

Translation. Only the Danish document has legal validity.

Technical regulation no. 7 of 21 November 2006 issued by the Danish Maritime Authority

Technical regulation on the transport of live animals by sea¹

In pursuance of section 1(3), section 3, section 17(5) and section 32 of the Act on Safety at Sea, cf. Consolidated Act no. 627 of 26 July 2002, as amended, and in pursuance of Decree no. 607 of 25 June 2001 on the entry into force for Greenland of the Act on Safety at Sea, Decree no. 729 of 19 August 2003 on the entry into force for Greenland of section 2 of the Act amending the Danish Seamen's Act and the Act on Safety at Sea, as well as in consultation with the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, the following provisions are laid down:

Section 1. This regulation shall apply to Danish and Greenland ships transporting live vertebrate animals by sea.

Subsection 2. However, this regulation shall not apply to:

- 1) The transport of live vertebrate animals to and from places within the European Community;²
- 2) Transport for slaughter of lamb, sheep, horses and reindeer on Greenland ships in Greenland; and
- 3) Transport of sledge dogs in Greenland.

Subsection 2. Ro-ro ships and vessels carrying animals in moveable containers used for or intended for the carriage of domestic Equidae or domestic animals of bovine, ovine, caprine or porcine species shall be covered only by annexes 1 and 2 and only where this is specified.

Section 2. Ships covered by this regulation shall comply with the provisions of annexes 1 and 2.

Section 3. Ships that have been approved and certified for the transport of live animals before 5 January 2007 in accordance with technical regulation no. 9 of 2 December 2003 on the transport of live animals by sea may retain their certification under the provisions in force so far until five years after the date of issue or – if this takes place before that – until the ship is subjected to major alterations or equipment affecting the welfare of the animals is fitted.

Section 4. The shipowner shall ensure that the part of the ship's crew handling animals have sufficient basic training in this and have been taught about the provisions of annexes 1 and 2.

Section 5. Unless a stricter penalty is prescribed by any other legislation, contraventions of the provisions of this regulation shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 1 year.

Subsection 2. The punishment may be increased to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 2 years if

- 1) the contravention has resulted in damage to the environment, life or health, or risk of such damage;

¹ This regulation has as a draft been notified in accordance with European Parliament and Council Directive 98/34/EEC (directive on the information procedure), as amended by Directive 98/48/EEC.

² That is transports regulated by the provisions of 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.

- 2) an injunction or order has previously been issued in connection with the same or equivalent situations; or
- 3) the contravention has given or has been intended to give financial benefits to the transgressor or others.

Subsection 3. It shall be considered especially aggravating circumstances if the contravention has resulted in damage to the life or health, or risk of such damage, to young persons below the age of 18, cf. subsection 2, item 1.

Subsection 4. If the benefit obtained through the contravention is not confiscated, the size of the financial benefit obtained or intended shall be taken into account when determining the fine, including supplementary fines.

Subsection 5. Companies, etc. (legal persons) may incur criminal liability according to the regulations in chapter 5 of the Danish Criminal Code.

Section 6. This regulation shall enter into force on 5 January 2007.

Subsection 2. Technical regulation no. 9 of 2 December 2003 on the transport of live animals by sea shall be repealed.

Danish Maritime Authority / 21 November 2006

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Regulation 1 – Definitions

1. For the purposes of this regulation the following definitions shall apply:
 - .1 ‘animals’ means live vertebrate animals;
 - .2 ‘assembly centres’ means places such as holdings, collection centres and markets, at which domestic equidae or domestic animals of bovine, ovine, caprine or porcine species originating from different holdings are grouped together to form consignments;
 - .3 ‘attendant’ means a person directly in charge of the welfare of the animals who accompanies them during a journey;
 - .4 ‘container’ means any crate, box, receptacle or other rigid structure used for the transport of animals which is not a means of transport;
 - .5 ‘journey’ means the entire transport operation from the place of departure to the place of destination, including any unloading, accommodation and loading occurring at intermediate points in the journey;
 - .6 ‘livestock vessel’ means a vessel which is used or intended to be used for the carriage of domestic equidae or domestic animals of bovine, ovine, caprine or porcine species other than a roll-on-roll-off vessel, and other than a vessel carrying animals in moveable containers;
 - .7 ‘long journey’ means a journey that exceeds 8 hours, starting from when the first animal of the consignment is moved;
 - .8 ‘means of transport’ means road or rail vehicles, vessels and aircraft used for the transport of animals;
 - .9 ‘place of departure’ means the place at which the animal is first loaded on to a means of transport provided that it had been accommodated there for at least 48 hours prior to the time of departure. However, assembly centres may be considered as place of departure provided that:
 - .1 the distance travelled between the first place of loading and the assembly centre is less than 100 km; or
 - .2 the animals have been accommodated with sufficient bedding, untied, if possible, and watered for at least six hours prior to the time of departure from the assembly centre;
 - .10 ‘place of destination’ means the place at which an animal is unloaded from a means of transport and
 - .1 accommodated for at least 48 hours prior to the time of departure; or
 - .2 slaughtered;
 - .11 ‘place of rest or transfer’ means any stop during the journey which is not a place of destination, including a place where animals have changed the means of transport, with or without being unloaded;
 - .12 ‘registered equidae’ means registered equidae identified by means of an identification document issued by the breeding authority or any other competent authority of the country where the animal originated which manages the studbook or register for that breed of animal or any international association or organization which manages horses for competition or racing;
 - .13 ‘roll-on-roll-off vessel’ means a sea-going vessel with facilities to enable road or rail vehicles to roll on and roll off the vessel;
 - .14 ‘transport’ means the movement of animals effected by one or more means of transport and the related operations, including loading, unloading, transfer and rest, until the unloading of the animals at the place of destination is completed;

- .15 'unbroken equidae' means equidae that cannot be tied or led by a halter without causing avoidable excitement, pain or suffering;
- .16 'vehicle' means a means of transport fitted with wheels which is propelled or towed.

Regulation 2 – General conditions for the transport of animals

- 1 No person shall transport animals or cause animals to be transported in a way likely to cause injury or undue suffering to them. In addition, the following conditions shall be complied with:
 - .1 all necessary arrangements have been made in advance to minimise the length of the journey and meet animals' needs during the journey;
 - .2 the animals are fit for the journey;
 - .3 the ships are designed, constructed, maintained and operated so as to avoid injury and suffering and ensure the safety of the animals;
 - .4 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;
 - .5 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;
 - .6 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;
 - .7 sufficient floor area and height is provided for the animals, appropriate to their size and the intended journey;
 - .8 water, feed and rest are offered to the animals at suitable intervals and are appropriate in quality and quantity to their species and size.

Regulation 3 – Certificate of approval of livestock vessels

- .1 The Danish Maritime Authority shall grant a certificate of approval for a Danish or Greenland livestock vessel upon application, provided that the vessel is:
 - .1 has been inspected by the Danish Maritime Authority or by a classification society authorised for this by the Danish Maritime Authority and found to comply with the requirements of regulation 1 of Chapter IV of Annex 2 regarding the construction and equipment for livestock vessels; or
 - .2 has been checked by a foreign authority and found to comply with equivalent requirements that, as a minimum, provide the same certainty that the animals are transported under conditions that do not cause injury or unnecessary suffering and to the same extent ensure their safety.
- .2 On the basis of the above, the Danish Maritime Authority shall issue a certificate of approval of livestock vessels. Each certificate shall be issued with a unique number. The certificate shall be drawn up in English. Certificates shall be valid for a period of not more than five years from the date of issue and shall become invalid as soon as the ships are modified or refitted in a way that affects the welfare of the animals.
- .3 The Danish Maritime Authority shall record certificates of approval of livestock vessels in an electronic database, in a manner enabling them to be rapidly identified, in particular in the event of failure to comply with the requirements of this regulation.

Regulation 4 – Transport documentation

- .1 No person shall transport animals without carrying documentation in the ship stating:
 - .1 their origin and their ownership;

- .2 their place of departure;
 - .3 the date and time of departure;
 - .4 the planned route;
 - .5 their intended place of destination;
 - .6 the expected duration of the intended journey.
- .2 The shipowner shall keep the documents stipulated in subsection 1 for five years and make it available to the Danish Maritime Authority upon request.

Regulation 5 – Planning obligations for the transport of animals

- .1 The transport of animals may be carried out by shipowners complying with the provisions of annexes 1 and 2.
- .2 The shipowner shall identify a natural person responsible for the transport and ensure that information on the planning, execution and completion of the part of the journey under their control can be obtained at any time.
- .3 The shipowner shall ensure that for each journey:
 - .1 the welfare of the animals is not compromised by insufficient coordination of the different parts of the journey and the weather conditions are taken into account ; and
 - .2 a natural person is responsible for providing information on the planning, execution and completion of the journey to the Danish Maritime Authority at any time.

CHAPTER I

Regulation 1 – Fitness for transport

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.
2. Animals that are injured or that present physiological weaknesses or pathological processes shall not be considered fit for transport and in particular if:
 - .1 they are unable to move independently without pain or to walk unassisted;
 - .2 they present a severe open wound, or prolapse;
 - .3 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;
 - .4 they are new-born mammals in which the navel has not completely healed;
 - .5 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;
 - .6 they are dogs and cats of less than eight weeks of age, unless they are accompanied by their mother;
 - .7 they are cervine animals in velvet.
3. However, sick or injured animals may be considered fit for transport if they are:
 - .1 slightly injured or ill and transport would not cause additional suffering; in cases of doubt, veterinary advice shall be sought;
 - .2 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;
 - .3 animals that have been submitted to veterinary procedures in relation to farming practices such as dehorning or castration, provided that wounds have completely healed.
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.
5. Sedatives shall not be used on animals to be transported unless strictly necessary to ensure the welfare of the animals and shall only be used under veterinary supervision.
6. Lactating females of bovine, ovine and caprine species not accompanied by their offspring shall be milked at intervals of not more than 12 hours.
7. Requirements of paragraphs 2.3 and 2.4 do not apply for registered equidae if the purpose of the journeys is to improve the health and welfare conditions of birth, or for newly born foals with their registered mares, provided that in both cases the animals are permanently accompanied by an attendant, dedicated to them during the journey.

CHAPTER II

Regulation 1 – Means of transport

1. These provisions shall apply to all ships.
2. Ships, containers and their fittings shall be designed, constructed, maintained and operated so as to:
 - .1 avoid injury and suffering and to ensure the safety of the animals;

- .2 protect the animals from inclement weather, extreme temperatures and adverse changes in climatic conditions;
 - .3 be cleaned and disinfected;
 - .4 prevent the animals escaping or falling out and be able to withstand the stresses of movements;
 - .5 ensure that air quality and quantity appropriate to the species transported can be maintained;
 - .6 provide access to the animals to allow them to be inspected and cared for;
 - .7 present a flooring surface that is anti-slip;
 - .8 present a flooring surface that minimises the leakage of urine or faeces;
 - .9 provide a means of lighting sufficient for inspection and care of the animals during transport.
3. Sufficient space shall be provided inside the animals' compartment and at each of its levels to ensure that there is adequate ventilation above the animals when they are in a naturally standing position, without on any account hindering their natural movement.
 4. For wild animals and for species other than domestic Equidae or domestic animals of bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species where appropriate, the following documents shall accompany the animals:
 - .1 a notice indicating that the animals are wild, timid or dangerous;
 - .2 written instructions about feeding, watering and any special care required.
 5. Partitions shall be strong enough to withstand the weight of animals. Fittings shall be designed for quick and easy operation.
 6. Piglets of less than 10 kg, lambs of less than 20 kg, calves of less than six months and foals of less than four months of age shall be provided with appropriate bedding material or equivalent material which guarantees their comfort appropriate to the species, the number of animals being transported, the journey time, and the weather. This material has to ensure adequate absorption of urine and faeces.
 7. Where transport of an animal is to last more than three hours, a means of killing suitable for the species shall be available to the attendant or a person on board who has the necessary skill to perform this task humanely and efficiently.

Regulation 2 – Additional provisions for transport on roll-on-roll-off vessels

1. Before loading onto a vessel the master shall verify that when vehicles are loaded:
 - .1 on enclosed decks, the vessel is equipped with an appropriate forced ventilation system and it is fitted with an alarm system and an adequate secondary source of power in case of failure;
 - .2 on open decks, adequate protection from sea water is provided.
2. Road vehicles and rail wagons shall be equipped with a sufficient number of adequately designed, positioned and maintained securing points enabling them to be securely fastened to the vessel. Road vehicles and rail wagons shall be secured to the vessel before the start of the sea journey to prevent them being displaced by the motion of the vessel.

Regulation 3 – Additional provisions for transport in containers

1. Containers in which animals are transported shall be clearly and visibly marked, indicating the presence of live animals and with a sign indicating the top of the container.
2. During transport and handling, containers shall always be kept upright and severe jolts or shaking shall be minimised. Containers shall be secured so as to prevent displacement due to the movement of the means of transport.

3. Containers of more than 50 kg shall be equipped with a sufficient number of adequately designed, positioned and maintained securing points enabling them to be securely fastened to the means of transport where they are to be loaded. Containers shall be secured to the means of transport before the start of the journey to prevent displacement due to the motion of the means of transport.

CHAPTER III

Regulation 1 – Loading, unloading and handling

1. Due regard shall be paid to the need of certain categories of animals, such as wild animals, to become acclimatised to the mode of transport prior to the proposed journey.
2. Where loading or unloading operations last for more than four hours, except for poultry:
 - .1 appropriate facilities shall be available in order to keep, feed and water the animals outside the means of transport without being tied;
 - .2 operations shall be supervised by an authorised veterinarian and particular precautions shall be taken to ensure that the welfare of the animals is properly maintained during these operations.
3. Facilities for loading and unloading, including the flooring, shall be designed, constructed, maintained and operated so as to:
 - .1 prevent injury and suffering and minimise excitement and distress during animal movements as well as to ensure the safety of the animals. In particular, surfaces shall not be slippery and lateral protections shall be provided so as to prevent animals from escaping;
 - .2 be cleaned and disinfected.
4. Ramps shall not be steeper than an angle of 20 degrees, that is 36.4% to the horizontal for pigs, calves and horses and an angle of 26 degrees 34 minutes, that is 50% to the horizontal for sheep and cattle other than calves. Where the slope is steeper than 10 degrees, that is 17.6% to the horizontal, 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;
 - .1 lifting platforms and upper floors shall have safety barriers so as to prevent animals falling or escaping during loading and unloading operations.
5. Goods which are being transported in the same means of transport as animals shall be positioned so that they do not cause injury, suffering or distress to the animals.
6. Appropriate lighting shall be provided during loading and unloading.
7. When containers loaded with animals are placed one on top of the other on the means of transport, the necessary precautions shall be taken:
 - .1 to avoid, or in the case of poultry, rabbits and fur animals, to limit urine and faeces falling on the animals placed underneath;
 - .2 to ensure stability of the containers;
 - .3 to ensure that ventilation is not impeded.
8. It shall be prohibited to:
 - .1 strike or kick the animals;
 - .2 apply pressure to any particularly sensitive part of the body in such a way as to cause them unnecessary pain or suffering;
 - .3 suspend the animals themselves by mechanical means;
 - .4 lift or drag the animals by head, ears, horns, legs, tail or fleece, or handle them in such a way as to cause them unnecessary pain or suffering;

- .5 use prods or other implements with pointed ends;
 - .6 knowingly obstruct any animal which is being driven or led through any part where animals are handled.
9. The use of instruments which administer electric shocks shall be avoided as far as possible. In any case, these instruments shall only be used for adult bovine animals and adult pigs which refuse to move and only when they have room ahead of them in which to move. The shocks shall last no longer than one second, be adequately spaced and shall only be applied to the muscles of the hindquarters. Shocks shall not be used repeatedly if the animal fails to respond.
 10. Assembly centres shall provide equipment for tethering animals when necessary. Animals not used to being tied shall remain untied. Animals shall have access to water.
 11. Animals shall not be tied by the horns, the antlers, the nose rings nor by legs tied together. Calves shall not be muzzled. Domestic Equidae older than eight months shall wear halters during transport except for unbroken horses. When animals need to be tied, the ropes, tethers or other means used shall be:
 - .1 strong enough not to break during normal transport conditions;
 - .2 such as to allow the animals, if necessary, to lie down and to eat and drink;
 - .3 designed in such a way as to eliminate any danger of strangulation or injury, and so as to allow animals to be quickly released.

Regulation 2 – Separation

1. Animals shall be handled and transported separately in the following cases:
 - .1 animals of different species;
 - .2 animals of significantly different sizes or ages;
 - .3 adult breeding boars or stallions;
 - .4 sexually mature males from females;
 - .5 animals with horns from animals without horns;
 - .6 animals hostile to each other;
 - .7 tied animals from untied animals.
2. Points 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.5 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.

Regulation 3 – During transport

1. Space allowances shall at least comply with the figures laid down, in respect of the animals and the means of transport referred to, in chapter VII.
2. Domestic equidae except mares travelling with their foals shall be transported in individual stalls when the vehicle is loaded onto a roll-on-roll-off vessel. Derogation to this provision may be granted by the Danish Maritime Authority on the basis of a specific assessment.
3. Equidae shall not be transported in multi-deck vehicles except if animals are loaded on the lowest deck with no animals on higher deck. The minimum internal height of compartment shall be at least 75 cm higher than the height of the withers of the highest animal.
4. Unbroken equidae shall not be transported in groups of more than four individuals.
5. Paragraphs 1.10, 1.11, 1.12 and regulation 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the means of transport.
6. Sufficient ventilation shall be provided to ensure that the needs of the animals are fully met taking into account in particular the number and type of the animals to be transported and the expected weather conditions during the journey. Containers shall be stored in a way which does not impede their ventilation.

7. During transport, animals shall be offered water, feed and the opportunity to rest as appropriate to their species and age, at suitable intervals and in particular as referred to in chapter V. If not otherwise specified, mammals and birds shall be fed at least every 24 hours and watered at least every 12 hours. The water and feed shall be of good quality and presented to the animals in a way which minimises contamination. Due regard shall be paid to the need of animals to become accustomed to the mode of feeding and watering.

CHAPTER IV

Regulation 1 – Construction and equipment requirements for livestock vessels and vessels transporting sea containers

1. Strength for pen rails and decks shall be appropriate to the transported animals. Strength calculations of pen rails and decks shall be verified during construction or conversion of the livestock vessel by a classification society approved by the Danish Maritime Authority.
2. Compartments where animals are to be transported shall be equipped with a forced ventilation system which gives sufficient capacity to change the air in its entire volume as follows:
 - .1 40 air changes per hour if the compartment is fully enclosed and the clear height is less or equal to 2.3 meters;
 - .2 30 air changes per hour if the compartment is fully enclosed and the clear height is more than 2.3 meters;
 - .3 75% of the above relevant capacity if the compartment is partially enclosed.
3. Storage or production capacity for fresh water shall be appropriate to meet the water requirement laid down in chapter VI taking into account the maximum number and the type of animals to be transported as well as the maximum duration of the intended journeys.
4. The fresh water system shall be capable of supplying freshwater continuously in each livestock area and sufficient receptacles shall be available to ensure that all animals have easy and constant access to fresh water. Alternative pumping equipment shall be available to ensure water supply in the event of failure of the primary pumping system.
5. The drainage system shall be of appropriate capacity to drain fluids from pens and decks under all conditions. Drainpipes and channels shall collect the fluids in wells or tanks from where sewage can be discharged by means of pumps or ejectors. Alternative pumping equipment shall be available to ensure drainage in the event of failure of the primary pumping system.
6. Livestock areas, passageways and ramps to livestock areas shall be provided with sufficient lighting. Emergency lighting shall be available in case of a failure of the main electrical installation. Sufficient portable lighting shall be provided to allow the attendant adequate inspection and care of the animals.
7. A fire fighting system shall be appropriately installed in all livestock areas and fire equipment within the livestock areas shall comply with the most recent International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) standards regarding fire protection, fire detection and fire extinction.
8. The following systems for livestock shall be equipped with a monitoring, control and alarm system at relevant places:
 - .1 ventilation;
 - .2 fresh water supply and drainage;
 - .3 lighting;
 - .4 fresh water production if necessary.

9. A primary source of power shall be sufficient to supply continuous power for the systems for livestock referred to in paragraphs 2, 4, 5 and 6 under normal operation of the livestock vessel. A secondary source of power shall be sufficient to replace the primary source of power for a continuous period of three days.

Regulation 2 – Feed and water supply on livestock vessels or vessels transporting sea containers

Livestock vessels or vessels transporting sea containers with domestic equidae and domestic animals of bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species, for journeys exceeding 24 hours, shall carry from the time of departure sufficient bedding as well as sufficient feed and water to cover the minimum daily feed and water supply requirements set out in table 1 for the intended journey plus 25% or three days' spare supply of bedding, feed and water, whichever is the greater.

Table 1

Minimum daily feed and water supply on livestock vessels or vessels transporting sea containers

Category	Feed (in % of live weight of animals)		
	Fodder, including hay or silage	Concentrated feed and	Fresh water (litres per animal) (*)
Cattle and equidae	2	1.6	45
Sheep	2	1.8	4
Pigs	-	3	10

(*) The minimum water supply requirements laid down in the fourth column may be replaced for all species by a water supply of 10% of the live weight of the animals.

Fodder may be replaced by concentrated feed and vice versa. However, due regard shall be paid to the need of certain categories of animals, to become accustomed to the change of feed with regard to their metabolic needs.

CHAPTER V

Regulation 1 – Watering and feeding interval, journey times and resting periods of domestic equidae and domestic animals of bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species

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.
2. Journey times for animals belonging to the species referred to in point 1.1. shall not exceed eight hours.
3. The maximum journey time in point 1.2. may be extended if the additional requirements of chapter VI are met.
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:
 - .1 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;
 - .2 Pigs may be transported for a maximum period of 24 hours. During the journey, they must have continuous access to water;

- .3 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;
- .4 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.
- 5. After the journey time laid down, animals must be unloaded, fed and watered and be rested for at least 24 hours.
- 6. Animals must not be transported by sea if the maximum journey time exceeds that laid down in point 1.2, unless the conditions laid down in points 1.3 and 1.4, apart from journey times and rest periods, are met.
- 7. In the case of transport by sea on a regular and direct link between two different places by means of vehicles loaded on to vessels without unloading of the animals, the latter must be rested for 12 hours after unloading at the port of destination or in its immediate vicinity unless the journey time at sea is such that the voyage can be included in the general scheme of points 2 to 4.
- 8. In the interests of the animals, the journey times in points 3, 4 and 7 may be extended by two hours, taking account in particular of proximity to the place of destination.

CHAPTER VI

Regulation 1 – Additional provisions for long journeys of domestic equidae and domestic animals of bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species

- 1. The lower side of the deck above the animals shall be painted in a light-colour.
- 2. Animals shall be provided with appropriate bedding or equivalent material which guarantees their comfort appropriate to the species, the number of animals being transported, the journey time, and the weather. This material has to ensure adequate absorption of urine and faeces.
- 3. The ship shall carry a sufficient quantity of appropriate feedingstuff for the feeding requirements of the animals in question during the journey concerned. The feedingstuffs shall be protected from the weather and from contaminants such as dust, fuel, exhaust gases and animal urine and dung.
- 4. Where specific feeding equipment is used for the feeding of animals, that equipment shall be transported in the ship.
- 5. Where feeding equipment as referred to in paragraph 1.4. is used, it shall be so designed that, if necessary, it is attached to the ship to prevent its being overturned. When the ship is moving and when the equipment is not in use, it shall be stored separate from the animals.
- 6. Equidae shall be transported in individual stalls except mares travelling with their foals.
- 7. The means of transport must be fitted with partitions so that separate compartments may be created, while providing all the animals with free access to water.
- 8. The partitions shall be constructed in such a way that they can be placed in different positions so that the size of compartment can be adapted to specific requirements, and to the type, size and number of animals.
- 9. Except if accompanied by their mother, long journeys are only permitted for domestic equidae and domestic animals of bovine and porcine species if:
 - .1 domestic equidae are older than four months, with the exception of registered equidae,
 - .2 calves are older than fourteen days,
 - .3 pigs are heavier than 10 kg.

Regulation 2 – Water supply for transport by sea containers

1. The ship 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.
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.

CHAPER VII**Regulation 1 – Space allowances**

Space allowances for animals shall comply at least with the following figures:

Domestic equidae:

Live weight in kg	m ² /animal
200-300	0.90-1.175
300-400	1.175-1.45
400-500	1.45-1.725
500-600	1.725-2
600-700	2-2.25

Note: During long journeys, foals and young horses must be able to lie down

These figures may vary by a maximum of 10% for adult horses and ponies and by a maximum of 20% for young horses and foals, depending not only on the horses' weight and size but also on their physical condition, the meteorological conditions and the likely journey time.

Bovine animals:

Live weight in kg	m ² /animal
200-300	0.81-1.0575
300-400	1.0575-1.305
400-500	1.305-1.5525
500-600	1.5525-1.8
600-700	1.8-2.025

Pregnant animals must be allowed 10% more space.

Sheep/goats:

Live weight in kg	m ² /animal
20-30	0.24-0.265
30-40	0.265-0.290
40-50	0.290-0.315
50-60	0.315-0.34
60-70	0.34-0.39

Pigs:

Live weight in kg	m ² /animal
10 or less	0.20
20	0.28
45	0.37
70	0.60
100	0.85
140	0.95
180	1.10
270	1.50

Poultry:

When transporting poultry in containers, the following minimum floor areas and loading density shall be provided:

Category	Area in cm ²
Day-old chick	21-25 per chick
Poultry other than day-old chicks: Weight in kg	Area in cm ² per kg
< 1.6	180-200
1.6 to < 3	160
3 to < 5	115
>5	105

These figures may vary depending not only on the weight and size of the birds but also on their physical condition, the meteorological conditions and the likely journey time.