

## 8.4 Comparison of Mexican, European Union and Swiss regulations for the protection of animals during transport

### Regulations:

Mexico: NORMA Oficial Mexicana NOM-051-ZOO-1995, Trato humanitario en la movilización de animales

EU: Regulation (EG) No. 1/2005 - 2 December 2004 - Protection of animals during transport

Switzerland: Animal Protection Regulation [Tierschutzverordnung] (TSchV) SR 455.1 - April 23, 2008  
 Animal Protection Law [Tierschutzgesetz] (TSchG) SR 455 - April 23, 2008

	NOM-051-ZOO-1995	EU Regulation 1/2005	Swiss Animal Protection Regulation
<b>Handling of Animals</b>	<p>4.2.4. The person responsible for care should preferably be a cattle or livestock caretaker to whom the animals are accustomed and whom they recognize easily.</p> <p>4.2.5. The persons entrusted with the care and transport of the animals must ensure that the animals are calm at all times, behaving calmly and avoiding excessive <b>noise and shouting or beating</b> to prevent stress, injury, aggression or altercations between the animals.</p> <p>4.2.6. When herding animals, they may not be beaten with any object that could cause them trauma or injury.</p>	<p>Art. 3 e) The persons immediately responsible for the animals must be <b>trained</b> or qualified in an appropriate manner and must not use violence in performing their tasks nor other methods that could unduly frighten the animals or cause them unnecessary trauma or suffering.</p> <p>Appendix I, Chapter III, 1. Loading, Unloading and Handling of Animals          1.8. It is <b>forbidden</b>,</p> <p>a) <b>to strike or beat animals</b>;</p> <p>b) <b>to apply pressure</b> to particularly sensitive body parts that causes unnecessary pain or suffering for the animals;</p> <p>c) to lift animals with <b>mechanical means</b> that are attached to the body;</p> <p>d) <b>to drag</b> or pull animals by the head, ears, horns, legs, tail or fur, or to treat them in a</p>	<p>(TSchV) SR 455.1 Art. 157 (1) Only <b>skilled</b> or sufficiently instructed persons may transport, load or unload animals. They must treat the animals gently.</p>

		<p>way that will cause them unnecessary pain or suffering;</p> <p>e) to use electric prods or other instruments with <b>pointed ends</b>.</p>	
<b>Protection from Weather</b>	<p>4.1.6. Endothermic animals such as birds and mammals may not be transported under extreme weather conditions.</p> <p>4.3.9. If there is no roof, a <b>cover</b> such as a tarpaulin must be in place to protect the animals from sun, cold and rain, if necessary.</p>	<p>Appendix I, Chapter II, 1. Regulations for Transportation Means</p> <p>1.1 Transport vehicles, transport containers and their equipment must be designed and constructed and must be maintained and used so that</p> <p>b) the animals are protected from adverse weather conditions, extreme temperatures and climate conditions, i.e., <b>they must always be covered</b>.</p> <p>Appendix I, Chapter VI, Additional Requirements for Long Journeys (&gt;8h)</p> <p>3.1. <b>Ventilation systems</b> in road transport vehicles must be designed, constructed and maintained so that (...) temperatures in the range of <b>5 °C to 30 °C</b>, with a tolerance of <math>\pm 5</math> °C, may be maintained.</p>	(TSchV) SR 455.1 Art. 165 (1) g) Protection from harmful weather conditions and the exhaust from the transport vehicle must be ensured.
<b>Special Requirements for the Transportation of Horses</b>	5.5.12. When horses are transported for sale and/or slaughter <b>in groups</b> , the <b>horseshoes must be removed from all four hooves</b> before departure so the horses do not slip or injure each other.	<p>Appendix I, Chapter VI, Additional Requirements for <b>Long Journeys</b> (&gt;8h)</p> <p>1.6. Equidae must be transported in <b>individual stalls</b>, with the exception of mares traveling with their foals.</p>	---
<b>Halter Leadability</b>	4.2.11. When animals must be tied up for transport, they must never be tied by the legs, and sliding loops that could cause the strangulation of the animal may not be used.	<p>Appendix I, Chapter VI, Additional Requirements for Long Journeys (&gt;8h)</p> <p>1.9. For <b>untrained</b> (not halter broken) horses, <b>long journeys are not allowed</b>.</p> <p>Appendix I, Chapter III, Transport Practices</p>	<p>(TSchV) SR 455.1 Art. 160 (1) Horses, except for young animals, <b>must be tethered</b> during transport. Rope halters are forbidden.</p> <p><i>Explanation:</i> The neck structure of horses</p>

		1.11. Domestic equidae more than eight months old, except for untrained horses, must wear <b>a halter</b> during transport.	has often led to injury and strangulation. Therefore halters were mandated. Rope halters have been banned because of possible abrasions in the neck and nose area. (Association of Swiss Canton Veterinarians)
<b>Flooring and Bedding</b>	4.3.8. The floor must be slip-resistant and in good condition; if the floor does not allow drainage, it must be covered with a clean, dry bedding material such as sand, straw or sawdust before the loading of the animals to absorb excrement. The amount of bedding must be proportionate to the travel time to keep floor surfaces from becoming wet or muddy before the end of the trip.	Appendix I, Chapter II, Transportation Means 1.1. Transport vehicles, transport containers and their equipment must be designed and constructed and must be maintained and used so that g) the floor surface is slip-resistant;  Appendix I, Chapter VI, Additional Requirements for Long Journeys (>8h) 1.2. The transportation area must be covered with appropriate bedding or similar material <b>to ensure the comfort</b> of the animals, depending on the type and number, the transport time and the weather conditions. Excrements must be adequately absorbed.	(TSchV) SR 455.1 Art. 165 (1) c) Skidproof floors and walls, gates and supports must prevent the animals from slipping (...)  <i>Explanation:</i> A corrugated steel, wood or rubber floor guarantees no slippage. The appropriate bedding prevents slipping. (Association of Swiss Canton Veterinarians)  Art. 164: The floor of the transport vehicle must be covered with bedding or similar material which absorbs urine and feces and <b>is suitable for resting.</b>
<b>Maximum transport time, food, water, rest periods</b>	4.2.15. Vehicles which are equipped with enough water and food in the transport area must always be parked in the shade for rest periods during the trip.  4.2.16. During the trip, the animals <b>may only be unloaded</b> for their rest periods if <b>allowed by the valid animal health certificate</b> for the journey and if, in addition to the availability of areas or pens on the transit route, they have been	Art. 3 h) The animals must be supplied with water and food at appropriate intervals, of the quality and quantity suitable for their type and size, and must be able to rest.  Appendix I, Chapter V, Intervals for Feeding and Watering and Transport Time and Rest Periods 1.4. c) Domestic equidae may be transported for a maximum time of 24 hours. The animals <b>must be given water every 8 hours</b> and fed if	(TSchG) SR 455 Art. 15 (1) The <b>travel time</b> after loading <b>may not exceed six hours.</b>  <i>Explanation:</i> The travel time is based on the length of time for which the wheels are rolling. If the animal or group of animals is unloaded at a loading area and stabled, the travel time starts again at zero. (Association of Swiss Canton Veterinarians)

	<p>duly approved by the Secretariat.</p> <p>5.5.9. Horses may be transported in time periods with a maximum of 18 hours, after which <b>a rest period of 8 hours</b> must follow, <b>preferably in appropriate facilities.</b></p> <p>5.5.10. If the transport lasts longer, the horses should be transported in time periods with a maximum of 12 hours, and one-hour breaks must be given every 6 hours to provide them with water and food.</p>	<p>necessary.</p> <p>1.5. After the appointed transport time, the animals <b>must be unloaded, fed and watered</b> and must receive <b>a rest period of at least 24 hours.</b></p>	
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