



GUIDANCE FOR TRANSPORTERS: COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT OF CATS AND DOGS BY LAND

About:

This document is a shortened version of [GUIDELINES ON COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT OF CATS AND DOGS BY LAND](#), produced in 2020.

This guidance will be regularly reviewed, for updates and more information view: [Eurogroup for Animals Cats & Dogs](#).



Table of content:

1. Introduction	3
2 Legal basis of commercial movement	3
3. Competency of personnel.....	5
4. Prepare cats and dogs for transport	5
5. General conditions for the transport.....	5
6. Rest periods, feed, and water provision	10
7. Disease control.....	11
8. Authorisation of transporter and vehicles.....	13
9. Contingency plans	14

1. Introduction

This document gives general guidance to help protect the welfare of cats and dogs during commercial movement by land. The guide applies to anyone transporting or supervising the transport of cats and dogs. Additional guidance on air transport should be sought from the [IATA website](#) (IATA Live Animals Regulations) and from the relevant air carrier.

2 Legal basis of commercial movement

Summary of core legislation:





Welfare in Pet Trade

Regulations and Directives pertaining to the transportation of dogs and cats¹:

Regulations/Directives	Scope
Council Directive 90/425/EEC of 26 June 1990	Concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in <i>intra-Community</i> trade in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market.
Council Directive 92/65/EEC of 13 July 1992	Laying down animal health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of animals, semen, ova, and embryos not subject to animal health requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A (I) to Directive 90/425/EEC.
Commission Regulation (EC) No 599/2004 of 30 March 2004	Concerning the adoption of a harmonised model certificate and inspection report linked to <i>intra-Community</i> trade in animals and products of animal origin.
Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 of 22 December 2004	On the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97.
Directive 2013/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013	Amending Council Directive 92/65/EEC as regards the animal health requirements governing <i>intra-Union</i> trade in and imports into the Union of dogs, cats, and ferrets.
Decision 2013/518/EU	Commission Implementing Decision of 21 October 2013 amending Part 1 of Annex E to Council Directive 92/65/EEC as regards the model health certificate for animals from holdings.
Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013	On the non-commercial movement of pet animals and repealing Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 Text with EEA relevance.
Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016	On transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health (Animal Health Law).
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715 of 30 September 2019	Laying down rules for the functioning of the information management system for official controls and its system components (the IMSOC Regulation).

Definition of commercial movement

- **Commercial movement that relates to transfer of ownership as well as financial gain (directly or indirectly). Examples include:**

1	If a consumer uses a transport company to transport a cat or a dog from point A to B in return for financial gain it is a commercial movement and Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 applies as well as national pieces of legislation where applicable.
2	If they are transported for breeding regardless of the length of the journey and the number of animals transported.
3	If the number of animals being transported that are owned by one individual exceeds five, then it is considered commercial movement unless all the following conditions are fulfilled: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the movement of pet animals is for the purpose of participating in competitions², exhibitions, or sporting events (or in training for such events); and ○ the owner or the authorised person submits written evidence; and ○ the animals are more than six months old.

¹ With the exception of Regulation 1/2005, all these texts have vocation to be integrated in the Animal Health Law regulation. Moreover, the AHL will, through implementing and delegated act, implement more detailed requirements for movement of dogs and cats from shelters and assembly centres.

² Should the regulation change it is recommended that this should apply in all cases where animals are being transported for competitions, regardless of the number of animals.

4	If an animal protection association transports dogs between Member States with a view to placing them with third parties for a fee, regardless of whether that activity is for profit or not ³ .
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3. Competency of personnel

- **Personnel should be competent and treat animals well in all circumstances.**

	Guidance on what you should do
Animal care competency	Demonstrate evidence of competency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cat & dog welfare – recognise the signs of poor and good welfare. • Disease control. • First aid treatment of sick or injured animals. • Welfare-centred cat & dog handling. • Good driving style to minimise negative impacts of noise, movement etc on animals during transport. • Cleanliness and hygiene. • Feeding and food preparation.
Qualification & licensing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendants should be experienced, qualified, and licensed to care for cats and dogs during transport. • Drivers must be licenced to drive the vehicle and hold the required permits.
Number of attendants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 personnel should always be present.

4. Prepare cats and dogs for transport

- **Cats and dogs should be desensitised to containers and transport where possible before travel⁴.**
 - Owners or consigners should be encouraged to use welfare-friendly methods to prepare animals for transport prior to transit.
- **Commercially available species-specific pheromone products may be used during desensitisation and transit to help alleviate stress associated with transport.**

5. General conditions for the transport

- **Cats and dogs must not be transported unless absolutely necessary, and only for the shortest practicable time.**
- **Prohibited or restricted breeds must not be transported⁵.**
- **Before transport, animals must be identified by transponder, have received the required vaccinations and parasite treatment, and been health checked by a veterinarian.**
- **The transporter must meet all of the animals needs during the journey.**
- **Animals must never be left unattended in a vehicle.**

³ CJEU case number C-301/14.

⁴ Guidance can be found via resources pages on the [RSPCA](#) and [International Cat Care](#) websites and **Supplementary guidance for cat breeders on the socialisation of kittens; Supplementary guidance for dog breeders on the socialisation of puppies.**

⁵ Transporters must refer to national legislation for each country they are transiting to identify prohibited or restricted breeds.



Welfare in Pet Trade

	Guidance on what you should do
Accompanied by the correct documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals must be accompanied by the correct documentation, verified by the transporter prior to transport. • Documents must clearly state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ what type of transport is being carried out ○ what species are being transported ○ how many animals are being transported ○ identification of each animal and their veterinary certification ○ how long the journey will last or has already lasted.
Fitness for transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals must be fit for the intended journey. • Animals must be transported in conditions that will not cause them injury, illness or unnecessary suffering and will promote their comfort. • Animals that must not be transported (unless to go to a vet), include: • Sick, injured, or weak animals that are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ unable to move independently without pain and discomfort or unable to walk unassisted ○ injured with open wounds or external prolapse ○ in recovery immediately following a planned surgery ○ physiologically weak because of a disease process, injury, starvation, or fatigue ○ displaying clinical signs of an underlying pathological process such as significant weight loss, diarrhoea, respiratory problems, nervous signs, or loss of appetite ○ emaciated (body conditions score 1) or obese (body condition score 5⁶) ○ displaying signs of aggressive behaviour (animals must be unmuzzled during transport). • Pre or postnatal females <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ pregnant queens or bitches during their last 2 weeks of pregnancy or 1 week after birth • Young animals under 8 weeks of age <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ kittens and puppies must be > 8 weeks of age (in-country transport) or > 15 weeks of age (cross-border transport). ○ Kittens or puppies below the minimum age threshold must not be transported unless with their mother, in case of emergency or deemed necessary for their welfare by a veterinary surgeon.
Sedation prior to transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should not be permitted unless in exceptional cases as deemed necessary by a veterinarian on welfare grounds. • Where these exceptions are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ sedatives MUST only be administered under the direction of a veterinarian who is fully appraised of the journey ○ attendants MUST be aware of special care needs and contingencies for sedated animals, especially in the event of delayed journey times and if sedation begins to wear off.
Means of transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport vehicles and containers must be designed, constructed, and operated to avoid animal suffering and promote animal comfort, they should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ protect animals from inclement weather, extremes of temperature, and adverse changes in climatic conditions

⁶ Body condition scoring guide CATS: <https://wsava.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Cat-Body-Condition-Scoring-2017.pdf>; DOGS: Body condition scoring guide: <https://wsava.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Body-Condition-Score-Dog.pdf>



Welfare in Pet Trade

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ be durable and robust to withstand transport ○ be constructed from non-toxic material ○ be easy to clean and disinfect ○ have no sharp edges or projections ○ have a suitable non-slip solid, leak-proof floor ○ provide adequate lighting for care and inspection during loading, unloading, and throughout the journey ○ ensure air quality and temperature is appropriate for species and number of animals ○ provide access to the animals for attendants to give food, water, and care ○ be fitted with an internal camera system to allow remote surveillance of animals at any time ○ prevent animals escaping.
<p>Vehicle requirements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All vehicles must be secure, legally roadworthy and operated within all relevant transport and highway legislation. ● Vehicles (or trailer units) should have low ground clearance to facilitate smooth loading/unloading. ● Drivers must have all the necessary permission and certification for the vehicle as required by the national law. ● Transport vehicles must be checked frequently and regularly serviced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ daily – engine oil, coolant levels, and tyres ○ weekly – battery, brakes, and windscreen washer levels. ● Vehicles must be identified with a registration number. ● Trailer units must be fitted with a unique, permanent, tamperproof, accessible, visible chassis number. ● The presence of live animals must be clearly and visibly marked on the vehicle (and trailer units). ● Vehicles must have sufficient, well maintained, securing (lashing) points for securing animals during sea or train journeys.
<p>Equipment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All equipment should be fit for purpose, kept clean and well maintained, and may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ animal handling equipment (e.g., leashes, muzzles, emergency restraint devices) ○ food and water bowls ○ first aid kits ○ bedding and towels ○ litter, cleaning materials and equipment ○ toolkits. ● There should be enough equipment for the number of animals being transported, with spares in case of damage or emergency.
<p>Ventilation and temperature control</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Air flow and air quality must be sufficient for the number and type of animals being transported, and must be maintained throughout the journey: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ animals must be comfortable during the journey regardless of external air temperature and humidity ○ adequate natural (windows, side vents etc) and forced (air conditioning) ventilation must be installed in the animal compartment of the vehicle ○ vehicles must be fitted with air conditioning and at least one electric roof fan that operates from an independent power source when the engine is switched off ○ ventilation must not be impeded where containers are loaded on top of one another



Welfare in Pet Trade

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ vehicles should have devices for monitoring temperature and humidity both inside and outside ○ large vehicles (transporting multiple containers) should be fitted with an alarm system linked to monitoring systems to alert the attendants if max or min thresholds have been reached ○ transport containers must have ventilation apertures (see below).
Temperature in cargo space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Optimal: 20°C; Range: 15-25°C; must not fall below 10°C; must not exceed 25°C. ● Avoid temperature fluctuations and keep at a steady 20°C. ● Swift remedial action must be taken if min or max thresholds are breached. ● Attendants must take extra care to ensure Brachycephalic (flat-faced) dogs or cats do not overheat as they have impaired ability to thermoregulate.
Humidity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Optimal: 50% relative humidity; Range: 30-70% ● Optimal relative humidity to be maintained throughout the journey. ● Swift remedial action must be taken if min or max thresholds are breached.
Cargo space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Animals must be protected from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ exhaust fumes ○ external weather conditions ○ poor ventilation ○ unsanitary conditions. ● Containers should be positioned to ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ each animal has sufficient air for normal breathing ○ animals do not face each other ○ animals can be removed from the container easily in an emergency. ● Animals must be physically separated and protected from harmful materials or substances, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ cleaning solutions ○ caustic substances ○ strongly scented materials ○ animal remains or excreta.
Transport containers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cardboard containers or carriers must not be used. ● Animals must be transferred into containers before being loaded into the vehicle. ● Animals must be transported in appropriate containers that meet the following minimum standards: ● Designed to provide adequate ventilation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ containers should have ventilation apertures on at least 3 sides; their combined surface area must equate to 14% of the total combined surface area of the walls of the container ○ at least 1/3rd of the total ventilation area must be located on the upper half of the container ○ each wall of the container with a ventilation aperture must have a projecting external rim to prevent obstruction of openings and allow a minimum of 2cm air circulation space between the container and any wall or other object. ● Provide adequate space (and see below): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ each animal must have enough space to stand up fully, hold their head in a natural position, comfortably - sit, turn around, lie down (fully stretched) and rest in a natural position, without touching another animal or the sides of the container.



Welfare in Pet Trade

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be comfortable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ provided with suitable, non-slip bedding ○ bedding must be non-toxic, absorbent, non-allergic, padded and provide for adequate thermal comfort <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 'Vet beds' are recommended ▪ newspaper, shredded paper, straw or sawdust must not be used. ○ cats should be provided with a litterbox containing enough unused litter to absorb and cover excreta. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ litter must be suitably absorbent, non-scented and safe for cats ○ provided with a sanitary box to collect urine and faeces in the container for journeys lasting over 6 hours. • Provide access for inspection and care: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ containers must be designed to allow food and water to be provided and to permit inspection. • Be clearly marked: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ with a sign at the top of the container to indicate the presence of live animals and upright orientation of the container. • Correctly handled and placed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ animals must not face each other during loading or transport ○ cats must be located so that dogs can be loaded and unloaded without walking past their container ○ kept upright during handling and transport ○ secured to prevent movement or displacement during transit ○ must not obstruct the drivers view ○ containers weighing >50kg must have an adequate number of securing points to ensure they cannot be displaced during transit ○ must be draft-free, fume-free and adequately ventilated ○ where containers are stacked, urine and faeces must be prevented from leaking out on to the animals below. • Must not be opened during transit, unless in case of emergency and only by authorised persons in an enclosed area so the animal cannot escape.
Space allowance:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space allowance must meet minimum standards (below). • More space may be required, due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ size and species of animal ○ number of animals in the individual animal compartment ○ greater length of intended journey ○ anticipated weather conditions for the journey duration – more space should be provided for longer journeys and in hot weather conditions. • Cats may be delivered to the transporter in their own container, which should be placed into the built-in container. The cat carrier must meet minimum container dimensions (below) and be large enough to accommodate a litter tray, food, and water. • Minimum container dimensions:
Container length	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length of the animal (as measured from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail whilst standing) + 5-12 cm.
Container height	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height of the animal [as measured from the tips of the ears or top of the head (floppy-eared animals) whilst standing] + 12cm.
Container width	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Width of the animal [as measured at the widest point (e.g., shoulders) whilst standing] x 2.5.

Separation of different species/types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals should be transported in compatible groups. • Unfamiliar dogs must not be transported in the same container. • Unfamiliar cats must not be transported in the same container. • Cats and dogs should not be transported together unless they are used to one another. • Sexually mature males and females should not be transported together; females in oestrus must not be transported with sexually mature males. • Animals that are incompatible due temperament, size, or age differences should not be transported together.
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6. Rest periods, feed, and water provision

- **Transit must continue without unnecessary delay to the destination.**
- **Animals must be checked regularly and appropriately maintained throughout the journey.**
- **Regular breaks in the journey are required to check animals and their container, and to offer food and water.**
- **The journey starts when the first animal is loaded onto the means of transport.**
- **The journey ends when the last animal is unloaded at the destination.**
- **Dogs should be exercised and given an opportunity to urinate/defecate before being loaded.**
- **Consigners must log and certify:**
 - each animal was offered food (6-8h) and water (4h) before delivery to the transporter (before the journey)
 - state date and time that food and water were offered
 - state whether the animal ate or drank
 - clear written instructions for specific in-transit food and water requirements (that fall outside normal recommendations) or any medical requirements for the journey's duration
 - state the consigner's name and address
 - state the microchip or tattoo assigned to the animal and a description of the animal
 - sign and date the log, and give the time of the signature
 - logged information and the Certified statement must be securely attached to the animal's container.

Guidance on what you should do	
Feeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult animals should not be fed 6-8h before the start of the journey and should be offered food twice daily (every 24h) during transport. • Kittens and puppies should not be fed 2-4h before the start of the journey and should be offered food every 2-4h during transport depending upon their age and condition. • Feed a high-quality, compatible, complete DRY diet suitable to their individual needs. • Special feeding requirements as certified by a veterinarian or owner must be provided in writing and adhered to.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water should be checked and replenished during breaks every 4 hours.
Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep food and water fresh and uncontaminated. • Store food and water separately in a sealed container.
Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and water receptacles must be securely attached to the inside of the container and placed so they can be filled from outside the container. • One food and one water receptacle must be provided to each animal.



Welfare in Pet Trade

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cats – food and water receptacles should be sited away from litter trays.
Regular breaks during the journey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rest breaks should occur every 4 hours and allow sufficient time to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ check animals, their container, bedding, and litter, and to replace any items that are soiled or damaged ○ offer food and water, and to allow animals to eat and drink if they want to ○ ensure food/water is ingested before transit to avoid animals feeling nauseous during the subsequent journey ○ provide dogs with an opportunity to urinate and defecate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ one dog at a time should be safely and securely removed from their container by the attendant; using a double leash, dogs should be taken outside the vehicle to exercise and toilet ▪ choose locations for rest stops that allow for the safe removal and exercise of dogs. ○ kittens & puppies may need more frequent stops (see above) depending upon their age and condition ○ cat containers must only be opened if deemed necessary, and by an authorised person in an enclosed area to prevent escape.

7. Disease control

- **Sick or injured animals must not be transported unless they are being taken to a veterinarian for treatment.**
- **The vehicle and containers must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected between animals and maintained in a state of good hygiene during journeys:**

Guidance on what you should do	
Cleaning and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles and containers must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately before and after every transport: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ use an approved (by the relevant competent authority) disinfectant. • Vehicles and containers must be maintained in good hygiene during journeys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ all soiled containers must be cleaned ○ soiled bedding must be replaced ○ soiled litter must be replaced ○ animals should be moved into another container to permit cleaning if necessary – animals must be handled safely, to protect their welfare and prevent escape.
Barrier controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sneeze barriers should be provided between containers to minimise transmission of airborne pathogens.

- **Cross boarder commercial movement mandates the following traceability and disease control measures:**
 - Cats and dogs must come from, and should be transported to, a registered establishment⁷ that:
 - is not subject to any ban on animal health grounds
 - have animals regularly examined
 - notifies authorities of possible disease
 - complies with mandated requirements to protect animal welfare
 - complies with mandated requirements relating to identification of animals and traceability.

⁷ Registered by the competent national authority.



- Cats and dogs must be identified by an implanted microchip (or by a clearly readable tattoo⁸).
- Cats and dogs must be vaccinated against rabies⁹ by an authorised veterinarian:
 - the animal must be at least 12 weeks old at the date the vaccine was given
 - date of vaccination must not precede date of microchip implantation or reading of the microchip
 - the validity of the vaccination starts no less than 21 days from the completion of the vaccine protocol for the primary vaccination. Subsequent vaccination must be given within the period of validity of the preceding vaccination.
- Dogs must be treated against *Echinococcus multilocularis* prior to entering one of the listed Member States¹⁰ or Norway:
 - treatment must be administered by a veterinarian within a period of not more than 120 hours and not less than 24 hours before scheduled entry and certified by that veterinarian in the relevant section of the Pet Passport.
- Cats and dogs must undergo a clinical examination by an authorised veterinarian within 48h prior to time of departure:
 - the veterinarian must certify that animals show no sign of disease and that they are fit to be transported for the intended journey
 - clinical examination must be documented in the Pet Passport and confirmed in the TRACES certificate by the Official Veterinarian of the veterinary authority competent for the place of origin.
- Cats and dogs must be accompanied by a Pet Passport:
 - the Pet Passport must be completed and issued, signed, and stamped by an authorised veterinarian, it must document the:
 - alpha-numeric code displayed by the microchip transponder (or tattoo)
 - details of the rabies vaccination
 - details of treatment against *Echinococcus multilocularis*
 - details of the clinical examination.
- Cats and dogs must be accompanied to the place of destination by a Health Certificate¹¹ issued by an Official Veterinarian (of the EU country of dispatch), who:
 - states the veterinary registration number assigned to the establishment of origin by the competent authority
 - states the passport number of each animal of the consignment
 - attests that the clinical examination was carried out
 - notifies the movement to the competent authorities of the destination through the Community Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES) and clearly identifies the species e.g., “cat” or “dog” in the appropriate category.

⁸ EU countries can authorise movement of cats and dogs when identified by a clearly readable tattoo if it was applied before 31 July 2011.

⁹ **NOTE: EU countries may authorise trade in animals under 12 weeks old that have not been given an anti-rabies vaccination or animals aged between 12-16 weeks that have received a vaccination against rabies but 21 days since completion of the vaccination protocol has not lapsed ONLY if: (i) a written declaration provided by the owner is attached to the health certificate stating that from birth to time of departure the animal has had no contact with wild animal species that are susceptible to rabies or (ii) their mother received a vaccination against rabies before their birth as certified in a Pet Passport, and which complied with the validity requirements.**

¹⁰ Listed in the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/878.

¹¹ Model in Part 1 of Annex E to Directive 92/65/EEC as last amended by Commission Decision 2013/518/EU.

8. Authorisation of transporter and vehicles

- Any person transporting live animals >65km for commercial purposes must be authorised by the competent authority.
- Journeys lasting more than 8 hours must only be undertaken in an approved means of transport as inspected and certified by the competent authority.
- Transporters must report the transport of animals to an approved local veterinarian.
- All persons transporting animals for commercial reasons are mandated to carry documentation.
- Records of each journey, including the vehicle being used, animals being transported, and the journey must be kept.

Authorisation	Conditions	What you MUST do
Type 1 Authorisation	Necessary for journeys >65km, <8h duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be established in an EU country. • Demonstrate sufficient staff, equipment, and operational procedures are in place to comply with legislative requirements and good practices guidelines. • Not convicted of serious animal welfare offences in the last 3y preceding the application.
Type 2 Authorisation	Necessary for journeys >8h duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to meeting conditions for Type 1 authorisation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ submit details of procedures in place to trace and record the movements of vehicles under your responsibility and to contact drivers at any time during the journey ○ submit contingency plans in the event of emergencies.
Authorisations MUST be valid for a specified period		

	What MUST be included
Transport documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Origin and ownership of animals. • Place, date, and time of departure. • Intended destination. • Expected duration of intended journey. • Vehicle being used. • Detailed instructions in writing regarding supervision and care of animals during transport.
Pet Passport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must accompany each animal being moved to another Member State: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ must state microchip number, valid rabies vaccination, where needed parasite treatment against <i>Echinococcus multilocularis</i>, and clinical examination by authorised veterinarian.
Health TRCAES Certificate:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be carried for cross-border transport and contain the following information:
Consignor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and address of breeder or keeper or animal welfare organisation or placement agency in the country of origin.
Place of origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breeding, holding or trader's facility or animal shelter, or killing station or care centre in the country of origin.



Welfare in Pet Trade

Consignee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and address of the person responsible for receiving the consignment in the country of destination.
Place of destination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place animals are delivered for final unloading and to be kept. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For trade: Information and contact details of the holding or breeding facility at country of destination. For placements by animal welfare organisations: Information and contact details of the new owner or care centre, shelter, or animal facility and whether the animal is kept physically at this location.
Place of loading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place where animals were loaded into the vehicle at the start of the journey.
Transporters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved transport company.
Organiser	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organiser of the transport.
Means of transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-depth details of kinds of vehicle and vehicle identification.
Certificate from an Official Veterinarian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must accompany each animal for trade.

9. Contingency plans

- Must be in-place for journeys >8h and should be in-place for all journeys.
- Plans must outline action to be taken in the event of emergencies¹².
- Staff must be familiar with contingency plans, be trained in emergency procedures and equipped to deal with emergencies.
- Staff must carry contingency plans in the vehicle.

	Guidance on what you should do
Contingency plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include contact details of key people. Produce detailed written protocols for assessing fitness to travel and welfare state of the animals, and steps required to remedy adverse effects on animal welfare to alleviate suffering. Include locations of, or a means of locating veterinary surgeries along the route. Produce a written animal rescue protocol in event of vehicle accident.
Plan for extreme weather conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully plan journeys if they are to be undertaken in hot or cold weather conditions. Auxiliary ventilation (e.g., fans, heaters, air conditioning units) must be used in the animal cargo space to ensure the temperature and humidity stay within mandated ranges. Attendants should know the signs of heat stroke and hypothermia in animals and know what remedial action is required.
Hot weather conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Journeys should take place during the coolest part of the day. Air conditioning should always be used. Animals should be inspected for signs of heat stress¹³ more frequently. Water should be offered more frequently.

¹² See p33 of [GUIDELINES ON COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT OF CATS AND DOGS BY LAND](#)

¹³ See p26 of [GUIDELINES ON COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT OF CATS AND DOGS BY LAND](#)



Welfare in Pet Trade

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space per animal should be increased by 30%. • The roof of the vehicle should be light-coloured to reduce solar gain.
Cold weather conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide additional bedding that improves thermal comfort. • Where appropriate provide dogs with coats to improve thermal comfort. • Ensure animals are dry before loading into containers. • Avoid using stainless steel or metal bowls; use plastic bowls instead. • When the external temperature is below freezing, ideally increase calorie intake by 30% • Animals should be inspected for signs of hypothermia¹⁴ more frequently. • Dogs should not be walked for longer than necessary in snowy or icy conditions and their paws should be dried before re-loading. • Care must be taken to avoid contact with chemicals or salts used for de-icing surfaces.
Plan for care of sick or injured animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate and appropriate care must be provided to any animal that becomes sick or injured during the journey. • Veterinary care must be sought and followed. • Euthanasia, if deemed necessary by a veterinary surgeon, must be humane and performed by a registered veterinarian. • Consent should be sought from owner or consigner for euthanasia.

¹⁴ See p27 of [GUIDELINES ON COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT OF CATS AND DOGS BY LAND](#)