



# Hand Held Guide on Basic Hygiene Requirements for Transporters



This guide gives advice on Good Food Hygiene Practice for animal transporters. The guidance is based on international best practices. The document was technically lead by UNIDO with the participation of relevant public and private sector stakeholders in the meat value chain from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.

This guide is the result of the activities from the Project for Agri-Food and Agro-Industry Development Assistance (PAFAID) initiative for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa funded by the Government of Japan through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).



**PAFAID**



# Background

Animal transporters and animal handlers in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are subject to the requirements of Animal Contagious Diseases Act (1948) and of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1890 and updated in 1937). In addition, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Food Safety and Halal Food Authority (Licensing and Registration) Regulations 2017 is used for equipment and hygiene requirements. This manual provides advices, on how a transporter can comply with the basic in the animals transportation infrastructure, loading facilities and equipment. Also it explain how apply a good animal husbandry during the loading procedures. This chapter incorporate the requirements of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Food Safety and Halal Food Authority (Licensing and Registration) Regulations 2017 Schedule III Food hygiene requirements for Food Business Operator (FBO) and the requirements of the World Animal Health Organisation (OIE) standards throughout all the individual points.

## Why the guidance is needed

Animal and food legislations have been written in such a way that it applies to all categories of food business at the primary and secondary level. This typically results in regulations that are very general. The requirements may be difficult to interpret consistently, especially in a specialist sector. Transporters may have many choices available to them in a modern industry and will not want to waste money on stuff and equipment which may be inappropriate.

## How the guidance was developed

*The guidance was developed by an Expert Working Group which included participants from:*

- The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Food Safety and Halal Food Authority (KPFSHFA), which is a regulatory body whose responsibility is to regulate and monitor the food value chain;
- The Livestock and Dairy Development Department (L&DD); which enforces certain regulations related to the livestock sector and undertakes targeted research on the sector.
- International experts in food safety, inspection and regulation;
- Academics and international experts

The final guidance has been agreed by the participants from the KPFSHFA and the L&DD. To ensure the enforcement of these guidelines, supporting inspection protocol was developed for the competent authorities which follow the principles of risk-based approach.

## How to use this document

This manual describes how to use the Good Animal Husbandry Practices (GAHP), how to improve the bovine husbandry practice, the animal health, the animal welfare standards and also how to use and improve the facilities and equipment for when they are transported. The documents list help the transporters on how they can comply with the basic standards on the transportation infrastructures, facilities and equipment.

In this document is possible to find explanations on how an improvement of the structural requirements, cleaning systems, animal handling and animal welfare during the animal transportation can be first improved and so reach the basic requirements increasing the cattle meat chain value.

### Primary & Daily Checklist

The primary and daily checklists contain the basic requirements for structure, equipment, systems and personnel. This can be used for new businesses to help meet the licencing requirements. It can also be used for existing businesses to ensure there is still compliance when renewing the existing licence. If the transporters do not need the licence, the primary daily checklist can be used to monitor daily and monthly the facilities/equipment status and also to assess the procedures. This document lists the minimum items that animal transporters should check regularly to ensure hygienic operations of the business and animals welfare protection. Some check should be carried out at the beginning of the day. Any non-compliance, such as dirty equipment or damaged equipment, should be sorted out before the start of up/unloading the animals. The final sections of the daily checklist cover aspects that should be checked before final closing at the end of transport, when all the animals have been unloaded. It also invites the transporters to record any issues that may have occurred during the day such as rejected welfare issues, equipment maintenance, staff issues etc. If there were no problems, the animal transporters can state that and sign off the checklist for that day. These simple records can help to provide a history of compliance in the event of an inspection or customer complaint.

## What this document does not cover

This document strictly focuses on management and Good Animal Husbandry practice and respect of the animal welfare during the animals' transport and it does not focus on the general health status of

the animals, even if a good transport and good GAHP normally reflect on the protection of the animal health and so their quality. Complementary guidelines will be developed for transporters in order to improve their practices in this matter. This document does not give indications or guide on how to manage animal health issues and animals disease and this is left to the veterinarians.

All documents are available on the PAFAID website.

# Transport facilities, equipment and GAHP

## Key objectives:

- Improve the standards of the animal transportation.
- Design and maintenance of loading facilities and equipment to improve the animals welfare and the meat quality.
- Use and maintenance of loading and unloading facilities and equipment to prevent injuries.
- Animals' physical checks and animals' documents control.
- Placing livestock in appropriate groups for transportation
- Preparation of livestock, unloading and uploading with minimum stress at the market.

Reg. 2017. Requirements: "...is responsible to maintaining all facilities, equipment, containers and vehicles used in connection with primary production and associated operations... ..in clean conditions, and where necessary, disinfect them after cleaning in an appropriate manner".

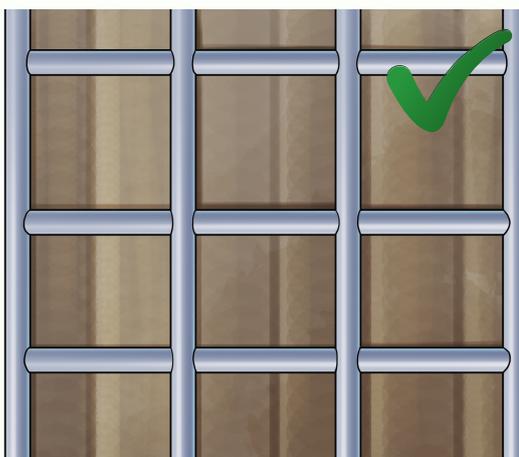
OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code Article 7.3.1 "TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS BY LAND". These recommendations apply to the following live domesticated animals: cattle, buffaloes, camels, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry and equines. They will also be largely applicable to some other animals, e.g. deer, other camelids and ratites. Wild animals and feral animals may need different conditions. The amount of time animals spend on a journey should be kept to the minimum.

The transport includes the livestock preparation and loading procedures and these phases are all together a very stressful moments for the animals. The infrastructures and facilities used in this practice must be comfortable for the animals and easy to use for the animals handlers in order to reduce the issues. The GAHP is also applied and designed to allow safe and effective use of loading facilities and equipment whilst protecting or improving both animal welfare and health during the transport. The stress accumulated during the transport may have a bad effect also on the meat quality.

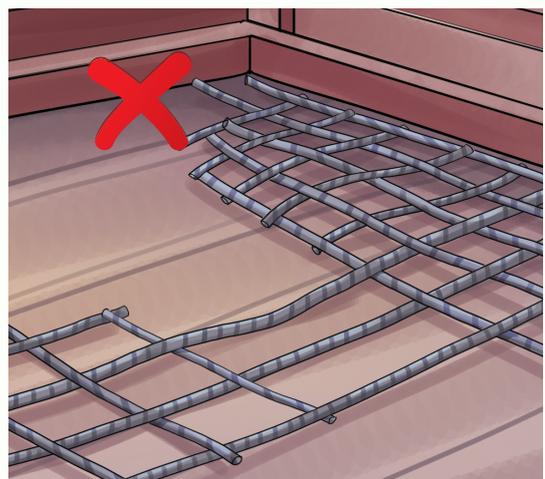
# Loading and Transport Procedures and Facilities

- Appropriate space allowance and ventilation should be provided during transportation.
- Before uploading check livestock trucks for any signs of damages and wear that could injure animals and report obvious damages to the truck driver or truck owner. It/they must be repaired before upload the animals.
- The repairs to a damaged truck must be completed before it is used again. Damage to trucks may include holes in the floor, sharp metal protrusions and damage to the partitions/ramps or tailgate.
- It is important for all the transporter to create a checklist, in collaboration with the authorities, that can be used to carry out an inspection of the trucks before uploading the animals.
- Check that the surface of the ramp, or the tailgate of the truck when this forms part of the ramp, is not slippery. Dry bedding placed on the surface, for example rice hulls or saw dust, will help the animal to grip during unloading, especially when the ramp is wet. Welded pipe cleats or 'patterned concrete' can provide the animals with a good grip. Where the truck's tailgate forms part of the ramp, mesh or timber cross-members may be added to help ensure that animals do not slip on the tailgate during loading and unloading (as written in the previous point).
- The truck must be cleaned and disinfected at the end of each animal transportation or, if it is not possible, before uploading any other animal. The driver should be legal responsible for it.
- Each farm, markets and abattoirs should designate an assembly/holding area where the uploading and unloading should take place. The OIE standards state that assembly/holding areas should be designed to protect animals from exposure to severe weather conditions.
- Remove any distractions from the uploading and unloading facilities and area that may cause animals to stop, baulk or turn back. Common distractions include reflections on shiny or wet floors, dark entrances, moving people or equipment up ahead, dead ends, uneven floors or a sudden drop in floor level and noisy equipment.

- If the unloading facilities are likely to cause injury, animals must be off-loaded elsewhere or the damage must be fixed first.
- All livestock must be uploaded/unloaded by an experienced stockman, stevedore or livestock truck driver.
- Animal transportation should be made only during daytime taking in consideration the uploading and unloading time, too.
- Animal should be fastened properly on the truck to avoid injury.
- The animals' cleanliness must be checked by the farmer in the farm before unloading them on the truck for transporting to the abattoir.
- Any dirty animal should be cleaned before sending it to the abattoir but it cannot travel if still wet.
- The animals must travel with the following documents
  1. Their own individual "cow's book"
  2. The animal owner declaration
- Sufficient pens, recoveries and races must be available before starting to unload animals at any trip stage.
- Transport equipment, facilities and documents must be maintained in good order and checked before being used.
- Animal transport should take place only if the animals' facilities, equipment, vehicle, loading/unloading procedures, documents and licenses are in perfect order and well organized in order to reduce at the minimum the animal stress and the risk of injuries.



*Welded pipe cleats provide good footing and reduce slipping and injuries.*



*Steel mesh for reinforcing concrete is too light and needs to be replaced if it breaks up.*



*Slippery truck floors should be covered with bedding.  
Suitable loading density for cattle to remain standing during trucking.*

## Good Animal Husbandry Procedures During Loading And Transport

- The uploading and unloading should take place avoiding adverse weather conditions or it could be done in an area protected from severe and adverse weather conditions.
- Check that the number of animals that should be transported on a vehicle, and their allocation to compartments, has been determined before loading begins.
- Prior to loading, ensure that trucks are aligned with the lip of the ramp with no gap.
- Move animals in small manageable groups from the collecting pens/unloading ramp to the truck.
- To make handling easier, try to keep groups of animals from the same heard together during loading and on the truck. Mixing different groups of animals together can lead to fighting which may result in injury and stress effecting the animal health and the meat quality
- Allow animals to move onto trucks at their own speed, particularly if the floor of the truck is not constructed from non- slip material. It is crucial to remind that "Painful procedures should not be used to move animals" (OIE standards). An animal may lower its head to sniff the ramp and walk onto the truck. Allow the animal to move on in its own time.

- All the painful procedures are strictly forbidden. These include whipping, tail twisting, use of nose twitches, pressure on the eyes, ears or external genitalia, use of goads or other aids that cause pain and suffering (including large sticks, sticks with sharp ends, lengths of metal piping, fencing wire or heavy leather belts). Goads (cattle talkers) or metal rattles can be used to encourage movement, but not to hit the animal. Sticks can be used as an extension of your arms for making yourself appear bigger, for example, to fill the space in a gateway.
- Do not stand in front of the animals or in their direct field of vision as this can stop them moving onto the truck. Standing to one side behind the point of balance will encourage animal movement.
- Check that all the animals are fit for transport. Sick and injured livestock must not be uploaded, if fitness to travel is in doubt, consult a veterinarian.
- Unfit animals that must not be transported include those that are unable to stand on all four legs and those that have severe issue to both eyes. Those animals should be treated and give them time to recover before travelling or, if it is not viable, slaughter with humanity in the farm or in the market under the veterinarian supervision avoiding unnecessary pain.
- Check that the animals on the truck have sufficient space to stand comfortably. Do not herd the animals, they could be able to stand and move during the transport.
- The OIE standards state that during the transport when animals are standing, they should have sufficient space to adopt a balanced position. When animals lie down, they should all be able to adopt a normal lying posture, without being on top of one another.



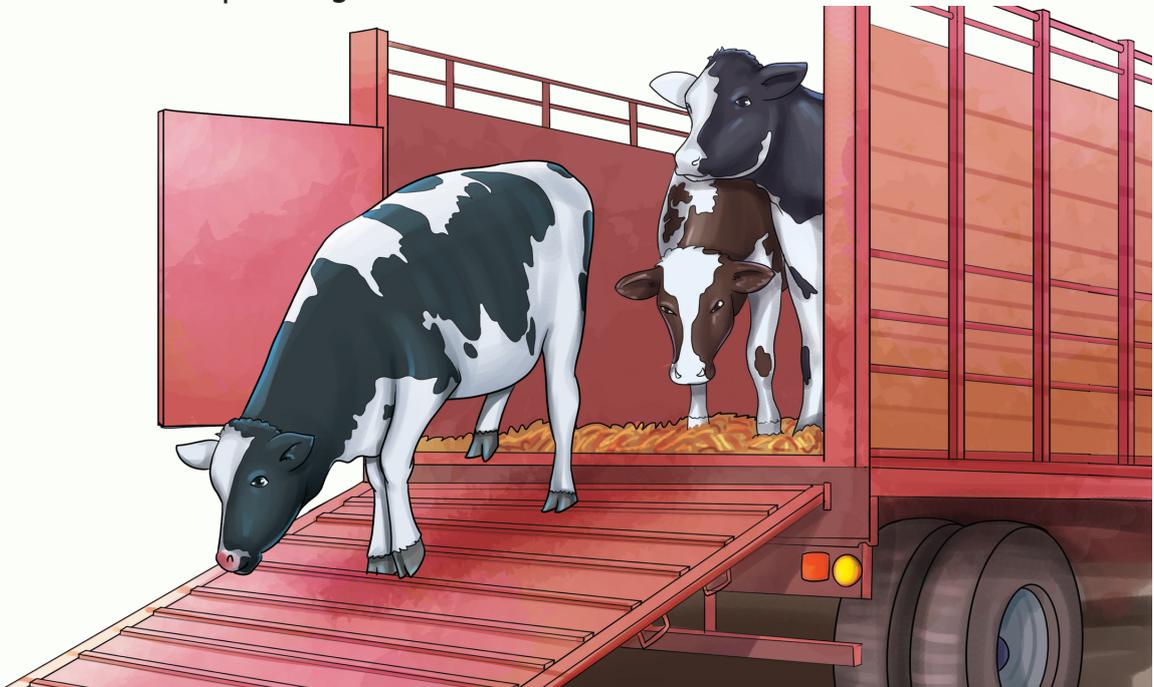
*Check animals for signs of lameness or injury.*

- Try to maintain animals in their social groups wherever possible. Only mix horned and un-horned animals if they are compatible (for example, they have previously been transported together with no identified issues).
- Do not transport pregnant animals.
- It is strongly recommended to clean the animals before transporting them. Faeces, mud and any other kind of dirtiness should be wash off from the animal few hours before uploading them. To do not upload animals with wet fur during the winter period.
- Close the tailgate of the truck before it moves away from the ramp to minimize the chance of animals escaping.
- Once loading has been completed, animals should be transported without delay and not held on a stationary truck.

## Unloading

- Animals should be unloaded at the place of destination immediately once arrived.
- The animals handler need to take in mind that transported animals are likely to be fatigued and stressed and it can affect the meat quality and the animal health/welfare.
- Trucks must be reversed slowly and calmly up to the unloading ramp.
- Ensure that trucks are aligned with the lip of the ramp so that there is no gap.
- Unloading must be undertaken only by experienced, skilled personnel.
- Allow animals to move off the trucks at their own speed, particularly if the floor of the truck is not constructed from non-slip material.
- Do not stand in front of the animals or in their direct field of vision as this can stop animals moving off the truck. Standing to one side behind the point of balance will encourage animal movement.
- The Veterinarian Inspector (if present) and the operator (market, farm or abattoir) should observe each animal as it walks past looking for injuries happened during the transport. The injured animals must be slaughtered as first or treated as soon as possible or sold and transported at the abattoir without delay.

- Do not use sticks, lengths of plastic or metal pipe and thick leather belts to hit livestock. Sticks can be used as an extension of your arms for making yourself appear bigger, for example, to fill the space in a gateway. Cattle talkers can be also used to encourage movement, but must not be used to hit animals.
- Once unloaded, consider the effects of mixing different groups when allocating animals to pens. Mixing different groups of animals together can lead to fighting, which may result in injury and stress affecting the meat quality. Also mixing animals from different farm can increase the risk of animal diseases spreading.



*Allow animals to move at their own speed.*

## Sick and injured animals management

- Transport conditions, such as uneven road surfaces, may increase the chance of injuries on the journey. Check animals for injuries to the legs and tail particularly.

- Downer animals (animals that cannot walk or stand) have specific requirements with regard to handling, transport and management. The OIE standards state that downer animals must never be dragged.
- If animals have been injured during transport and cannot be unloaded without causing further pain and distress, unload sound livestock first, as calmly as possible, and then decide how to manage the downer animal.
- Severely injured animals need to be culled or slaughtered immediately. This must be performed on the truck if safe to do so but always with humanity and under the veterinarian supervision. Large downer animals are difficult to move without causing extra suffering. It is therefore better to culled or slaughtered them where they lie.
- Severe injuries and conditions that require the animal to be culled or slaughtered immediately include fractures of the legs, hips or spine, emaciation and debilitation, paralysis from traumatic injuries or disease that result in immobility, blindness and profuse bleeding or serious injury.
- Cull or slaughter downer livestock with a sharp knife. The veterinary instructions must be followed. Any assistance should be provided just from a competent person under the veterinarian supervision.
- If a severe injured animal need to be slaughter on the truck, it is strongly recommended to do it in the closer abattoir's lairage in order to dispose the carcass accordingly and avoid diseases spreading
- Live animals must not be lifted by the horns, legs or tail, and they must not be dragged. Never tie the injured animal to a fixed point and then drive the truck away.
- If moving a sick or injured animal will not cause further pain or distress, moves it to a separate pen or isolate area as soon as possible for treatments. Do not hold injured animals for long periods of time in the farm or in the market. A severely injured animal that arrives in a farm or in a market must not be held there but transported to the closer abattoir as soon as possible where it must be slaughtered immediately.
- If any animal die during the transport, it must be notified to the authority and the carcass brought to the closed abattoir for a PMI. The carcass cannot be used for human consumption and disposed as high risk biological waste.

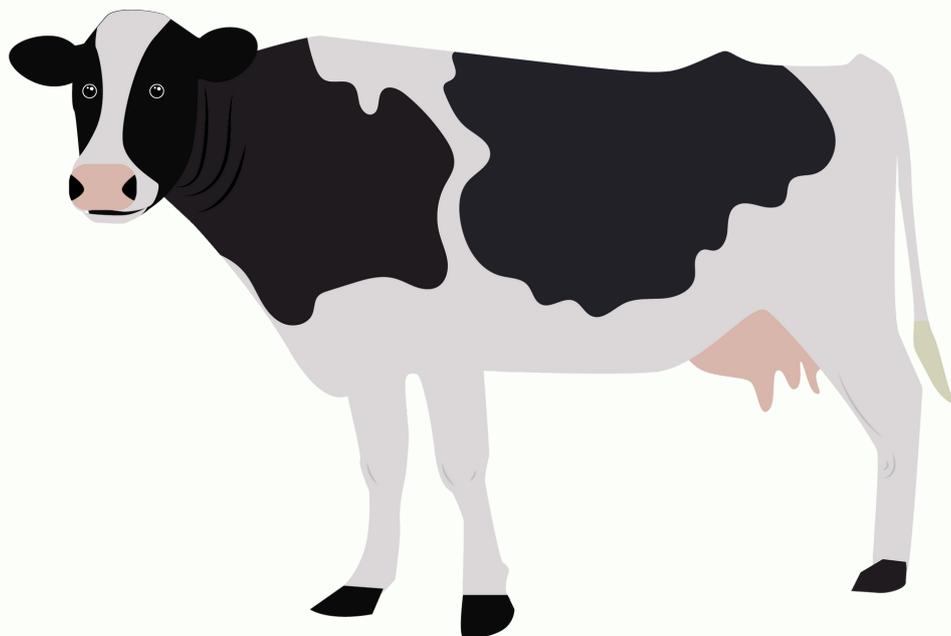
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*Check for injuries, especially to legs*

# General worker behaviour

- Work as a team to move the animal back to the pen but keep unnecessary people out of the way.
- Do not try to isolate an escaped animal, try to herd it back towards the group.
- Do not make sudden movements or loud noises.
- Do not position yourself behind gates as you can be easily crushed by a frightened animal.
- You must be especially careful of animals that have had little human contact. Some bovines have been reared in isolated areas of the country and may not be used to handling.
- Attempt to humanely return escaped animals promptly to the yards.
- If there is only one escapee animal, allow it to quiet down before returning to the yard.
- If the animal is too excited and unmanageable, it may be better to release the rest of animals in a controlled area and allow the escaped animal to return to the group before returning all of them to the pen.
- If possible, lock exit gates to prevent animals from leaving the premises or the market.



*A lone animal is nervous and dangerous.*



# TRANSPORTER PRIMARY CHECKLIST

Date \_\_\_\_\_

This primary check list will help identify if there are parts or procedure of your business which may not meet the basic requirements. You need to complete this checklist each time when preparing the vehicle and during the uploading procedures in order to ensure that the transport facilities/equipment and the animal management procedures of your transport business meets the requirements for a Good Animal Husbandry's and hygiene practice. It is also recommended to complete this checklist before having the licensing yearly inspection in order to fill any gap in the system.

For each requirement under 'what does this mean?' tick yes or no. According to your answer, you can decide if anything needs to be changed so the business can meet the basic requirements or become compliant with the licencing requirements for animals transport.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the vehicle big enough to provide appropriate space allowance and ventilation during transportation?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, The number of animals transported must be decreased. The animals must be able to stand and move comfortably during the transport.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the vehicle checked for any signs of damages and wear that could injure animals before uploading the livestock?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, you must have a checklist in order to assess the vehicle all the time before unloading any animals.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If during a check, damages as spotted on the vehicle which they can injury the animals, do you have a procedure to repair it before uploading the animals?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, the transportation should not take place.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you inspect and repairs any damage in your vehicle once the animals transportation took place and before to reuse it again? Damage to trucks may include holes in the floor, sharp metal protrusions and damage to the partitions/ramps or tailgate.</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, make in place a maintenance program and a system to keep the vehicle always in good condition.</u>



## MARKET PRIMARY CHECKLIST

Date \_\_\_\_\_

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Is the vehicle surface, where the animals are kept during the transport, done with welded pipe cleats in order to reduce slipping and injuries? Steel mesh for reinforcing concrete is too light and needs to be replaced if it breaks up.</li></ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can you achieved the same result?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>If the vehicle surface, where the animals are kept during the transport is slippery, do you cover it with bedding to improve the grip?</li></ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can you achieve the same result?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Do you have an approved vehicle check list approved by the authorities?</li></ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, prepare one and ask to the authority to ass it and amend it according to the required standards.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Is the ramp surface or the tailgate of the ruck (when this forms part of the ramp) made with no-slippery material?</li></ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can you achieve it? Dry bedding, placed on the surface, for example rice hulls or saw dust, will help the animal to grip during unloading, especially, when the ramp is wet.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Do you have a cleaning protocol for the vehicle?</li></ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, you should produce one. The truck must be cleaned and disinfected before uploading any animal.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Do you check the unloading facilities before start the un/uploading procedures in order to avoid any animal injury?</li></ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, make sure you check the facilities first and if the damage is not fixable, the animals must be un/uploaded elsewhere.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Is you or your staff well trained to properly handle the livestock?</li></ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, provide or attend the right training in order to learn how to manage the livestock</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Does the vehicle have facilities where the animals can be properly fastened during the journey?</li></ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be sorted out?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Do you check, before unloading the animals if they have the correct documents? 1. their own individual “cow’s book” 2. the animal owner declaration.</li></ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, you should not upload and transport the animals.</u>



# MARKET PRIMARY CHECKLIST

Date \_\_\_\_\_

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you check if there are sufficient pens, recoveries and races available before starting to unload animals?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>If no, make sure this check is done before starting.</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you have a procedure to follow if animals have been injured during transport and cannot be unloaded without causing further pain and distress? This includes fractures of the legs, hips or spine, emaciation and debilitation, paralysis from traumatic injuries or disease that result in immobility, blindness and profuse bleeding or serious injury.</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>If no, please produce it taking in consideration the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>unload sound livestock first, as calmly as possible, and then decide how to man-age the downer animal.</u></li> <li><u>Severely injured animals need to be culled or slaughtered immediately. This must be performed on the truck if safe to do so but always with humanity and under the veterinarian supervision.</u></li> <li><u>It is strongly recommended to do it in the closer abattoir's lairage in order to dispose the carcass accordingly and avoid diseases spreading</u></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you have a procedure to manage any animal which die during the transport?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>If no, please provide one taking in consideration that it must be notified to the authority and the carcass brought to the closed abattoir for a PMI.</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you look for a designated assembly/holding area when you have to upload or unload any animal? (where applicable)</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>If no, you should ask to the farmer, Market operator and the abattoir's lairage if there is one.</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If there is not a designated assembly/holding area (as above), do you look for a quiet place where the animals can be unloaded or uploaded protecting them from the severe weather conditions?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>If no, make sure you will start doing it.</u></p>



# MARKET PRIMARY CHECKLIST

Date \_\_\_\_\_

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you remove any distractions from the uploading and unloading facilities and the all area around that may cause animals to stop, baulk or turn back?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>If no, make sure you will start doing it.</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you plan the animals transportation taking in consideration the times spent during the up/unloading procedures and keeping in mind that all the transport procedures should be done only during daytime?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>If no, change the way you plan the animals transportation in order to meet the requirements. Once loading has been completed, animals should be transported without delay and not held on a stationary truck. Animals should be unloaded at the place of destination immediately once arrived.</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you plan the trip taking in account all the different possible scenarios, such as uneven road sur-faces or weather, may increase the chance of injuries on the journey?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>If no, start planning the trip using the shorter but also best road possible in order to reducing the animals time transportation and also decreasing the chance to injury the animals</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you properly fasten the animals on the vehicle facilities during the journey in order to avoid injuries?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>If no, how can you achieve it?</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you check the animals cleanliness before uploading them? (it cannot travel if still wet during the winter).</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>If no, put in place a check procedures for it. Faeces, mud and any other kind of dirtiness should be wash off from the animal few hours before uploading them. Dirty animals should not be accepted at the market and at the abattoirs.</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you ensure there is a suitable loading density for cattle in order to remain standing during trucking?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>If no, please make sure this is achieved reducing the number of transported animals</u></p>



# MARKET PRIMARY CHECKLIST

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

## YES / NO

## WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?

- Do you previously determine the animals allocation (on the vehicle) according to the number, size, breed and sex of the animals?

If no, please make sure the animals are divided per herd, per sex and size in order to avoid any welfare issues during the journey. Only mix horned and un-horned animals if they are compatible (for example, they have previously been transported together with no identified issues).

- Do you ensure that the vehicle is aligned with the lip of the ramp with no gap, prior to loading?

If no, please make sure no gap is left between the transport facilities in order to prevent any issue during the animals movement.

- Do you move animals in small manageable groups when un/uploading the animals procedures take place?

If no, ensure animals are moved in very small groups

- Do you allow animals to move onto trucks at their own speed, particularly if the floor of the truck is not constructed from non-slip material?

If no, please leave them to move at their own speed and instruct your staff to do the same.

- Do you use one the following procedures when handing the animals?

- whipping,
- tail twisting,
- use of nose twitches,
- pressure on the eyes,
- pressure on the ears,
- pressure on the external genitalia,
- use of goads for causing pain,
- use of other aids that cause pain and suffering (including large sticks, sticks with sharp ends, lengths of metal piping, fencing wire or heavy leather belts).

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If yes, all this procedures are strictly forbidden and you must retrain yourself and your staff in order to use a no-painful technique when animals are handled.



# MARKET PRIMARY CHECKLIST

Date \_\_\_\_\_

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you use goads (cattle talkers) or metal rattles to encourage movement, but not to hit the animal?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>If yes, please take in mind that sticks can be used as an extension of your arms for making yourself appear bigger, for example, to fill the space in a gateway. Do not hit the animals with it.</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you check that all the animals are fit for transport? those that are unable to stand on all four legs and those that have severe issue to both eyes should not be transported. Do not transport pregnant animals.</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>If no, make sure that only healthy animals will be uploaded on your vehicle. Sick and injured livestock must not be uploaded, if fitness to travel is in doubt, ask to have a veterinarian consultation. Take in mind that once the animals are uploaded the driver and the transport company are responsible for the animals health.</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you reverse the vehicle slowly and calmly up to the unloading ramp and/or during the unloading procedures?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>If no, please do it and train your staff to do so.</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you lift live animals by the horns, legs or tail, and then dragged?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>If yes, please stop doing it, it is against the OIE welfare requirements.</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you ever tied an injured animal to a fixed point and then drove the truck away?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>If yes, please stop doing it, it is against the OIE welfare requirements.</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you a policy to follow when there is an escaped animals during the up/unloading and transport procedure?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>If no, please provide one and train your staff according,</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can you avoid to isolate the escaped animal and try to herd it back towards the group?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>how can you achieve it?</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can you stop making sudden movements or loud noises?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>how can this be achieved?</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can you allow the escaped animal to quiet down before starting the procedure to return it to the yard?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>how can this be achieved?</u></p>



## MARKET PRIMARY CHECKLIST

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>If the animal is too excited and unmanageable, can you release the rest of animals in a controlled area and allow the escaped animal to re-turn to the group before returning all of them to the yard or pen?</li></ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>how can this be achieved?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Can you attempt to humanely return escaped animals promptly to the yards?</li></ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>how can this be achieved?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Is it possible to lock exit gates in order to prevent animals from leaving the premises or the market.</li></ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achieved?</u>



