



Sample Veterinary Care Contract

between Mr/Ms/Company  (hereinafter referred to as the **livestock farmer**)

and Mr/Ms/Veterinary practice  (hereinafter referred to as the **veterinarian**)

Art. 1 Subject of the contract

The livestock farmer commissions the veterinarian to look after his/her livestock at the business (address)


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The agricultural livestock to which this contract refers comprises (location numbers, species)


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The livestock farmer and veterinarian can mutually agree to consult other veterinarians if necessary.

The objective of this contract is to ensure a holistic approach to the care of the livestock, taking into account the health and performance of the animals as well as the factors that influence these. Veterinary health care comprises curative and preventive services and includes monitoring and screening measures.

Decisive where animal welfare and food safety are concerned is comprehensive veterinary care in order to maintain or regain the health of individual animals, groups of animals and the entire stock of animals. The regular, scheduled, systematic and consistent application of veterinary knowledge and skills in line with the state of the art is required to this end.

Art. 2 Performances of the veterinarian

1. The veterinarian will perform the veterinary activities that are necessary for the prevention and treatment of diseases among the livestock at the above-mentioned farm premises.
2. The veterinarian will conduct regular examinations of the livestock in line with Art. 2, Para. 3, provide advice in matters of health maintenance, immunisation and hygiene and take the necessary measures to prepare a diagnosis.
3. Apart from acute cases of disease, the veterinarian will visit the farm business at regular intervals as a precautionary measure:
 -  Cattle: at least once a year
 -  Pigs: at least twice a year or once per fattening cycle (in line with pig farming hygiene regulations)
 -  Poultry: chickens, broiler breeders and Peking ducks: at least once per fattening cycle
Turkeys and turkey breeders: at least once a month



4. The veterinarian must document his/her visits (see Art. 2, Para. 3), their results and any treatment administered and leave these documents on the premises, including the prescribed veterinary drug certification.

A protocol with a veterinary assessment of health and care conditions must be kept for the examination of turkey flocks under consideration of foot pad health.

5. The veterinarian determines specific preventive and treatment measures for each farm business, as medically necessary. When necessary, the livestock farmer will notify the veterinarian without delay when treatment is required.

When the requirement for treatment has been established together with the livestock farmer, the veterinarian must prepare an animal health and hygiene plan for each farm business.

Where necessary, a plan of measures must be prepared which determines the individual activities (of the veterinarian and livestock farmer).

6. Where pig farming businesses are concerned, the veterinarian must have special professional knowledge confirmed by the chamber of veterinarians (in line with the pig farming hygiene regulation). In poultry farming businesses, the veterinarian must either be qualified as a specialist veterinarian for poultry or have many years of practical experience in the care of commercial poultry flocks.
7. The drugs required for treatment may only be administered by the veterinarian who prescribed the treatment and only to an extent which justifies their use from a veterinary medicine point of view in terms of the area of application and quantity administered in order to achieve the goal of the treatment.
8. The veterinarian must advise the livestock farmer on the outlook, risks and alternatives involved in the treatment. He/she must also notify the livestock farmer about the dosage, application, waiting times, storage and substantiation of the drugs prescribed and administered, including the requirements for oral medication (in line with the BMEL guideline on oral medication of 2.5.2014) and on the legal regulations which must be observed.
9. After every veterinary examination conducted on the premises, the veterinarian must provide the farming business with the findings made within the scope of the examination or curative treatment.
10. The veterinarian must notify the livestock farmer of mandatory vaccination and examination deadlines.

Art. 3 Performances of the livestock farmer

1. The livestock farmer must provide suitable cleaning agents along with suitable and clean protective clothing.
2. The livestock farmer must ensure that the veterinarian is given adequate assistance during examinations and treatment and that operational data relevant to animal health are provided to the veterinarian in a timely manner.
3. The livestock farmer must notify the veterinarian without delay at the first sign of acute sickness and increased animal losses.
4. The livestock farmer is responsible for the implementation of instructions issued by the veterinarian and compliance with vaccination and examination deadlines.



Qualitätssicherung. Vom Landwirt bis zur Ladentheke.



- The livestock farmer is obliged to comply with instructions given by the veterinarian regarding the administering and storage of drugs. The administration of drugs must be clearly documented by the livestock farmer in accordance with legal regulations.

Art. 4 Remuneration

Remuneration for the veterinary care of livestock is regulated as follows:

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Art. 5 Release from the confidentiality obligation

The livestock farmer releases the veterinarian towards QS Qualität und Sicherheit GmbH from his/her obligation to observe confidentiality with regard to QS Antibiotics Monitoring.

Art. 6 Duration of contract

- The contract begins on and ends on
- The duration of the contract will be extended by one year at the end of each contract period if it is not terminated in advance in writing by either of the parties to it with a period of notice of six weeks to the end of a calendar quarter.
- Where there is serious cause, the contractual relationship can be terminated in writing by either party to it with immediate effect. In this event, the veterinarian will receive proportionate remuneration up to the date of receipt of the declaration of termination.
- The contract will also end if the livestock farmer no longer keeps animals or if the veterinarian gives up his/her practice.

Art. 7 Written form

Any amendments to this contract must be made in writing. Any changes to the requirement for the written form must also be made in writing. There are no collateral agreements to this contract.

Art. 8 Additional agreements

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Art. 9 Severability clause

Should any of the provisions of this contract be or become ineffective or unenforceable, this will not affect the effectiveness of the remaining provisions. By way of interpretation, the ineffective or unenforceable provisions should be replaced by effective or enforceable provisions. If replacement by way of interpretation is not possible, the valid legal provisions will apply alternatively.

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(Place, date)

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(Livestock farmer)

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(Veterinarian/Veterinary Practice)