

**Practical guidelines to assess fitness  
for transport of adult bovines:  
*A stakeholders' initiative***

- Initiative by UECBV and Eurogroup for Animals,
- First condition for good transport: good preparation and FIT ANIMALS
- General Aim: getting rid of “black sheep”, win-win result
  - improving AW
  - avoiding distortion of competition
- Means: producing guidelines very practical to use, easy to understand by all S/H
- Prepared by a small group of representative S/H

## OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

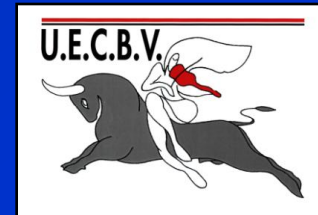
- **ANIMALS ANGELS**
- **COPA – COGECA** (European farmers and agri-cooperatives)
- **ELT** (European Livestock Transporters)
- **FVE** (Federation of Veterinarians of Europe)
- **INSTITUT DE L'ELEVAGE**
- **IRU** (International Road Transport Union)

# WORKING METHOD and TIMETABLE



- Establishment of TORs (June 2009)
- Choice of a template
- Designation of a secretariat
- Working groups ( 6 meetings) → drafts
- Drafts open to comments from MO
- Final draft to be endorsed officially by SH: already approved by UECEBV, EG, FVE, IDE, AA, still to be approved by Copa ( 11/10 ?), IRU ( 11/10 ?), ELT (?)
- Commission: presentation on 19/10
- Future: ?

# Purpose of the Guidelines



- For all operators
- To help them to decide if an adult bovine is fit for transport
- To better understand requirements of Annex I ( reg 1/2005)
- Practical and user friendly: photographs, coding system
- NOT A LEGAL DOCUMENT
- Not to be used to make a diagnosis
- Do not replace legal obligations
- Tool at European level , national legislation to consider

- Introduction: *definitions, warnings, coding signs*
- Part I: Summary of European legislation
- Part II: Animal conditions prohibiting transport
- Part III: Animal conditions where further assessment is needed before transport
- Annexes: *Regulatory references, measures to take when animal unfit, example of generic contingency plan, example of specific contingency plan*

# A foretaste

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## PART 2 ANIMAL CONDITIONS PROHIBITING TRANSPORT



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

# Part II

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## 1) INABILITY TO MOVE

This means an animal is unable:

- To move without pain (*see definition page 7*)
- To walk unassisted (*see definition page 7*)
- To stand up (These animals are commonly called "downer") or
- To remain up or
- To walk or
- Likely to lose its balance during transport



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



Animal likely to lose  
balance during  
transport





# Part III

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## 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/lesions are extensive or localised



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



These papillomas present a risk of injury during transport.



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



**If there is any doubt**



**leave the animal out!**

Thank you for your attention