

A view from the ground...

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What are we campaigning for?

- **Long-term:** An end to the long-distance transportation of horses for slaughter in Europe; replacing it with a carcase only trade.
- **Short-term:** Welfare improvements for horses transported on these journeys, supported by robust enforcement.





World Horse Welfare's approach

- Evidence based approach.
- Statistical and observational data collected on injuries, disease, behaviour and demographics.
- Ultimately the evidence is used to underpin recommendations to improve equine welfare, including health.







- Around 80,000-100,000 horses per year
- Mainly from Eastern Europe and Spain
- Majority (~80%) destined for Italy
- Journeys lasting several days, covering thousands of kilometres
- Horses of all ages, sexes and types
- All horses suffer.



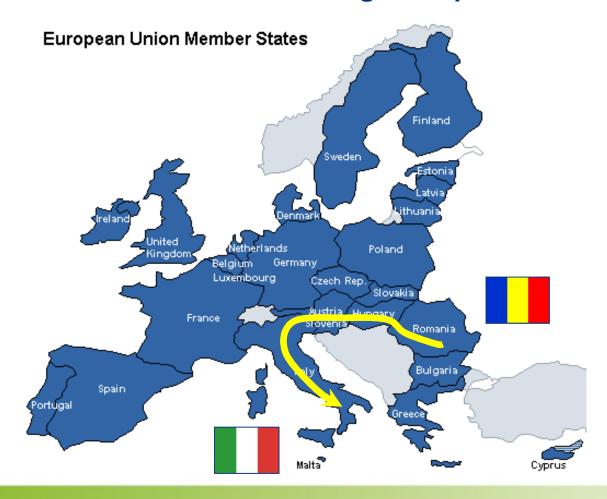




Is there a problem of compliance with the Regulation?

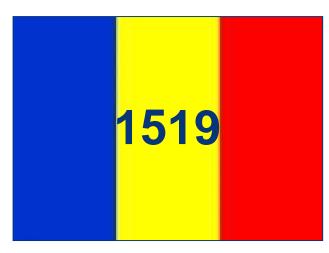
To investigate the health and welfare of horses being transported long distances for slaughter within the EU in accordance with EU Council Regulation (EC) 1/2005 on the Welfare of Animals during Transport.











Romania



Italy







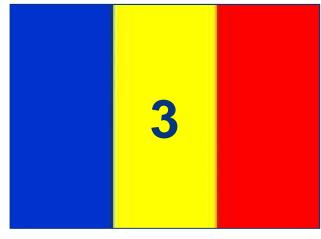








Shipments compliant with EU legislation



Romania







Italy



What are the problems?







The issues

- Non-compliant on many grounds.
- Example Article 3:

No person shall transport animals or cause animals to be transported in a way likely to cause injury or undue suffering.

- Lack of enforcement.
- No action taken.





Fitness to travel





Fitness to travel: Injury

Marlin et al. (2010):

- 50% of horses observed in Romania at loading had long-standing injuries.
- 25% of horses arriving in Italy had very recent injuries.

Field observations September 2010:

- 95% of horses had some form of acute injury.
- 24% of horses had at least one acute injury involving subcutaneous or deeper tissues.





Fitness to travel: Disease

Field observations September 2010:

- All shipments contained horses showing visible signs of disease.
- 93% of horses showed visible signs of disease.
- 71% of horses had nasal discharge.
- **79%** of horses had ocular discharge.
- 37% of horses had abnormal respiration.





Fitness to travel: Treatment of injuries









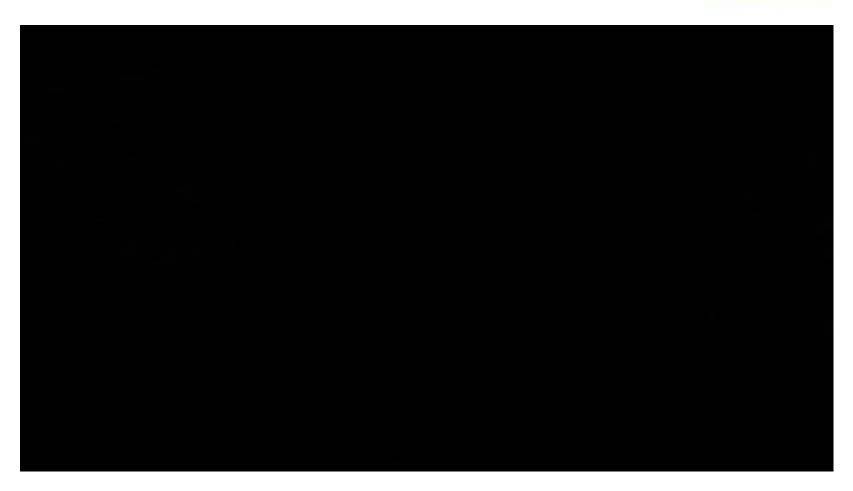


- Vehicles not stopping
- Exhaustion
- A lack of adequate rest
- Lack of water
- Lack of food.





Exhaustion and dehydration



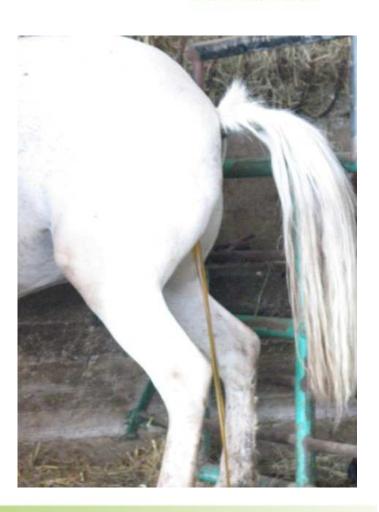


Dehydration

Field observations September 2010:

- All horses showed signs of extreme thirst and dehydration.
- All horses showed signs of sweating.
- Horses drank until water trough was empty.







The misconception of colic











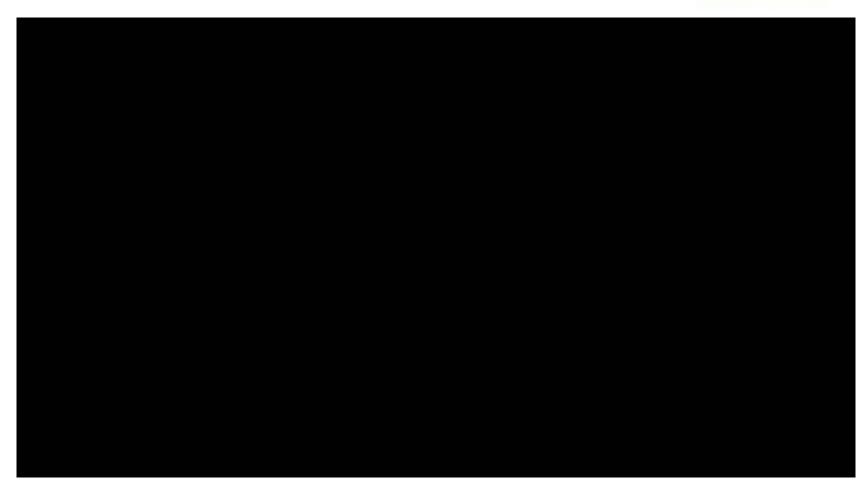




- Under the Regulation:
 - It shall be prohibited to strike or kick animals.
 - Unbroken horses should be transported in groups of four and not on long journeys.
- There are issues of compliance with this part of the legislation.









Vehicle construction





Lack of space

• 74% of horses showed evidence of rubbing from the vehicle due to lack of space and inappropriate material.









Conclusions





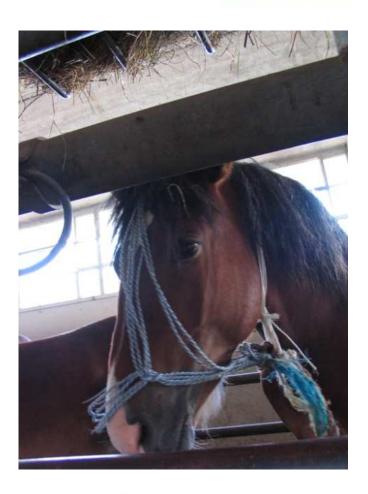
- Clear issues of compliance.
- The role of the vet is key.
- Fitness to travel assessments before, during, after.
- Shared responsibility.
- Rest
 - Enforcement issue to ensure vehicles stop
 - Adequate provisions for rest
- Water Provision before, during, after
- Feed quality and quantity







- Handling
 - Relate to Certificate of Competence
- Unbroken
 - Proper assessment before loading
- Vehicle Construction
 - Authorisation
 - Robust checks
- Space Allowance
 - Robust checks and action taken
- Stiff penalties.





Take home message



Take home message



- Clear communication between Member States.
- Work together to ensure that the Regulation is enforced across the EU,
- For the good of horse welfare.





