

Comparison of Canadian, EU and Swiss regulations protecting animals during transport

Regulations:

Canada: Health of Animals Regulations, Part XII: Transportation of Animals
 EU: Regulation (EG) Nr. 1/2005 - Dezember 22, 2004 Protection of Animals during transport
 CH: Tierschutzverordnung (TSchV) SR 455. 1 - April 23, 2008
 Tierschutzgesetz (TSchG) SR 455 - April 23, 2008

	Canadian Health of Animals Regulations	EU-Regulation 1/2005	Swiss Animal Protection Regulation
Transport Conditions	---	Art. 3 f) The transport is carried out without delay to the place of destination and the welfare conditions of the animals are regularly checked and appropriately maintained;	(TSchG) SR 455 Art.4 (1) Who handles animals has to take into account their needs in the best possible way. Art. 15 (1) Animals transports have to be carried out carefully and without necessary delay. Animal Protection Regulation (TSchV) SR 455.1 Art. 157 (2) The personel has to check on the animals regulary and has to provide necessary transport breaks.
Animal Handling	Art. 139 (1) No person shall beat an animal being loaded or unloaded in a way likely to cause injury or undue suffering to it. (2) No person shall load or unload, or cause to be loaded or unloaded, an animal in a way likely to cause injury or undue suffering to it.	Art. 3 e) the personnel handling animals are trained or competent as appropriate for this purpose and carry out their tasks without using violence or any method likely to cause unnecessary fear, injury or suffering;	(TSchV) SR 455.1 Art. 157 (1) Only skilled or sufficiently instructed persons may transport, load or unload animals. They must treat the animals gently.

		<p>Annex I, Chapter III, 1. Loading, Unloading and Handling of Animals</p> <p>1.8. It is forbidden,</p> <p>a) to strike or beat animals;</p> <p>b) to apply pressure to particularly sensitive body parts that causes unnecessary pain or suffering for the animals;</p> <p>c) to lift animals with mechanical means that are attached to the body;</p> <p>d) to drag or pull animals by the head, ears, horns, legs, tail or fur, or to treat them in a way that will cause them unnecessary pain or suffering;</p> <p>1.9. The use of electric prods should be avoided. An electric prod can only be used on adult cattle and pigs.</p>	<p><i>Explanation:</i> The use of electric prods has to be reduced to an absolute minimum. (Association of Swiss Canton Veterinarians)</p>
Ramps	<p>Art. 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.</p>	<p>Art. 3 d) the loading and unloading facilities are adequately designed, constructed, maintained and operated so as to avoid injury and suffering and ensure the safety of the animals;</p> <p>Annex I, Chapter III, Transport</p> <p>1.4. a) Loading Ramps may only have a 20° angle or 36,4 % for pigs, calves or horses (...)</p>	<p>(TSchV) SR 455.1</p> <p>Art. 159 (1) Loading ramps may not be too steep and the existing gaps may not be wide enough for the animals to obtain injuries.</p> <p><i>Explanation:</i> Loading ramps may only have a 30° angle (Association of Swiss Canton Veterinarians)</p>
	<p>Art.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</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>(TSchV) SR 455.1 Art. 165</p> <p>(1) g) Protection from harmful weather conditions and the exhaust from the transport vehicle must be ensured.</p>

	(d) undue exposure to the weather.	b) the animals are protected from adverse weather conditions, extreme temperatures and climate conditions, i.e., they must always be covered.	
Space and height inside trailer	<p>Art. 140. (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.</p> <p>Art. 142. (a) No person shall transport or cause to be transported animals in a railway car, motor vehicle, aircraft or vessel unless each animal is able to stand in its natural position without coming into contact with a deck or roof.</p>	<p>Art. 3 g) sufficient floor area and height is provided for the animals, appropriate to their size and the intended journey;</p> <p>Annex I, Chapter VII, A. Equines The available space has to be at least: Adult horses : 1.75 square meters Young horses (6 – 24 Months) (Transports up to 48 hours): 1.2 square meters Young horses(6 – 24 Months) (Transports of more than 48 hours): 2.4 square meters</p> <p>Annex I, Chapter III, Transport 2.3. Equines may not be transported in double deck trailers. Exemption: The animals are loaded onto the lowest level and the upper deck is not in use. The minimum height in each level must be 75cm higher than the withers of the largest horse in the shipment.</p>	<p>(TSchV) SR 455.1 Art. 165 (1) f) The animals have to have sufficient space. For farm animals, the following minimum space requirements have to be applied:</p> <p>Annex 4: Minimum space requirements of equine transport</p> <p>Light weight horses: 1.40 square meters Medium weight horses: 1.60 square meters Heavy weight horses: 1.90 square meters</p> <p>Minumum trailer height: Height of withers + 40cm</p>
Dividers	Art. 141. (7) An equine shall, unless its hind feet are unshod , be segregated from other equines during transport.	<p>Appendix I, Chapter VI, Additional Requirements for Long Journeys (>8h) 1.6. Equidae must be transported in individual stalls, with the exception of mares traveling with their foals.</p>	---
Maximum transport times, feed, water and rest	Art. 148 (1) Subject to subsections (2), (3) and (7), no person shall confine in a railway car, motor vehicle, aircraft or vessel equines,	Art. 3 h) water, feed and rest are offered to the animals at suitable intervals and are appropriate in quality and quantity to their species and size.	<p>(TSchG) SR 455 Art. 15 (1) The maximum transport time is six hours.</p>

	<p>swine or other monogastric animals for longer than 36 hours.</p> <p>(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 (...)</p> <p>(7) Subsection (1) does not apply to animals if</p> <p>(a) the railway car, motor vehicle, aircraft or vessel is suitably equipped to feed, water and rest the animals;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(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 monogastric animals.</p>	<p>Appendix I, Chapter V, Intervals for Feeding and Watering and Transport Time and Rest Periods</p> <p>1.4. c) Domestic equidae may be transported for a maximum time of 24 hours. The animals must be given water every 8 hours and fed if necessary.</p> <p>1.5. After the appointed transport time, the animals must be unloaded, fed and watered and must receive a rest period of at least 24 hours.</p> <p><i>Explanation:</i> Transport time starts when the first animal is loaded onto the trailer (Annex II, Log book, Paragraph2).</p>	<p><i>Explanation:</i></p> <p>Transport time is only the time period when the trailer is moving. As soon as the animals are unloaded at a rest area, the transit time starts over.</p> <p>(Association of Swiss Canton Veterinarians)</p>
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