

FARM SUSTAINABILITY STANDARDS

6

Welfare & Protection of Farmed Livestock (including Transport)

UNDERPINNING REQUIREMENTS

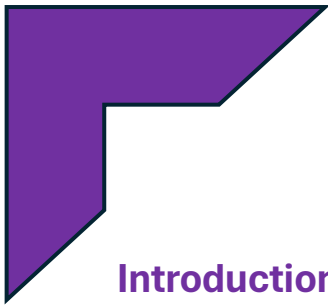
Sustainable Agriculture Programme



Department of
**Agriculture, Environment
and Rural Affairs**
www.daera-ni.gov.uk

An Roinn
**Talmhaíochta, Comhshaoil
agus Gnóthaí Tuaithe**

Department o'
**Fairmin, Environment
an' Kintra Matthers**



Introduction

The aim of this standard is to protect the welfare of farmed animals on-farm and during transport by setting minimum standards for their care and husbandry.

Farmers must ensure that animals they own or keep for farming purposes do not suffer unnecessary pain, suffering, injury, or disease.

They are required to comply with all relevant legislation and codes, and to take all reasonable steps to safeguard the welfare of farmed animals both on-farm and during transport. Maintaining high standards of animal welfare by providing conditions suitable to the animals' needs not only leads to healthier and more resilient animals that thrive, it also leads to increased productivity. This increased productivity positively impacts the financial performance of farm businesses, supporting greater profitability and long-term sustainability.

Further information on the legal obligations and advice on animal husbandry can be found in the DAERA Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Farmed Animals. Owners and keepers are required by law to -

- Be acquainted with the provisions of the statutory welfare code(s) relating to the animals to which they attend.
- Have access to the relevant welfare code(s).
- Have received instruction and guidance on those codes.

Welfare of calves

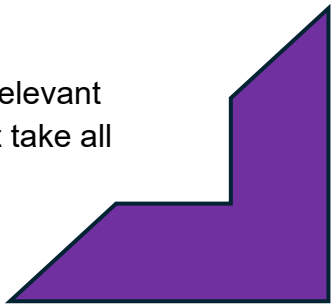
Owners and keepers of calves are in addition required to comply fully with the relevant domestic legislation for the welfare of calves kept for farming purposes. Owners and keepers must take all reasonable steps to ensure the welfare of calves they own or keep and must ensure that calves are not caused any unnecessary pain, suffering, injury or disease.

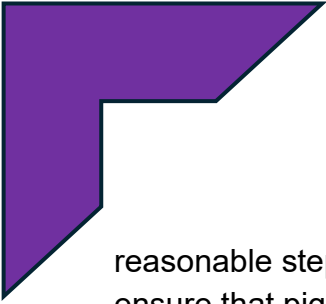
'Calf' means any bovine animal up to six months old.

Specific legal obligations and advice on animal husbandry relating to calves can be found in the DAERA Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Beef Cattle and the Welfare of Dairy Cattle (details of which can be found in Annex 2). Owners and keepers are required by law to have access to the relevant welfare code.

Welfare of pigs

Owners and keepers are in addition required to comply fully with the relevant domestic legislation for the welfare of pigs. Owners and keepers must take all

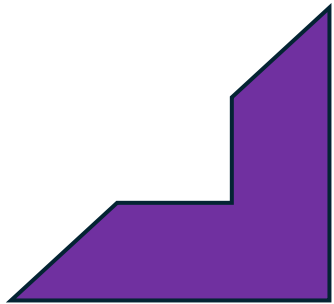




reasonable steps to ensure the welfare of animals they own or keep and must ensure that pigs are not caused any unnecessary pain, suffering, injury or disease.

- 'Pig' - an animal of the porcine species of any age, kept for breeding or fattening. 'Boar' - a male pig after puberty, intended for breeding.
- 'Gilt' - a female pig intended for breeding, after puberty and before farrowing.
- 'Sow' - a female pig after the first farrowing.
- 'Piglet' - a pig from birth to weaning.
- 'Weaner' - a pig from weaning to the age of ten weeks. 'Rearing pig' - a pig from ten weeks until slaughter or service.

Specific legal obligations and advice on animal husbandry relating to pigs can be found in the DAERA Code of Practice for the Welfare of Pigs. Owners and keepers are required by law to have access to the relevant welfare code.



Welfare and Protection of Farmed Livestock (including Transport)

Protection of Animals Kept for Farming Purposes

The aim of this standard is to protect the welfare of farmed animals on-farm and during transport by setting minimum standards for their care and husbandry.

Requirements	Farmers must	Farmers must not	Exceptions
Animals are cared for by sufficient staff who have the appropriate ability, knowledge and professional skills.	Ensure that your animals are cared for by sufficient staff who have the appropriate ability, knowledge and skills.		
Animals must be inspected at required intervals	Inspect your animals thoroughly at least once a day to check that they are well if kept in husbandry system where their welfare depends on frequent human attention. In systems other than this, you must inspect them at intervals which will avoid them suffering.		
	Have enough lighting so that you can carry out a thorough inspection at any time. This lighting may be fixed or portable.		
	Ensure any animals (other than poultry) are kept in a building they shall be kept on, or have access at all times to, a lying area which is well drained or well-maintained with dry bedding. Poultry (other than		

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	laying hens in establishments of more than 350 birds) kept in a building, shall be kept on or have access at all times to well-maintained litter or a well-drained area for resting.		
	Care immediately for any of your animals that appear ill or injured. If they do not respond to this care, you must get veterinary advice as soon as possible. If necessary, you must isolate sick or injured animals in suitable accommodation with dry comfortable bedding.		
Maintenance of records noting deaths of animals and medicinal treatments.	Keep a record of: - any medicinal treatment given to your animals; and - the number of deaths found when the animals are inspected Veterinary medicine records that you currently keep for other		

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	purposes are acceptable for this requirement, providing they meet the minimal requirements set out by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD).		
	Keep these records for at least three years under animal welfare laws (from the date on which the treatment was given, or the date of the relevant inspection for deaths).		
	Make the records available to any authorised person at an inspection or when otherwise asked for.		
The animals' freedom of movement must not be restricted if this causes them unnecessary suffering or injury, taking into account the species of the animal, established experience and scientific knowledge.	Give your animals enough space to avoid unnecessary stress if they are continuously or regularly tethered or confined		
	Allow your animals to exhibit their normal behaviour in line with established experience and scientific knowledge.		

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Animals must be kept in appropriate accommodation and environment and any automated or mechanical equipment used is inspected and maintained	Ensure that Materials used in building accommodation must not be harmful to your animals. This would include, for example, lead paint or excessively rusting metal. This particularly refers to the pens, cages, stalls and equipment which your animals may come into contact with.	Animals in buildings must not be kept in permanent darkness	
	Use materials that can be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.		
	Build and maintain accommodation so that there are no sharp edges or anything that sticks out and could injure your animals.		
	Keep air circulation, dust levels, temperature, relative air humidity and gas concentrations within limits which will not harm your animals.		
	Provide enough artificial lighting if there is not enough natural light in a		

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	building to meet the animals' biological needs and normal behaviour. In this case, you must also give them an appropriate period of rest from artificial lighting.		
	Give animals protection from adverse weather conditions, predators and risks to their health when not kept in buildings. At all times, they must have access to a well-drained lying area.		
	Any automated or mechanical equipment that is essential for the health and wellbeing of your animals must be inspected at least once a day to check that there are no faults with it and that no parts of the equipment have become seriously worn. If you discover any faults or you find parts of the equipment that have become seriously worn, you must correct these immediately. If this is impossible, you must take appropriate steps to protect the		

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	health and wellbeing of your animals until you can get the fault rectified. These steps may include using other methods of feeding and watering and methods of providing and maintaining a satisfactory environment		
	If the health and wellbeing of your animals depends on an artificial ventilation system, you must • have an appropriate back-up system which, if the main system fails, guarantees enough air renewal. • provide an alarm system, independent of the principal electricity supply, to give warning of any failure of the system. • inspect the ventilation back-up system at least once every seven days and test each alarm system at least once every seven days to		

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	check that they work. If you find any faults (whether at inspection or at any other time), you must put them right immediately. If you have an audible alarm, you must respect the requirement relating to exposure of pigs to noise		
Animals are fed an appropriate diet, have access to adequate water supply and are not given any substances which may cause them unnecessary suffering or injury.	Feed your animals a wholesome diet which is appropriate to their age and species. Ensure they receive enough food to keep them healthy, meet their nutritional needs and promote a positive state of wellbeing.		
	Give all animals access to feed at intervals appropriate to their biological needs (and, in any case, at least once a day).		If veterinary advice states different
	Give all animals either access to a suitable water supply and enough fresh drinking water each day or		

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	they must be able to get enough fluid in any other way.		
	design, build, place and maintain feeding and watering equipment so that you minimise any contamination of food and water and the harmful effects of competition between animals.		
		Administer a substance which is harmful to your animals' health and welfare apart from those given on the advice of a veterinary practitioner for treatment or preventative reasons.	
		Give your animals food or liquid in a manner, or containing any substance, which may cause them unnecessary suffering or injury.	
No mutilations or interventions are carried out on animals unless accepted under legislation		Carry out mutilations or interventions on your animals	The Welfare of Animals (Permitted Procedures by Lay Persons) Regulations (NI) 2012 lists the procedures which may be carried out on farm species in Northern

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			Ireland and the conditions attached to these procedures.
	Ensure that when acceptable mutilation is carried out on livestock species, it must be done so with an anaesthetic in accordance with United Kingdom law and by an appropriately trained person.		
Animals will not be subjected to natural or artificial breeding or breeding procedures which cause, or are likely to cause, suffering or injury		Subject animals to any natural or artificial breeding or breeding procedures which cause, or are likely to cause, suffering or injury	Using natural or artificial breeding procedures that are likely to cause minimal or momentary suffering or injury, or that might require interventions which would not cause lasting injury.
		Keep animals for farming purposes unless it can reasonably be expected, on the basis of the normal genetic and physical characteristics of their breed, that you can keep them without any negative effects on their health or welfare	

Welfare and Protection of Farmed Livestock (including Transport)

Welfare and Protection of Calves

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Requirements	Farmers must	Farmers must not	Exceptions
Calves are inspected at required intervals	Inspect housed calves twice per day		
	Inspect calves kept outside at least once per day		
Calves must have freedom of movement to allow them to be free from unnecessary suffering and injury.	Ensure that Calves are able to stand up, turn around, lie down, rest and groom itself without difficulty		
	When using tethers for the exempt purpose, you must regularly inspect the tethers and adjust them if necessary to make sure they are a comfortable fit. Each tether must avoid the risk of strangulation, pain or injury and allow your calf to lie down, rest, stand up and groom itself without difficulty.	Use tethers for calves	Group-housed calves may be tethered when you are feeding them milk or milk substitute, for up to one hour
		Muzzle calves	
Accommodation and environment for calves	Only keep calves in an individual stall or pen up to the age of 8 weeks		A veterinary practitioner certifies that its health or behaviour means

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Requirements	Farmers must	Farmers must not	Exceptions
			it needs to be isolated to receive treatment.
	Ensure individual stalls have a width of at least equal the height of the calf at the withers, measured in the standing position. The length must be at least equal to the body length of your calf - measured from the tip of the nose to the rear of the pin bone - multiplied by 1.1.		
	Ensure that individual stalls or pens for your calves (except for those isolating sick animals) have perforated walls which allow your calves to have direct visual and physical contact with each other. Some, but not all, open-fronted pens do not meet this description.		
	If you keep calves in groups, the unobstructed space you must allow for each calf must be: - at least 1.5 square metres for each calf with a liveweight of less than		

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Requirements	Farmers must	Farmers must not	Exceptions
	150 kilograms (kg); - at least two square metres for each calf with a liveweight of 150kg or more but less than 200kg; and - at least three square metres for each calf with a liveweight of 200kg or more.		
	If you keep your calves in a building, the floors must be: • smooth but not slippery so as to prevent injury to the calves; • designed so they do not cause injury or suffering to calves standing or lying on them; • suitable for the size and weight of the calves; • rigid, even and stable.		
	You must keep all housed calves (including those you keep in hutches or temporary structures) on, or at all times give them access to, a lying area. This area		

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	must be clean, comfortable, well-drained and well-maintained with appropriate dry bedding. It must not affect the calves in any negative way.		
	If you keep your calves in an artificially lit building, you must provide artificial lighting for a period which is at least equal to the period of natural light normally available between 9.00am and 5.00pm.		
	You must properly clean and disinfect housing, stalls, pens, equipment and utensils used for your calves to prevent cross-infection and the build-up of disease-carrying organisms. You must remove dung, urine and left-over food as often as necessary to reduce smells (as far as possible) and to avoid attracting flies or rodents.		

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Requirements	Farmers must	Farmers must not	Exceptions
Provision of suitable feed and water to meet their needs.	Feed all weaned calves at least twice a day		
	If you keep your calves housed in a group and they do not have continuous access to feed, or are not fed by an automatic-feeding system, you must make sure each calf has access to food at the same time as the others in the feeding group		
	You must give your calves fresh drinking water at all times in hot weather conditions or when they are ill.		
	Give all calves food which contains enough iron to make sure they have a blood haemoglobin level of at least 4.5mmol/litre.		
	Provide fibrous food daily to calves over 2 weeks of age; at least 100 grams must be provided at 2 weeks of age, rising in line		

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Requirements	Farmers must	Farmers must not	Exceptions
	with growth to at least 250 grams at 20 weeks old.		
	Make sure that each calf receives bovine colostrum as soon as possible after it is born. This must be within the first six hours of life.		

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Welfare and Protection of Pigs

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Requirements	Farmers must	Farmers must not	Exceptions
All pigs must have freedom of movement allowing them to be free from unnecessary suffering and injury	Ensure pigs are free to turn round without difficulty at all times, including while tethered, where this is allowed.		
	Only tether pigs for veterinary purposes		
	Ensure tethers - do not cause pain or injury or a risk of strangulation to your pigs - Are inspected regularly - Are adjusted to make sure they are a comfortable fit - allow your pig to lie down, rest, stand up and groom itself without difficulty.		
Animals are kept in appropriate accommodation and environment and any automated or mechanical	Make sure the accommodation for your pigs allows each pig to: stand up, lie down and rest without difficulty;	Keep pigs in the high temperature/high humidity environment that is known as the 'sweat box system'	

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Requirements	Farmers must	Farmers must not	Exceptions
equipment is inspected and maintained.	• have a clean, comfortable and adequately drained place in which it can rest (including making sure that any bedding is clean, dry and not harmful to the pigs); • see other pigs (unless the pig is isolated for farrowing or for veterinary reasons); • maintain a comfortable temperature. • have enough space to allow all the pigs to lie down at the same time. For piglets, you must, if it is necessary to meet the requirements above, provide them with a source of heat and a dry and comfortable lying area away from the sow where all of them can rest at the same time.		

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Requirements	Farmers must	Farmers must not	Exceptions
	Ensure that pigs can turn around at all times if kept in stalls or pens used for holding individual pigs.		
	Holding pens for individual pigs must have the following measurements: - the inside area must be at least the square of the length of the pig; - no side inside the stall must be less than 75% of the length of the pig. The length of a pig is measured from the tip of its snout to the base of its tail while it is standing with its back straight.		Measurements for individual stalls do not apply for: - a female pig for the period between seven days before the predicted day of her farrowing and the day on which her piglets are weaned (including any piglets fostered by her); - keeping a pig in a stall or pen for veterinary purposes; - keeping a pig in a stall or pen for the purposes of servicing, artificial insemination or collecting semen; - keeping a pig in a stall or pen while it is fed; - keeping a pig in a stall or pen for the purposes of

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Requirements	Farmers must	Farmers must not	Exceptions
			marking, washing or weighing it; • keeping a pig in a stall or pen while its accommodation is being cleaned; • keeping a pig in a stall or pen while it is waiting to be loaded for transportation. • Individual stalls that the pig can enter or leave when it wants, from another stall or pen which complies with the minimum standards Pigs kept under this exemption must only kept in this way for no longer than needed for that purpose.
	Ensure that floors in buildings used to keep pigs are: • smooth but not slippery so you prevent injuries to the pigs;		

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Requirements	Farmers must	Farmers must not	Exceptions															
	- designed, built and maintained so they do not injure the pigs standing or lying on them or cause them suffering; - suitable for the size and weight of the pigs; - rigid, even and stable (where no litter is provided). - following measurements if concrete slats are used <table><tr><td></td><td>Maximum wdt of the openings (millimeters)</td><td>Minimum width of slats (millimeters)</td></tr><tr><td>Piglets</td><td>11</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Weaners</td><td>14</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Rearing pigs</td><td>18</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>Gilts after service and sows</td><td>20</td><td>80</td></tr></table>		Maximum wdt of the openings (millimeters)	Minimum width of slats (millimeters)	Piglets	11	50	Weaners	14	50	Rearing pigs	18	80	Gilts after service and sows	20	80		
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Piglets	11	50																
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Gilts after service and sows	20	80																
	Provide lighting of at least 40 lux for at least 8 hours each day if you keep pigs in artificially lit buildings																	

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Requirements	Farmers must	Farmers must not	Exceptions
	Avoid noise levels above 85 decibels in the part of any building where you keep your pigs.		
	Avoid exposure of constant or sudden noise to pigs.		
	Give all pigs permanent access to a sufficient quantity of material such as straw, hay, wood, sawdust, mushroom compost, peat or a mixture of such which does not affect their health in a negative way to enable proper investigation and manipulation activities.		
	Take measures to prevent fighting which goes beyond normal behaviour if you keep weaners and rearing pigs together. You must isolate, or keep separate from the group, pigs which show persistent aggression		

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	towards others or are victims of that aggression.		
Animals are fed an appropriate diet, have access to adequate water supply and are not given any substance which may cause them unnecessary suffering or injury	Give each pig access to the food at the same time as the others in the feeding group if you keep your pigs housed in a group and they do not have continuous access to feed, or are not fed by an automatic-feeding system		
No mutilations or interventions are carried out on animals unless accepted under legislation	Only use following procedures if there is evidence that injuries to sows' teats or to other pigs' ears or tails have taken place: • evenly reducing the corner teeth of piglets by grinding or clipping. This must take place no later than seven days of age and must leave an intact smooth surface; • docking a part of the tail. If docking is carried out after the pig is seven days old, it must only be performed	Tooth reduction or tail docking must not be carried out unless you have already taken other measures to improve environmental conditions or management systems to prevent tail biting and other vices	

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	under anaesthetic by a veterinary practitioner and the pigs should receive prolonged pain relief for as long as necessary.		
	Only apply the procedures listed if carried out under hygienic conditions by a veterinary practitioner; or a person who is legally allowed, has been trained in line with the appropriate laws and is experienced in carrying out the procedures. castration of male pigs - as long as the method used does not involve tearing tissue. If this is carried out after the pig is seven days old, it must only be performed by a veterinary practitioner;		

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Requirements	Farmers must	Farmers must not	Exceptions
	• boars' tusks may be reduced in length where necessary to prevent injuries to other animals or for safety reasons; • nose ringing - but rings must not be put in animals kept continuously in indoor husbandry systems; • ear tagging or ear notching when carried out for identification purposes.		
		You must not carry out any procedures on your pigs that result in damage to or loss of a sensitive part of the body or which change bone structure	For reasons of treatment or diagnosis.
Specific requirements for boars	Place and build boar pens to allow the boars to turn round and to hear, see and smell other pigs. The pens must also contain clean resting areas and the lying area must be dry and comfortable.		

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Requirements	Farmers must	Farmers must not	Exceptions
	The minimum unobstructed floor area for an adult boar must be 6sqm. However, when boar pens are also used for natural service, the floor area must be at least 10 sqm and must be free of any obstacles.		
Specific requirements for sows and gilts	Treat pregnant gilts and sows against internal and external parasites if necessary.		
	Thoroughly clean pregnant sows and gilts if they are placed in farrowing crates		
	Give sows and gilts enough suitable nesting material unless it is not technically practical because of the slurry system you use in the week before the expected farrowing time.		
	Have an unobstructed area behind the sow or gilt available for the ease of natural or assisted farrowing		

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Requirements	Farmers must	Farmers must not	Exceptions
	You may keep sows and gilts out of sight of other pigs in the week before the expected farrowing time and during farrowing .		
	Keep sows and gilts in groups except during the period between seven days before the predicted day of farrowing and the day on which the weaning of piglets (including any piglets fostered) is complete. The pen where you keep the group must have sides greater than 2.8 metres (m) in length, except when there are fewer than six in the group. In this case, the sides of the pen must be no less than 2.4m in length.		On holdings of fewer than 10 sows, you may keep sows and gilts individually as long as their accommodation keeps to the general requirements for pig accommodation.
	The total unobstructed floor area available to each female pig after service, when you keep them in groups, must be at least 1.64 square metres for each gilt and 2.25 square metres for each sow. When you keep these animals in		

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Requirements	Farmers must	Farmers must not	Exceptions
	groups of fewer than six, you must increase the unobstructed floor area by 10%. When you keep these animals in groups of 40 or more, you can reduce the unobstructed floor area by 10%. A part of this - at least 0.95 square metres for each gilt and at least 1.3 square metres for each sow - must be continuous solid floor. Up to 15% of this area may be for drainage openings.		
	Feed sows and gilts using a system which means each pig can get enough food even when other pigs are competing for food.		
	Give all dry pregnant sows and gilts enough bulky or high-fibre food as well as high-energy food to satisfy their hunger and need to chew.		
Specific requirements for piglets	A part of the total floor where you keep the piglets must be large		

Welfare and Protection of Farmed Livestock (including Transport)

Welfare and Protection of Pigs

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Requirements	Farmers must	Farmers must not	Exceptions
	enough to allow the animals to rest together at the same time, and must be solid or covered with a mat, or be littered with straw or any other suitable material		
	If you use a farrowing crate, you must give the piglets enough space to be able to suckle without difficulty.		
	You must not wean piglets from the sow at an age of less than 28 days unless the welfare or health of the dam or piglets would otherwise be affected negatively You may wean them up to seven days earlier if you move them into specialised housing which you empty and thoroughly clean and disinfect before you introduce a new group and which is separate from housing where you keep sows.	.	
	Place pigs in groups as soon as possible after weaning. You must		

Welfare and Protection of Farmed Livestock (including Transport)

Welfare and Protection of Pigs

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Requirements	Farmers must	Farmers must not	Exceptions					
Specific requirement for weaners and rearing pigs	keep them in stable groups with as little mixing as possible.							
	If you have to mix pigs that are unfamiliar with one another, you should do this at as young an age as possible, preferably before or up to one week after weaning. When you mix pigs, you must give them enough opportunities to escape and hide from other pigs they are not familiar with.							
	If signs of severe fighting appear, the causes must be immediately investigated and appropriate measures taken.							
	The unobstructed floor area available to each weaner or rearing pig reared in a group must be at least							
	<table><tr><td>Minimum unobstructed floor area (m2)</td><td>Average weight of pigs in the group (kg)</td></tr><tr><td>0.15</td><td>10 or less</td></tr><tr><td>0.2</td><td>Greater than 10 but less than or equal to 20</td></tr></table>	Minimum unobstructed floor area (m2)	Average weight of pigs in the group (kg)	0.15	10 or less	0.2	Greater than 10 but less than or equal to 20	
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Welfare and Protection of Farmed Livestock (including Transport)

Welfare and Protection of Pigs

The aim of this standard is to protect the welfare of farmed animals on-farm and during transport by setting minimum standards for their care and husbandry. The requirements listed are in addition to the requirements listed for all farmed animals and apply if you keep pigs.

Requirements	Farmers must		Farmers must not	Exceptions
	0.3	Greater than 20 but less than or equal to 30		
	0.4	Greater than 30 but less or equal to 50		
	0.55	Greater than 50 but less than or equal to 85		
	0.65	Greater than 85 but less than or equal to 110		
	1.00	Greater than 110		
			Use tranquilising medication on pigs to help with mixing.	Unless there are exceptional conditions and only after you have consulted a veterinary practitioner.

Welfare and Protection of Farmed Livestock (including Transport)			
Specific requirements for poultry			
Requirements	Farmers must	Farmers must not	Exceptions
Poultry should be kept in conditions that do not cause suffering or injury	Poultry should be kept in conditions that do not cause suffering or injury.		

Welfare and Protection of Farmed Livestock (including Transport)			
Specific requirements for transport			
Requirements	Farmers must	Farmers must not	Exceptions
Specific requirements for transport	Farmers must ensure all animals are transported in line with EC Reg 1/2005, and are fit, healthy and able for transport.	Farmers must not transport animals with the following conditions (a) they are unable to move independently without pain or to walk unassisted; (b) they present a severe open wound, or prolapse; (c) they are pregnant females for whom 90 % or more of the expected gestation period has already passed, or females who have given birth in the previous week; (d) they are new-born mammals in which the navel has not completely healed; (e) they are pigs of less than three weeks, lambs of less than one week and calves of less than ten days of age, unless they are transported less than 100 km;	

Welfare and Protection of Farmed Livestock (including Transport)

Specific requirements for transport

Requirements	Farmers must	Farmers must not	Exceptions
	Farmers must ensure appropriate vehicles are used to transport animals.	Farmers must not transport animals together in the following circumstances: (a) animals of different species; (b) animals of significantly different sizes or ages; (c) adult breeding boars or stallions; (d) sexually mature males from females; (e) animals with horns from animals without horns; (f) animals hostile to each other; (g) tied animals from untied animals.	

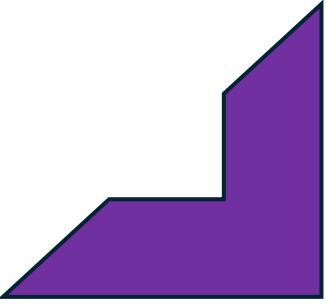


Inspections and Checks

Farm inspection visits will include checks to ensure that you have complied with the standard in respect of staffing, inspection, record keeping, freedom of movement, accommodation, environment and equipment, feed, water and other substances, mutilations and interventions and breeding procedures for all farmed animals, calves, and pigs.

Administrative checks will be conducted on abattoir post-mortem welfare findings to ensure compliance with poultry welfare standards. Conditions to be monitored include, but not limited to pododermatitis, emaciation, ascites/oedema, joint lesions, cellulitis/dermatitis and septicaemia.

Compliance with animal welfare during transport will be assessed through reports provided by staff in abattoirs and DAERA Points of Entry (PoE). Farmers must ensure all animals are transported in line with EC Reg 1/2005, and are fit, healthy and able for transport, and that appropriate vehicles are used to transport animals.





Additional Animal Welfare Guidance

Further guidance on FSS 6 Minimum Standards for the Protection of Calves can be found in:

- [Northern Ireland Code of Practice for the Welfare of Beef Cattle;](#)
- [Northern Ireland Code of Practice for the Welfare of Dairy Cattle.](#)

Further guidance on FSS 6 Minimum Standards for the Protection of Pigs can be found in:

- [Northern Ireland Code of Practice for the Welfare of Pigs.](#)

Further guidance on FSS 6 Protection of Animals Kept for Farming Purposes can be found in:

- [Northern Ireland Code of Practice for the Welfare of Beef Cattle](#)
- [Northern Ireland Code of Practice for the Welfare of Dairy Cattle](#)
- [Northern Ireland Code of Practice for the Welfare of Pigs](#)
- [Northern Ireland Code of Practice for the Welfare of Laying Hens](#)
- [Northern Ireland Code of Practice for the Welfare of Meat Chickens](#)
- [Northern Ireland Code of Practice for the Welfare of Sheep](#)
- [Codes of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock: Deer \(Defra\)](#)
- [Codes of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock: Ducks \(Defra\)](#)
- [Codes of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock: Goats \(Defra\)](#)
- [Codes of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock: Turkeys \(Defra\)](#)

Further guidance on FSS 6 Protection of Animals in Transport can be found at [DAERA Welfare of animals during transport enforcement guidelines](#)

