

The Working Group on Live Transport calls for:

Reducing, refining and replacing live transport with meat/carcasses and genetic material trade, in line with the recommendations made by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA, 2011), the World Animal Health Organisation (OIE, 2008) and the Federation of the Veterinarians of Europe (FVE, 2008; 2016).

Making the Transport Regulation on the protection of animal welfare during transport **fit for its purpose¹**, by **introducing in the revised Transport Regulation** the following, applying to transport on road, at sea and in the air:

- A definition of “journey time”² as the entire time elapsing from the loading of the first animal into a means of transport, to the unloading of the last animal from that means of transport once arrived at the final destination. In case of sea transport, the “journey time” must include the time animals spend on the road from the farm to the harbour and from the harbour to the “final destination”, as well as the part of the journey animals spend on the vessels and the roll-on/roll-off time;
- A replacement of export of terrestrial farmed animals with the export of meat, carcasses and genetic materials to non-EU countries;
- Species- and category-specific maximum journey times with a maximum travel time of 8 hours³ for adult bovine, swine, and ovine, and 4 hours for poultry and rabbits. Unweaned animals should not be transported;
- Strict rules for the transport of pregnant animals, including the introduction of a lower pregnancy stage for the definition of these animals’ fitness for transport⁴;
- A centralised system for the granting of approval to livestock vessels; such an approval must be granted only by an EU centralised authority, prior the fulfilment of strict conditions and technical requirements;
- A transparent EU monitoring and reporting system to both make Member States and the EU Commission fully accountable for the implementation and enforcement of the Regulation, and ensure that violations will be effectively tackled and mitigated;
- Species-specific requirements for the commercial movements of fish and invertebrate, laboratory animals, equidae, cats and dogs;
- Insertion of the IATA requirements for the intra- and extra-EU transport of animals, including zoo animals, into the EU Transport Regulation;
- Set of clear rules on the respective responsibilities of different operators involved in the transport operations (i. e. drivers, transporters, farmers) with regards to animal injuries and unfitness to travel;
- Publication and update of a blacklist of operators guilty of repetitive and serious breaches of the Regulation based on inspection and implementation reports.

¹ Baltussen W., et al. (2011). Study on the impact of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport. Published by Euroconsultant, IBF International Consulting, Wageningen University, 2011.

² SANCO D2dS/dj(2002)420500; SANCO D2 LPA/dj(2007)420763.

³ As originally set by the Council Regulation 1/2005, Annex I, Chapter V, point 1.2.

⁴ EFSA (2017) recommends to ensure that they are not sent for slaughter in the last third of gestation.