


■ Animal Welfare Matters


New Zealand's great animal welfare system enhances our reputation as world leaders – let's keep it that way.

On 1 October 2018 new animal welfare regulations came into effect. If you're already doing it right, you won't see a lot of change. Most of the regulations reflect existing standards, but a few do set new rules and requirements.

Regulations make it easier for MPI and SPCA to take action against animal mistreatment. New penalties such as fines will be issued for certain actions. We will continue to prosecute the worst offenders under the Animal Welfare Act 1999.


Check!  Are you doing it right? Encourage others to check too at www.mpi.govt.nz/animalregs

Ask!  Email us your questions to animalwelfare@mpi.govt.nz


Tell!  Call us about an animal welfare issue on **0800 00 83 33**

■ Fit for transport

On the farm, on the road, and on arrival

You'll be OK  if your livestock is fit for transport. Livestock must be

- ✔ healthy and in good condition
- ✔ free of injury and disease
- ✔ not recently castrated or dehorned

Be aware  your livestock may not be fit for transport if

- ✘ they are lame
- ✘ they have ingrown or injured horns
- ✘ they are in late pregnancy
- ✘ they have eye cancer
- ✘ they have injured or diseased udders

Consult your veterinarian if you are unsure if your livestock is fit for transport.
Download the free Fit for Transport app from the Apple store or Google play store to check your stock on the spot.

Animal Welfare Regulations

Transport

For farmers

■ From 1st October 2018

■ More information

Many of these regulations have come straight from the codes of welfare. Codes set out minimum standards and recommended best practices when caring for animals. There are also regulations which apply to

- calves
- cattle
- dogs
- goats
- horses and donkeys
- layer hens
- llamas and alpacas
- pigs
- sheep

For more information on regulations and the codes of welfare please visit www.mpi.govt.nz/animalregs

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



While every effort has been made to ensure that this information is accurate, the Ministry for Primary Industries does not accept any responsibility or liability for error of fact, omission, interpretation or opinion that may be present, nor for the consequences of any decision based on this information.



■ Culling stock

Too lame to load?

! **Be aware** lameness is painful and can worsen during the journey. Do not **select** lame livestock for transport. Your livestock are considered lame when they

✗ cannot bear weight on one or more limbs when moving or standing still **or**

for cattle, pigs and deer

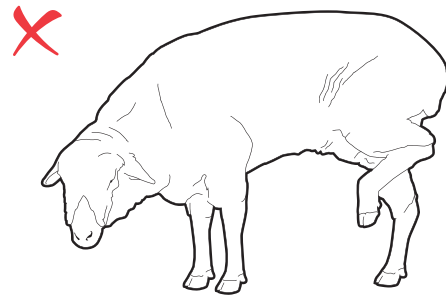
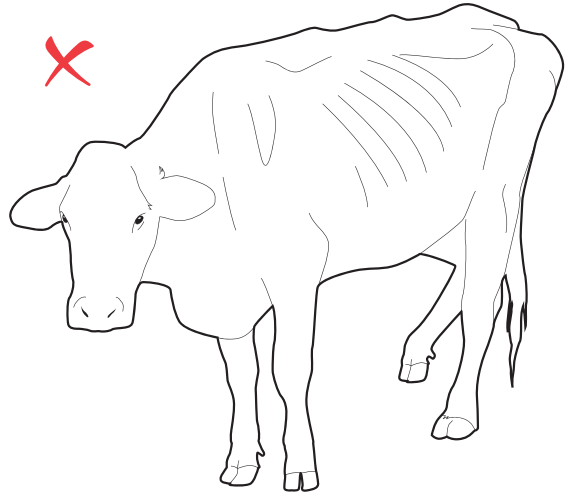
✗ have a definite limp

for sheep and goats

✗ have difficulty walking and hold their head below their backline almost continuously

👍 **You'll be OK** if you **manage and treat** lameness on farm and only select livestock that is fit for transport.

\$ **If you transport lame livestock, you can be fined \$500**



■ Transporting horned or tall stock

! **Be aware** ingrown or injured horns are painful and can worsen during the journey.

✗ Do not transport livestock with an ingrown horn or an injured horn.

\$ **Otherwise you can be fined \$500**

! **Be aware** transporting livestock with horns increases the risk of injury and should be avoided where possible.

If you must transport them, communicate with your stock agent and transporter so they can plan the journey appropriately.

\$ **If you select an animal with horns and it is transported in a manner that causes injury to itself or others, you can be fined \$500**

! **Be aware** tall livestock are more susceptible to back rub. If you must transport them, communicate with your stock agent and transporter so they can plan the journey appropriately.

■ Other conditions

! **Be aware** livestock is not fit for transport when they

✗ have an injured or diseased udder (mastitis) or lesions on her udder

✗ have eye cancer more than 2cm in diameter, or it is not confined to the eye or eyelid, or if there is any bleeding or discharging

✗ are in late pregnancy, and she then gives birth on the truck, or within 24 hours of arrival at the meat processor or sale yard

Do not select livestock for transport with any of these conditions, unless they are going a short distance for treatment, or you have a veterinary certificate.

\$ **Otherwise you can be fined \$500**

