions a, b and c are difficult to calculate and verify in the approval procedure (including by maritime experts). The partially enclosed decks or decks below the ‘partitioning deck’, the air ducts are all different, the air inflows are also different and their use may differ during the crossing. Rust primarily affects these air ducts, which alters the flows (holes in the ducts, etc.).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) 30 air changes per hour if the compartment is fully enclosed and the clear height is more than 2,30 meters; 	<p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>Ces critères techniques (a,b et c) pourraient être développés dans un règlement d’application.</p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>These technical criteria (a,b and c) could be developed in an implementing regulation.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) 75 % of the above relevant capacity if the compartment is partially enclosed. 	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(c) <u>minimum</u> 75 % of the above relevant capacity if the compartment is partially enclosed, <u>provided with evenly distributed openings that cover more than [25%] of the total wall area.</u></p> <p>DE (Comments): The term ‘partially enclosed’ is too vague. A minimum of open space should be set.</p>
	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): <u>1.2a. The above air changes shall be increased depending on weather conditions, high loading capacities and when the air quality declines and negatively affects animal welfare.</u></p> <p>DE (Comments): Please see our comment under 1.2.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): <u>1.2a Forced ventilation systems shall provide a minimum air velocity [speed] of at least [value to be defined] meters per second, at any place inside the pens where animals are accommodated, and designed [positioned] to avoid to compromised the stability of the bedding material inside the pens.</u></p> <p><u>The forced ventilation pipes must comply with SOLAS regulations without compromising air circulation in the decks under the “watertight deck”</u></p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p><u>Spare parts for ventilation systems must be available during animal transport in case of damage, to ensure the maintain of a minimum air renewal on each deck.</u></p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>Il est nécessaire de définir une valeur minimale de vitesse de l'air permettant d'assurer les renouvellements prescrits. Ces critères techniques pourraient être développés dans un règlement d'application.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>1.2a Forced ventilation systems shall provide a minimum air velocity [speed] of at least [value to be defined] meters per second, at any place inside the pens where animals are accommodated, and designed [positioned] to avoid to compromised the stability of the bedding material inside the pens.</u></p> <p><u>The forced ventilation pipes must comply with SOLAS regulations without compromising air circulation in the decks under the “watertight deck”</u></p> <p><u>Spare parts for ventilation systems must be available during animal transport in case of damage, to ensure the maintain of a minimum air renewal on each deck.</u></p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>It is necessary to define a minimum air velocity value to ensure the required renewals. These technical criteria could be developed in an implementing regulation.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>PT (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>(d) A minimum air velocity of 0,5 m/sec in the compartments where the animals are housed, measured at animal level.</u>
<p>1.3. Storage or production capacity for fresh water shall be appropriate to meet the water requirement laid down in Chapter VI taking into account the maximum number and the type of animals to be transported as well as the maximum duration of the intended journeys.</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.3. Storage or production capacity for fresh water shall be appropriate to meet the water requirement laid down in point 2 and Chapter VI taking into account the maximum number and the type of animals to be transported as well as the maximum duration of the intended journeys.</p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>We suggest to list all requirements of importance with regards to storage capacity.</p> <p>DK (Comments):</p> <p>This is partly overlapping with point 2.2. It could be considered to delete it here and add something about the production capacity for fresh water in point 2.2.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.3. Storage or production capacity of fresh water <u>for the animals</u> shall be sufficient to meet the water requirements of Chapter VI, taking into account the maximum number and type of animals to be transported as well as the maximum duration of the intended journey.</p> <p><u>Storage tanks of fresh water shall be identified and separated from "ballasts" used for the stabilization of the livestock vessel.</u></p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p><u>Water tanks shall be properly maintained so as not to have an adverse impact on fresh water quality.</u></p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>Le stockage de l'eau se fait dans des tanks qui doivent être séparées des « ballasts » (utilisés pour la stabilité du navire). L'eau produite par les désalinisateurs n'est pas destinée uniquement à l'abreuvement des animaux, il faut qu'il soit précisé que c'est bien des quantités d'eau destinée à l'abreuvement des animaux dont il est question.</p> <p>Des lieux de stockage dédiés doivent être définis et maintenus en bon état. La production en eau doit être analysée au regard des informations fournies par le dossier du constructeur du désalinisateur (la qualité varie en fonction des filtres, du flux d'eau...)</p> <p>La quantité et la qualité de l'eau fournie doit permettre aux animaux transportés de s'abreuver correctement, durant la durée du voyage. Une eau de mauvaise qualité peut avoir des effets indésirables tel que des diarrhées, des problèmes digestifs, des avortements...</p> <p>Il n'existe pas de critères de potabilité pour les animaux.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.3. Storage or production capacity of fresh water <u>for the animals</u> shall be sufficient to meet the water requirements of Chapter VI, taking into account the maximum number and type of animals to be treated as well as the maximum duration of the intended journey.</p> <p><u>Storage tanks of fresh water shall be identified and separated from "ballasts" used for the stabilization of the livestock vessel.</u></p> <p><u>Water tanks shall be maintained so as not to have an adverse impact on fresh water quality.</u></p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>The water is stored in tanks which must be separated from the ‘ballasts’ (used for the stability of the vessel). The water produced by de-salinisers is not intended solely for the watering of animals, it must be stated that it is indeed quantities of water intended for the watering of animals that are concerned.</p> <p>Dedicated storage locations must be defined and maintained in good condition. Water production must be analysed in the light of the information provided by the desalinator manufacturer’s file (quality varies according to filters, water flow, etc.).</p> <p>The quantity and quality of water supplied must allow the animals transported to drink properly during the journey. Poor quality water can have adverse effects such as diarrhoea, digestive problems, abortions...</p> <p>There are no potability criteria for animals.</p> <p>PT (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.3. Storage or production capacity for fresh water shall be appropriate to meet the water requirement laid down in Chapter VI taking into account the maximum number and the type of animals to be transported as well as the maximum duration of the intended journeys, and reserve in case of emergencies.</p>
<p>1.4. The fresh water system shall be capable of supplying fresh water continuously in each livestock area and sufficient receptacles shall be available to ensure that all animals have easy and constant access to fresh</p>	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.4. The fresh water distribution system shall be capable of supplying fresh water continuously in each livestock area pen occupied by animals, and</p>

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Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<p>water. Alternative pumping equipment shall be available to ensure water supply in the event of failure of the primary pumping system.</p>	<p>sufficient receptacles, <u>designed and positioned at a height appropriate to the species and ages of animals transported</u> shall be available to ensure that all animals have easy and constant access to fresh water.</p> <p><u>The pression of the water flows shall be appropriate to refill continuously and without delay the drinkers, as far as animals are drinking.</u></p> <p>Alternative pumping equipment shall be available to ensure water supply in the event of failure of the primary pumping system.</p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>L'eau doit être distribuée dans tous les enclos de manière continue avec des abreuvoirs adaptés à l'espèce/catégorie d'animaux et en nombre suffisant.</p> <p>La quantité d'eau dans les abreuvoirs doit être adaptée en permanence aux besoins des animaux, avec un débit de remplissage suffisant.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.4. The fresh water <u>distribution</u> system shall be capable of supplying fresh water annually in each livestock area <u>pen consulted by animals</u>, and sufficient receptacles, <u>designed and positioned at a height appropriate to the species and ages of animals shall</u> be available to ensure that all animals have easy and constant access to fresh water.</p> <p><u>The pressure of the water flows shall be appropriate to refill illegally and without delay the drinkers, as far as animals are drinking.</u></p> <p>Alternative pumping equipment shall be available to ensure water supply in the event of failure of the primary pumping system.</p> <p>FR</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Comments):</p> <p>Water must be distributed in all pens on a continuous basis with sufficient watering troughs adapted to the species/category of animals.</p> <p>The quantity of water in the water troughs must be constantly adapted to the needs of the animals, with a sufficient filling rate.</p>
<p>1.5. The drainage system 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 system.</p>	<p>FR</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>Le respect de la réglementation internationale en matière de lutte contre la pollution par les effluents (MARPOL annexe IV) est l'un des principaux enjeux.</p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>Compliance with international effluent pollution control regulations (MARPOL Annex IV) is one of the main challenges.</p> <p>SE</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>Since livestock vessels transporting animals in containers for large animals, shall carry from the time of departure sufficient bedding as well as sufficient feed and water there might be a need for the drainage system to have a capacity to drain also bedding.</p>
<p>1.6. Livestock areas, passageways and ramps to livestock areas shall be provided with sufficient lighting. Emergency lighting shall be available in case of a failure of the main electrical installation. Sufficient portable lighting</p>	<p>DE</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.6. Livestock areas, passageways and ramps to livestock areas shall be provided with sufficient lighting of at least 80 lux and follow a day and</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<p>shall be provided to allow the attendant adequate inspection and care of the animals.</p>	<p>night cycle. Emergency lighting shall be available in case of a failure of the main electrical installation. Sufficient portable lighting shall be provided to allow the attendant adequate inspection and care of the animals.</p> <p>DE (Comments): A minimal light intensity should be set for more clarity. 80 lx seems adequate to us and also allows for a day and night rhythm.</p> <p>DK (Drafting suggestions): 1.6. Livestock areas, passageways and ramps to livestock areas shall be provided with sufficient lighting. Emergency lighting shall be available in case of a failure of the main electrical installation. Sufficient portable lighting shall be provided to allow the attendant animal welfare officer adequate inspection and care of the animals.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 1.6. Livestock areas, passageways and ramps to livestock areas shall be provided with sufficient lighting <u>of at minimum [150] LUX.</u></p> <p>Emergency lighting shall be available in case of a failure of the main electrical installation, <u>including in the areas, passageways and ramps mentioned in the previous paragraph.</u></p> <p>Sufficient portable lighting shall be provided to allow the attendant adequate inspection and care of the animals.</p> <p>FR (Comments):</p>

Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>Le terme « suffisant » ne permet pas de réaliser des contrôles harmonisés par tous les EM de l’UE.</p> <p>Selon Dahl, J.E (2001), une intensité de 160 lux est nécessaire au niveau des yeux des vaches pour assurer une photopériode optimale.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.6. Livestock areas, passageways and ramps to livestock areas shall be provided with sufficient lighting <u>of at minimum [150] LUX</u>.</p> <p>Emergency lighting shall be available in case of a failure of the main electrical installation, <u>including in the areas, passageways and ramps mentioned in the previous paragraph.</u></p> <p>Sufficient portable lighting shall be provided to allow the expect adequate inspection and care of the animals.</p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>The term ‘sufficient’ does not allow harmonised controls to be carried out by all EU MS.</p> <p>According to Dahl, J.E (2001), an intensity of 160 lux is required in the eyes of cows to ensure an optimal photoperiod.</p> <p>PT (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.6. Livestock areas, passageways and ramps to livestock areas shall be provided with sufficient lighting <u>at least 20 lux</u>. Emergency lighting shall be available in case of a failure of the main electrical installation. Sufficient portable lighting shall be provided to allow the attendant adequate inspection and care of the animals.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>PT (Comments): We agree, but perhaps we could define the lux. It is also an opportunity to request a reduction in light intensity at night, to allow the animals to rest.</p>
<p>1.7. A firefighting system shall be appropriately installed in all livestock areas and fire equipment within 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.</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): 1.7. A firefighting system shall be appropriately installed in all livestock areas and fire equipment within 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.</p> <p>DE (Comments): Editorial.</p> <p>ES (Comments): Clarification would be welcome regarding the reference to “most recent standards”, in order to ensure coherence with applicable maritime safety legislation and legal certainty for vessels already in service.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 1.7. A <u>fire detection and</u> firefighting system shall be appropriately installed in all livestock areas and fire equipment within 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, <u>also on the areas where animal are kept and moved.</u></p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p><u>The fire extinguishers and water lances shall cover and protect the animals at any place of the deck where they are.</u></p> <p><u>The available equipment shall be well maintained and be available as quickly as necessary</u></p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>SOLAS a pour objectif le respect de la sécurité humaine en mer et ne prends pas en compte les ponts de chargement dans le cadre des navires de transport du bétail. C'est pourquoi le paragraphe est ainsi complété.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.7. A <u>fire detection and</u> firefighting system shall be installed in all livestock areas and fire equipment within 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, <u>also on the areas where animal are kept and moved.</u></p> <p><u>The fire extinguishers and water lances shall cover and protect the animals at any place of the deck where they are.</u></p> <p><u>The available equipment shall be well maintained and be available as quickly as necessary</u></p> <p>FR (Comments):</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	SOLAS aims to respect human safety at sea and does not take into account cargo decks in livestock vessels. For this reason, the paragraph is completed in this way.
1.8. The following systems for livestock shall be equipped with a monitoring, control and alarm system in the wheelhouse:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) ventilation; 	FR (Drafting suggestions): (a) for each ventilation pipe ; FR (Drafting suggestions): (a) for each ventilation pipe ;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b) fresh water supply and drainage; 	FR (Drafting suggestions): (b) for fresh water supply and drainage ; FR (Comments): Il s'agit de deux systèmes différents Il existe des alarmes de pompe pour la mise en pression et la circulation de l'eau d'abreuvement FR (Drafting suggestions): (b) for fresh water supply and drainage ;

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>FR (Comments): These are two different systems There are pump alarms for pressurising and circulating water for drinking</p>
	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions): <u>ba. for the drainage system</u> FR (Comments): Le système d’alarme pour le drainage des ponts est indépendant (en cas de débordement des cuves de stockages des eaux de drainage) FR (Drafting suggestions): <u>ba. for the drainage system</u> FR (Comments): The alarm system for the drainage of bridges is independent (in case of overflow of the storage tanks of the drainage water)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) lighting; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) fresh water production if necessary. 	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): (d) fresh water production-if necessary. DE (Comments):</p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>If a fresh water production system is used it should also have a monitoring, control and alarm system. We assume that such a system is installed on every ship as an emergency measure.</p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>Ce point est difficile à contrôler (y compris pour les experts maritimes) car l’alarme du système de dé-salinisation est positionnée sur le générateur, et la mise en route des dessalinisateurs dans les ports n’est pas toujours possible, notamment en cas de faible profondeur sous la coque (risque de pomper de la matière organique en même temps que de l’eau)</p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>This point is difficult to control (including for maritime experts) because the alarm of the de-salination system is positioned on the generator, and the start-up of desalinators in ports is not always possible, especially in case of shallow depth under the hull (risk of pumping organic matter at the same time as water)</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (d) fresh water production if necessary. • <u>(e) Temperature within the animal compartments</u> <p>NL (Comments):</p> <p>Temperature is a variable with a very big effect on the animal welfare, so it should be monitored with an alarm system so that action can be taken when the temperature falls below or rises above a certain temperature (ideally reflecting the thermoneutral zone of the animal species being shipped).</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<p>1.9. A primary source of power 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 three days.</p>	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.9. A primary source of power 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.</p> <p>A secondary source of power, <u>not located in the same place that the primary one</u>, shall be sufficient to replace the primary source of power for a continuous period of three days.</p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>En cas de départ de feu dans la salle des machines, si la source secondaire se trouve dans le même local que la source principale, elle sera également inutilisable.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.9. A primary source of power 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.</p> <p>A secondary source of power, <u>not located in the same place that the primary one</u>, shall be sufficient to replace the primary source of power for a continuous period of three days.</p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>In the event of a fire starting in the engine room, if the secondary source is in the same room as the main source, it will also be unusable.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<p>1.10. Livestock vessels shall be equipped with a means of killing suitable for the species transported with written instructions in a language that attendants understand.</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): 1.10. Livestock vessels shall be equipped with a means of killing suitable for the species transported with written instructions in a language that attendants <u>keepers, animal welfare officers or a person on board who has the necessary skill to perform this task</u> understand.</p> <p>DE (Comments): As mentioned in previous consultations, we believe that the emergency killing of animals on livestock vessels does not necessarily have to be carried out by the animal welfare officer. It may be sufficient for the animal welfare officer to decide on the killing and supervise it. The killing should be carried out by a person on board who has the necessary skills and greater routine.</p> <p>ES (Comments): Further clarification, in particular regarding authorization and training, will be welcome</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 1.10. Livestock vessels shall be equipped with a means of killing suitable for the species transported with written instructions in a language that the attendants <u>animal welfare officer</u> understand.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 1.10. Livestock vessels shall be devised with a means of killing suitable for the species envisaged with written instructions in a language that the attendants <u>animal welfare officer</u> understand.</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>SI (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.10a. Livestock vessels shall have adequate space for the safe disposal of dead animals if they cannot be disposed of in open sea waters due to restrictions under the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (Marpol).</p>
<p>1.11. Each deck of the livestock vessel shall have a hospital pen with dimensions adapted to the species of animal transported;</p>	<p>ES (Comments):</p> <p>While supporting the objective of ensuring appropriate care for sick or injured animals on board, we note that the requirement to provide hospital pens on each deck may raise practical and technical challenges for certain existing vessels. Further clarification on flexibility and equivalent solutions would be welcome</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.11. — Each deck of the livestock vessel shall have a hospital pen with dimensions adapted to the species of animal transported; <u>1.11. On each deck of a livestock vessel, the person in charge of the loading plan according the ship’s stability constraints must ensure to keep one or more pens free so as to be able to isolate injured or sick animals.</u></p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>Notion d’espace libre et d’infirmierie :</p> <p>En cas de problématique à bord d’un pont (animaux blessés) l’équipage doit pouvoir être capable de séparer les animaux d’un même enclos.</p> <p>FR</p>

Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.11. Each deck of the livestock vessel shall have a hospital pen with dimensions adapted to the species of animal infected;</p> <p><u>1.11. On each deck of a livestock vessel, the person in charge of the loading plan according to the ship’s stability constraints must ensure to keep one or more pens free so as to be able to isolate sick or sick animals.</u></p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>Concept of free space and infirmary:</p> <p>In the event of problems on board a deck (injured animals) the crew must be able to separate the animals from the same enclosure.</p> <p>NL</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.11. Each deck of the livestock vessel shall have a hospital pen with dimensions adapted to the species, <u>category and maximum number</u> of animal transported;</p> <p>PT</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.11. Each deck of the livestock vessel shall have, <u>at least</u> a hospital pen with dimensions adapted to the species of animal transported;</p>
	<p>DE</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>1.11a. The hospital pens shall be large enough to accommodate at least 0,5% of the total number of loaded animals. The minimum surface area of the hospital shall be calculated according to</u></p> $A = 3 * kW^{(2/3)}$

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p><u>The species-specific k-values refer to those of Chapter VI for livestock vessels;</u></p> <p>DE (Comments): At least 0,5% of the entire number of loaded animals seems an adequate dimension for hospital pens. Stocking densities should be calculated according to Chapter VII of Annex I. For 5.000 sheep this will relate to hospital pens of a size for at least 25 sheep. The calculated space allowance for 25 sheep of 55 kg using EFSA's recommended k-value of 0,037 will be at least 13,4 m². The minimum surface area should be three times the room needed for at least one healthy animal. The minimum surface area of a hospital pen, able to accommodate one to maximum three 55 kg-sheep, will be 1,605 m².</p>
<p>1.12. Each pen shall have drinkers adapted to the species of animal transported;</p>	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 1.12. — Each pen shall have drinkers adapted to the species of animal transported;</p> <p>FR (Comments): Ajouté au point 1.4</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 1.12. — Each pen shall have drinkers adapted to the species of animal;</p> <p>FR (Comments): Added to point 1.4</p> <p>HU</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Pray text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.12. Each pen shall have drinkers adapted to the species of animal transported <u>taking into account the maximum number and the type of animals to be transported</u></p> <p>HU (Comments):</p> <p>Provision shall be made to ensure that all animals have access to water throughout the journey, and also in terms of feeding.</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.12. Each pen shall have drinkers adapted to the species, <u>category and maximum number</u> of animal transported;</p> <p>SI (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.12. Each pen shall have drinkers adapted to the species <u>and category</u> of animal transported;</p>
	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>1.12a. The number of drinkers shall be at least two per pen in group housing. The ratio of drinkers to animals should be at least 1:10;</u></p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>The minimal number of drinkers should be set to ensure that every animal can easily reach water.</p>
<p>1.13. The ceiling height of each pen shall be adapted to the species of animal transported;</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>1.13. The ceiling height of each pen shall be adapted to the species of animal transported <u>and shall be at least 2,10 m to allow for sufficient ventilation</u>;</p> <p>DE (Comments): Please refer to our comment under 1.2.</p> <p>ES (Comments): We note that, for vessels, the determination of ceiling height based on the height of the tallest animal may raise practical difficulties at the authorisation stage, as animals are not present and height within a species can vary significantly. In this context, considering minimum ceiling heights defined per species could facilitate implementation and ensure legal certainty.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 1.13. The ceiling height of each pen shall be adapted to the species of animal transported, <u>in accordance with the minimal height specified in the point 6 of chapter III of this annex.</u></p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 1.13. The ceiling height of each pen shall be adapted to the species of animal stipulated, <u>in accordance with the minimum height specified in the point 6 of Chapter III of this annex.</u></p>
<p>1.14. Each deck shall have humidity and temperature sensors;</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>1.14. Each deck shall have humidity and temperature sensors <u>positioned such as to provide accurate measurements representative for the entire deck</u>;</p> <p>DE (Comments): The provision should be clearer, as one sensor of each kind per deck in the rearmost area of the deck will not serve the intention. The proper functioning of these sensors is referred to in Point 2.2. of Chapter II of Annex I.</p> <p>DK (Comments): It could be considered to delete the requirements regarding humidity sensors as there are no requirements regarding humidity in the Regulation.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 1.14. Each deck shall have humidity, and temperature <u>and ammonia</u> sensors and monitoring, management and alert system;</p> <p>Alert thresholds: [to be defined]</p> <p>Maximum levels not to be exceeded: [to be defined]</p> <p>FR (Comments): L'ammoniac dans un navire peut se développer très rapidement et devenir un point critique de la qualité de l'air</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>1.14. Each deck shall have humidity, and temperature and ammonia sensors and monitoring, management and alert system;</p> <p>Alert thresholds: [to be defined]</p> <p>Maximum levels not to be exceeded: [to be defined]</p> <p>FR (Comments): Ammonia in a ship can develop very quickly and become a critical point of air quality</p> <p>NL (Comments): As stated above, the temperature should also be monitored and equipped with an alarm, so action can be taken if the temperature falls below or rises above a certain temperature (ideally reflecting the thermoneutral zone of the animals being transported).</p> <p>PT (Comments): We propose that ammonia measurements be included. These sensors may not be fixed. The temperature and RH sensors should allow for automatic recording.</p>
<p>1.15. Storage for feed and bedding shall be appropriate to meet the requirements laid down in Chapter VI taking into account the maximum number and the type of animals to be transported as well as the maximum duration of the intended journeys;</p>	<p>CZ (Comments): We would welcome this wording being applied also to the means of transport other than vessels.</p> <p>DE</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.15. Storage for feed and bedding shall be appropriate to meet the requirements laid down in <u>point 2</u> and Chapter VI taking into account the maximum number and the type of animals to be transported as well as the maximum duration of the intended journeys;</p> <p>DE</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>We suggest to list all requirements of importance with regards to storage capacity.</p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.15. Storage for feed and bedding shall be appropriate to meet the requirements laid down in Chapter VI <u>and point 2 under</u>, taking into account the maximum number and the type of animals to be transported as well as the maximum duration of the intended journeys;</p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.15. Storage for feed and bedding shall be appropriate to meet the requirements ugly down in Chapter VI <u>and point 2 under</u>, taking into account the maximum number and the type of animals to be properly as well as the maximum duration of the intended journeys;</p> <p>PT</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>1.15. Storage for feed and bedding shall be appropriate to meet the requirements laid down in Chapter VI taking into account the maximum number and the type of animals to be transported as well as the maximum duration of the intended journeys, <u>and reserve in case of emergencies</u>;</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<u>1.16. Each pen shall be enclosed by vertical fences or walls.</u>	
	<p>PT (Drafting suggestions): Acrescentar texto sobre a necessidade de ventiladoresportátes e peças para arranjar ventiladores ou outro equipamernto</p>
<p>2. Feed and water supply on livestock vessels or vessels transporting containers for large animals.</p>	<p>GR (Comments): Reduce 7 days spare supply of bedding, feed and water to a certain percentage, e.g. 50%</p>
<p>Livestock vessels or vessels transporting animals in containers for large animals, shall carry from the time of departure sufficient bedding as well as sufficient feed and water to cover the minimum daily feed and water supply requirements set out in Table 1 for the intended journey plus at least seven days' spare supply of bedding, feed and water.</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): Livestock vessels or vessels transporting animals in containers for large animals, shall carry from the time of departure loading the first animal sufficient bedding as well as sufficient feed and water to cover the minimum daily feed and water supply requirements set out in Table 1 for the time needed for loading until departure, the intended journey plus at least seven days' spare supply of bedding, feed and water.</p> <p>DE (Comments): The time required for loading the animals should also be calculated for feed/water/bedding supply, as loading the first animal can take a considerable amount of time before the livestock vessel departs.</p> <p>ES (Comments):</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>We support the objective of ensuring adequate contingency supplies on board. However, we consider that the requirement to carry at least seven days' spare supply of bedding, feed and water may be disproportionate. Allowing contingency planning to include designated ports or locations for re-supply could provide an effective and flexible alternative, while ensuring animal welfare and operational feasibility.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>Livestock vessels or vessels transporting animals in containers for large animals, shall carry from the time of departure sufficient bedding as well as sufficient feed and water to cover the minimum daily feed and water supply requirements set out in Table 1 for the intended journey plus at least 30% seven days' spare supply of bedding, feed and water.</p> <p><u>In the event that these stocks are not sufficient and that additional supplies are needed due to more extended delays in the planned travel time, contingency plans shall include additional supply locations or solutions.</u></p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>Une proposition de 30% est suffisante pour prendre en compte les éventuels retards (les plus fréquents) et ne pas surcharger inutilement le navire, avec un risque de perte de stabilité du bateau.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>Livestock vessels or vessels transporting animals in containers for large animals, shall carry from the time of departure sufficient bedding as well as adequate feed and water to cover the minimum daily feed and water supply</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>requirements set out in Table 1 for the intended journey plus <u>at least 30% seven days' spare supply of bedding, feed and water.</u></p> <p><u>In the event that these stocks are not sufficient and that additional supplies are needed due to more extended delays in the planned travel time, contingency plans shall include additional supply rentals or solutions.</u></p> <p>FR (Comments): A proposal of 30% is sufficient to take into account possible delays (the most frequent) and not unnecessarily overload the ship, with a risk of loss of stability of the boat.</p> <p>PT (Drafting suggestions): Livestock vessels or vessels transporting animals in containers for large animals, shall carry from the time of departure sufficient bedding as well as sufficient feed and water to cover the minimum daily feed and water supply requirements set out in Table 1 for the intended journey plus at least seven days' spare supply of bedding, feed and water. <u>25% or three days spare supply of bedding, feed and water, whichever is the greater.</u></p> <p>PT (Comments): Seven days seems excessive, for example, for trips lasting up to four days. It seems to me that Reg 1/2005 is quite balanced, in that it provides for three days, or 25%, whichever is greater.</p>
Table	ES

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Comments):</p> <p>While supporting robust planning for feed and water supply, we note that the application of fixed minimum daily quantities and additional spare requirements may raise proportionality and feasibility issues, particularly for existing vessels. Further clarification on calculation assumptions and control modalities would be welcome.</p>
<p><i>See table under point 2 in document ST 14768/25</i></p>	<p>GR</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>In the table add goats in the cell with the sheep</p>
<p>Minimum daily feed and water supply on livestock vessels or container vessels</p>	<p>EE</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>Shall be?</p> <p>SE</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>The table does not account for the dry substance percentage or the nutritional value in the roughage. During transport, animals are subjected to stress beyond normal, and they tend to lose weight. Proper access to feed must be provided.</p> <p>Feed and water for goats are missing from the table.</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<p>Fodder may be replaced by concentrated feed and vice versa. However, due regard shall be paid to the need of certain categories of animals, to become accustomed to the change of feed with regard to their metabolic needs.</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): Fodder may be replaced by concentrated feed and vice versa. However, due regard shall be paid to the need of <u>This shall only apply</u> to certain categories of animals, to become <u>that were</u> accustomed to the change of feed <u>before the journey</u> with regard to their metabolic needs.</p> <p>DE (Comments): A change of feed during transport should not be permitted, as this usually leads to metabolic disorders or diarrhea, making the animals unfit for transport.</p>
<p>CHAPTER VI ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR LONG JOURNEYS OF TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS [...]</p>	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions): CHAPTER VI ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR LONG JOURNEYS OF <u>TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS by road, rail and sea transport</u>[...]</p> <p>FR (Comments): Modification apportée par le concept paper sur le transport aérien</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>CHAPTER VI ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR LONG JOURNEYS OF <u>TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS by road, rail and sea</u> <u>transport[...]</u></p> <p>FR (Comments): Amendment by the concept paper on air transport</p>
<p>1. Roof</p>	<p>ES (Comments): .</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 1. Roof <u>of road and rail means of transport</u></p> <p>FR (Comments): Si le point 1 s’applique à tous voyages de longue durée, ce point 1 ne peut pas s’appliquer aux navires.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 1. Roof <u>of road and rail means of transport</u></p> <p>FR (Comments):</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	If point 1 applies to all long journeys, this point 1 may not apply to vessels.
<p>The means of transport shall be equipped with a roof of light-colour and be properly insulated.</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): The means of transport shall be equipped with a roof of light-colour and be properly insulated.</p> <p>DE (Comments): Resulting change, due to our introduction of insulated roofs under Point 1.1 b) of Chapter II of Annex I.</p> <p>ES (Comments): We support the objective of reducing heat stress during long journeys. However, further clarification would be welcome regarding the criteria for “light-colour” and “proper insulation”, in particular to ensure consistent assessment in practice and proportional application to existing means of transport</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): The road and rail means of transport shall be equipped with a roof of light-colour and be properly insulated <u>against hot temperatures</u>.</p> <p>FR (Comments): Ce point est compliqué à contrôler dans le cadre de l’agrément des véhicules routiers.</p> <p>FR</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>The road and rail means of transport shall be designed with a roof of light-colour and be properly insulated <u>against hot temperatures.</u></p> <p>FR</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>This is complicated to check in the context of the approval of road vehicles.</p> <p>LV</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>Might be well to add tents for birds which is used in winter.</p> <p>SE</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>The means of transport shall be equipped with an <u>exterior</u> roof of light-colour and be properly insulated. <u>The light-colour requirement does not apply to vehicles with air conditioning.</u></p> <p>SE</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>It should be stated that the roof's exterior should be of a light color. Vehicles with AC should be exempt, as for example passenger cars or vans. The vehicle should have an outer roof in a light color and be sufficiently insulated. There is no reason to require the same for passenger cars, as they have a good ability to maintain proper temperature independently due to the vehicle's climate control.</p>
<p>2. Floor and Bedding</p>	

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<p>[...] Domestic Equidae and domestic animals of bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine species, dog and cats <u>Terrestrial animals</u> shall be provided with appropriate bedding or equivalent material which guarantees their comfort appropriate to the species, the number of animals being transported, the <u>duration of the journey or</u> journeys time⁴⁹, and the weather. This material has to ensure absorption of urine and faeces so that animals remain clean and dry during the entire journey <u>or journeys</u>.</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): Domestic Equidae and domestic animals of bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine species, dog and cats <u>Terrestrial animals</u> shall be provided with appropriate bedding or equivalent material which guarantees their comfort appropriate to the species, the number of animals being transported, the <u>duration of the journey or</u> journeys time, and the weather. This material has to ensure absorption of urine and faeces so that animals remain clean and dry during the entire journey <u>or journeys</u>.</p> <p>DE (Comments): Editorial.</p> <p>ES (Comments): We support the objective of ensuring appropriate comfort and hygiene conditions for animals during long journeys through the use of suitable bedding or equivalent material. We note that further clarification on the practical assessment of these requirements would be welcome, in order to ensure consistent and proportionate application across different species, journey durations and environmental conditions.</p> <p>FI (Drafting suggestions): [...] Domestic Equidae and domestic animals of bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine species, dog and cats <u>Terrestrial animals</u> shall be provided with appropriate bedding or equivalent material which guarantees their comfort appropriate to the species, the number of animals being transported, the</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p><u>duration of the transport journey or journeys time</u>⁵⁰, and the weather. This material has to ensure absorption of urine and faeces so that animals remain clean and dry during the entire <u>transport journey or journeys</u></p> <p>FI (Comments): Bedding is required trough the journey.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): Domestic Equidae and domestic animals of bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine species, dog and cats <u>Terrestrial animals</u> shall be provided with appropriate bedding or equivalent material which guarantees their comfort appropriate to the species, the number of animals being transported, the <u>duration of the journey or journeys time</u>⁵¹, and the weather. This material has to ensure absorption of urine and faeces so that animals remain clean and dry during the entire journey <u>or journeys</u>.</p> <p>FR (Comments): Ce point n'est pas facile à contrôler avant départ</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): Domestic Equidae and domestic animals of bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine species, dog and cats <u>Terrestrial animals</u> shall be provided with appropriate bedding or equivalent material which guarantees their comfort appropriate to the species, the number of animals being treated, the <u>duration</u></p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Pray text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>of the journey or journeys time⁵², and the weather. This material has to ensure absorption of urine and faeces so that animals remain clean and dry during the entire journey <u>or journeys</u>.</p> <p>FR (Comments): This point is not easy to check before departure</p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions): [...] Domestic Equidae and domestic animals of bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine species, dog and cats <u>Terrestrial animals</u> shall be provided with appropriate bedding or equivalent material which guarantees their comfort appropriate to the species, the number of animals being transported, the <u>duration of the journey or journeys time</u>⁵³, and the weather. This material has to ensure absorption of urine and faeces so that animals remain clean and dry during the entire journey <u>or journeys</u>.</p> <p>IT (Drafting suggestions): Domestic Equidae and domestic animals of bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine species, dog and cats <u>Terrestrial animals</u> shall be provided with appropriate bedding or equivalent material which guarantees their comfort appropriate to the species, the number of animals being transported, the <u>duration of the journey or</u> journeys time⁵⁴, and the weather. This material has to ensure absorption of urine and faeces so that animals remain clean and dry during the entire journey <u>or journeys</u>.</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Pray text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>IT (Comments): The wording seems to be duplicated</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions): [...] Domestic Equidae and domestic animals of bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine species, dog and cats Terrestrial animals shall be provided with appropriate bedding 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 so that animals remain clean and dry during the entire journey or journeys.</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions): [</p> <p>SI (Comments): ???</p>
	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): <u>The material or bedding shall be replaced at least at every rest period.</u></p> <p>DE (Comments): Exchange of bedding is necessary to address comfort of animals and prevent accumulation of noxious gases.</p>
<p>3. Feed for terrestrial animals other than poultry and lagomorphs</p>	

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<p>3.1. The means of transport shall carry a sufficient quantity of appropriate feeding stuff so that animals do not show signs 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 dung.</p>	<p>CZ (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>3.1. The means of transport shall carry a sufficient quantity of appropriate feeding stuff so that animals do not show signs 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 dung.</p> <p>CZ (Comments):</p> <p>It shall be clear how to assess properly the level of fatigue. Fatigue is not only linked to hunger, but also to other factors related to the journey (e.g. length of journey).</p> <p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>3.1. The means of transport shall carry a sufficient quantity of appropriate feeding stuff so that animals do not show signs of hunger or fatigue <u>at the start of the journey. The amount of feed must take into account the species-specific daily feed intake and the number of animals.</u> The feeding stuffs shall be protected from the weather and from contaminants such as dust, fuel, exhaust gases and animal urine and dung.</p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>When feeding intervals according to Chapter V of Annex I are applied, animals should not be hungry. To better control and enforce this provision we suggest further precisions to the text.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p>

Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>3.1. The means of transport shall carry a sufficient quantity of appropriate feeding stuff in case of so that animals do not show signs of hunger or fatigue, <u>or in case of serious delay in arriving and unloading at a place where the animals are to be fed.</u> The feeding stuffs shall be protected from the weather and from contaminants such as dust, fuel, exhaust gases and animal urine and dung. <u>Due regard shall be paid to the need of animals to become accustomed to the mode of feeding before the long journey.</u></p> <p>FR (Comments): Le paragraphe sur les modalités d'alimentation peut aussi être inscrit dans les obligations du détenteur sur le lieu de départ.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 3.1. The means of transport shall carry a sufficient quantity of appropriate feeding stuff in case of so that animals do not show signs of hunger or fatigue, <u>or in case of serious delay in arriving and unloading at a place where the animals are to be fed.</u> The feeding stuffs shall be protected from the weather and from contaminants such as dust, fuel, exhaust gases and animal urine and dung. <u>Due regard shall be paid to the need of animals to become accustomed to the mode of feeding before the long journey.</u></p> <p>FR (Comments): The paragraph on feeding arrangements may also be included in the obligations of the holder at the place of departure.</p> <p>LV (Drafting suggestions): 3.1. The means of transport shall carry a sufficient quantity of appropriate feed amount feeding-stuff so that animals do not show signs of hunger or fatigue. The feed feeding-stuffs shall be protected from the impact of weather</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>and from contamination. such as dust, fuel, exhaust gases and animal urine and dung.</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>3.1. The means of transport shall carry a sufficient quantity of appropriate feeding stuff <u>as to feed the animals according to the feeding intervals laid down in Chapter V of Annex I</u> so that animals do not show signs 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 <u>faeces</u> dung.</p> <p>NL (Comments):</p> <p>It is very important to also state the intention of carrying the food and to make sure it is used to fulfil the feeding intervals as stated in Chapter V of Annex I. Especially because not all animal species show signs of hunger or fatigue. That is why this clarification is necessary, so that it is clear to the operators what the feeding stuff is meant for exactly.</p> <p>Throughout the regulation and annexes, the word dung is never used. We would suggest to keep to the same wording throughout the whole regulation and annexes.</p> <p>PT (Comments):</p> <p>We agree, but we should define what ‘sufficient’ means. Is this food only for feeding animals during one-hour stops and in contingency situations, or is it also for feeding animals at checkpoints? If the latter is the case, lorries will have to carry a trailer with only food and bedding. It should also be made clear whether we are referring only to road and rail vehicles at this point, or whether ships and airplanes are also included.</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Pray text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<p>3.2. Where animals need to be fed by specific equipment, that equipment shall be transported in the means of transport.</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>3.2. Where animals need to be fed by specific equipment <u>on a means of transport</u>, that equipment shall be transported in the means of transport.</p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>We suggest to further specify in the text that equipment only needs to be carried to account for feeding on a means of transport and not for feeding at facilities, assembly centres or control posts during transport</p> <p>ES (Comments):</p> <p>We note that feeding equipment and practices may evolve in light of scientific and technical developments. In this context, consideration could be given to allowing updates through delegated acts, in particular regarding specific feeding or watering equipment for certain categories of animals, such as non-weaned animals.</p>
<p>3.3. Where feeding equipment as referred to in point 3.2. is used, it shall be so designed that, if necessary, it is attached to the means of transport to prevent its being overturned. When the means of transport is moving and when the equipment is not in use, it shall be stored separate from the animals.</p>	
<p>3a. Feed for poultry other than day-old chicks and for weaned farmed lagomorphs <u>and poultry other than day-old chicks</u></p>	<p>CZ (Comments):</p> <p>--</p> <p>ES (Comments):</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>We support the objective of clarifying feeding requirements for poultry and weaned farmed lagomorphs during long journeys. We note that point 3a introduces detailed and operational conditions regarding feed availability and access within containers. Further clarification on the practical assessment of these requirements would be welcome, in order to ensure consistent and proportionate application across different container designs and transport systems</p> <p>FI (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>3a. Feed for poultry other than day-old chicks and for weaned farmed lagomorphs and <u>poultry other than day-old chicks</u></p> <p>FI (Comments):</p> <p>To align with consolidated version.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>3a. Feed for poultry other than day-old chicks and for weaned farmed lagomorphs and poultry other than day-old chicks</p> <p>FR (Comments):</p> <p>Version consolidée</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>3a. Feed for poultry other than day-old chicks and for weaned farmed lagomorphs and poultry other than day-old chicks</p> <p>FR</p>

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prøy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Comments): Consolidated version</p> <p>HR (Comments): The adaptation of the existing transport containers system will require significant economic investments from stakeholders. Therefore impact assessment should be carried out.</p> <p>LV (Drafting suggestions): 3a. Feed for poultry other than day-old chicks and for weaned farmed lagomorphs and poultry other than day-old chicks</p> <p>LV (Comments): The 3a article should be suitable just for lagomorphs. For poultry requirements in real life is unenforceable.</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions): 3a. Feed for poultry other than day-old chicks and for weaned farmed lagomorphs and poultry other than day-old chicks</p> <p>PT (Comments): What kind of food? Can we consider gels? If gels are not considered, they will not be mistaken for containers. Gels do not require feeders and drinkers.</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<p>In case feed for poultry other than day-old chicks and weaned farmed lagomorphs <u>and poultry other than day-old chicks</u> is required in accordance with <u>points (a) and (e)</u> of Article 27(3) (d) and (e)), feed shall be provided in accordance with the following conditions:</p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): In case feed for poultry other than day-old chicks and weaned farmed lagomorphs and poultry other than day-old chicks is required in accordance with <u>points (a) and (e)</u> of Article 27(3) (d) and (e)), feed shall be provided in accordance with the following conditions:</p> <p>DE (Comments): Editorial.</p> <p>FI (Drafting suggestions): In case feed for poultry other than day-old chicks and weaned farmed lagomorphs <u>and poultry other than day-old chicks</u> is required in accordance with <u>points (a) and (e)</u> of Article 27(3) (d) and (e)), feed shall be provided in accordance with the following conditions</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): In case feed for poultry other than day-old chicks and weaned farmed lagomorphs and poultry other than day-old chicks is required in accordance with points (a) and (e) of Article 27(3) (d) and (e)), feed shall be provided in accordance with the following conditions:</p> <p>FR (Comments): Version consolidée</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>In case feed for poultry other than day-old chicks and weaned farmed lagomorphs and poultry other than day-old chicks is required in accordance with points (a) and (e) of Article 27(3) (d) and (e), feed shall be provided in accordance with the following conditions:</p> <p>FR (Comments): Consolidated version</p> <p>LV (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>In case feed for poultry other than day-old chicks and weaned farmed lagomorphs <u>and poultry other than day-old chicks is required in accordance with points (a) and (e) of Article 27(3) (d) and (e)</u>, feed shall be provided in accordance with the following conditions:</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>In case feed for poultry other than day-old chicks and weaned farmed lagomorphs and poultry other than day-old chicks is required in accordance with points (a) and (e) of Article 27(3) (d) and (e), feed shall be provided in accordance with the following conditions:</p> <p>PT (Comments): It seems to us that the bird section of the day is repeated.</p>
<p>a) It shall be available in all containers at the start of the journey;</p>	
<p>b) Space shall be provided within each container for the feed or feeding system;</p>	<p>IT (Drafting suggestions):</p>

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PrCy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>b) Space shall be provided within each container for the feed or feeding system;</p> <p>IT (Comments):</p> <p>We do not agree on giving more available space in the container, but we accept the use of hydrogel at the beginning of the journey, without modifying the existing containers</p> <p>PT (Comments):</p> <p>It seems difficult to implement</p>
<p>c) The floor or the feeding equipment shall be constructed to ensure that the feed is contained;</p>	<p>IT (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>The floor or the feeding equipment shall be constructed to ensure that the feed is contained;</u></p> <p>IT (Comments):</p> <p>We do not agree on giving more available space in the container, but we accept the use of hydrogel at the beginning of the journey, without modifying the existing containers</p> <p>PT (Comments):</p> <p>It seems difficult to implement</p>
<p>d) The construction of the container shall allow each animal in the container to have access to feed;</p>	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p>

Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>d) The construction of the container <u>and the stocking density</u> shall allow each animal in the container to have access to feed;</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>The construction of the container <u>and the stocking density</u> shall allow each animal in the container to have access to feed;</p> <p>PT (Comments):</p> <p>It seems difficult to implement</p>
<p>e) <u>The feed shall be protected from the weather and from contaminants such as dust, fuel, exhaust gases and animal urine and dung.</u></p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>e) <u>The feed shall be protected from the weather and from contaminants such as dust, fuel, exhaust gases and animal urine and dung faeces.</u></p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>We think ‘faeces’ is the better word.</p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>e) <u>The feed shall be protected from the weather and from contaminants such as dust, fuel, exhaust gases and animal urine and dung.</u></p> <p>HU (Comments):</p> <p>This provision is already included in 3.1.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>IT (Drafting suggestions):) — The feed shall be protected from the weather and from contaminants such as dust, fuel, exhaust gases and animal urine and dung.</p> <p>IT (Comments): This provision is too detailed, not proportional and difficult to apply</p> <p>LV (Drafting suggestions): e) <u>The feed shall be protected from impact of the weather and from contaminants such as dust, fuel, exhaust gases and animal urine and dung.</u></p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions): e) The feed shall be protected from the weather and from contaminants such as dust, fuel, exhaust gases and animal urine and dung<u>faeces</u>.</p> <p>NL (Comments): Throughout the regulation and annexes, the word dung is never used. We would suggest to keep to the same wording throughout the whole regulation and annexes.</p>
4. Partitions	DE

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From: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI

Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Comments):</p> <p>For better readability, we suggest to change the order of the points and to place point 5 between point 3 and 4 to achieve the following order: Feed, Water, Partitions.</p>
<p>4.1. The means of transport shall be fitted with partitions so that separate compartments may be created, while providing all the animals with free access to water.</p>	<p>DE</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>4.1. The means of transport shall be fitted with partitions so that separate compartments may be created, while providing ensuring that all the animals with have free access to water and feed when provided.</p> <p>DE</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>We suggest adjustment to the text to be clear that feed and water is not necessarily provided ad libitum. Additionally, animals should be able to access feed at the same time. This can be particularly relevant for pigs and unweaned animals.</p> <p>SE</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>4.1. The means of transport shall if needed be fitted with partitions so that separate compartments may be created, while providing all the animals with free access to water.</p> <p>SE</p> <p>(Comments):</p> <p>The space should be adapted to the animals' needs, etc., but that can also be achieved with fixed partitions or no partitions depending on categories and number of animals transported.</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<p>4.2. The partitions shall be constructed in such a way that they can be placed in different positions so that the size of compartment can be adapted to specific requirements, and to the type, size and number of animals.</p>	<p>LV (Drafting suggestions): 4.2. The partitions shall be constructed in such a way that they can be placed in different positions so that the size of compartment can be adapted to specific requirements, and to the type, size and number of animals. The gap between partition and wall should minimized as possible to avoid injuries.</p> <p>SE (Comments): The space should be adapted to the animals' needs, etc., but that can also be achieved with fixed partitions or no partitions depending on categories and number of animals transported.</p>
<p>5. <u>Water supply for transport by road, rail or in containers for large animals and poultry and lagomorphs</u></p>	<p>DE (Comments): Move point 5 above point 4 (please see comment on point 4).</p> <p>FI (Drafting suggestions): Not in line with consolidated version!</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 5. Water supply for transport by road, rail, or in containers for large animals <u>and in containers for lagomorphs and poultry over than day old chicks</u></p> <p>FR</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>(Comments): Version consolidée FR</p> <p>(Drafting suggestions): 5. Water supply for transport by road, rail, or in containers for large animals <u>and in containers for lagomorphs and poultry over than day old chicks</u></p> <p>FR (Comments): Consolidated version LV (Drafting suggestions): 5. Water supply for transport by road, rail or in containers for large animals <u>and poultry and lagomorphs</u></p> <p>LV (Comments): The requirements for lagomorphs are settled down in Article 3(a).</p>
<p>5.1. The means of transport and containers for large animals shall be equipped with a water supply that makes it possible for the attendant to provide water instantly whenever it is necessary during the journey, so that each animal has access to water.</p>	<p>PT (Comments): See comment regarding the use of gels that do not require drinking troughs for birds and rabbits. Feeders and drinking troughs would only be for large animals, so a distinction must be made.</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions): 5.1. The means of transport and containers for large animals shall be equipped with a water supply that makes it possible for the attendant to</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>provide water instantly whenever it is necessary during the journey, so that each animal has access to water. <u>The watering devices shall be in good condition and designed and positioned in a manner appropriate for the categories of animals to be watered on board the vehicle. The water devices must be such that the animals are used to. For transport of horses in individual stalls the water might be offered out of buckets or similar equipment.</u></p> <p>SE (Comments):</p> <p>The watering devices shall be in good condition and shall be designed and positioned in a manner appropriate for the categories of animals to be watered on board the vehicle. To ensure that all animals drink, the water devices must be such that the animals are used to.</p> <p>We do not know of any drinking systems for ad libitum drinking in horse transport. Water and feed for horses should be offered at the intervals described in Chapter V of Annex I.</p>
<p><u>5.1a. In case fresh water is used for hydration of other than day-old chicks or for the hydration of weaned farmed lagomorphs, the system used to provide such animals with water shall comply with the following conditions;</u></p>	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>5.1a. In case fresh water is used for hydration of weaned farmed lagomorphs or for poultry other than day-old chicks or for the hydration of weaned farmed lagomorphs, the system used to provide such animals with water shall comply with the following conditions;</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>5.1a. In case fresh water is used for hydration of weaned farmed lagomorphs or for poultry other than day-old chicks or for the hydration of</p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>weaned farmed lagomorphs, the system used to provide such animals with water shall comply with the following conditions;</p> <p>HR (Comments):</p> <p>The adaptation of the existing transport containers system will require significant economic investments from stakeholders. Therefore impact assessment should be carried out</p> <p>HU (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>5.1a. In case fresh water is used for hydration of poultry other than day-old chicks or for the hydration of weaned farmed lagomorphs, the system used to provide such animals with water shall comply with the following conditions;</u></p> <p>LV (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>5.1a. For poultry not-inteded for slaughter and in case fresh-water or hysdrogel is used for hydration of poultry other than day-old chicks or for the hydration of weaned farmed lagomorphs, the system used to provide such animals with water shall comply with the following conditions;</u></p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>5.1a. In case fresh water is used for hydration of <u>weaned farmed lagomorhps or poultry other than day-old-chicks</u> other than day-old ehicks or for the hydration of weaned farmed lagomorphs, the system used to provide such animals with water shall comply with the following conditions;</p> <p>NL (Comments):</p>

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PrCy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	This is unclear. Does this apply to poultry (other than day-old-chicks) and weaned farmed lagomorphs? If that is the case, we suggest wording it differently.
<p>a) <u>It shall be installed and connected to all containers before the start of the journey;</u></p>	<p>PT (Comments): See previous comments. We do not agree with the mandatory use of drinking troughs in poultry and rabbit containers.</p>
<p>b) <u>It shall be easy to clean and disinfect;</u></p>	<p>EE (Comments): .</p>
<p>c) <u>Each animal in the container shall have access to water.</u></p>	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions): è FR (Drafting suggestions): è PT (Comments): We agree should it become necessary to supply water to these animals during the journey.</p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
<p><u>5.1b In case hydrogel is used for hydration of other than day-old chicks or weaned farmed lagomorphs, the container shall comply with the following conditions;</u></p>	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 5.1b In case hydrogel is used for hydration of weaned farmed lagomorphs or poultry other than day-old chicks, the container shall comply with the following conditions;</p> <p>FR (Comments): Version consolidée</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions): 5.1b In case hydrogel is used for hydration of weaned farmed lagomorphs or poultry other than day-old chicks, the container shall comply with the following conditions;</p> <p>FR (Comments): Consolidated version</p> <p>HR (Comments): The adaptation of the existing transport containers system will require significant economic investments from stakeholders. Therefore impact assessment should be carried out</p> <p>LV (Drafting suggestions): <u>5.1b — In case hydrogel is used for hydration of other than day-old chicks or weaned farmed lagomorphs, the container shall comply with the following conditions;</u></p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>LV (Comments): The text about water supply should be united in same point, as requirements are identical.</p> <p>NL (Drafting suggestions): 5.1b In case hydrogel is used for hydration of <u>weaned farmed lagomorphs or poultry other than day-old-chicks</u> other than day-old ehicks or weaned farmed lagomorphs, the container shall comply with the following conditions;</p> <p>NL (Comments): This is unclear. Does this apply to poultry (other than day-old-chicks) and weaned farmed lagomorphs? If that is the case, we suggest wording it differently.</p>
	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): ao) <u>It shall be provided in all containers before the start of the journey;</u></p> <p>DE (Comments): Once the containers are loaded, they cannot be easily reached to provide for the hydrogel.</p>
<p>a) <u>Space shall be provided within each container for the hydrogel</u></p>	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions): a) <u>Space shall be provided within each container for the hydrogel;</u></p>

Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	DE (Comments): Editorial. LV (Drafting suggestions): a) — Space shall be provided within each container for the hydrogel
b) <u>The flooring shall be constructed to ensure that the hydrogel is contained;</u>	LV (Drafting suggestions): b) — The flooring shall be constructed to ensure that the hydrogel is contained; PL (Drafting suggestions): b) The flooring <u>of the container or the receptacle for hydrogel</u> shall be constructed to ensure that the hydrogel is contained;
c) <u>Each animal shall have access to the hydrogel</u>	DE (Drafting suggestions): c) <u>Each animal shall have access to the hydrogel</u> DE (Comments): Editorial. LV (Drafting suggestions): e) — Each animal shall have access to the hydrogel

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p><u>d) The hydrogel shall be protected from the weather and from contaminants such as dust, fuel, exhaust gases and animal urine and faeces.</u></p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>Just as with feed, it should be ensured that the hydrogel remains acceptable during the long journey.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>AT (Comments):</p> <p>* More detailed provisions on drinking facilities would be desirable.</p> <p>The drinking facilities must be positioned in such a way that the animals can drink in a posture appropriate to their species and consume quantities of liquid that meet their physiological needs.</p> <p>When positioning watering devices, the distance between the devices and the loading floor is also important; they must be easily accessible and suitable for the species and age category of the animals. Metal nipple or bowl drinkers for example, are not suitable for unweaned calves. Overpressure systems are also not suitable.</p> <p>An open water surface is important for adult cattle, therefore only bowl drinkers are suitable.</p>

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Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>In order to avoid competitive behaviour between the animals, there must be a sufficient number of drinkers per loading bay in the means of transport.</p> <p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>5.2. The watering devices shall be in good working order and be appropriately designed and positioned to allow species-specific drinking behaviour for the categories of animals to be watered on board the vehicle.</p> <p>DE (Comments):</p> <p>Due to current enforcement problems of this provision, we suggest to include, that the drinking device should allow for species-specific drinking behaviour. It is often observed that unfamiliar drinkers are installed in the vehicles (e. g. nipple drinkers for pigs used for sheep).</p> <p>GR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>The watering devices shall be in good working order and be appropriately designed and positioned for the species, size and age of animals to be watered on board the vehicle</p> <p>HU (Comments):</p> <p>There is a need to specify (in possible further legal acts) the types of watering devices appropriate for each species and category of animals, to ensure their proper access to water and avoid issues during transport</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions):</p>

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Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>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 <u>as well as for the climate in which the transports are taking place.</u></p> <p>SE (Comments):</p> <p>The watering system should be designed for the climate as well as the species and categories of animals transported. Watering systems not adapted for the cold climate can easily freeze.</p>
<p>5.3. The water tanks' total capacity for each 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 checked. They shall be connected to drinking devices within the compartments and maintained in good working order.</p>	<p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>5.3. The water tanks' total capacity for each means of transport <u>or container for large animals</u> 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 checked. They shall be connected to drinking devices within the compartments and maintained in good working order.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>5.3. The water tanks' total capacity for each means of transport <u>or container for large animals</u> 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 checked. They shall be connected to drinking devices within the compartments and maintained in good working order.</p> <p>LV</p>

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Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	(Comments): OK
5.4. A derogation from point 5.3. may apply to containers for large animals exclusively used on vessels that supply water to them from the vessel's own water tanks.	
6. Ventilation systems for 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 means of transport is stationary or moving, they are capable of operating for at least 6 hours.	FR (Drafting suggestions): 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 means of transport is stationary or moving, <u>it shall be capable of ensuring even distribution of renewed air throughout the vehicle.</u> they are capable of operating for at least 6 hours. FR (Drafting suggestions): 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 means of transport is stationary or moving, <u>it shall be capable of ensuring even distribution of sustained air throughout the vehicle.</u>

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Prcey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>They are capable of operating for at least 6 hours.</p> <p>IE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>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 means of transport is stationary or moving, they are capable of operating for at least 6 hours, or up to 20 hours in the case of vehicles which go on ferry journeys of 15 hours or more.</p> <p>IE (Comments):</p> <p>If the ventilation system ceases to operate during a ferry journey, when of necessity the driver is separated from the vehicle for many hours at a time, this can have catastrophic outcomes.</p>
<p>6.2. The ventilation system shall be capable of ensuring even distribution throughout the vehicle.</p>	<p>BE (Comments):</p> <p>Why is there no longer a minimum air flow defined, as in the current regulation?</p> <p>DE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>6.2. The ventilation system shall be capable of ensuring even distribution throughout the vehicle <u>with a minimum airflow of nominal capacity of 60 m³/h/KN of payload.</u></p> <p>DE (Comments):</p>

Prey text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>We are in favour of retaining this provision of minimum airflow from Regulation 1/2005, as our competent authorities consider it to have proven its worth in the context of vehicle authorisation.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>6.2. The ventilation system shall be capable of <u>operating for at least 6 [4] hours, when the vehicle is stationery, independently of the vehicle engine.</u> ensuring even distribution throughout the vehicle.</p> <p>FR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>6.2. The ventilation system shall be capable of <u>operating for at least 6 [4] hours, when the vehicle is stationery, independently of the vehicle engine.</u> ensuring even distribution throughout the vehicle.</p> <p>GR (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>The ventilation system shall be capable of ensuring even air flow throughout the vehicle</p> <p>NL (Comments):</p> <p>We are missing demands for the needed airflow. These are stated for livestock vessels, but we would like to have them for road transport as well (like we have at the moment in the current 1/2005). These should be based on scientific data, which is unavailable at the moment according to EFSA. That is why the empowerment aspects in this should be imbedded in article 47, so that ventilation rates can be included in the future when there is scientific data supporting them.</p> <p>PT (Comments):</p>

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Prvy text	Drafting suggestions and Comments
	<p>The remaining points relating to ventilation that were included in Reg 1/2005 are missing, as is the point relating to the SNS. We propose that they be included.</p> <p>SE (Drafting suggestions):</p> <p>6.2. The ventilation system shall be capable of ensuring even distribution throughout the vehicle <u>so that all animals are ensured satisfying air quality.</u></p> <p>SE (Comments):</p> <p>It is most important that the ventilated air reaches all animals in the consignment.</p>