Recognizing high welfare-risk detentions

Online Workshop – Transport of Live Specimens

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World Organisation for Animal Health Founded in 1924

Organisation mondiale de la santé animale Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal





THE WOAH AND ANIMAL WELFARE A STRATEGICENGAGEMENT

Resolution No. XIV from the 70th WOAH General Session, 26 - 31 May 2002

• Animal welfare has been identified as a strategic priority for the WOAH since 2001, under the mandate granted by all Members.

Resolution No. XXXI from 85th General Session, 21–26 May 2017

• The WOAH Global Animal Welfare Strategy was developed from lessons learned from actions taken at national and regional level and aims to be a source of ongoing guidance for the WOAH's activities in this area, and it's based in four main pillars.



A world where the welfare of animals is respected, promoted and advanced, in ways that complement the pursuit of animal health, human well-being, socio-economic development and environmental sustainability.



ANIMAL TRANSPORT CHAPTERS IN THE TERRESTRIAL CODE (SECTION 7 ANIMAL WELFARE)

Chapter 7.2. Transport of animals by sea and

Chapter 7.3. Transport of animals by land

Chapter 7.4. Transport of animals by a

These recomme dations apply to a bllowing live comesticated animals: cattle, buffaloes, can ele sheep, goat, pige poultry and equipes.

They will also be larger a recable to so he other animals, e.g. deer, other camelids and ratites.

Wild animals and feral animals nay need different conditions.



CHAPTER 7.4. TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS BY AIR



During the 49th WOAH General Session, held in Paris 25-30 May 1981 WOAH formally approved the IATA LAR as the guideline for the carriage of animal by air.

Referenced in the Chapter 7.4. transport of animals by air of the Terrestrial Code.

Reinforce collaboration after the agreement signed in 2008 between both organisations.

12. I.A.T.A. Regulations for live animals (approved by the O.I.E.) may be adopted if they do not conflict with national legislative arrangements. (Copies of these Regulations are obtainable from I.A.T.A. in Montreal, Canada.)

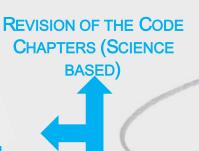
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Contingency plans (e.g.

Monitoring (new technologies)

Neglected areas (laboratory animals)



COMMUNICATION



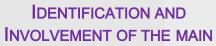
Attitudes awareness campaigns

ANIMAL WELFARE

GLOBAL

FORUM

WOAH air transport not well known



ACTORS

Competent **Authorities** proactivity (e.g. Quarantine services) Exporter

- **Importers**
- **Civil Society**
- Role of police
- **Effective** communications (contact points)



AW Economics (local solutions for local problems)

Applied ethology





- **Training**
- Coregulation (IATA LAR ISO 34 700)
- Use of WOAH tools (PVS pathway)
- Interaction between regulations (Sea -Land)



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ACTIONS IN THE EVENT OF A REFUSAL TO ALLOW THE COMPLETION OF THE JOURNEY (ANIMAL TRANSPORT CODE CHAPTERS)

- The welfare of the animals should be the first consideration in the event of a refusal.
- When the animals have been refused import, the Competent Authority of the importing country should make available suitable isolation facilities to allow the unloading of animals or provide the necessary resources, to avoid animal health and welfare issues, without posing a risk to the health status of the importing country, pending resolution of the situation.
- WOAH should utilise its informal procedure for dispute mediation (Article 5.3.8) to identify a
 mutually agreed solution which will address animal health and any other welfare issues in a timely
 manner.





Thank you Gracias

Merci

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