



Notice to Producers

Update on the New Transport Regulations - Starting February 2020

The humane transport regulations will come into force in February 2020.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) will implement a transition period for the feed, water and rest requirements for bovine and other sectors. During the first two years, the CFIA will focus its enforcement efforts on compliance promotion through education and awareness measures, which are part of the CFIA's continuum of enforcement actions.

The amended regulations contain outcome-based requirements to ensure that animals are not likely to suffer (from exhaustion, dehydration, weather or other conditions), be injured or die. The CFIA has the discretion to appropriately enforce these outcome-based requirements to prevent and act on animal welfare situations.

The NSN will continue to work with the CFIA for clarification on the regulation and implementation plan and will communicate with producers as we learn more.

Join the upcoming CFIA webinar January 14th, 2020

The CFIA has agreed to host a on the Humane Transport Regulations. This webinar is scheduled for January 14th, 2019 to register [click here](#)

NSN Concerns submitted to CFIA

- *NSN's primary concern is that the definition of unfit animal, states that an animal in the last 10% of its gestation period or has given birth during the last 48 hours will be considered unfit for transport when the regulations take effect Feb 20, 2020. NSN recognizes that the intent of the regulation is to prevent long distance transportation of these animals, however, NSN is concerned about the potential negative impacts of the regulation. One of those being that sheep being transported to lambing pastures would be in contravention of the regulations, when the purpose of moving them to such pastures is to improve the conditions of birth – more space, shelter, matching nutritional needs. NSN has requested that an exemption, like the ones in the UK be given to producers to move their animals from farm to farm or on farm be included in the regulations. More specifically that farmers can move animals to lambing pastures if the distance was less than 50km or 31Mi.*
- *NSN is concerned that rest-stops may not being able to handle sheep at their facility and the problem this will have on the sector looking to comply with the regulations.*
- *NSN supports the requirement that transporters have training on livestock handling however, we have concerns about who will need to take the training? Who will be doing the training? Who*

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- determines whether the trainers are qualified to do the training? And who polices the training process? Other commodity groups have asked for a delay in implementation.

Additional Information and Resources

- Full Regulations Amending the Health of Animals Regulations [click here](#)
- Now vs Then Comparison Chart [click here](#)

CFIA Now Vs Then Comparison Chart

THEN VS. NOW

(Humane Transportation Regulations)

Stronger animal transportation requirements = Healthier animals

The amendments to the Transportation of Animals requirements under the *Health of Animals Regulations* improve the well-being of animals during the entire transportation process, keeping in mind Canada's geographic size and the time required to travel between locations.

- ☑ Many years of consultation with veterinarians, farmers, transporters, associations, scientists, governments, members of the public and interested stakeholder groups
- ☑ Regulations apply to everyone involved in transporting animals in Canada
- ☑ Full range of enforcement and compliance

IMPROVEMENTS (starting in 2020)

- ☑ Science-based
- ☑ Longer rest periods
- ☑ Must arrive at destination safely and be suitably fed, hydrated and rested
- ☑ Full transport time (including loading and unloading) from time off feed, water and rest
- ☑ Balance of prescriptive and outcome-based requirements
- ☑ Outlines training requirements and contingency plans
- ☑ Better aligned to international standards
- ☑ Shorter hours for many animals
- ☑ Addresses compromised animals and unfit animals
- ☑ Addresses broiler chickens, spent hens, and rabbits
- ☑ Addresses young animals
- ☑ Allows for innovation

SPECIFIC COMPARISON		
PROVISION	THEN (Regulations from 1977)	NOW (Amended regulations 2019)
Transport confinement	Focus mainly on time in confinement	Feed, water and rest (FWR) times start when FW are first removed and include time for loading, transport and unloading, until FW are provided again.
Type of regulations	Prescriptive based requirements that restrict innovation	More outcome based regulations including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ adequate space, ☑ enough headroom, ☑ weather protection ☑ ventilation, etc.
MAXIMUM INTERVALS WITHOUT FEED, WATER AND REST (FWR)		
All livestock, camels and cervids of 8 days of age or less, and ruminants too young to be fed exclusively hay and grain	Max. 36 h of transport confinement (calves)	Max. 12 h without FWR
Compromised animals	Not specified. Covered under general requirements (48 h for ruminants, 36 h for monogastrics).	Max. 12 h without FWR
Ruminants	Max. 48 h of transport confinement	Max. 36 h without FWR
Animals with a simple stomach (monogastrics): horses, pigs, birds, reptiles, pets, etc.	Max. 36 h of transport confinement	Horses and pigs 28 h without FWR Max. 36 h without FWR for all other animals
Hatching birds	Max. 72 h of transport after hatching (chicks only)	Max. 72 h from time of hatching for birds
Broiler chickens, spent hens and rabbits	Not specified. General requirement for monogastrics (36 h of transport confinement)	Max. 24 h without water Max. 28 h without feed
Rest time after max. interval without FWR	5 h	8 h
Innovation	Not specified	No maximum for specially equipped conveyances/containers that meet numerous specified requirements and provide FWR. Outcome-based requirements for the animals still apply.

inspection.gc.ca/humane