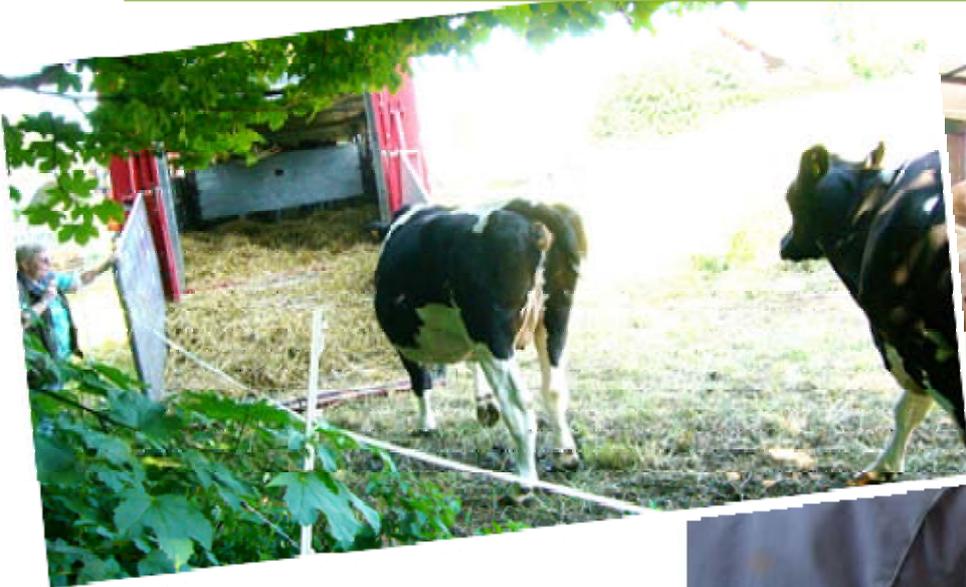


# Practical Guidelines to Assess Fitness for Transport of Adult Bovines



# Acknowledgements

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**EUROGROUP FOR ANIMALS**

**UECBV (European Livestock and Meat Trading Union)**

**ANIMALS' ANGELS**

**ELT (European Livestock Transporters)**

**FVE (Federation of Veterinarians of Europe)**

**IRU (International Road Transport Union)**

\*

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## And a special THANK YOU to INSTITUT DE L'ELEVAGE and INTERBEV

Their "Guide de Non-Transportabilité des Bovins vers l'abattoir" has been used as a template for these guidelines

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# Preface

- This guide is for **all operators**, involved at any stage in transport of adult cattle.
- The purpose of this guide is **to help all operators to decide the suitability of an adult bovine animal<sup>1</sup> for transport.**
- This guide relates only to the conditions under which **adult bovine animals** are transported
- **This guide must not be used to make a diagnosis - only a veterinarian is qualified to do this.**
- To make the guidelines easier to understand and to follow, some conditions described in the text are **illustrated by photographs**. The pictures are examples only and must not be considered as the only representation of an animal condition.
- Some conditions presented in this guide reflect extreme situations which are **not representative of the usual state** of farm animals
- The authors of the guidelines **cannot be held responsible** for any claim, damage or loss which may occur as a result of different interpretations of the information contained in this guide.
- **The list of examples is not exhaustive. There are other situations, not described here, which will lead to an animal being considered as unfit for transport.**
- The guidelines are intended to give as accurate and complete picture as possible. Note that this is **not a legal document** and is therefore not legally binding.
- The guidelines are designed to be used as a complement to existing legislation and **DO NOT replace** legal obligations.
- Transporting animals that are unfit could lead to **penalties, financial losses** and the **withdrawal of the authorization of the transporter and/or the driver.**

**Use the guidelines to help protect Animal Welfare  
and Animal & Public Health.**

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<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of this guide, any bovine animal with a live weight above 300 kg (except for dwarf breeds) shall be considered as an adult bovine animal (Regulation 1234/2007, Annex III, Part IV, Paragraph 2; *adult bovine animals' means bovine animals the live weight of which is more than 300 kilograms*).

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## - Better understanding of regulatory texts -

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To protect animal health, animal welfare and public health, European and National legislation lays down conditions under which animals are considered as not fit for transport.

The legislation makes clear that:

- **No person shall transport animals or cause animals to be transported in a way likely to cause injury or undue suffering to them** (*EC regulation 1/2005, Article 3*).
- **No animal shall be transported unless it is fit for the intended journey, and all animals shall be transported in conditions guaranteed not to cause them injury or unnecessary suffering** (*EC regulation 1/2005, Annex I Chapter I paragraph 1*)
- **Keepers of animals at the place of departure, transfer or destination** and operators of assembly centres shall ensure that the technical rules set out in Chapters I and III, section 1, of Annex I in respect of the animals being transported are met (EC regulation 1/2005, Articles 8 & 9 ). The pictures presented in those guidelines are only examples and professional judgement has to be used to decide whether an animal cannot be transported at all or **it could be "fit for the intended journey"**: e.g. in some specific circumstances, under veterinary advice, a slightly injured or ill animal may be transported on short distances, if particular precautions are taken.

This guide illustrates the basic provisions of EU Regulation 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport. It is also important to refer to national rules applying in the Member States.



**This guide must not be used to make a diagnosis - only a veterinarian is qualified to do this.**

# Definitions

The following definitions have been used when referring to conditions presented in Part II or III of the guide.

**1. Cattle in good general condition**

For example:

- Attentive, responsive animal
- shiny and dry hide, well groomed
- breathing normally
- good body condition
- distributes weight evenly on all four legs during standing and walking, straight back line
- no obvious signs of pain

**2. Cattle in poor general condition**

For example:

- cattle indifferent to their surroundings (apathetic), *and/ or*
- watery/ dull eyes *and/ or*
- a sustained refusal to eat or drink *and/ or*
- fever: body temperature > 39,5°C or hypothermia (< 37,5°C) *and/ or*
- a significant increase in breathing frequency, significant panting or open-mouth breathing, significant coughing *and/ or*
- obvious signs of severe pain such as an arched back in combination with other signs, for example, shallow frequent breathing, abnormal posture or gait, heavy sweating without physical exercise or heat, extreme thinness .

**3. Downers:** animals lying down, unable to stand up or to remain standing up.

**4. Inability to move without pain**

Signs of pain during movement include:

- animal obviously lame or not distributing weight on all 4 legs *and/ or*
- arched back, *and/ or*
- abnormal posture *and/ or*
- abnormal gait *and/ or*
- shallow frequent breathing.

# Definitions (Continued)

5. **Inability to walk unassisted:**

To walk unassisted means:

- there is no need for electric prodders, repeated striking, or continuous strong pulling of a halter rope. An exception may be with very stubborn animals showing no obvious signs of pain or distress
- there is no need to provide external support in order to keep posture, e.g. when an animal is likely to lose balance

6. **Physiological weakness:** any weakness of an animal which is not caused by injury or disease. These weaknesses may lead to specific conditions which are not compatible with transport e.g. fatigue, late pregnancy and recent calving

7. **Pathological process:** any animal condition which is caused by injury or disease. This may result in symptoms or effects which are not compatible with transport.

**Examples will be given in this guide.**

# How to read the signs?

For quick reference, we have used ,  and  and colour coding at the top and bottom of the page, to help you distinguish between the different parts of the guide.



Non transportable



Possibly transportable but further assessment is needed



Transportable



Warning - take note



Quotation of legislation

## EUROPEAN LEGISLATION



This guide illustrates the basic provisions of EU Regulation 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport.

It is also important to refer to national rules applying in the Member States.

# Summary of EU legislation

## Transport of sick, injured or weak animals

---



"Animals that are injured or that present physiological weaknesses or pathological processes shall not be considered fit for transport and in particular if:

- they are unable to move independently without pain or to walk unassisted;
- they present a severe open wound, or prolapse "

*Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 Annex I Chapter I Paragraph 2 (a, b)*

## Transport of cows in advance pregnancy or freshly calved

---



"Animals that are injured or that present physiological weaknesses or pathological processes shall not be considered fit for transport and in particular if 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"

*Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 Annex I Chapter I Paragraph 2(c)*

## Females in milk

---



"Lactating females of bovine (...) species not accompanied by their offspring shall be milked at intervals of not more than 12 hours."

*Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 Annex I Chapter I Paragraph 6*

"For long journeys (...) transporters and organisers shall comply with the provisions on the journey log set out in Annex II".

*Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 Article 5 Paragraph 4*

# Summary of EU legislation (Continued)

## Emergency slaughter outside the slaughterhouse



Animals that have suffered an accident (e.g. broken leg) that prevents their transport for welfare reasons may undergo emergency slaughter at the holding, provided some conditions listed in the legislation are respected.

“Food business operators must ensure that meat from domestic ungulates that have undergone emergency slaughter outside the slaughterhouse may be used for human consumption only if it complies with all the following requirements.



1. An otherwise healthy animal must have suffered an accident that prevented its transport to the slaughterhouse for welfare reasons.

2. A veterinarian must carry out an ante-mortem inspection of the animal.

3. The slaughtered and bled animal must be transported to the slaughterhouse hygienically and without undue delay. Removal of the stomach and intestines, but no other dressing, may take place on the spot, under the supervision of the veterinarian. Any viscera removed must accompany the slaughtered animal to the slaughterhouse and be identified as belonging to that animal.

4. If more than two hours elapse between slaughter and arrival at the slaughterhouse, the animal must be refrigerated. Where climatic conditions so permit, active chilling is not necessary.

5. A declaration by the food business operator who reared the animal, stating the identity of the animal and indicating any veterinary products or other treatments administered to the animal, dates of administration and withdrawal periods, must accompany the slaughtered animal to the slaughterhouse

6. A declaration issued by the veterinarian recording the favorable outcome of the ante-mortem inspection, the date and time of, and reason for, emergency slaughter, and the nature of any treatment administered by the veterinarian to the animal, must accompany the slaughtered animal to the slaughterhouse.

*Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, Annex III, Section I, Chapter VI, Paragraph 1 to 6*

# Summary of EU legislation (Continued)

## Possible transport when certain conditions are met

---



"However, sick or injured animals may be considered fit for transport if they are:

- a) slightly injured or ill and transport would not cause additional suffering; in cases of doubt, veterinary advice shall be sought;
- b) (...)
- c) transported under veterinary supervision for or following veterinary treatment or diagnosis. However, such transport shall be permitted only where no unnecessary suffering or ill treatment is caused to the animals concerned;
- d) animals that have been submitted to veterinary procedures in relation to farming practices such as dehorning or castration, provided that wounds have completely healed."

*Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 Annex I Chapter I Paragraph 3*



Animals with a disease or condition that may be transmitted to animals or humans through handling or eating meat and, in general, animals showing clinical signs of systemic disease or emaciation, are not to be slaughtered for human consumption. Such animals must be killed separately, under conditions such that other animals or carcasses can not be contaminated, and declared unfit for human consumption.

*Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 Annex I Section II Chapter III Paragraph 4*

# ANIMAL CONDITIONS PROHIBITING TRANSPORT



The conditions presented in this guide do not reflect the usual state of farm animals in the EU

# 1) Inability to move

This means an animal is unable:

- To move without pain
- To walk unassisted
- To stand up (These animals are commonly called "downers" ) or
- To remain up or
- To walk or
- Likely to lose its balance during transport



See definitions on pages 7 & 8



Pic. Animals' Angels



Downer animal: animals lying down, unable to get up or to remain up

Animal likely to lose balance during transport



Pic. Yves Millemann

# 1) Inability to move (Continued)



Pic. Yves Millemann



Tick paralysed cow - unable to get up.



Pic. Yves Millemann



Inflammation: the left foreleg is swollen and rested. This animal is unable to move without pain.

**This list is not exhaustive**

## 2) Serious open wound

That is:

- An open wound with the opening of a body cavity, such as the chest, abdominal or brain cavity. The internal organs (intestines, stomachs, etc) may be visible from the outside.
- Any surgical wound that reopens because of an internal abscess or because the stitches are pulled apart.
- A sizable, infected open wound (possibly accompanied by the presence of pus or maggots).
- Any sizable wound where integrity of the body surface is seriously destroyed. Skin, muscles or mucous membranes may be severed.

N.B. Wounds can cause pain, they may be infected and bleed, possibly leading to severe blood loss and even death.



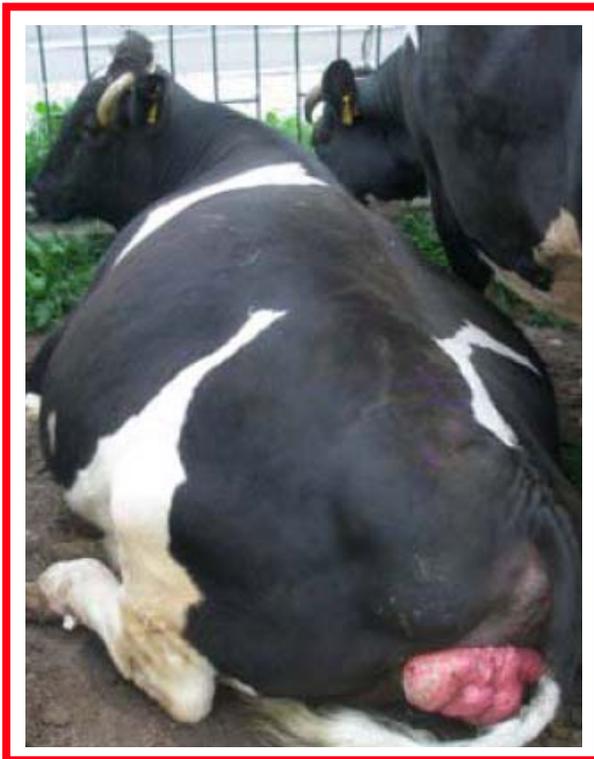
Institut de l'Elevage/Plc. Didier Raboisson



Sizable wound, skin and muscles severed. In this case, it is a reopened surgical wound, causing pain and risks of further injury, opening, bleeding.

### 3) Prolapse (Organ protruding from the body)

- Different organs can prolapse, such as the rectum, vagina and uterus.
- The prolapsed organs can be easily damaged during transport and can lead to profuse bleeding.
- The condition could get worse during transport.



Pic. Animals' Angels



Prolapse of the vagina.

## 4) Profuse and continuous bleeding (Severe haemorrhage)

- Profuse and continuous bleeding indicates injury or disease
- It can be aggravated during transport
- Severe blood loss can lead to death.



Pic. Animals' Angels



Cow bleeding through the vagina .

## 5) Bloat

- Bloat occurs when too much gas is produced in the stomachs
- As the gas accumulates, the belly will swell up
- Breathing can become difficult and circulatory disorders can suddenly occur
- The animal could die during transport



Pic. Yves Millemann



Animal bloated on both sides:  
Its abdomen is distended by  
ballooning of the rumen.

## 6) Animal in late pregnancy or just calved

- Animals that are in the last month of pregnancy or having calved within the previous week are not transportable.
- If in doubt, check with the animal keeper.



Pic. Animals' Angels



Freshly calved cow: in the first week after calving transport of cows is prohibited.

## 7) Visible placenta

- An animal that presents a visible placenta can not be transported.
- Visible placenta indicates a recent calving or abortion.
- It can be an indicator of health problems with the risk of complications.



Institut de l'Élevage/Pic. Sylvie Chastant



Placenta hanging out of the vagina.

## 8) Extreme thinness (Emaciation)

- Emaciated cows are often described as “skin and bones” with ribs and vertebrae easily visible
- They are too weak to be transported as their muscle strength is not sufficient,
- Such animals if presented in an abattoir will be rejected by the veterinary services as unfit for human consumption (see page 13, paragraph 2).



Pics. Animals' Angels



Emaciated animals, too weak to be transported.

# Conclusions

**Animals presenting any of the conditions listed in Part II must not be transported.**



**Such animals must immediately be treated according to the recommendations specified in Annex II.**

\*

If an animal has suffered an accident it can be slaughtered on the spot and transported to the abattoir - provided conditions listed in the regulation (EC) No 853/2004 are respected ( see page 12).

**ANIMAL CONDITIONS  
WHERE FURTHER  
ASSESSMENT IS NEEDED  
BEFORE TRANSPORT**



# Making the right decision

There are situations where the condition of the animal is difficult to assess, and **it can be hard to make a decision**

The purpose of this part of the guide is to illustrate a number of borderline conditions, in order to provide clear indicators to help you decide whether or not an animal can be transported



**You must consider:**



- The general condition of the animal
- The duration and particular circumstances of the transport such as climatic conditions, loading density, etc.
- Whether the condition of the animal is likely to worsen during transport
- The risk of rejection of the animal by the inspection services in the slaughterhouse

# 1) Difficulty with movement

## General Principle:

**AN ANIMAL UNABLE TO BEAR WEIGHT ON ALL FOUR LEGS CANNOT BE TRANSPORTED**

To make a decision you must consider:

- Willingness to move
- Signs of pain
- Abnormal posture or gait (e.g. arched back)
- Ability to Keep pace with the others
- General condition of the animal



Institut de l'Elevage/Pic. Sébastien Assié



Cow with abnormal gait (hind legs); check whether the animal is able to bear weight on all four legs and to keep balance!

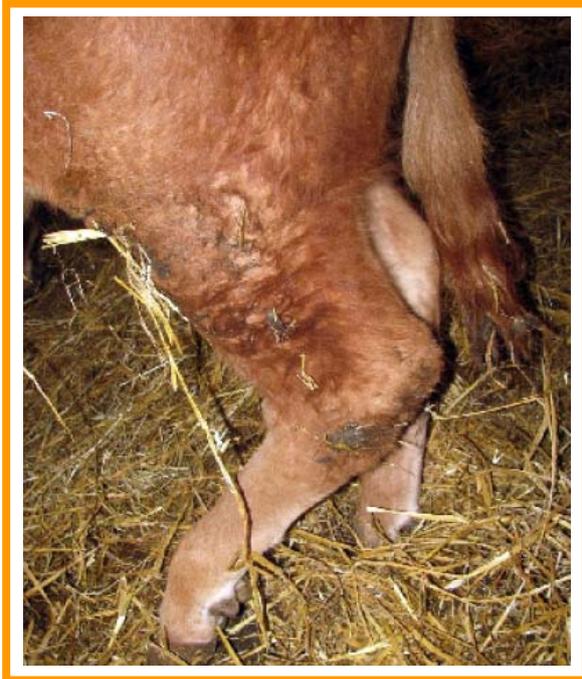


This animal looks fine but further assessment is needed: Will the animal be able to put weight on the right foreleg and to move without pain?



Pic. Charles Blanc

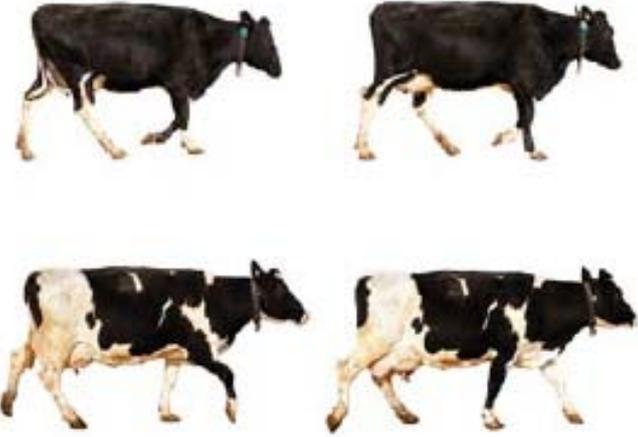
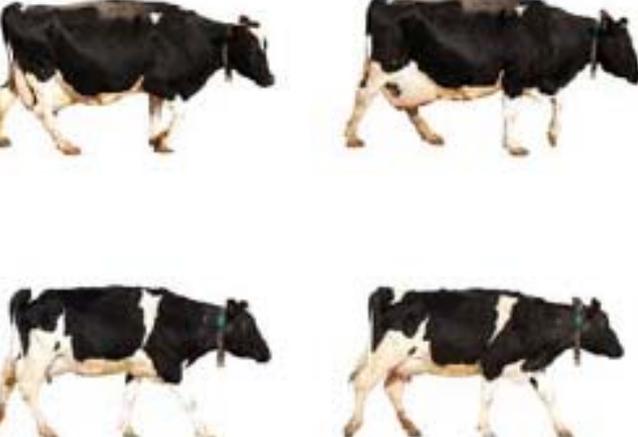
# 1) Difficulty with movement (Continued)



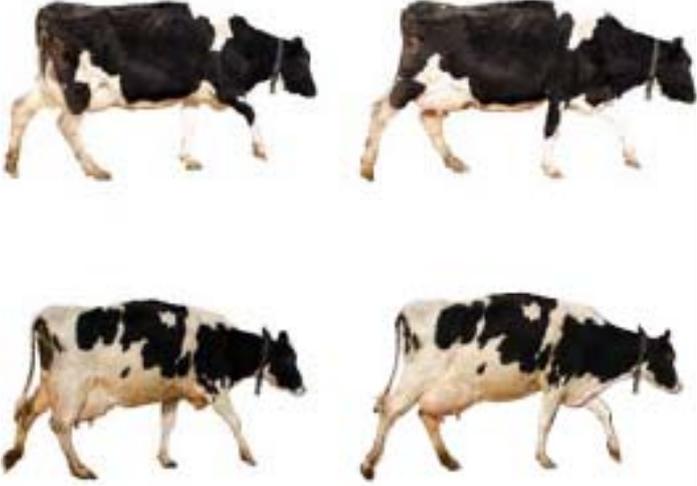
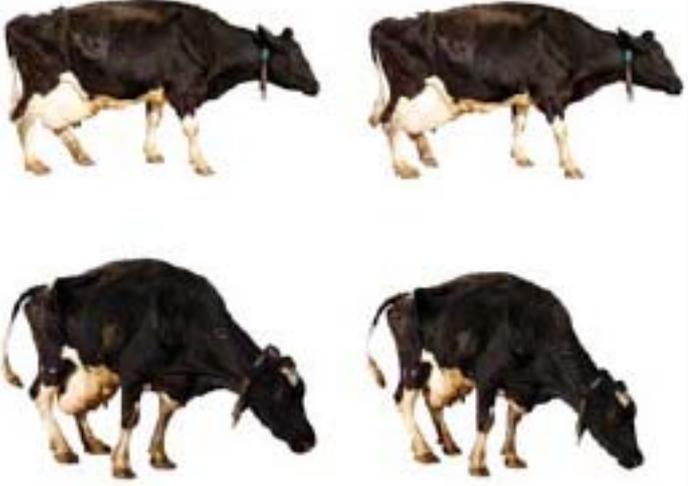
Animal resting a hind leg: this position of the leg can indicate a problem.

Further assessment is needed: will the animal be able to put weight on this leg and to move without pain?

# How to assess lameness

| Category   | Score | Description of animal behaviour  | Decision   |
|--|-------|--|--|
|  <p data-bbox="316 1037 523 1070">Good mobility</p>        | 0     | <p data-bbox="946 481 1214 651">Walks with even weight bearing and rhythm on all four feet, with a flat back.</p> <p data-bbox="946 696 1214 763">Long, fluid strides possible</p> | <p data-bbox="1265 584 1477 618">Fit for transport</p>      |
|  <p data-bbox="292 1753 547 1787">Imperfect mobility</p> | 1     | <p data-bbox="946 1167 1214 1449">Steps uneven (rhythm or weight bearing) or strides shortened; affected limbs or limbs not immediately identifiable.</p>                          | <p data-bbox="1265 1346 1477 1379">Fit for transport</p>  |

# How to assess lameness

| Category  | Score | Description of animal behaviour  | Decision   |
|---|-------|--|--|
|  <p data-bbox="304 1048 560 1081">Impaired mobility</p>            | 2     | <p data-bbox="962 510 1219 902">Uneven weight bearing on a limb that is immediately identifiable and/or obviously shortened strides (usually with an arch to the centre of the back)</p> | <p data-bbox="1246 510 1497 611">If the animal is bearing weight on four legs:</p> <p data-bbox="1265 645 1477 678">Fit for transport</p>  <p data-bbox="1246 824 1497 969">If the animal is not bearing weight on four legs:</p> <p data-bbox="1249 992 1493 1025">Unfit for transport</p>  |
|  <p data-bbox="240 1765 624 1798">Severely impaired mobility</p> | 3     | <p data-bbox="962 1223 1219 1473">Unable to walk as fast as a brisk human pace (cannot keep up with the healthy herd) and signs of score 2.</p>  | <p data-bbox="1249 1328 1493 1361">Unfit for transport</p>    |

*Provided courtesy of DairyCo. Taken for DairyCo Mobility Score, a GB initiative working with producers.*

## 2) Surgical wounds

### Sutures on the vulva:



IDE/Pic. Sylvie Chastant/Yves Millemann



To prevent a vaginal or uterus prolapse, vulvar safety pins have been used for this cow.

Before loading, check that the safety pins do not risk causing injury during transport!



Transport occurring less than one week after calving:

**DO NOT TRANSPORT**



Transport occurring at least one week after calving and animal in a poor general condition:

**DO NOT TRANSPORT**



Transport occurring at least one week after calving and animal in a good general condition:

**FIT FOR TRANSPORT**

## 2) Surgical wounds (Continued)

### Open wound that has been stitched up:



Pic. Yves Millemann

This wound is not fully healed; it has been stitched 2 days ago



**DO NOT TRANSPORT**



Pic. Zeev Noga

Example of a healed wound with no risk to be injured again

**FIT FOR TRANSPORT**



## 3) Wounds

You must consider the potential of the wounds to cause pain and blood loss during transport with possible aggravation.

To make a decision you will have to consider:

- whether the wound is extensive or/and severe
- whether the wounds are multiple
- whether the wound is small or not severe
- whether the wound is healed or not healed/open



If the wound is serious and open, the animal is not transportable (refer to part II of the guide, page 17).



Institut de l'Elevage/Pic: Didier Raboisson



This wound at the right hind leg shows a flow of pus. It might be a severe wound with opening of the joint cavity or just a superficial process.

Check whether the animal is able to bear weight on this leg before loading it.

### 3) Wounds (Continued)



Pic. BSI Schwarzenbek - Karen von Holleben

Broken horn: severe wound with opening of the cranial cavity, wound surface sensible and exposed



Pic. IRU

Broken horn: this wound looks more severe than it is. The sensitive tissue is still covered by what rests of the horn and bleeding is limited



### 3) Wounds (Continued)



Pic. Animals' Angels



Severe claw wound; associated with symptoms of inflammation (swelling, redness and certainly pain).



Pic. Animals' Angels



Small, non-extensive or non-severe wounds: at the metacarpal joints. The wounds are superficial, only the skin is affected, blood flow is very limited



Pic. BSI Schwarzenbek - Karen von Holleben



Small, non-extensive or non-severe wounds: on the tail. The wound is superficial, only the skin is affected, blood flow is very limited.

## 4) Skin problems

Skin problems may be a symptom of disease and could be contagious and transmitted to other animals or humans.

You must consider:

- The general condition of the animal,
- The existence of unpleasant odours, crusts, wetness,
- If the lesions/signs are extensive or localised



Pic. Cécile Boos



Sunburned animal: check for the general condition of the animal before loading!



Pic. Yves Millemann



Papillomas at exposed body position may present a risk of injury during transport.



Pic. Yves Millemann



Hairless areas: in this case it is a superficial process without secretion or impact on the general condition of the animal.

# 5) Abnormal discharge

Abnormal discharge may be a symptom of disease.

You must consider:

- The general condition of the animal,
- The quantity, colour, consistency and smell
- Where the discharge is coming from (mouth, nose, vulva, penis)



Pic. Yves Millemann



Massive purulent discharge coming from the uterus Indicative of a severe general disease of this cow.



Pic. Institut de l'Elevage



Local process, discharge coming from nose without impact on the general condition of the animal.

## 6) Swelling

A swelling may be an isolated symptom or part of a general illness.

You must consider:

- The general condition of the animal,
- Whether the swelling is hot, red, painful to touch,
- Whether the swelling leads to an abnormal posture, or gait (see chapter I page 27-28),
- Whether the swelling could increase the risk of injury with the potential to lead to severe blood loss



Pic. Yves Millemann



This swelling is an oedema and can indicate serious problems (e.g. circulation problems or severe parasitism).

Further assessment is needed with regard to the general condition of the animal.

## 6) Swelling (Continued)



Pic. Yves Millemann



Huge phlegmon: sign of an important infection with a high risk of sudden aggravation of the general condition of the animal.



Pic. Yves Millemann



Pics. Animals' Angels



In the above examples: Single localised pathologies without impact on general condition of the animals. No risk of injury, no lameness.



When several joints are swollen, this is often sign of a general internal infection. If the animal is limping see *Difficulty with movement* (page 27).

# 7) Diarrhoea

Diarrhoea may be an isolated symptom or part of a general illness.

You must consider:

- The general condition of the animal,
- The risk of deterioration of the general state and dehydration during transport
- The risk of transmission of infectious diseases



Pic. Institut de l'Elevage



Animal having lost high quantities of fluids showing a poor general condition.



Pic. Yves Millemann



Animal can be transported if fluid loss is limited and the animal is still showing a good general condition.



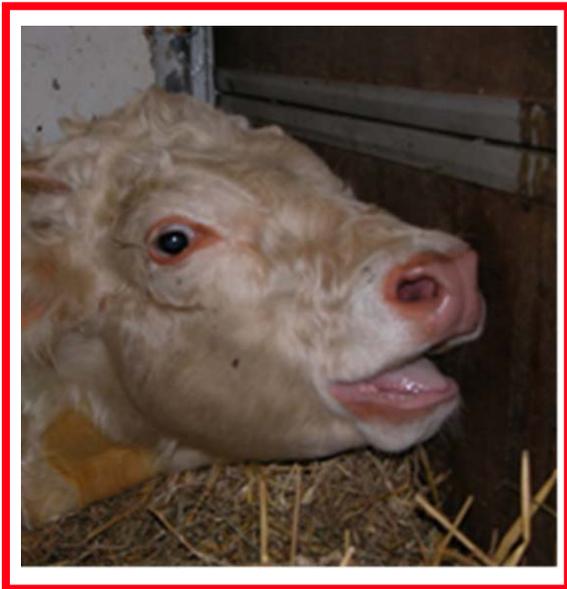
Attention: massive fluid may be dangerous and lead to sudden aggravation.

## 8) Breathing difficulties

Breathing difficulties could indicate other serious health problems.

### You must consider:

- The general condition of the animal,
- The existence of respiratory distress (e.g. mouth open, head and neck stretched forward, front feet wide apart, gasping for air and salivation)
- That sudden deterioration during transport could lead to death



Pic. Yves Millemann



Pic. Animals' Angels



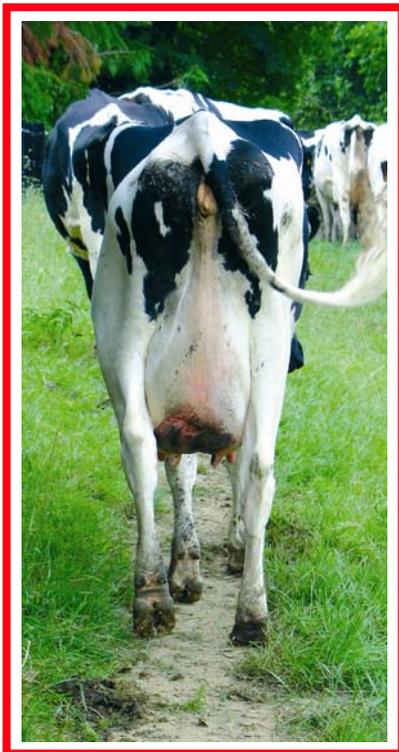
Animals on both pictures show important respiratory distress and will not be able to cope with the additional stress of transport.

# 9) Impaired udder

Impaired udder could result in potential animal welfare issues during transport.

You must consider:

- The general condition of the animal,
- The risk of potential pain or suffering during transport,
- The existence of abnormal posture or gait



Pic. Institut de l'Elevage



Gangrenous mastitis: purple or blue udder, with humid, glistening wound and high risk of death.



Pic. Yves Millemann



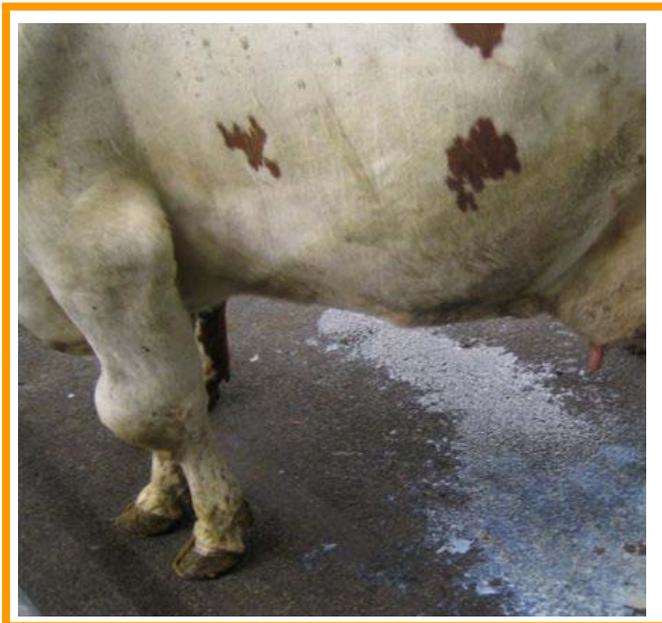
Localised process, papillomas between the udder quarters without impact on the general condition of the animal.

# 10) Cows in milk

Cows in milk can be sensitive animals and their transport needs special attention as specified in EU legislation (see page 11)

You must consider:

- If cows in milk are not accompanied by their calves they must be milked every 12 hours,
- If cows in milk are to be transported longer than 12 hours, the transporter must be informed in advance in order to ensure that milking facilities are available on the transport route (journey logs must be available at least two working days before departure) ,
- Cows in milk that are not regularly milked can suffer severe pain and be exposed to additional animal welfare problems during transport.



Pic. Animals' Angels



Milk dripping out of an udder. Absence of milking leads to severe pain and risks of weakness during transport.

# 11) Abnormal behaviour and/or nervous signs

Abnormal behaviour and nervous signs can be associated with a range of health problems, some of which are difficult to identify

You must consider:

- The usual behaviour of the animal
- Whether it could be stressed or excited
- Whether it is associated with other symptoms
- Whether there are any health and safety issues



Pic. Jean-Marie Nicol



Animal presenting nervous signs, pushing against a wall.

# 12) Dangerous animals

- Dangerous animals can become uncontrollable and thus represent an increased risk to the health and safety of humans, other animals and themselves
- Social behaviour varies with age, breed, previous experience and sex.
- Bovines can become more aggressive and dangerous during the transport operations.
- The transporter must be informed by the animal keeper before the transport operation starts
- It is up to the transporter to decide whether to risk loading a dangerous animal, bearing in mind the potential risks to human health and safety and animal welfare.



Pic. Jean-Marie Nicol



Dangerous bull: do you want to take the risk ?

# 14) Visually impaired animals

## ONE-EYED ANIMALS

Visually impaired animals can easily become disorientated, scared or stressed and therefore should be transported within their social group.



Pic. Animals' Angels



Blind eye.

# 14) Visually impaired animals (Continued)

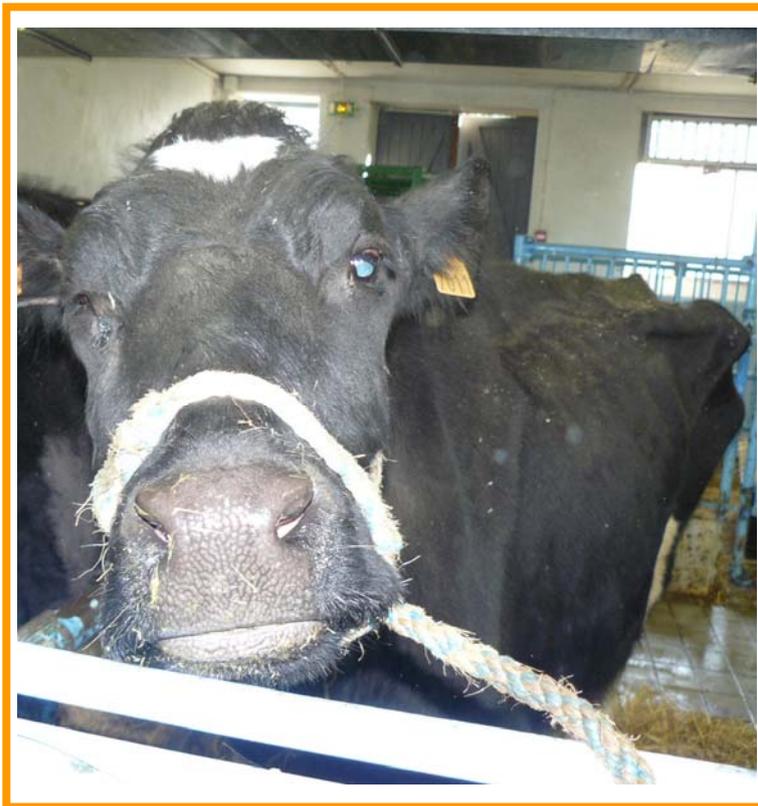
## BLIND ANIMALS

When an animal is blind, risks of being disorientated, scared or stressed and thus getting injured during transport are extremely high.

**Therefore blind animals should not be transported.**



However practical experience shows that, only in some very specific conditions to be specified by a veterinarian, a blind animal does not show signs of additional stress when transported on short distances.



Pic. Yves Millemann



Blind animal: Major risks of disorientation and stress; risks also of losing balance during transport.

## Major regulatory references

### European legislation:

- Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific hygienic rules for food of animal origin.
- Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption.
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations.
- Council regulation 1099/2009 on the protection of animals at time of killing

## Recommendations when animals unfit for transportation are found on farms, assembly centres, control posts or during transport.

### On farm, at assembly centres and control posts:

- Separation of unfit animals from the others
- Immediate treatment of unfit animal or/and veterinary consultation
- If necessary, emergency slaughter or killing, in a way which does not cause them any unnecessary suffering

### During transport

- As soon as possible, separation of unfit animals from the others
- As soon as possible, first-aid treatment and appropriate veterinary treatment. If necessary, emergency slaughter or killing, in a way which does not cause them any unnecessary suffering
- Apply measures foreseen in your **emergency plan** ( for road journeys over 8 hours)

### If there is no emergency plan available:

- If destination of the animals is reachable in 2 – 3 hours, contact person responsible at place of destination/ organizer to make sure that a veterinarian will be available at destination *or*
- If destination is not reachable within a maximum time of 3 hours , contact organiser of the journey, local veterinary services or police forces, in order to make sure that the animals are unloaded at the next possible location e.g. control post, emergency unloading post or slaughterhouse
- NB: for all types of transport an emergency plan should be available (see examples in annexes III & IV)

### On arrival at destination

- An adult bovine that is unable to stand up cannot be removed from a means of transport without additional suffering.
- If the animal cannot stand up it must be treated, stunned, and/or killed on the spot, e.g. inside the vehicle



## Contingency Plan Template for Type 2 Transporters

Please complete this Contingency Plan and submit to the following address with your application form for a Type 2 Transporter Authorisation:

This generic Contingency Plan is to be completed by the transporter.

### Section 1 – Contact Details

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Name of Transporter:      |  |
| Address:                  |  |
| Contact Telephone Number: |  |
| E-mail Address:           |  |

### Section 2 – In an emergency, know what to do and who to contact in the event of:

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Vehicle breakdown   |  |
| 2 | Traffic accident, road closure or bad weather conditions                          |  |
| 3 | The ferry/shuttle service has been suspended                                      |  |
| 4 | A revised route needing to be taken   |  |
| 5 | Needing to make arrangements for the animals to be transferred to another vehicle |  |
| 6 | Animal(s) becoming ill during the journey   |  |
| 7 | Animal(s) needing to be euthanized  |  |
| 8 | Extreme temperatures (either hot or cold)   |  |
| 9 | Confirmation of Notifiable Diseases in an area travelling through                 |  |

### Section 3 - Signature

|                        |  |      |  |
|------------------------|--|------|--|
| Transporters Signature |  | Date |  |
| Name (PRINTED)         |  |      |  |

# Annex IV



## Contingency Plan Template for Planning A Journey

Please complete this Contingency Plan and submit to the following address with Section 1 of your Journey Log:

This Contingency Plan is to be completed by the transporter of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and unregistered horses, on journeys over 8 hours to other EU Members States or Third Countries. \_\_\_\_\_

### Section 1 – Contact Details

Contact name, address & telephone numbers for:

|   |                               |  |
|---|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Departure premise             |  |
| 2 | Destination premise           |  |
| 3 | Agent / Organiser             |  |
| 4 | Transporter                   |  |
| 5 | Control Posts (if applicable) |  |

Contact details and telephone numbers for:

|    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 6  | Ferry companies if the journey involves sea crossings    |  |
| 7  | Local Animal Health Office for the departure premise     |  |
| 8  | Local Animal Health Office at the exit point from the UK |  |
| 9  | Veterinarian at the departure premise                    |  |
| 10 | Local Authority at the departure premise                 |  |
| 11 | Local Authority at the exit point from the UK            |  |
| 12 | Police   |  |
| 13 | RSPCA and Scottish SPCA and their equivalents            |  |

### Section 2 - Signature

|                        |  |      |  |
|------------------------|--|------|--|
| Transporters Signature |  | Date |  |
| Name (PRINTED)         |  |      |  |

If in any doubt



leave the animal out!

