

Animal Transportation Standards, 2007

Preamble:

WHEREAS it has been expedient to do management regarding transportation, for the reason unmanaged transportation adversely affects to health, working capacity, production capacity and quality et al of animal and to provide consumers with qualitative animal base products; NOWHEREFORE, exercising power conferred by the Rule 17 of Animal Health and Animal Service Regulation 2000 (with second amendment 2007), Nepal Government, Ministry for Agriculture and Cooperative, Animal Service Department has made following standards.

Chapter 1

Preliminary

1. **Name and Commencement:** (1) the name of this Standard shall be "Animal Transportation Standard, 2007".
 2. These Standards shall commence from the date specified by publication of public notice by taking decision by the Department.
2. **Definition:** unless the subject and context bear otherwise meaning, in this Standards:
 - a. "**Veterinary Doctor**" shall mean to the person registered in Nepal Veterinary Council after obtaining at least bachelor degree in veterinary subject.
 - b. "**Animal**" shall mean to any type of tamed or wild animal.
 - c. "**Transportation Means**" shall mean to cart, vehicle, truck, pick-up, rail, aircraft and ship used for transporting animals.

- d. **"Animal Transportation"** shall mean to act of transporting animal either having walked or carrying on transportation means.
- e. **"Animal Owner"** shall mean to the person who purchases and have transported animal or the person who has been assigned with responsibility of the animal by owner of the animal.

Chapter 2

Method of transportation and required precaution to be adopted

- 3. Method of Transportation:** animal can be transported on foot or on cart, vehicle, truck, pick-up, rail, aircraft and ship via territorial route, water route or Arial route.
- 4. Precaution to be taken while transporting:** (1) while transporting animal, animal should be carefully transported doing arrangement in a manner giving space for movement, preventing from injury and hurt, saving from excessive hot and cold, not striking each other that result in break-down of organs.
(2)The driver should drive constant regular speed so as animals are not caused difficulty.
- 5. Shall be deemed careless treatment:** while transporting animal, if animals suffer from stress, suffocation, bruising, heart stroke, haste, sunburn, bloating, poisoning, predation, dehydration, exhaustion, injury, pain, fight and break-down of organs, then it shall be deemed careless treatment with animal.

Chapter-3

Standard of on foot animal transportation

6. **To be followed during animal transportation on foot:** (1) every animal on foot transportation should be healthy and able to cross the destination distance on foot.
 - 2) Animals in truce and acquainted to each other due to keeping in the same shed can be transported in a social group having walked together on foot.
 - 3) This standard should be applied while having walked for the purpose of transporting upto distance more than 5 kilometers.
7. **Materials that should be with animals on foot transportation:** (1) the animal owner or shepherd should have carried first aid materials requisite for emergency treatment of the animal on foot transportation.
 2. In the case of the animal to be transported internally within country, the transporter should have health certificate issued in the format of annexure-1 by veterinary doctor. Provided that, such certificate shall not be compulsory while transporting within district. However, shipment slip issued by the professional should be carried along with.
 3. In the case of animals imported from external country, original copy of quarantine certificate issued by quarantine officer should be along with.
8. **Restricted activities while transporting animal on foot:** while transporting animal on foot doing or causing to do following acts are prohibited:
 1. Animals that are infant (Placenta not dried), weak, sick, blind, disabled, unsupportive limbs, fatigued, natal within 72 hours or with probability to give birth during the period of transportation should not be transported on foot.

2. No one shall transport animal on foot giving torture, chasing, terrifying or running using stick, wand or any tools or pasting any chilly or any other pain giving substance.
9. Arrangement of care taking and rest of the animal on foot transportation:
 1. While transporting animal on foot, no one should transport over than the distance and time prescribed in a manner torturing animal contrary to the distance to cross, time, rest period and environmental condition.
 2. During walk, time, distance, night stay location, pasture and fodder should be arranged. The matter how much time have walk and how long distance to cross depend on species, age, condition, weather, condition of road, etc.
 3. Every animal should be given rest time at least twenty minutes time after giving water to drink and one hour after giving feed.
 4. Drink and feed should be properly managed giving rest in every 4 hours to cow, buffalo, sheep, and goat transported on foot.
 5. While transporting on foot, transportation can be done having walked not exceeding maximum three kilometers to cow, buffalo, sheep and goad; two kilometers to calves and kids and one and half kilometers to pigs/swine.
 10. Distance to cross by animals while transporting on foot: while transporting on foot maximum distance to cross in a day should be twenty-five kilometers by cow, buffalo, and thirty kilometers by sheep/goat, fifteen kilometers by buffalo calves, cow calves, kids; twelve kilometers by pork/bacon. Provided that animal should not be having walked more than eight hours in a day.
 11. Weather and time for transportation:

1. No one should transport animal during bad weather of excessive hot (above 30 degree centigrade), dry season, extreme sun light, continuous rain, storm, cyclone, hailstone, snow fall and lightening.
2. Animal should not be transported on foot on the difficult way during dark time.

Chapter 4

Standards of transporting animal on means that moves on road

12. Materials that should be on the vehicle transporting animals: following arrangement should have been made in the vehicles that transport animals:
 1. In the case of the animal to be transported internally within country, the transporter should have health certificate issued in the prescribed format by veterinary doctor.
 2. In the case of the animals to be transported the animal owner or shepherd should have carried first aid materials requisite for emergency treatment of the animal on foot transportation.
 3. Every vehicle should have pasted clearly written name and address of the sender and receiver animal, details of the species and number of the animals.
 4. The animal receiver should be informed in advance about the details of the vehicle and approximate time of arrival to the destination.
 5. This standard shall apply while transporting animal for period more than one hour.
13. Should be made mixed up: animals to be transported together should be mixed keeping together in a single shed since before 24 hours for making known to each other.

14. Should be transported separately:

1. Animal of different species having separate physical structure should not be transported keeping in the same vehicle. Animals, though are of the same species, yet are of different age, sex, physical condition and different temperament should be transported keeping on separate vehicles.
2. If sheep-goat, pig, swine, buffalo calves and cow calves of the age less than five months, are required to transport in small number, such animal can be transported in the same vehicle making separate chamber or crate.
3. Buffalo calves and cow calves of the age less than six months can be transported in the same vehicle keeping in separate crate.
4. Pregnant animal at the stage of delivery should be transported in a separate vehicle.
5. Animal should transported landing on vehicle with mouth facing to the front side of the vehicle.
6. Small quadruped can be transported making storey in vehicle. But, transporting large quadruped making storey in vehicle is not allowed.

15. Animal should not be tied while transporting:

1. In transportation vehicle, animals should not be tied unnaturally in body, nose rope, tail or legs. However animal can be tied in preventive manner to avoid injury and torture.
2. Single animal can be transported tying around neck without causing throttle.

16. Means of animal transpiration: following arrangement should have been made in the mean of animal transportation:

- a. Arrangement should be made sufficient flow of air in the vehicle.

- b. On the ground or surface of the vehicle one inch thick litter of appropriate materials like sand, husk or straw should be put in a manner so as transported animal does not slip.
- c. Such vehicle should be managed in manner urine and dung can easily flow out, with roof to protect from sun and rain, wall coated with soft material to prevent hurt.
- d. Rear side *Dhala*(bar) of the vehicle should be tightly fixed while unfolding on the platform so as the animal does not know the difference of land and vehicle surface.
- e. Platform should be managed at the location where animal are loaded or unloaded. If platform not available proper rope or wooden floor of timber should managed.

17. Enough room should be made available within vehicle:

- 1. While transporting animal should be forcibly loaded infesting on the vehicle.
- 2. While transporting on vehicle, animals of different species floor space should be provided as shown in table-1.

Table 1: estimated floor space required in vehicle while transporting animal of different categories:

Categories of animal	Per nominal /surface	Remarks
Cow, buffalo category (adult)	0.84 to 1.27 (sq.m)	
Calves of buffalo and cow	0.3 to 0.4 (sq.m)	

Porker /bacon	0.3 to 0.4 (sq. m)	
Sheep /goat	0.2 to 0.3 (sq.m)	

18. Long distance transportation:

1. Transporting sick and wounded animals for the purpose other than treatment is prohibited. While transporting thin, bonded and weak animal proper attention should be given to their health. Duration of such transportation shall not be more than 8 hours.
2. Pregnant animal remaining 10 percent of the delivery time may be transported on vehicle up to 8 hours.
3. While transporting along long distance, in the case of animal of cow, buffalo, sheep goat, pork bacon and other animal, transportation can be done up to 36 hours at a time not exceeding 8 hours per day. While transporting in this way, unloading from vehicle after 8 hours, place of overnight stay and appropriate feed and drink should be managed.

19. Feed and drink should be managed during transportation:

1. During transportation period, sufficient fodder, feed and drink should be managed.
2. Cow, buffalo and other animal except pork-bacon should be loaded on vehicle feeding proper feed and drink.
3. While transporting animals for long time, rest, feed and drink should given halting means of transportation in interval of every 8 hours.

4. After properly giving drink and rest animal should be loaded on vehicle after relaxing from fatigue. Enough drinking water should be given while transporting pork/bacon during summer season.
20. Care taking of animal during transpiration period:
1. Milk giving cow and buffalo should be milked two time calves of buffalo and cow should be given to suckle enough milk.
 2. On transportation vehicle, if any animal is sitting or is in condition unable to stand up, such animal should be turned from side to side from time to time.
 3. Helper should be engaged to have stand up to sat or lied animal or for other support.
21. Driving: vehicle should be driven in the manner preventing jerking, sudden stop and giving special attention at turning. Maximum limit of speed on pitch road should around 40 km/per hour.
22. Should be protected from excessive heat and chill:
1. During cold season, the wet animal should not be transported on vehicle unless dried up.
 2. During summer season, animal should be transported considering the situation at the time temperature is low during morning, evening or at the time seasonal temperature is low.
23. Prohibition for transportation: transporting animals for commercial purpose on hood, dickey and passenger carrier public vehicle is prohibited.
24. Should be sterilized: after completion of transportation, the litter used in means of transportation should be fully sterilized or incinerated and the means of transportation should be reused only after sterilization.

25. Management of animal died during transportation:

1. While transporting animal from long distance, if any animal dies in route, information thereof should be given as soon as possible to nearby quarantine office or district animal service office or animal service center/sub-center. If proved animal died of transport stress, the carcass should be buried safely away from human abode and source of water.
2. In the case of the animal transported via Aerial Route, the matter shall be as specified by International Air transport Association.

26. Supervision and monitoring:

1. Following office will do supervision and monitoring whether transportation is in accordance with transportation standard or not.
 - a. Animal quarantine office / animal quarantine check post
 - b. District animal service office
 - c. Animal service center /
2. The veterinary doctor should attach the form as per annexure-3 while issuing health certificate.
3. The responsibility of cooperating for supervision and monitoring work shall be of concerned transporter, businessperson and security personnel.
4. The vehicle driver should submit the form as per annexure -3 to the monitoring person.
5. The department and subordinate body also may do monitoring.

27. Shall be deemed to be contrary to law: any act committed contrary to this standards shall be deemed to have been committed contrary to Animal Health and Animal Service Act-1999 and Regulations 2000.

Translated by: Sneha's Care

The end