



Transport Comparison Chart
2017

Summary

	Current	Proposed by CFIA	Mercy For Animals
Journey duration	52 hours maximum on truck depending on species	36 hours maximum without food, water, and rest depending on species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •8 hours maximum in the absence of food, water, and rest •24 hours maximum with onboard food, water, and rest
Environmental conditions	Prohibits “undue exposure to the weather” on journeys more than 12 hours	Prohibits transport “if the animal is likely to suffer, sustain injury or die by being exposed to meteorological or environmental conditions, humidity or inadequate ventilation”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Temperatures kept 5–30°C •Species-specific temperature-humidity indices •Temperature sensors and a warning system must be installed.
Stocking densities (# animals on a truck)/Segregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Prohibits crowding “to such an extent as to be likely to cause injury or undue suffering to any animal” •Animals must each be able to stand in their natural positions without coming into contact with a deck or roof. •Incompatible animals, mature males (including de-tusked boars), and horses should all be segregated during transport. 	Prohibits overcrowding, which occurs when <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •(a) the animal cannot maintain its preferred position or adjust its body position in order to protect itself from injuries or avoid being crushed or trampled; •(b) the animal is likely to develop a pathological condition, such as hyperthermia, hypothermia, or frostbite; or •(c) the animal is likely to suffer, sustain an injury, or die. •Incompatible animals should be transported separately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Species-specific stocking density limits based on the weight and posture •Prohibits cutting the tusks of boars or otherwise mutilating animals in preparation for transport •Lists groups that should be transported separately
Ramp slopes	Not to exceed 45 degrees	Not to exceed 35 degrees depending on species	Not to exceed 26 degrees depending on species
Fitness for transport	Prohibits transport of animals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •“that by reason of infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue or any other cause cannot be transported without undue suffering during the expected journey”; and •“if it is probable that the animal will give birth during the journey.” •Requires animals who become unfit during the journey to be taken to the nearest suitable place for care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Detailed definitions of both compromised and unfit animals •Compromised animals, including wet birds, can be transported up to 12 hours. Other than poultry and rabbits, they must be segregated, loaded last, and unloaded first. Additional measures must be taken to prevent further suffering, injury, or death. •Unfit animals are prohibited from transport. •Both compromised and unfit animals cannot be transported to auction. •Clear guidelines for what to do if an animal becomes compromised or unfit during transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Prohibits the transport of animals in compromised health •MFA would categorize end-of-lay hens as compromised and would prohibit the transport of wet birds and animals with prolapse. •12 hours is far too long to transport compromised animals.
Onboard food and water	No regulation	No regulation	Required on journeys over 8 hours
Reference:	Health of Animals Regulations, C.R.C., c. 296, Last amended on July 1, 2015, Sections 136-159	"Regulations Amending the Health of Animals Regulations". Canada Gazette Part I, Vol. 150 (49), 3829-3886, December 3, 2016.	Mercy For Animals. 2016. Nine-Point Farmed Animal Transport Welfare Policy Requirements, v2.3.

	EU	US	OIE
Journey duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •8 hours maximum en route to slaughter, regardless of food, water, and rest •Otherwise 24 hours maximum with food, water, and rest depending on species 	28 hours maximum	Maximum duration should be determined based on multiple factors.
Environmental conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Temperatures must be kept 5–30°C in all parts of the truck. •Ventilation systems must be able to operate for at least four hours independently of the vehicle engine. •Vehicles must be fitted with temperature sensors that record data and can alert the driver when temperatures are outside the required range. 	No regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Vehicles designed to minimize risks due to weather •Special precautions taken for animals who have not been acclimatised to hot or cold •In extreme conditions, animals should not be transported at all. •Animals should be protected against harm from hot or cold conditions during travel. •Proper ventilation, short transport durations, and parking under shade
Stocking densities (# animals on a truck)/Segregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Species-specific stocking density limits based on the weight and posture •Lists groups that should be transported separately, including tusked boars 	No regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •When lying, all animals should be able to adopt a normal lying posture, without being on top of one another, and allowing necessary thermoregulation. •When standing, animals should be able to adopt a balanced position and have proper headroom.
Ramp slopes	Not to exceed 26 degrees depending on species	No regulation	Ramp design should take into account the needs and abilities of the animals with regard to dimensions, slopes, surfaces, absence of sharp projections, flooring, etc. Ramps should be as shallow as possible for horses and pigs.
Fitness for transport	<p>Animals who are not considered "fit" should not be transported, including animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •unable to move without pain or assistance; •with severe open wounds or prolapse; •pregnant at 90% gestation or who have given birth in the previous week; and •newborn without healed navel. <p>•Unless traveling less than 100 km:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pigs less than 3 weeks -Lambs less than 1 week -Calves less than 10 days -Cervine animals in velvet <p>Animals who fall ill or injured during transport shall be separated and treated or euthanized.</p>	No regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Animals should be inspected by a veterinarian or an animal handler to assess fitness to travel. Animals found unfit to travel should not be loaded onto a vehicle, except for transport to receive veterinary action. •The definition of fitness for travel is similar to that of the EU and includes a list of animals equivalent to "compromised" animals in the proposed Canadian regulations.
Onboard food and water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Pigs must have continuous access to water. •Horses must have food and water every 8 hours. •Poultry must have onboard food and water for journeys over 12 hours. 	No regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Suitable water and feed needed for the species, age, and condition of animals •Animals should be able to rest at resting points for appropriate intervals based on age, species, and climatic conditions. Water and feed should also be available.
Reference:	Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97	49 U.S. Code § 80502 - Transportation of animals	OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, Chapter 7.3, Transport of Animals by Land

Journey Duration

	Current	Proposed by CFIA	Mercy For Animals
In short:	<p>Journey times refer to the actual time an animal is confined on board a truck.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Horses, pigs, chickens, turkeys: 36 hours •Cattle, sheep, goats: 52 hours •Followed by 5-hour rest before another journey 	<p>The new journey times begin when an animal was last fed, watered, and rested and end when an animal is again fed, watered, and rested.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Unweaned cattle, sheep, and goats and compromised animals: 12 hours •Spent laying hens and broiler chickens: 24 hours •Horses and pigs: 28 hours •Turkeys, cattle, sheep, goats: 36 hours •Followed by 8-hour rest before another journey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Confinement to a transport vehicle must not exceed 8 hours for any species without onboard food and water. •Young animals: 4 hours <p>With onboard food and water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cattle, sheep, and horses: 24 hours •Poultry: 12 hours •Followed by 24-hour rest before another journey
Detailed regulations:	<p>148 (1) Subject to subsections (2), (3) and (7), no person shall confine in a railway car, motor vehicle, aircraft or vessel(a) equines, swine or other monogastric animals for longer than 36 hours; or(b) cattle, sheep, goats or other ruminants for longer than 48 hours.(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to ruminants that will reach their final destination in Canada where they may be fed, watered and rested without being confined longer than 52 hours.(3) No person shall confine chicks of any species without food and water for longer than 72 hours from the time of hatching.(4) Livestock that is unloaded from a railway car, motor vehicle, aircraft or vessel to be fed, watered and rested before the livestock is re-loaded, shall be unloaded into a pen, rested for not less than five hours, provided with an ample quantity of suitable food and potable ice-free water, and before the livestock is re-loaded, the floor of the railway car, motor vehicle, aircraft or vessel shall be littered with straw, wood shavings or other bedding material.</p>	<p>159 No person shall confine, load or transport an animal, or cause one to be confined, loaded or transported, unless the person determines when it was last fed, watered and rested.159.1 (1) No person shall confine or transport an animal, or cause one to be confined or transported, in a conveyance or container unless the animal(a) is provided with(i) safe water in amounts and at intervals that are sufficient to prevent the animal from becoming dehydrated, and(ii) feed of an appropriate type for the species and in amounts and at intervals that are sufficient to prevent nutritional metabolic abnormality; and(b) is rested in accordance with the animal's needs and at intervals that are sufficient to prevent the animal from suffering due to fatigue.(2) The intervals without feed, safe water and rest shall not exceed the following:(a) 12 hours for ruminants that are too young to be fed exclusively on hay and grain, for any compromised animal and for livestock, a camelid or a cervid of eight days of age or less;(b) 24 hours for broiler chickens, spent laying hens and rabbits;(c) 28 hours for equine and porcine;(d) 72 hours from the time of hatching for birds; and (e) 36 hours for any other animal.(3) In the event that more than one of the periods in subsection (2) applies, the shortest interval governs.(4) For the purposes of this section, an interval ends andthe next interval begins,(a) in the case of water, when the animal has taken sufficient safe water to prevent dehydration;(b) in the case of feed, when the animal has taken sufficient feed to prevent nutritional metabolic abnormalities; and(c) in the case of rest, when the animal has rested for at least eight hours</p>	<p>1. Journeys must not exceed eight hours. • Confinement to a transport vehicle must not exceed eight hours if requirement nine below is not met. Animals unfit for transport (see requirement five) must not be transported at all. • Confinement begins when the first animal is loaded and ends when the last animal is unloaded. • After unloading, all animals must be fed, watered, and rested for at least 24 hours before beginningadditional journeys. • Provided that requirements 2–9 below are met, cattle, sheep, and horses may be confined to atransport vehicle for up to 24 hours and poultry for up to 12 hours. • Pigs younger than four weeks, lambs younger than one week, and calves younger than 10 days mayonly be transported up to 100 kilometers, and should not be confined to a transport vehicle for longer than four hours.</p>
Detailed regulations (cont.):		<p>142.1 (1) No person shall load or transport livestock, camelids or cervids of eight days of age or less, or cause one to be loaded or transported, in a conveyance or container unless(a) the animal is loaded last and unloaded first;(b) the measures that are necessary to prevent the animal's suffering, injury or death during loading, transportation and unloading are taken;(c) the animal is transported in less than 12 hours directly to a final destination other than an auction market or assembly yard and stops are made only to embark other livestock, camelids or cervids of eight days of age or less; and(d) subject to subsection (2), the animal is segregated from animals that are not livestock, camelids or cervids of eight days of age or less.(2) Livestock, camelids or cervids of eight days of age or less may be loaded and transported in a conveyance or container with their dam if to do so is unlikely to cause either animal suffering, injury or death.</p>	
Detailed regulations (cont.):			
Reference:	<p>Health of Animals Regulations, C.R.C., c. 296, Last amended on July 1, 2015, Sections 136-159</p>	<p>"Regulations Amending the Health of Animals Regulations". Canada Gazette Part I, Vol. 150 (49), 3829-3886, December 3, 2016.</p>	<p>Mercy For Animals. 2016. Nine-Point Farmed Animal Transport Welfare Policy Requirements, v2.3.</p>

	EU	US	OIE
In short:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Animals going to slaughter: 8 hours Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs: 8 hours without onboard food and water •Unweaned calves, lambs, kids, foals, and piglets: 9 hours, 1 hour of rest, and 9 hours •Pigs: 24 hours with continuous water •Horses: 24 hours with food and water every 8 hours •Cattle, sheep, and goats: 14 hours, 1 hour of rest with food and water, 14 hours •All journeys above must be followed by 24 hours rest. 	<p>Journey times do not include loading and unloading.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •28-hour maximum journey length •Sheep: 36 hours if the journey ends at night •Followed by 5-hour rest before another journey 	<p>No specific journey times are laid out. Instead, journey times should take into account multiple factors, including ability of animals to cope with the stress of transport, likeliness of fatigue onset, and increased susceptibility to injury and disease.</p>
Detailed regulations:	<p>1. Domestic Equidae, domestic animals of bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species</p> <p>1.1. The requirements laid down in this Section apply to the movement of domestic Equidae, except registered Equidae, domestic animals of bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species, except in the case of air transport.</p> <p>1.2. Journey times for animals belonging to the species referred to in point 1.1. shall not exceed eight hours.</p> <p>1.3. The maximum journey time in point 1.2. may be extended if the additional requirements of Chapter VI are met.</p> <p>1.4. The watering and feeding intervals, journey times and rest periods when using road vehicles which meet the requirements in point 1.3. are defined as follows:</p> <p>(a) Unweaned calves, lambs, kids and foals which are still on a milk diet and unweaned piglets must, after nine hours of travel, be given a rest period of at least one hour sufficient in particular for them to be given liquid and if necessary fed. After this rest period, they may be transported for a further nine hours;</p> <p>(b) Pigs may be transported for a maximum period of 24 hours. During the journey, they must have continuous access to water;</p> <p>(c) Domestic Equidae may be transported for a maximum period of 24 hours. During the journey, they must be given liquid and if necessary fed every eight hours;</p> <p>(d) All other animals of the species referred to in point 1.1. must, after 14 hours of travel, be given a rest period of at least one hour sufficient for them in particular to be given liquid and if necessary fed. After this rest period, they may be transported for a further 14 hours.</p> <p>1.5. After the journey time laid down, animals must be unloaded, fed and watered and be rested for at least 24 hours.</p> <p>1.8. In the interests of the animals, the journey times in points 1.3, 1.4. and 1.7(b) may be extended by two hours, taking account in particular of proximity to the place of destination.</p> <p>1.9. Without prejudice to the provisions of points 1.3. to 1.8, Member States are authorized to provide for a maximum non-extendible journey time of eight hours for the transport of animals destined for slaughter, where the transport is carried out exclusively from a place of departure to a place of destination both situated on their own territory.</p>	<p>(a) Confinement.—(1) Except as provided in this section, a rail carrier, express carrier, or common carrier (except by air or water), a receiver, trustee, or lessee of one of those carriers, or an owner or master of a vessel transporting animals from a place in a State, the District of Columbia, or a territory or possession of the United States through or to a place in another State, the District of Columbia, or a territory or possession, may not confine animals in a vehicle or vessel for more than 28 consecutive hours without unloading the animals for feeding, water, and rest.</p> <p>(2) Sheep may be confined for an additional 8 consecutive hours without being unloaded when the 28-hour period of confinement ends at night. Animals may be confined for—(A) more than 28 hours when the animals cannot be unloaded because of accidental or unavoidable causes that could not have been anticipated or avoided when being careful; and (B) 36 consecutive hours when the owner or person having custody of animals being transported requests, in writing and separate from a bill of lading or other rail form, that the 28-hour period be extended to 36 hours.</p> <p>(3) Time spent in loading and unloading animals is not included as part of a period of confinement under this subsection.</p>	<p>Article 7.3.5 3. Nature and duration of the journey</p> <p>The maximum duration of a journey should be determined in accordance with factors such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •the ability of the animals to cope with the stress of transport (such as very young, old, lactating or pregnant animals); •the previous transport experience of the animals; •the likely onset of fatigue; •the need for special attention; •the need for feed and water; •the increased susceptibility to injury and disease; •space allowance, vehicle design, road conditions and driving quality; •weather conditions; •vehicle type used, terrain to be traversed, road surfaces and quality, skill and experience of the driver. <p>Article 7.3.7: Feed and water should be provided pre-journey if the journey duration is greater than the normal inter-feeding and drinking interval for the animal.</p>

Cont.	EU	US	OIE
Detailed regulations (cont.):	<p>2. Other species</p> <p>2.1. For poultry, domestic birds and domestic rabbits, suitable food and water shall be available in adequate quantities, save in the case of a journey lasting less than: (a) 12 hours disregarding loading and unloading time; or (b) 24 hours for chicks of all species, provided that it is completed within 72 hours after hatching.</p> <p>2.2. Dogs and cats being transported shall be fed at intervals of not more than 24 hours and given water at intervals of not more than eight hours. There shall be clear written instructions about feeding and watering.</p> <p>2.3. Other species other than those referred to in point 2.1. or 2.2. shall be transported in accordance with the written instructions about feeding and watering and taking into account any special care required.</p>	<p>(b) Unloading, Feeding, Watering, and Rest.—Animals being transported shall be unloaded in a humane way into pens equipped for feeding, water, and rest for at least 5 consecutive hours. The owner or person having custody of the animals shall feed and water the animals. When the animals are not fed and watered by the owner or person having custody, the rail carrier, express carrier, or common carrier (except by air or water), the receiver, trustee, or lessee of one of those carriers, or the owner or master of a vessel transporting the animals—</p> <p>(1) shall feed and water the animals at the reasonable expense of the owner or person having custody, except that the owner or shipper may provide food;</p> <p>(2) has a lien on the animals for providing food, care, and custody that may be collected at the destination in the same way that a transportation charge is collected; and</p> <p>(3) is not liable for detaining the animals for a reasonable period to comply with subsection (a) of this section.</p>	
Detailed regulations (cont.):	<p>Minimum criteria for certain species</p> <p>1.9. Except if accompanied by their mother, long journeys are only permitted for domestic Equidae and domestic animals of bovine and porcine species if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — domestic Equidae are older than four months, with the exception of registered Equidae, — calves are older than fourteen days, — pigs are heavier than 10 kgs. <p>Unbroken horses shall not be transported on long journeys.</p>		
Reference:	Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97	49 U.S. Code § 80502 - Transportation of animals	OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, Chapter 7.3, Transport of Animals by Land

Environmental Conditions

	Current	Proposed by CFIA	Mercy For Animals
In short:	Animals cannot be transported "if injury or undue suffering is likely to be caused to the animal by reason of ... (d) undue exposure to the weather; or (e) inadequate ventilation."	Animals cannot be transported "if the animal is likely to suffer, sustain injury, or die by being exposed to meteorological or environmental conditions, humidity, or inadequate ventilation."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Temperatures must be kept 5–30°C in all parts of the truck. •Species-specific regulations are given for chickens. •Humidity must be taken into account. •Vehicles must be fitted with temperature sensors that record data and can alert the driver when temperatures are outside the required range.
Detailed regulations:	143 (1) No person shall transport or cause to be transported any animal in a railway car, motor vehicle, aircraft, vessel, crate or container if injury or undue suffering is likely to be caused to the animal by reason of(d) undue exposure to the weather; or(e) inadequate ventilation.	146 No person shall confine, load, transport or unload an animal, or cause one to be confined, loaded, transported or unloaded, in a conveyance or container if the animal is likely to suffer, sustain injury or die by being exposed to meteorological or environmental conditions, humidity or inadequate ventilation.	2. Thermal environment must not cause suffering. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperatures within transport vehicles must be kept 5–30°C and animals protected from precipitation and sun. • Temperatures must be kept 5–30°C in all parts of the truck (see Appendix A, Table 1). Humidity must be taken into account through the use of species-specific temperature-humidity indices. If keeping temperatures 5–30°C is not possible, transport should be delayed until conditions can be met. • If a heating/ventilation system is installed to control temperatures, it must be able to operate for four hours independently of the vehicle engine. If there is no such system, provisions should be made in case of unexpected delays. • Vehicles must be fitted with temperature sensors located in areas of the truck most likely to experience extreme climatic conditions. Data shall be made available to authorities upon request. • A warning system must be installed to alert the driver when temperatures within the truck exceed acceptable limits. Immediate action must be taken when temperatures exceed these limits.
Detailed regulations (cont.):			
Reference:	Health of Animals Regulations, C.R.C., c. 296, Last amended on July 1, 2015, Sections 136-159	"Regulations Amending the Health of Animals Regulations". Canada Gazette Part I, Vol. 150 (49), 3829-3886, December 3, 2016.	Mercy For Animals. 2016. Nine-Point Farmed Animal Transport Welfare Policy Requirements, v2.3.

	EU	US	OIE
In short:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Temperatures must be kept 5–30°C in all parts of the truck. •Ventilation systems must be able to operate for at least four hours independently of the vehicle engine. •Vehicles must be fitted with temperature sensors that record data and can alert the driver when temperatures are outside the required range. 	No regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ventilation should provide for fresh air and adequate convective cooling of each animal. •Animals should be protected against harm from hot or cold conditions during travel.
Detailed regulations:	<p>3. Ventilation for means of transport by road and temperature monitoring</p> <p>3.1. Ventilation systems on means of transport by road shall be designed, constructed and maintained in such way that, at any time during the journey, whether the means of transport is stationary or moving, they are capable of maintaining a range of temperatures from 5°C to 30°C within the means of transport, for all animals, with a +/- 5°C tolerance, depending on the outside temperature.</p> <p>3.2. The ventilation system must be capable of ensuring even distribution throughout with a minimum airflow of nominal capacity of 60 m³/h/KN of payload. It must be capable of operating for at least 4 hours, independently of the vehicle engine.</p> <p>3.3. Means of transport by road 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 to the competent authority upon request.</p> <p>3.4. Means of transport by road 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>Article 7.3.8: Ventilation during loading and the journey should provide for fresh air, the removal of excessive heat, humidity and noxious fumes (such as ammonia and carbon monoxide), and the prevention of accumulations of ammonia and carbon dioxide. Under warm and hot conditions, ventilation should allow for the adequate convective cooling of each animal. In some instances, adequate ventilation can be achieved by increasing the space allowance for animals.</p>
Detailed regulations (cont.):			<p>Article 7.3.9: Regulating the environment within vehicles or containers</p> <p>Animals should be protected against harm from hot or cold conditions during travel. Effective ventilation procedures for maintaining the environment within vehicles or containers will vary in accordance with whether conditions are cold, hot and dry or hot and humid, but in all conditions a build-up of noxious gases should be prevented.</p> <p>The environment within vehicles or containers in hot and warm weather can be regulated by the flow of air produced by the movement of the vehicle. In warm and hot weather, the duration of journey stops should be minimized and vehicles should be parked under shade, with adequate and appropriate ventilation.</p>
Reference:	Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97	49 U.S. Code § 80502 - Transportation of animals	OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, Chapter 7.3, Transport of Animals by Land

Stocking Densities

	Current	Proposed by CFIA	Mercy For Animals
In short:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Animals should not be "crowded to such an extent as to be likely to cause injury or undue suffering to any animal." •Gives list of animals who should be segregated. •Animals must be able to stand in their natural position. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Animals should not be loaded if the density causes animals to be unable to maintain preferred positions or adjust positions to protect themselves from injury or avoid being trampled; animals are likely to develop a pathological condition, such as hyperthermia, hypothermia, or frostbite; or animals are likely to suffer, sustain an injury, or die. •Animals must have sufficient headroom (details below). •Incompatible animals should be transported separately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Gives species-specific stocking densities and headroom allowances. •Prohibits detusking of boars. •Gives a list of animals who should be transported separately.
Detailed regulations:	<p>Section 140:(1) No person shall load or cause to be loaded any animal in any railway car, motor vehicle, aircraft, vessel, crate or container if, by so loading, that railway car, motor vehicle, aircraft, vessel, crate or container is crowded to such an extent as to be likely to cause injury or undue suffering to any animal therein.(2) No person shall transport or cause to be transported any animal in any railway car, motor vehicle, aircraft, vessel, crate or container that is crowded to such an extent as to be likely to cause injury or undue suffering to any animal therein.SOR/80-428, s. 12.142 No person shall transport or cause to be transported animals in a railway car, motor vehicle, aircraft or vessel unless(a) each animal is able to stand in its natural position without coming into contact with a deck or roof; and(b) provision is made for the drainage or absorption of urine from all decks or levels.</p>	<p>147 (1) No person shall confine, load or transport an animal, or cause one to be confined, loaded or transported, in a conveyance or container that is overcrowded.(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), overcrowding occurs when, due to the loading density or the size of the conveyance or container,(a) the animal cannot maintain its preferred position or adjust its body position in order to protect itself from injuries or avoid being crushed or trampled;(b) the animal is likely to develop a pathological condition such as hyperthermia, hypothermia or frostbite; or(c) the animal is likely to suffer, sustain an injury or die.148 (1) No person shall confine, load or transport an animal, or cause one to be confined, loaded or transported, in a conveyance or container unless(a) in the case of livestock, cervids, canines, felines and ratites, the animal is able to stand at all times within the conveyance or container with all feet on the floor, with head elevated, with sufficient headroom to permit a full range of head movement and without any part of its body coming into contact with a deck, roof or top of the conveyance or cover of the container;(b) in the case of chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, quail and pigeons, the animal is able to maintain a squatting or sitting position without coming into contact with the cover of the container; and(c) in the case of all other species, the animal is able to maintain its preferred position with sufficient headroom to permit a full range of head movement.</p>	<p>3. Animals must have enough space. • Transport stocking densities should allow animals to lie down if they wish, thermo-regulate effectively, and assume natural postures and movement. • Animals must be able to stand up after lying down and have sufficient head room to allow freedom of movement and ensure adequate ventilation (see Appendix A, Table 2). • Stocking densities must be uniform across the vehicle (except for cases of solitary animals) and within acceptable limits. Where k values have been determined, densities must be based on the allometric equation $A=k \cdot BW^{0.667}$ in which A is area in m² and BW is body weight in kg. Refer to Appendix A, Table 3 for species-specific stocking densities. If ambient air temperature inside the truck is between 20 and 30°C, stocking densities must be sufficiently reduced to protect animals from hyperthermia. • It is prohibited to cut the tusks of boars or otherwise mutilate animals in preparation for transport. • The following groups must be transported separately: o Adult breeding boars, horned cattle, and stallions o Animals of different species o Animals of significantly different sizes or ages o Animals from different farms o Aggressive individuals (sexually mature males should be separated from females) o Horses, except for mares with foals (should be transported each in a separate stall)</p>

Cont.	Current	Proposed by CFIA	Mercy For Animals
<p>Detailed regulations (cont.):</p>	<p>141 (1) Subject to this section, no person shall load on any railway car, motor vehicle, aircraft or vessel and no carrier shall transport animals of different species or of substantially different weight or age unless those animals are segregated.(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a female animal and its suckling offspring.(3) Every cow, sow or mare with its suckling offspring shall be segregated from all other animals during transport.(4) Animals of the same species that are incompatible by nature shall be segregated during transport.(5) Groups of bulls, de-tusked boars, rams and goat bucks, if mature, shall be segregated from all other animals during transport.(6) Every mature boar that has not been de-tusked and every mature stallion shall be segregated from all other animals during transport.(7) An equine shall, unless its hind feet are unshod, be segregated from other equines during transport.(8) Every equine over 14 hands in height shall be segregated from all other animals during transport by air.(9) Every mature bull shall be securely tied during transport by air.(10) Every horse shall be segregated from all other animals during transport by sea.</p>	<p>149 (1) No person shall confine, load or transport, or cause to be confined, loaded or transported, in the same conveyance or container, animals that are incompatible with one another unless they are segregated.(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), an animal is incompatible with another animal if, by reason of its nature, species, temperament, gender, weight or age, it is likely to cause injury, suffering or death to the other animal.</p>	
<p>Reference:</p>	<p>Health of Animals Regulations, C.R.C., c. 296, Last amended on July 1, 2015, Sections 136-159</p>	<p>"Regulations Amending the Health of Animals Regulations". Canada Gazette Part I, Vol. 150 (49), 3829-3886, December 3, 2016.</p>	<p>Mercy For Animals. 2016. Nine-Point Farmed Animal Transport Welfare Policy Requirements, v2.3.</p>

	EU	US	OIE
In short:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Gives species-specific stocking densities and headroom allowances. •Gives a list of animals who should be transported separately. 	No regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Space required depends on whether the animals need to lie down or stand. •Animals lying down should be able to thermo-regulate and adopt a normal lying posture without being on top of one another. •Animals standing should be able to balance. •Animals, except poultry, should have sufficient headroom to stand. •Limits on stocking density should come from a "relevant national or international document." •Gives recommendations on mixing animals.
Detailed regulations:	Species-specific stocking density limits are given in Chapter VII.		<p>Article 7.3.5Space allowanceThe number of animals which should be transported on a vehicle or in a container and their allocation to compartments should be determined before loading.The space required on a vehicle or in a container depends upon whether or not the animals need to lie down (for example, cattle, sheep, pigs, camels and poultry), or to stand (horses). Animals which will need to lie down often stand when first loaded or when the vehicle is driven with too much lateral movement or sudden braking.When animals lie down, they should all be able to adopt a normal lying posture, without being on top of one another, and allowing necessary thermoregulation.When animals are standing, they should have sufficient space to adopt a balanced position as appropriate to the climate and species transported.The amount of headroom necessary depends on the species of animal. Each animal should be able to assume its natural standing position for transport (including during loading and unloading) without coming into contact with the roof or upper deck of the vehicle, and there should be sufficient headroom to allow adequate airflow over the animals. These conditions will not normally apply to poultry except for one day-old chicks. However, under tropical and subtropical conditions (under study) poultry benefit from having adequate head room to allow head cooling.Calculations for the space allowance for each animal should be carried out using the figures given in a relevant national or international document. The number and size of pens on the vehicle should be varied to where possible accommodate already established groups of animals while avoiding group sizes which are too large.Other factors which may influence space allowance include:vehicle/container design; length of journey; need to provide feed and water on the vehicle; quality of roads; expected weather conditions; category and sex of the animals.</p>
Detailed regulations (cont.):	Chapter III: Separation1.12. Animals shall be handled and transported separately in the following cases: (a) animals of different species;(b) animals of significantly different sizes or ages;(c) adult breeding boars or stallions;(d) sexually mature males from females;(e) animals with horns from animals without horns;(f) animals hostile to each other;(g) tied animals from untied animals.1.13. Points (a), (b), (c) and (e) of paragraph 1.12. 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.		Article 7.3.7: Selection of compatible groupsCompatible groups should be selected before transport to avoid adverse animal welfare consequences. The following recommendations should be applied when assembling groups of animals:Animals reared together should be maintained as a group; animals with a strong social bond, such as a dam and offspring, should be transported together.Animals of the same species can be mixed unless there is a significant likelihood of aggression; aggressive individuals should be segregated (recommendations for specific species are described in detail in Article 7.3.12.). For some species, animals from different groups should not be mixed because poor welfare occurs unless they have established a social structure.Young or small animals should be separated from older or larger animals, with the exception of nursing mothers with young at foot.Animals with horns or antlers should not be mixed with animals lacking horns or antlers unless judged to be compatible.Animals of different species should not be mixed unless they are judged to be compatible.
Reference:	Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97	49 U.S. Code § 80502 - Transportation of animals	OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, Chapter 7.3, Transport of Animals by Land

Ramp Slope

	Current	Proposed by CFIA	Mercy For Animals
In short:	Maximum slope of 45°.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •35° for goats and sheep •30° for cattle and horses •25° for pigs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •26° for sheep and cattle •20° for pigs and horses •12° for calves
Detailed regulations:	Section 139:(3) Every ramp, gangway, chute, box or other apparatus used by a carrier in loading or unloading animals shall be so maintained and used as not to cause injury or undue suffering to animals and where livestock is loaded or unloaded by a ramp, gangway, chute or other apparatus, the slope shall not be greater than 45 degrees.(4) Every ramp and gangway used by a carrier in loading or unloading animals shall have sides of sufficient strength and height to prevent animals from falling off the ramp or gangway.(5) Every ramp used by a carrier in loading or unloading animals shall be so placed that no unprotected gap exists between the ramp or either side thereof and the railway car, motor vehicle, vessel or aircraft.(6) Subject to subsection (7), every motor vehicle and aircraft in which livestock is transported shall be provided by the carrier with a loading gate or chute that is(a) fitted with safe and secure footholds; and(b) suitable for the loading and unloading of livestock.	Section 145:(2) No person shall load or unload livestock or cervids — or cause them to loaded or unloaded — using a ramp, gangway, chute, box or other apparatus that has a slope of(a) more than 35° from horizontal in the case of a cervid, goat or sheep;(b) more than 30° from horizontal in the case of a bovine or horse; and(c) more than 25° from horizontal in the case of a porcine.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •When possible, hydraulic lifting systems should be used in place of ramps. When used, ramps should have solid sides and must be fitted with foot battens and be no steeper than 20 degrees for pigs and horses, 12 degrees for calves, and 26 degrees for sheep and cattle.
Detailed regulations (cont.):			
Reference:	Health of Animals Regulations, C.R.C., c. 296, Last amended on July 1, 2015, Sections 136-159	"Regulations Amending the Health of Animals Regulations". Canada Gazette Part I, Vol. 150 (49), 3829-3886, December 3, 2016.	Mercy For Animals. 2016. Nine-Point Farmed Animal Transport Welfare Policy Requirements, v2.3.

	EU	US	OIE
In short:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •26° for sheep and cattle other than calves •20° for pigs, calves, and horses 	No regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ramp slopes should take into account the needs and abilities of the animals. •Ramp slopes for horses and pigs should be as shallow as possible. •Sheep can negotiate steep ramps.
Detailed regulations:	<p>Chapter III</p> <p>1.4. (a) Ramps shall not be steeper than an angle of 20 degrees... for pigs, calves and horses and an angle of 26 degrees... for sheep and cattle other than calves. Where the slope is steeper than 10 degrees..., ramps shall be fitted with a system, such as provided by foot battens, which ensure that the animals climb or go down without risks or difficulties;</p>		<p>Article 7.3.8: Facilities</p> <p>The facilities for loading including the collecting area, races and loading ramps should be designed and constructed to take into account the needs and abilities of the animals with regard to dimensions, slopes, surfaces, absence of sharp projections, flooring, etc.</p> <p>Loading facilities should be properly illuminated to allow the animals to be observed by animal handler(s), and to allow the ease of movement of the animals at all times. Facilities should provide uniform light levels directly over approaches to sorting pens, chutes, loading ramps, with brighter light levels inside vehicles/containers, in order to minimize baulking. Dim light levels may be advantageous for the catching of poultry and some other animals. Artificial lighting may be required. Loading ramps and other facilities should have a non-slippery flooring.</p>
Detailed regulations (cont.):			<p>Article 7.3.12: Horses in this context include donkeys, mules and hinnies. They have good eyesight and a very wide angle of vision. They may have a history of loading resulting in good or bad experiences. Good training should result in easier loading, but some horses can prove difficult, especially if they are inexperienced or have associated loading with poor transport conditions. In these circumstances, two experienced animal handlers can load an animal by linking arms or using a strop below its rump. Blindfolding may even be considered. Ramps should be as shallow as possible. Steps are not usually a problem when horses mount a ramp, but they tend to jump a step when descending, so steps should be as low as possible. Horses benefit from being individually stalled, but may be transported in compatible groups. When horses are to travel in groups, their shoes should be removed. Horses are prone to respiratory disease if they are restricted by period by tethers that prevent the lowering and lifting of their heads. Pigs have poor eyesight, and may move reluctantly in unfamiliar surroundings. They benefit from well-lit loading bays. Since they negotiate ramps with difficulty, these should be as level as possible and provided with secure footholds. Ideally, a hydraulic lift should be used for greater heights. Pigs also negotiate steps with difficulty. A good 'rule-of-thumb' is that no step should be higher than the pig's front knee. Serious aggression may result if unfamiliar animals are mixed. Pigs are highly susceptible to heat stress. Pigs are susceptible to motion sickness when in transit. Feed deprivation prior to loading may be beneficial to prevent motion sickness. Sheep are sociable animals with good eyesight, a relatively subtle and undemonstrative behaviour and a tendency to "flock together", especially when they are agitated. They should be handled calmly and their tendency to follow each other should be exploited when they are being moved. Crowding of sheep may lead to damaging aggressive and submissive behaviours as animals try to maintain personal space. Sheep may become agitated if they are singled out for attention, or kept alone, and will strive to rejoin the group. Activities which frighten, injure or cause agitation to sheep should be avoided. They can negotiate steep ramps.</p>
Reference:	Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97	49 U.S. Code § 80502 - Transportation of animals	OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, Chapter 7.3, Transport of Animals by Land

Fitness for Transport

	Current	Proposed by CFIA	Mercy For Animals
In short:	Animals who are likely to suffer or give birth during the journey should not be transported. These include non-ambulatory animals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Detailed definitions of compromised and unfit animals given. •Compromised animals can only be transported for 12 hours. •Unfit animals cannot be transported. •Detailed instructions on what to do if an animal becomes compromised or unfit during the journey •Prohibits transport of compromised animals to auction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Prohibits the transport of animals in compromised health (definition given below). •MFA would categorize end-of-lay hens as compromised and would prohibit the transport of wet birds and animals with prolapse. •12 hours is too long to transport compromised animals.
Detailed regulations:	Section 138: (2) Subject to subsection (3), no person shall load or cause to be loaded on any railway car, motor vehicle, aircraft or vessel and no one shall transport or cause to be transported an animal(a) that by reason of infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue or any other cause cannot be transported without undue suffering during the expected journey;(b) that has not been fed and watered within five hours before being loaded, if the expected duration of the animal’s confinement is longer than 24 hours from the time of loading; or(c) if it is probable that the animal will give birth during the journey.(2.1) For the purpose of paragraph (2)(a), a non-ambulatory animal is an animal that cannot be transported without undue suffering during the expected journey.(2.2) Despite paragraph (2)(a), a non-ambulatory animal may be transported for veterinary treatment or diagnosis on the advice of a veterinarian.(3) Paragraph (2)(b) does not apply to a chick of any species if the expected duration of the chick’s confinement is less than 72 hours from the time of hatching.(4) No railway company or motor carrier shall continue to transport an animal that is injured or becomes ill or otherwise unfit for transport during a journey beyond the nearest suitable place at which it can receive proper care and attention.	Definition of compromised:(a) is bloated;(b) has laboured breathing;(c) has acute frostbite;(d) is totally blind in one or both eyes;(e) has not fully healed after an operation, including dehorning or castration;(f) is slightly lame in one or more limbs with slightly imperfect locomotion;(g) has difficulty climbing a ramp or rising;(h) is in heavy lactation;(i) has an unhealed or acutely injured penis; (j) has a rectal or vaginal prolapse;(k) has its mobility limited by a device applied to its body, with the exception of hobbles that are applied to aid in treatment of an injury;(l) is a wet bird; or(m) has an impaired capacity to withstand transportation because of infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue or any other condition intrinsic to the animal, other than a condition set out in any of paragraphs (a) to (l). (fragilisé)	5. Animals in compromised health must not be transported. • Inspect all animals prior to the journey to determine fitness for travel. A veterinarian must be consulted if any uncertainty exists or if the animal exhibits difficulty walking. Do not transport the following groups: o Animals who are unable to move without pain or assistance, have open wounds or prolapses, or have fractured bones, especially if transport will worsen suffering o Newborns with unhealed navels and females at greater than 90% gestation or who have given birth in the previous seven days o Any animal who is likely to die during transport • Exceptions will be made for sick animals who need to be transported locally for veterinary care per the advice of a veterinarian. • Animals sent to auction must be completely healthy, uncompromised, and rested 24 hours with food and water between journeys.
Detailed regulations (cont.):		Definition of unfit: (a) is non-ambulatory;(b) has a fractured limb or pelvis;(c) has any other fracture that impedes its movement or causes suffering;(d) is lame in one or more limbs to the extent that it is reluctant to walk and exhibits halted movements;(e) is lame to the extent that it cannot bear any weight on one limb;(f) has sustained an injury and is hobbled to aid in treatment;(g) is in shock or is dying;(h) has a prolapsed uterus;(i) has a severe open wound or a severe laceration; (j) is extremely thin;(k) is dehydrated;(l) is hypothermic or hyperthermic;(m) has a nervous system disorder or is showing signs of one;(n) has a fever;(o) has a hernia that(i) impedes its movement, including when a hind limb of the animal touches the hernia as the animal is walking,(ii) causes the animal to exhibit signs of pain on palpation,(iii) touches the ground when the animal is standing in its natural position, or(iv) has an open wound, ulceration or obvious infection;(p) is in the last ten percent of its gestation period or has given birth during the preceding 48 hours;(q) is a porcine that is trembling, has difficulty breathing and has discoloured skin; or(r) cannot be transported without suffering because of infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue or any other condition intrinsic to the animal other than those set out in any of paragraphs (a) to (q). (inapte)	

Cont.	Current	Proposed by CFIA	Mercy For Animals
<p>Detailed regulations (cont.):</p>		<p>141 (1) Subject to subsections (2) to (4), no person shall load or transport an animal that is unfit, or cause one to be loaded or transported, in a conveyance or container.(2) An unfit animal may, on a veterinarian’s advice, be loaded and transported directly for diagnosis, care ortreatment at a place other than a slaughter establishment, auction market or assembly yard, if the measures that are necessary to minimize the animal’s suffering during loading, transportation and unloading are taken.(3) If an animal becomes unfit during transport while on board a conveyance or in a container, no person shall continue to transport the animal or cause it to continue to be transported unless, without delay,(a) reasonable measures are taken to minimize the animal’s suffering and it is transported directly to the nearest place where it can(i) receive care or treatment on a veterinarian’s advice, or(ii) be humanely stunned or humanely killed; or(b) the animal is humanely killed on board the conveyance or, if the animal is in a container, in the container.(4) If an animal becomes unfit during transport while on board a vessel, the vessel master or a veterinarian shall, without delay, take reasonable measures to minimize the animal’s suffering and(a) provide care and treatment to the animal or cause care and treatment to be provided to the animal by a person referred to in subsection 157(1); or(b) cause the animal to be humanely killed by the per- son referred to in paragraph 155(b).(5) No person shall unload an animal, or cause one to be unloaded, if it is unfit as described in any of paragraphs (a) to (h) and (q) of the definition unfit in subsection 136(1), unless(a) the animal is being unloaded for diagnosis or care or treatment on a veterinarian’s advice;(b) in the case of a small animal that can be easily and manually lifted out of the container in which it is being transported, it is removed without delay from the container and humanely killed; or(c) the animal is humanely stunned.(6) A veterinary inspector may, if they have reasonable grounds to believe that an animal is being or has been loaded, transported or unloaded in contravention of any of subsections (1) to (5), order that the animal(a) be humanely killed; or(b) be transported directly to the nearest place to receive care or treatment or to be humanely killed.</p>	

Cont.	Current	Proposed by CFIA	Mercy For Animals
<p>Detailed regulations (cont.):</p>		<p>142 (1) Subject to subsections (2) to (5), no person shall load or transport a compromised animal, or cause one to be loaded or transported, in a conveyance or container unless(a) the animal is segregated;(b) the animal is loaded last and unloaded first;(c) the measures that are necessary to prevent the animal's suffering, injury or death during loading, transportation and unloading are taken; and(d) the animal is transported directly to the nearest place, other than an auction market or assembly yard, to receive care or treatment or to be humanely killed.(2) Paragraphs (1)(a) and (b) do not apply to poultry or rabbits.(3) A compromised animal may be loaded and transported unsegregated in a conveyance or container with one other animal with which it is familiar, if to do so is unlikely to cause either animal suffering, injury or death.(4) If an animal becomes compromised during transport on board a conveyance or in a container, no person shall continue to transport the animal or cause it to continue to be transported unless, without delay,(a) reasonable measures are taken to minimize the animal's suffering; and(b) it is transported directly to the nearest place to receive care or treatment or to be humanely killed.(5) If an animal becomes compromised during transport on board a vessel, the vessel master or a veterinarian shall, without delay, take reasonable measures to minimize the animal's suffering and(a) provide care and treatment to the animal or cause care and treatment to be provided to the animal by a person referred to in subsection 157(1); or(b) cause the animal to be humanely killed by the person referred to in paragraph 155(b).(6) An inspector may, if they have reasonable grounds to believe that a compromised animal is being or has been loaded or transported in contravention of any of subsections (1) to (5), order that the animal be transported directly to the nearest place to receive care or treatment or to be humanely killed.</p>	
<p>Reference:</p>	<p>Health of Animals Regulations, C.R.C., c. 296, Last amended on July 1, 2015, Sections 136-159</p>	<p>"Regulations Amending the Health of Animals Regulations". Canada Gazette Part I, Vol. 150 (49), 3829-3886, December 3, 2016.</p>	<p>Mercy For Animals. 2016. Nine-Point Farmed Animal Transport Welfare Policy Requirements, v2.3.</p>

	EU	US	OIE
In short:	•Prohibits the transport of animals in compromised health (definition given below).	No regulation	Gives definition of unfit animals and animals who are likely to suffer during travel.
Detailed regulations:	<p>FITNESS FOR TRANSPORT</p> <p>1. No animal shall be transported unless it is fit for the intended journey, and all animals shall be transported in conditions guaranteed not to cause them injury or unnecessary suffering.</p> <p>2. Animals that are injured or that present physiological weaknesses or pathological processes shall not be considered fit for transport and in particular if:</p> <p>(a) they are unable to move independently without pain or to walk unassisted;</p> <p>(b) they present a severe open wound, or prolapse;</p> <p>(c) they are pregnant females for whom 90 % or more of the expected gestation period has already passed, or females who have given birth in the previous week;</p> <p>(d) they are new-born mammals in which the navel has not completely healed;</p> <p>(e) they are pigs of less than three weeks, lambs of less than one week and calves of less than ten days of age, unless they are transported less than 100 km;</p> <p>(f) they are dogs and cats of less than eight weeks of age, unless they are accompanied by their mother;</p> <p>(g) they are cervine animals in velvet.</p> <p>3. However, sick or injured animals may be considered fit for transport if they are:</p> <p>(a) slightly injured or ill and transport would not cause additional suffering; in cases of doubt, veterinary advice shall be sought;</p> <p>(b) transported for the purposes of Council Directive 86/609/EEC (1) if the illness or injury is part of a research program;</p> <p>(c) transported under veterinary supervision for or following veterinary treatment or diagnosis. However, such transport shall be permitted only where no unnecessary suffering or ill treatment is caused to the animals concerned;</p> <p>(d) animals that have been submitted to veterinary procedures in relation to farming practices such as dehorning or castration, provided that wounds have completely healed.</p> <p>4. When animals fall ill or are injured during transport, they shall be separated from the others and receive first-aid treatment as soon as possible. They shall be given appropriate veterinary treatment and if necessary undergo emergency slaughter or killing in a way which does not cause them any unnecessary suffering.</p>		<p>Article 7.3.7: Fitness to travel</p> <p>Each animal should be inspected by a veterinarian or an animal handler to assess fitness to travel. If its fitness to travel is in doubt, the animal should be examined by a veterinarian. Animals found unfit to travel should not be loaded onto a vehicle, except for transport to receive veterinary attention. Humane and effective arrangements should be made by the owner and the agent for the handling and care of any animal rejected as unfit to travel. Animals that are unfit to travel include, but may not be limited to: those that are sick, injured, weak, disabled or fatigued; those that are unable to stand unaided and bear weight on each leg; those that are blind in both eyes; those that cannot be moved without causing them additional suffering; newborn with an unhealed navel; pregnant animals which would be in the final 10% of their gestation period at the planned time of unloading; females travelling without young which have given birth within the previous 48 hours; those whose body condition would result in poor welfare because of the expected climatic conditions.</p> <p>Risks during transport can be reduced by selecting animals best suited to the conditions of travel and those that are acclimatised to expected weather conditions.</p> <p>Animals at particular risk of suffering poor welfare during transport and which require special conditions (such as in the design of facilities and vehicles, and the length of the journey) and additional attention during transport, may include: large or obese individuals; very young or old animals; excitable or aggressive animals; animals which have had little contact with humans; animals subject to motion sickness; females in late pregnancy or heavy lactation, dam and offspring; animals with a history of exposure to stressors or pathogenic agents prior to transport; animals with unhealed wounds from recent surgical procedures such as dehorning.</p>
Detailed regulations (cont.):			
Detailed regulations (cont.):			
Detailed regulations (cont.):			
Reference:	Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97	49 U.S. Code § 80502 - Transportation of animals	OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, Chapter 7.3, Transport of Animals by Land

On-Board Food and Water

	Current	Proposed by CFIA	Mercy For Animals
In short:	Journey durations do not apply if the vehicle has onboard food and water.	Rest periods of 8 hours can be taken on board the vehicle if the vehicle is stopped and meets certain requirements (below).	With onboard food and water, journey times can be extended: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cattle, sheep, and horses: 24 hours •Poultry: 12 hours <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Details given on ensuring food and water is accessible and sanitary
Detailed regulations:	(7) Subsection 148(1) does not apply to animals if(a) the railway car, motor vehicle, aircraft or vessel is suitably equipped to feed, water and rest the animals; and(b) the animals are fed, watered and rested at intervals of not more than 48 hours in the case of ruminants and not more than 36 hours in the case of mono- gastric animals.	159.2 (1) Every person feeding, watering and resting animals shall, at that time, provide(a) sufficient space to allow the animals to lie down without lying on top of each other;(b) equipment designed for feeding and watering the animals;(c) well-drained and clean floors that provide a secure surface to prevent the animals from tripping, slipping, falling or sustaining an injury;(d) sufficient straw or other bedding to protect the animals from suffering or injury;(e) sufficient straw or other bedding to keep the animals clean and dry;(f) protection from meteorological or environmental conditions or humidity in order to prevent suffering, injury or death; and(g) adequate ventilation to prevent suffering, injury or death.(2) Animals being transported in a conveyance on land may be fed, watered and rested in the conveyance if it is stopped and the requirements of subsection (1) are met.	9. On long journeys, animals must have food and water. • All animals should have access to onboard food and water sufficient for double the planned journey length. • Food and water must be secure in clean, species- and age-specific containers that cannot tip over, will not freeze, and are protected from contaminants. • Feed offered should ideally be the same feed to which the animals are accustomed. If different, the animals must be gradually pre-conditioned to the new food over a period of no less than three days. • There should be water and feeding nipples sufficient in number to prevent aggression.
Reference:	Health of Animals Regulations, C.R.C., c. 296, Last amended on July 1, 2015, Sections 136-159	"Regulations Amending the Health of Animals Regulations". Canada Gazette Part I, Vol. 150 (49), 3829-3886, December 3, 2016.	Mercy For Animals. 2016. Nine-Point Farmed Animal Transport Welfare Policy Requirements, v2.3.

	EU	US	OIE
In short:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Transport vehicles should be equipped with water. Details given below. 	No regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Water and feed should be made available during rest stops. •If necessary, food and water should be provided on board.
Detailed regulations:	<p>2. Water supply for transport by road, rail or sea containers</p> <p>2.1. The means of transport and sea containers 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>2.2. 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>2.3. The water tanks' total capacity for each means of transport shall be at least equal to 1,5 % of its maximum payload. Water tanks must be designed so that they can be drained and cleaned after each journey and must be fitted with a system allowing their water level to be checked. They must be connected to drinking devices within the compartments and maintained in good working order.</p> <p>2.4. A derogation from point 2.3. may apply to sea containers exclusively used on vessels that supply water to them from the vessel's own water tanks.</p>		<p>Article 7.3.5 Rest, water and feed</p> <p>Suitable water and feed should be available as appropriate and needed for the species, age, and condition of the animals, as well as the duration of the journey, climatic conditions, etc. Animals should be allowed to rest at resting points at appropriate intervals during the journey. The type of transport, the age and species of the animals being transported, and climatic conditions should determine the frequency of rest stops and whether the animals should be unloaded. Water and feed should be available during rest stops.</p> <p>Article 7.3.9: Water and feed requirements</p> <p>If journey duration is such that feeding or watering is required or if the species requires feed or water throughout, access to suitable feed and water for all the animals (appropriate for their species and age) carried in the vehicle should be provided. There should be adequate space for all animals to move to the feed and water sources and due account taken of likely competition for feed. Recommendations for specific species are described in detail in Article 7.3.12.</p>
Reference:	Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97	49 U.S. Code § 80502 - Transportation of animals	OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, Chapter 7.3, Transport of Animals by Land

For more information, please go to:
<http://canadiantransportrequirements.mercyforanimals.org/>