



OIE Regional seminar on animal welfare during long distance transport

(Chapter 7.3 of the OIE terrestrial Animal Health Code)

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1. ANIMAL WELFARE CONCEPTS



**Guess
What...?
Its
QUESTION
TIME!!!**

- What is animal welfare?
- What is important to the well being of the animals?

WHAT IS IMPORTANT TO WELL-BEING OF ANIMALS?

- Food, water
- Rest
- Health
- Sleep
- Natural activities

FIVE FREEDOMS

- 1-** Freedom from Hunger and Thirst
- 2-** Freedom from Discomfort
- 3-** Freedom from Pain, Injury or Disease
- 4-** Freedom to Express Normal Behavior
- 5-** Freedom from Fear and Distress

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20121007104210/http://www.fawc.org.uk/freedoms.htm>

FIVE RESPONSIBILITIES

- 1-** provide adequate and suitable food, water and rest
- 2-** ensure, facilities i.e. vehicles, and handling practices are suitable for the number and type of animals
- 3-** assess and manage animals so that unfit ones are quickly detected and treated
- 4-** ensure groups are maintained to avoid fights and have enough space to interact
- 5-** provide a 'safe' environment

ANIMAL WELFARE

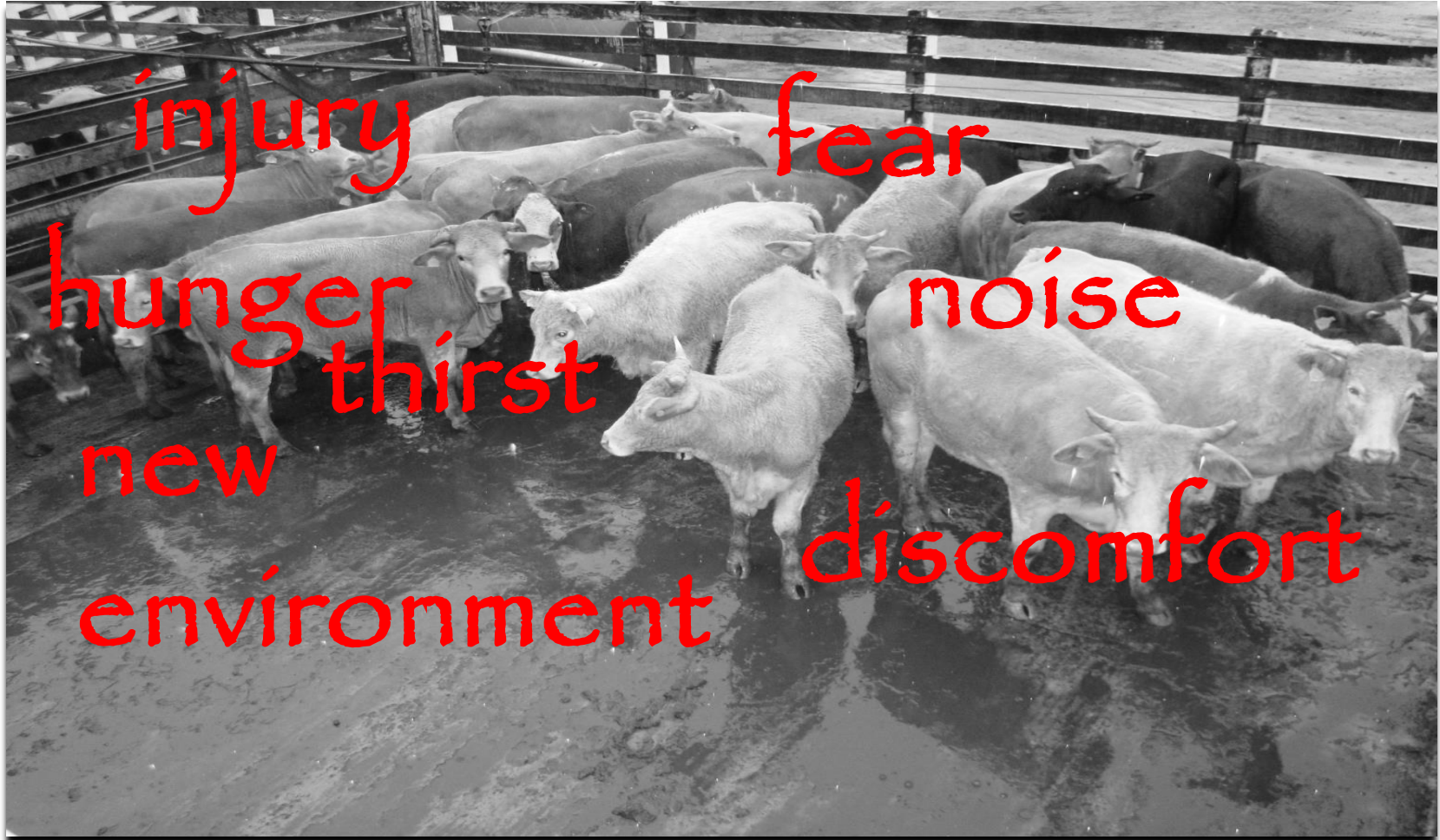
“Welfare defines the state of an animal as regards its attempts to cope with its environment.”

(Fraser & Broom, 1990)

Animal welfare means how an animal is coping with the conditions in which it lives.

(OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code)

STRESS AND STRESSORS



STRESS IN TRANSPORT

- psychological:
 - restraint;
 - handling;
 - novelty;
- physical:
 - hunger;
 - thirst;
 - fatigue;
 - injury;
 - thermal extremes

PHYSIOLOGY (normal)

Stressor – thirst

=

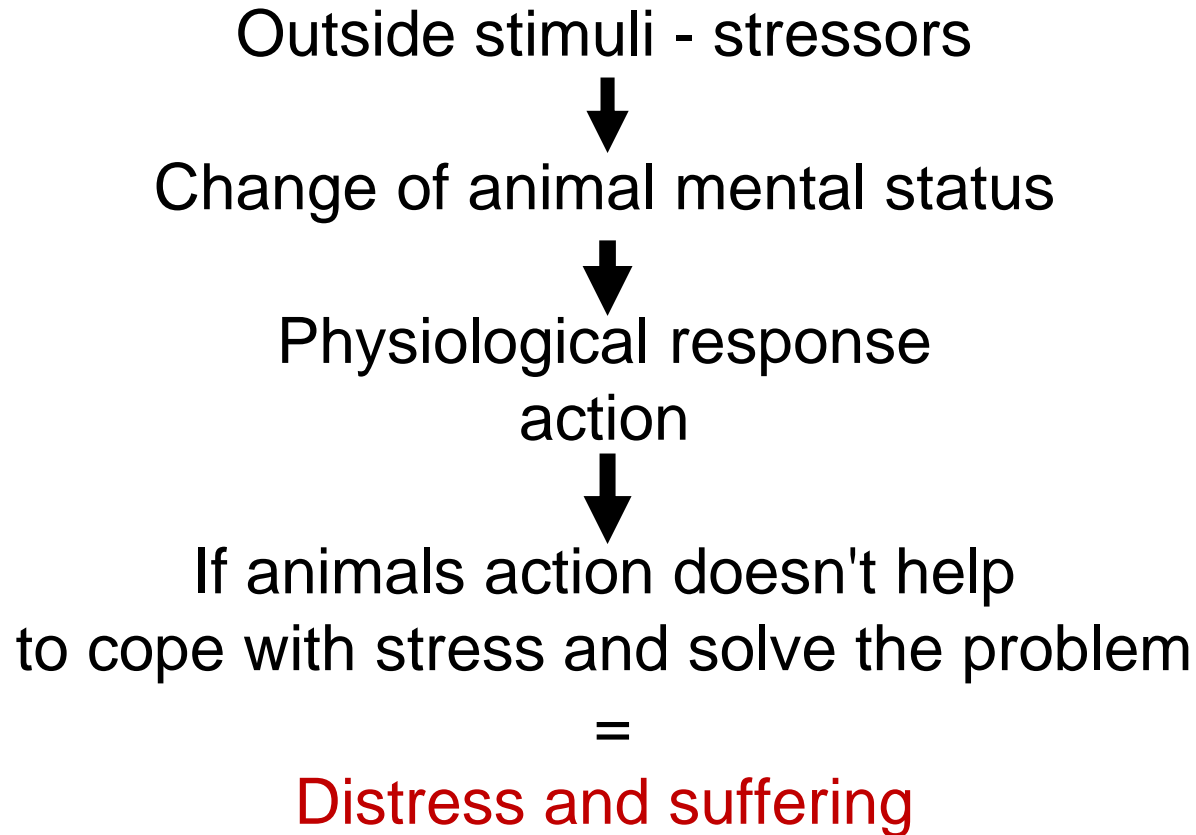
Change of mental state (arousal)

=

Physiological responses

(walk to drinker and try to get some water)

PHYSIOLOGY



ENVIRONMENTAL STRESSOR(S)



Intensity
Duration
Recover

Animal
response

FEEDBACK

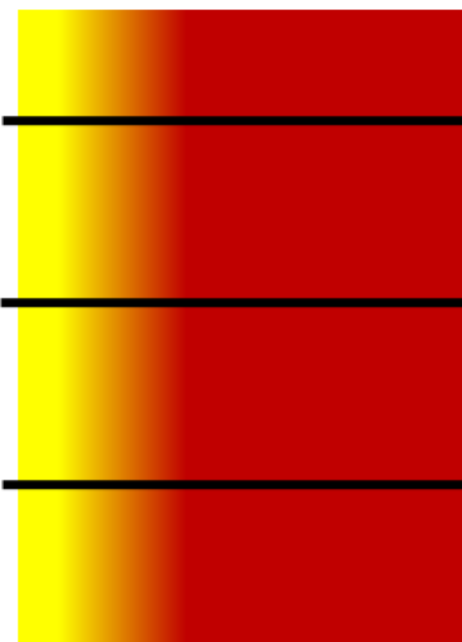
Normal
behavior

Normal
immunity

Normal
physiology

Normal
function

STRESS



Disrupted
behavior

Impaired
immunity

Impaired
physiology

Impaired
function

THRESHOLD

Conditioning
Adaptation
Nutrition
Life stage
Genetics, etc

ANIMAL WELFARE, STRESS AND DISTRESS

- Stress does not equal distress and suffering.
- Stress is result of simple stimulus recognised by animal as aversive one.
- Suffering is a result of animals inability to cope with stress while
 - the nature of the stress itself is too serious, complicated or prolonged
 - animal is not capable of acting to eliminate the stress

SIGNS OF HIGH STRESS AND DISTRESS

- Vocalisation
- Restlessness – high level of movement
- Unresponsiveness
- Increased excretion
- Lying down in a new environment
- Panting

DISTRESS - UNRESPONSIVENESS



CAPACITY TO COPE

- Age
- Sex
- Breed
- Type
- Physiology
- Health
- Previous experience

ANIMALS AT HIGHER RISK IN TRANSPORT

- Very large or obese animals
- Very young or old animals
- Excitable or aggressive animals
- Animals subject to motion sickness
- Animals that had little contact with humans
- Female in last third of pregnancy / heavy lactating animals

ANALOGY – HUMANS AT HIGHER RISK IN TRANSPORT



ANIMALS AT THE HIGHEST RISK IN TRANSPORT

- So called “low value” animals
- Often unfit to transport

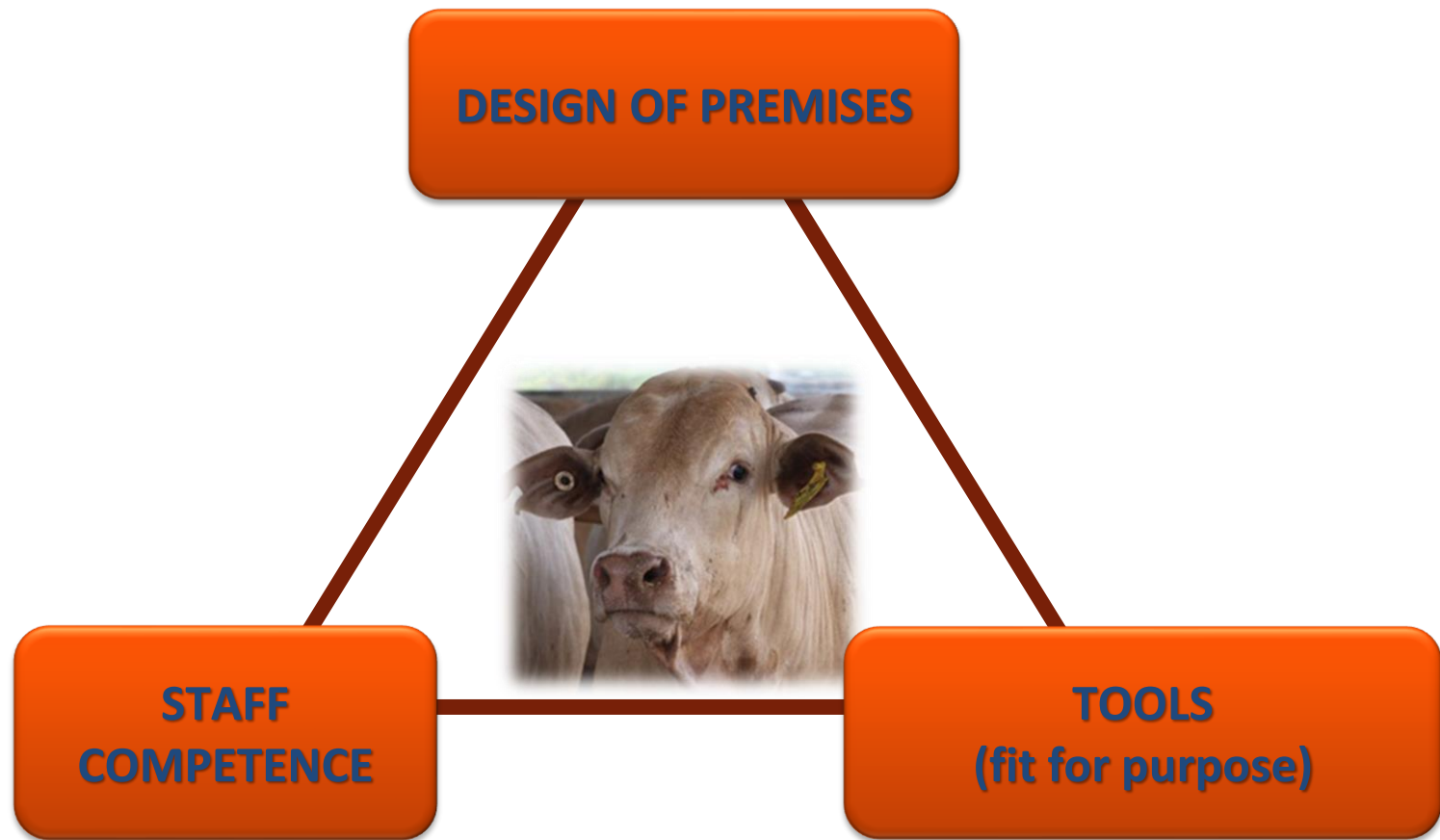
Animals at the end of their production life:

- laying hens
- old dairy cows
- old breeding animals - all species.

FACTORS CHANGING WELFARE OF ANIMALS DURING TRANSPORT

- “Welfare defines the state of an animal as regards its attempts to cope with its environment.” (Fraser & Broom, 1990)
- **Environment**
 - Means of Transport
 - Variable (can be improved)
 - Handlers
 - Variable (can be improved)

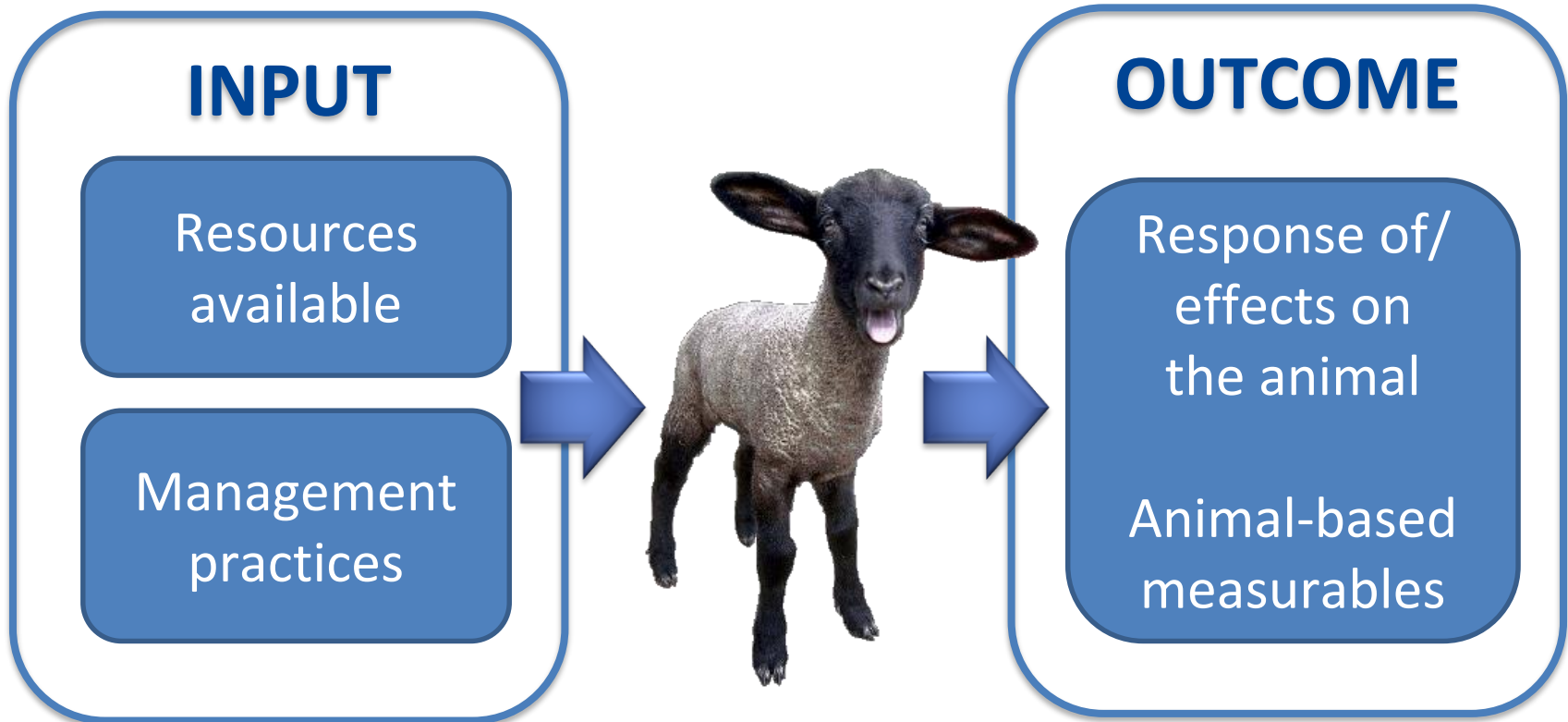
KEY COMPONENTS OF GOOD WELFARE IN LAND TRANSPORT



How to assess animal welfare?

Welfare principles	Welfare criteria
Good feeding	Absence of prolonged hunger
	Absence of prolonged thirst
Good housing	Comfort around resting
	Thermal comfort
	Ease of movement
Good health	Absence of injury
	Absence of disease
	Absence of pain induced by management procedures
Appropriate behavior	Expression of social behaviors
	Expression of other behaviors
	Good human-animal relationship
	Positive emotional state

ANIMAL WELFARE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME BASED MEASURES



How to assess animal welfare

Welfare principles	Welfare criteria	
Good feeding	Provision of feed and water	Body condition
Good housing	State of facilities	Slipping and falling
Good health	Management procedures	Disease / injuries
Appropriate behavior	Handlers competencies	Fear / aggression
	Positive emotional state	

STRESS AND DISTRESS





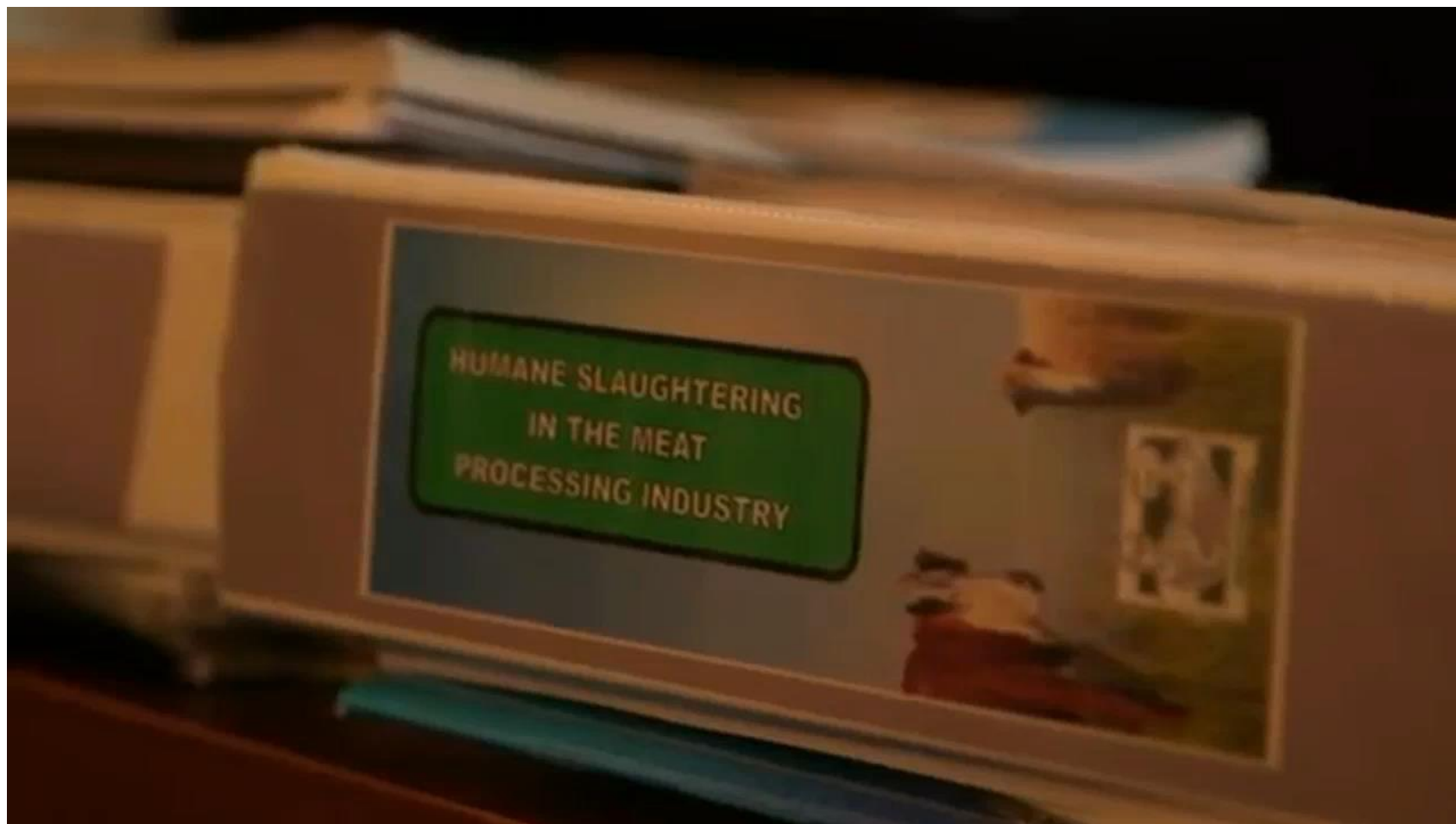
**Guess
What...?
Its
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TIME!!!**

**Why is Animal
Welfare in
Transport
Important**

WHY IS ANIMAL WELFARE IMPORTANT DURING TRANSPORT

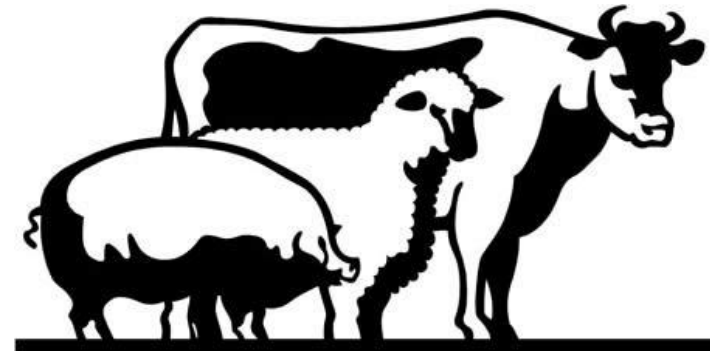
- Law requirement
- Welfare of animals/ handlers
- Meat quality
- Effectiveness and efficiency
- Economical losses

ПОЧЕМУ ВАЖНО БЛАГОПОЛУЧИЕ ЖИВОТНЫХ?



WHY IS ANIMAL WELFARE OF SLAUGHTER ANIMALS IMPORTANT

- Every year there are 65 000 000 000 animals slaughtered – most of them are transported at least once in their life
- Even in developed world proportion of dead on arrival animals is 0,1 % which is 65 000 000 animals



Worldwide live export of farm animals

Species	Number exported per year [million]		Proportional increase
	1961	2013	
Chicken	0.08	1.6	20 x
Pigs	2.6	38.6	15 x
Sheep	6.5	16.4	2.5 x
Cattle	4.9	11.0	2.2 x

Source: FAOSTAT, 2016: C.Phillips, 2016

SAFETY OF OPERATIONS AND PREVENTION OF INJURY

- Panicked and stressed animals can cause injury to other animals and handlers as well



- Approximately 15 % of deaths at the farms in last 10 years in Ireland were caused by livestock.
Over 50 % of those deaths were caused by bulls.

EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

Effectiveness is doing the right things
Efficiency is doing things right;



Source WSPA Steps programme

ECONOMICAL LOSSES

assumed short term profit may lead to large losses

Overloading of lorries with animals might seem to be more economical but can result in:

- Fights bruises and injury
- DFD meat
- Dead on arrival...



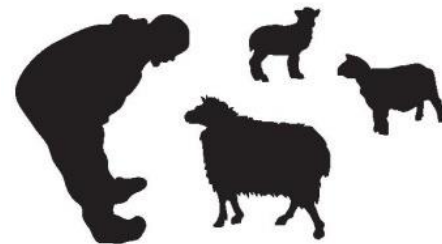
LEGISLATION AND STANDARDS



- **OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2016)
Chapter 7.3. Transport of animals by land**
- European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport (No.193), Council of Europe
- EU - Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 of 22.12.2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations ...
- National regulations

RESPONSIBILTIES

the welfare of the animals during their journey is
the paramount consideration and
is the joint responsibility of all people involved
(Art. 7.3.3)



VIDEO – ANIMAL WELFARE



Copyright WSPA Steps programme

THE FOUR “I”s OF ANIMAL SUFFERING...



RECAPITULATION

- Concept of five freedoms
- Stressors stress and distress
- Animal welfare is about coping with an environment
- What is the environment
- Three important elements of good welfare
- Why it is important to look after animals in transport

Thank you for your attention



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Protecting animals, preserving our future