

Review of Regulation 1/2005

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World Horse Welfare



Who are we?

- UK based charity
- Dedicated to the welfare of equines world wide
 - Opposed to the long distance transport of equines intended for slaughter in Europe



1927 - Founding Issue





-THE SHADOW BEHIND THE HORSE-

AN APPEAL TO BRITISH FAIR PLAY

Do you know that British horses are still being exported to the Continent to be slaughtered for food, but that in many cases they are bought by dealers in the open market for further work and suffer a fate worse than death, sking out a pitiable existence —ill-fed and cruelly treated—till death comes at last as a merciful release in some foreign slaughter-house?



THE SHADOW BEHIND THE HORSE

How would YOU feel if such a fate were to befall one of your horses? And what do you suppose a foreigner thinks of us who boast of our good sportsmanship and sell our old horses into slavery abroad?

Will you not help to end this terrible reproach? Send your donation or write for particulars to:

THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE TO PREVENT THE EXPORT OF HORSES FOR BUTCHERY (International League for Horses),

4, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1

It was posters and leaflets like this that the young distributed in the 1930s

83 Years of Campaigning



FOR CONSIDERATION

- World Horse Welfare transport study
- Evidence from the field
- Injuries
- Immuno-suppression and disease
- Space allowances



Health and Welfare of Horses Transported for Slaughter within the European Union

Dr David Marlin

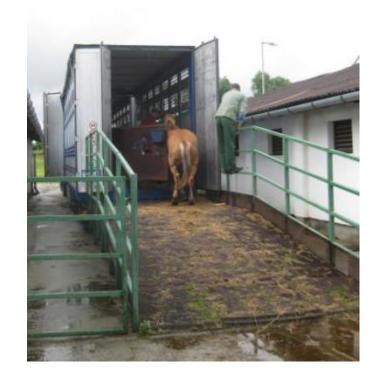
Associate Dean for Research, Hartpury College, Gloucester, UK



Evidence of compromised welfare in horses transported for slaughter within the European Union

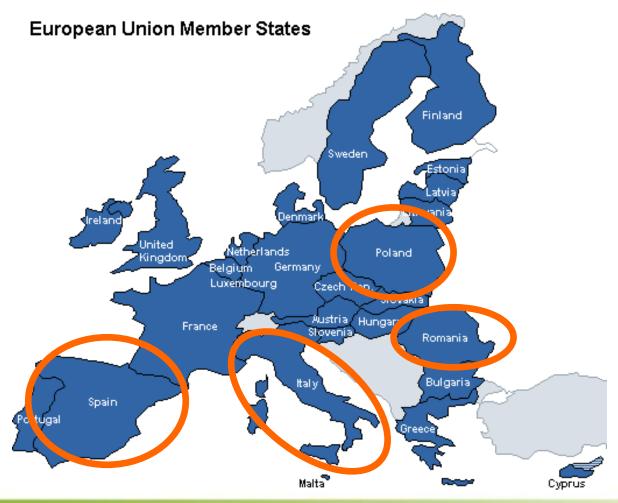


- RSPCA & World Horse Welfare (ILPH) 1999
- European Commission 2000
- World Horse Welfare 2002 & 2006
- Animals Angels (ongoing)
- Dossier of Evidence 2008
- World Horse Welfare field work 2001 to date



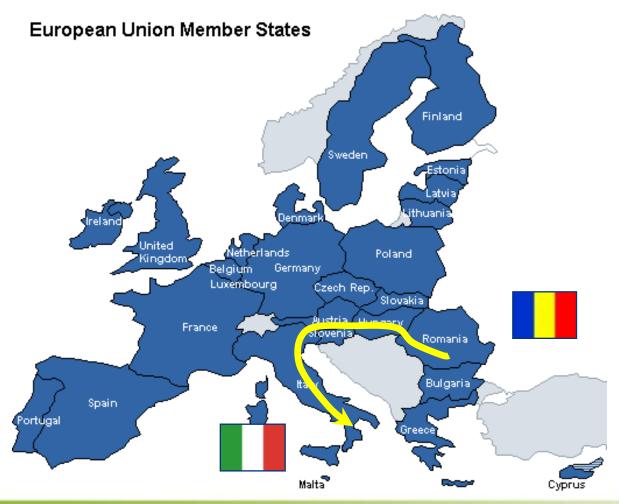
To investigate the health and welfare of horses being transported long distances for slaughter within the EU in accordance with EU Council Regulation (EC) 1/2005 on the Welfare of Animals during Transport





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Data collected by 4 trained veterinary surgeons

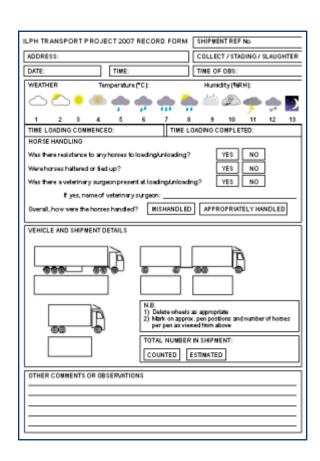






Details of shipments (all horses)

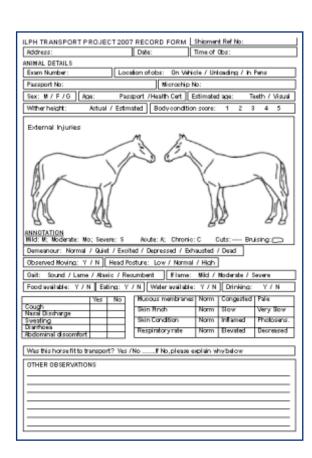
- Location
- Date
- Time
- Weather
- Duration of loading/unloading
- Horse handling
- Transport vehicle
- Number of horses in shipment





Details of individual horses

- Horse ID
- Sex
- Age
- Height
- BCS
- External injuries
- Demeanour
- Gait
- Access to feed/water
- Clinical examination
- Fitness for transport





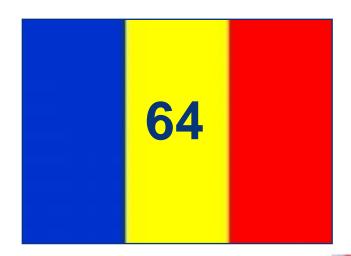
Behavioural observations

- Foraging
- Drinking
- Defaecation
- Urination
- Vocalisation
- Threat
- Aggression
- Fear Pose
- Kick objects
- Pawing
- Grooming
- Mounting
- Mutilation

HIPMI	ENT REF N	lo: /	/ /	OBSER	OBSERVER:			DATE: TIME:						
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Numbers of shipments





Romania



Italy

Numbers of horses









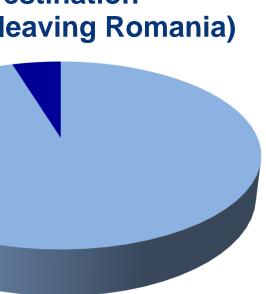
Destination & Origin







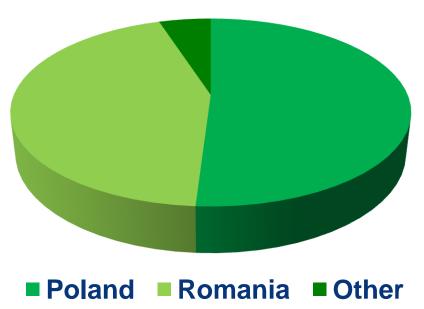
Destination(horses leaving Romania)



■ Italy
■ Other



Origin (horses arriving in Italy)









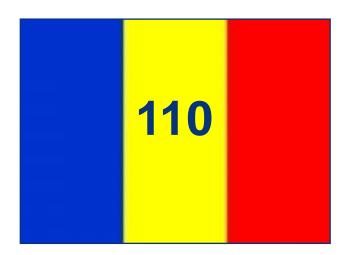
1 out of every 4 horses arriving in Italy was severely obese (BCS >5 of 5)















General health

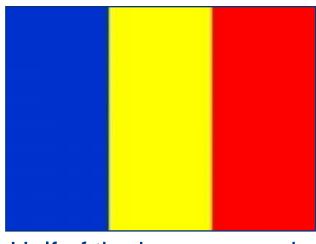




Nasal discharge and congested mucous membranes were twice as common after transport

Injuries





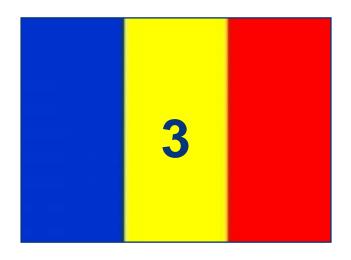
Half of the horses seen in Romania had long-standing injuries



1 in 4 of the horses arriving in Italy had very recent injuries

Shipments compliant with EU legislation







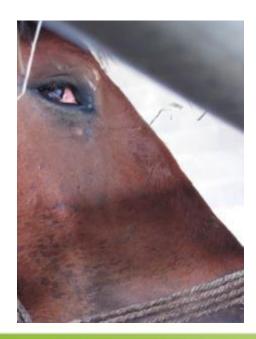




Discussion (1)



- Poor initial health and welfare in Romania
- Health and welfare significantly worse after transport





Discussion (2)



- High frequency of external injuries and lack of feed and water provision
- Increased frequency of clinical signs potentially associated with infectious disease







Discussion (3)

- Most journeys were not compliant with EU Council Regulation (EC) 1/2005 on the Welfare of Animals during Transport
- Need for robust and uniform enforcement of 1/2005 throughout whole of the EU







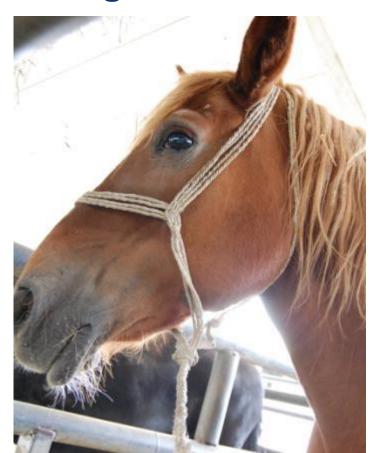
INJURIES

Evidence from Slovenia (Stefancic and Martin in 2005) that horses 16.5 times more susceptible to injuries than cattle



World Horse Welfare's latest findings

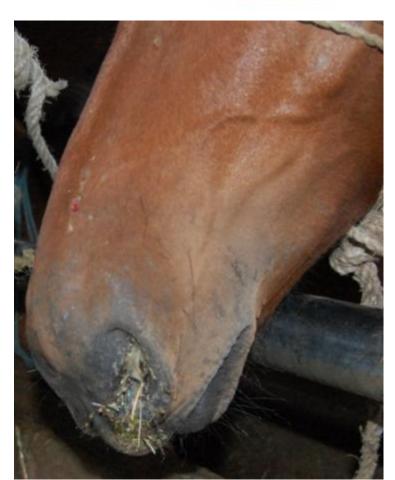
- Latest field investigation conducted in September 2010
- Focused on horses unloaded for rest at a control post on the Italian border
- Statistical and observational data were collected on injuries, disease, behaviour and demographics
- 5 shipments (95 horses in total) were seen at the control post
- (2 shipments were seen in transit but did not stop at the control post)





Disease

- 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





Injury

- 95% of horses had some form of acute injury
- 24% of horses had at least one acute injury involving subcutaneous or deeper tissues
- 74% of horses showed evidence of rubbing from the vehicle due to lack of space and inappropriate material





Exhaustion

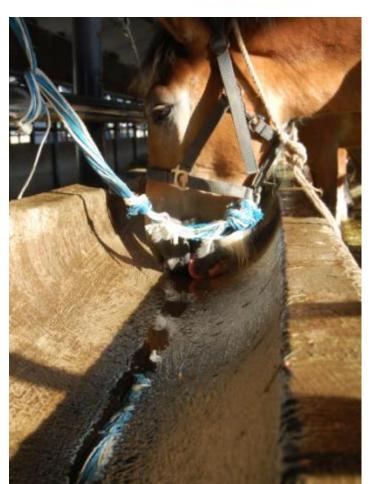
- Horses were observed after 24 hours of travel
- Most were only half-way through their journey
- All horses showed signs of exhaustion





Dehydration

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





Behaviour

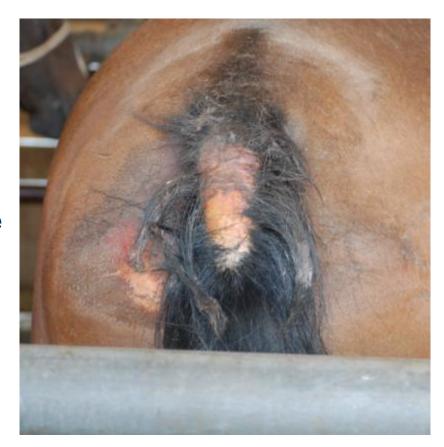
- A pilot behavioural study was carried out on one shipment (18 horses)
- All horses showed abnormal behaviour or stance





Problems caused by limited space

- Increased risk of injury
- Discomfort and pain
- Reduced ability to balance
- Increased fatigue
- Increased risk of respiratory disease
- Stress
- Increased incidence of threatening / aggressive behaviour
- Insufficient air flow in vehicle





Our research into space requirements

- Measurements taken of adult horses and ponies in the UK:
 - 20 ponies, 10 horses and 6 heavy horses
 - Various breeds and types
- Results show a huge variation in body dimensions (wither height, length, width) and bodyweight between animals
- Poor correlation between bodyweight and most body dimensions





Conclusions to date

- Most vehicles used to transport horses for slaughter have an internal width of around 2.3m
- BUT 88% of horses measured were ≥ 2.3m in length
- Current Regulation states all adult horses should have a minimum 1.75m² (0.7m x 2.5m)
- One size fits all approach is not appropriate for horses due to huge variation in body dimensions





Estimating space requirements

- Space requirements cannot be estimated from bodyweight alone
- We are considering what compartment dimensions are appropriate





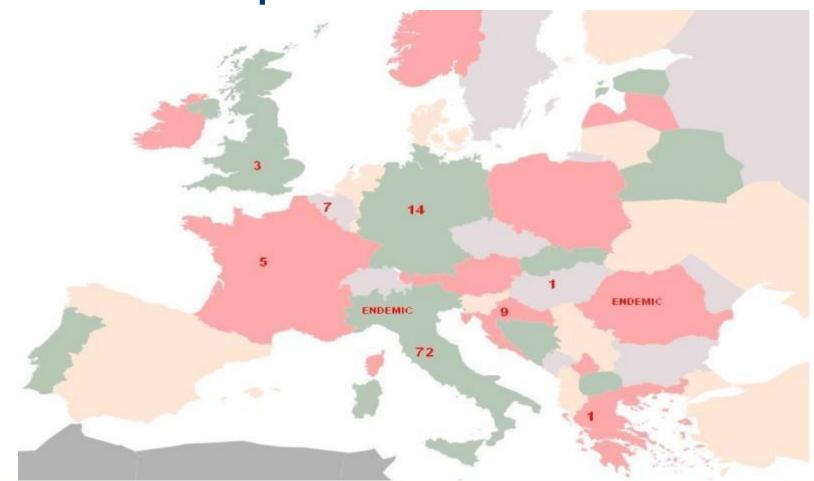
Immuno-suppression

Evidence from Marlin(2001) and Stull(2008) that equidae become immuno-compromised after 12 hours of road transport.

World Horse Welfare have clear evidence that disease symptoms are increasingly observed during long distance transport



EIA Outbreaks Reported in 2010







 Clear need for changes to current legislation to reduce level of injuries, exhaustion and dehydration and to limit disease spread

as well as

Robust enforcement of existing legislation





Thank you for listening