

VINÇOTTE .				Motivation
1. General principles			NC (A/B)	
1.2. Personnel				
1.2.1	Personnel involved in unloading, moving, transporting of animals shall be sufficient in number, patient, considerate, competent and familiar with animal welfare principles.	A		training not only for HACCP but also welfare is executed. 2 lairage responsibles are trained CLAPA Grigore, Tigaeru Stefan 13/03/13
1.2.2	Competence is acquired through formal training and practical experience.	А		
1.3. Animal beh				
1.3.1	Keep animals in compatible groups	В		males and females are separated. Slots per 5 animals max
1.3.2	No mixing of animals which are likely to harm each other Easilities transport rescale and containers shall take the nature of the animal.	В		separation is possible to make 2 different parts in the loading.
1.3.3	Facilities, transport vessels and containers shall take the nature of the animal into account	В		Picture of truck, no slippery floor, no cleaning or loose objects
1.3.4	Avoid panic reaction through sudden approach of the animals leading to aggression or attempted escape, compromising animal welfare	В		truck is driven to the ramp. No escape of animals is possible
1.3.5	The point of balance shall be used to move animals forwards/backwards (i.e. before, behind the point of balance)	В		staff takes the horses by hand. Staff is experience and trained(point of balance: they are always behind)
1.3.6	Smells causing negative responses shall be taken into account	В		no smells, well cleaned stables
1.3.7	Avoid constant loud noises and sudden noises when handling animals	В		big area with lairages, no noises to frighten the animals;
1.4. Distraction				big area with lanages, no noises to frighten the animals,
1.4.1	Design of loading and unloading facilities shall be such as to minimize potential distractions such as:	Α		ramp is available
1.4.2	Reflections on shiny metal/wet floors (move/change lighting)	В		no shiny wall
1.4.3	Dark entrances (illuminate with indirect lighting)	В		enough light
1.4.4	Avoid animals seeing moving people or equipment up ahead (shields, solid slides on chutes)	В		
1.4.5	Dead ends (curve passage or make illusory passage)	В		
1.4.6	Chain and other loose objects (remove)	В		
1.4.7	Uneven floors or sudden drop in floor level (install solid false floor)	В		egalisation of floor
1.4.8	Sounds or air hissing from pneumatic equipment (silencers, vent high pressure)	В		no irritating sounds
1.4.9	Clanging and banging of metal objects (install rubber stops)	В		only when horse is shot and falls down the metal walls are source of noise
1.4.10	Air currents from fans or air curtains blowing into the face of animals (redirect/reposition)	В		no fans
2. Moving and l	handling animals			
2.1.1	Each slaughterhouse shall have a dedicated plan including risk analysis per process step for animal welfare in order to maintain a good level of animal welfare at all stages of animal handling until they are killed. The plan contains standard operating procedures for each step of animal handling based on relevant indicators. It includes corrective actions in case of specific risks which could adversely impact welfare of animals.	А	А	document can not be shown. 5 boxes are in place and max 32 horses/box. No site map with surfaces in m ² .
2.1.2	Transport shall be conducted in accordance with the animal welfare scheme for transport.	А		authorisation animal transport till 15/11/15. 26,1m ² RO-CL-A-011- 026/CL-03VFS
2.1.3	Following principles apply when unloading animals, moving them into and out of the lairage pens up to the slaughter point:			ok
2.1.3.1	a) The condition of animals shall be assessed upon arrival for any animal welfare and health problems by the animal welfare officer or a person reporting directly to the animal welfare officer upon arrival in order to identify the priorities, in particular by determining which animals have specific animal welfare needs and the corresponding measures to be taken.	В		vets are present from morning till evening . Regsitrations of checks can be shown
2.1.3.2	b) Injured or sick animals requiring immediate slaughter, shall be killed humanely and without delay. Animals which are unable to walk shall not be dragged to the place of slaughter, but shall be killed where they lie.	В		
2.1.3.3	c) Avoid injury through falling or slipping through forcing animals beyond walking pace. 99% of animals shall be moved without them falling.	В		concrete foor isn't slippery
2.1.3.4	d) Animals shall not be forced to walk over other animals	В		only one by one in passingway towards slaughterline
2.1.3.5	e) Animals shall be handled in accordance in order to avoid harm, distress and injury. Animal handlers shall never apply injurious objects or irritating substances to animals and especially not to sensitive areas. They shall not kick or strike animals, use prods or other implements with pointed ends.	В		no sticks are used.
2.1.3.6	A plan shall be available of the lairages indicating the maximum number of animals to be kept. Traceability within the lairages shall be maintained.	A	A	not present
	!			



a) A de	VINCOTTE				
2.2.1 Provisions relevant to restraining and containing administs Relevant provisions includes: 3. Relevant provisions includes: 4. A. S.			w	NC (c (c)	Motivation
Section Sect	2.2 Pr	ovisions relevant to restraining and containing animals		NC (A/B)	
a) A de	2.2.1				
c) equipment engineered to reduce notice of air hissing and clanging metal d) A da d) do da do			Α		ok
d) Absence of sharp edges in retraining equipment that can harm animals and about the control of the private of a substantial and private or under movement of retraining device. A do		b) Avoidance of excessive pressure applied by restraining equipment causing	Α		ok
d) Absence of sharp edges in retraining equipment that can harm animals and about the control of the private of a substantial and private or under movement of retraining device. A do		c) equipment engineered to reduce noise of air hissing and clanging metal	А		
A A A A A A A A A A					ok
A Ox. Ox.		d) Absence of sharp edges in restraining equipment that can harm animals	Α		ak
Methods of retrain couries modulates inference hall on the used in concease animal broade pictures ever upon and stress: a) Suppending and hoisting animals by the feet or legs: A) so fining by leg: A decrees at decrees at decrees and hoisting animals by the feet or legs: A) indirect minimal and propoportial was not of trunning equipment. A decrees at decrees at decrees and decrees any animals or of trunning equipment. A) Severing the spoils core by means of a puttilla or degree or to immobilise and one applicable. 3.1 Lairange design and construction 3.1 Lairange design and construction 3.1.1 demand welfare. Lairange design and construction shall be appropriate and will not compromise and sample design and construction that the proposed design and construction that		e) Avoidance of jerking or sudden movement of restraining device	A		
conscious animals because they cause every pain and stress: a) Soepending and bosting animals by the feet or legs b) indiscriminate and appropriate use of simulating conjugated c) Reciding legs, cutting leg tendons or blinding animals in order to immobilise them d) Severing the spinal cord by means of a paintilla or dagger or to immobilise animals using electric currents 3.1 General considerations 3.2 Loring design and construction shall be appropriate and will not compromise animal verbine animal ve					
a) Suspending and hotsting attimals by the feet or legs b) Indiscriminate and inappropriate use of stuming equipment c) Breaking legs, cutting leg trendons or binding animals in order to immobilize discriminate and inappropriate use of stuming equipment d) Severing the spinal cord by means of a puntils or dagger or to immobilize animals using electric currents 3. Lairage design and construction 3. Lairage design and construction 3. Lairage design and construction 3.1.1 Animals shall move freely in the required direction, using their behavioural characteristics without using electric under penetration of their flight rose. Animals shall move freely in the required direction, using their behavioural characteristics without using enterties and using enterties and penetration of their flight rose. 3.2. Design of the lairage The lairage shall allow a one-way flow of animals from unbading to the point of study correct. Pens, passageways and races shall be arranged as to permit inspection of appropriate including adequate accommodation. Pens, passageways and races shall be arranged as to permit inspection of appropriate including adequate accommodation is adopted to the point of study correct animals where appropriate including adequate accommodation is adopted to the point of study correct animals where appropriate including adequate accommodation is adopted to the point of study of the point of					
b) Indiscriminate and inapprepriate use of stunning equipment c) Pireaking lags, cutting lag rendens or bilinding animals in order to immobilise them d) Severing the spinal cord by means of a puntilla or dagger or to immobilise animal production of the production	2.2.2	conscious animais because they cause severe pain and sit ess.			
b) Indiscriminate and inapprepriate use of stunning equipment c) Pireaking lags, cutting lag rendens or bilinding animals in order to immobilise them d) Severing the spinal cord by means of a puntilla or dagger or to immobilise animal production of the production		a) Suspending and hoisting animals by the feet or legs	А		
c) Breaking legs, cutting lig tendors or blinding animab in order to immobilize them A not applicable A not applicable					no fixing by leg
them d) Severing the spinal cord by means of a puntilla or dagger or to immobilite animals using electric currents 3.1. Gairrage design and construction 3.1. General constitution shall be appropriate and will not compromise animals unlocated to the state of the st		b) Indiscriminate and inappropriate use of stunning equipment	A		devices ok
them d) Severing the spinal cord by means of a puntilla or dagger or to immobilite animals using electric currents 3.1. Gairrage design and construction 3.1. General constitution shall be appropriate and will not compromise animals unlocated to the state of the st		c) Breaking legs cutting leg tendons or blinding animals in order to immobilise			
d) Severing the spinal cord by means of a puntilla or dagger or to immobilise animals using electric currents 3. Lairrage design and construction 3. Lairrage design and construction shall be appropriate and will not compromise animal veilar. 4. A minula shall now freely in the required direction, unleighter behavioural disease electric without undue penetration of their flight sone. 5. 2. Design of the lairrage Pens, passageways and races shall be arranged as to permit inspection of animals at any time, with pervision to remove sick or injured animals when appropriate including adequate accommodation. Each animal shall have room to stand up, and turn around, except when the animal is reasonably restrained for safety reasons. Practicus animals shall be disipletered as soon as possible to visit when the position to remove discine animals when appropriate including adequate accommodation. Each animal shall have room to stand up, and turn around, except when the animal is reasonably restrained for safety reasons. Practicus animals shall be displetered as soon as possible to not will entire problems. Accommodation is available. Troughs shall be designed and installed in order to minimize fouling by faces without introducing risk of brusing or injury to animals. They shall not hinder movement of animals. Holding pens shall be designed to allow as many animals as a possible to stand or list down against a wall. Where feel rough as provided, they shall be accessed all animals to feed. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to soot injury or distress to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access of all animals to refer to the contract of a standary or distress to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water that may need to the provided. Horees may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot or the contract of a standary or access that the animals and allow the animals to standard and access any food and water that may need got the natu			Α		
3. Lairage design, and construction 3.1. General considerations 3.1. Lairage design and construction shall be appropriate and will not compromite a statinal veolure. Animals shall move freely in the required direction, using their behavioural characteristics without undue penetration of their flight zone. Animals shall move freely in the required direction, using their behavioural characteristics without undue penetration of their flight zone. Animals shall move freely in the required direction, using their behavioural characteristics without undue penetration of their flight zone. 3.2. Design of the lairage The lairage shall allow a one-way flow of animals from unloading to the point of animals at any time, with the grovision to remove sick or injured animals when a minimum of aberty corners. Pens, passageways and races shall be arranged as to permit inspection of animals at using time, with the grovision to remove sick or injured animals when a minimum of aberty corners. Pens, passageways and races shall be arranged as to permit inspection of animals at using time, with the grovision to remove sick or injured animals when a minimum of aberty corners. Pens, passageways and races shall be arranged as to permit inspection of animals and in reasonably retrained for safety reasons. Fractious animals when a minimal with the grovision to remove sick or injured animals when a minimal unimals are reasonably retrained for safety reasons. Fractious animals that is a same and a safety of the animals is reasonably retrained for safety reasons. Fractious animals that is a same and a safety of the same and a safety animals and a safety for the unimals and allow a safety of the same and a safety animals and a safety of the safet					not applicable
3. Lairrage design and construction 3. La forened considerations 3. La forened considerations 3. La forened considerations 3. Large design and construction shall be appropriate and will not compromise arimal welfare. Animals shall move freely in the required direction, using their behavioural characteristics without under penetration of their flight none. 3.1.2 The lairage design and inconstruction of other flight none. The lairage design and an animal shall nove freely in the required direction, using their behavioural characteristics without under penetration of their flight none. The lairage design and allow a non-way flow of animals from unloading to the point or charge given the lairage. The lairage design and allow a non-way flow of animals from unloading to the point or charge given the lairage. Pens, passageways and races shall be arranged as to permit inspection of an appropriate including adequate a accommodation. Pens, passageways and races shall be arranged as to permit inspection of an appropriate including adequate a accommodate for animals of the properties including adequate a accommodate for animals and an animals in reasonably restrained for softly reasons. Fractions animals when a animals in reasonably restrained for softly reasons. Fractions animals and the same animals and an access any food and water that may need to be provided, floress may be tied or for feeling space in evident to allow adjacent animals to evidence to the whole to the shoot. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to the animals to stock the animals to stock and and access any food and water that may need to be provided, floress may be tied or care an intrude. One way gates shall be contructed in any to a more shall be engaged on the same and an a					
3.1. Alencard considerations 3.1. Alencard considerations 3.1.1 call targe design and construction shall be appropriate and will not compromise and will alray design and construction shall be appropriate and will not compromise and will all targe design and construction shall be appropriate and will not compromise and advancements without under powers from of their flight state. 3.2.1 call the large will be large and construction of their flight state. 3.2.2 design of the large will be a pranged as to permit trapection of assimals at any time, with the provision to remove sick or injured animals when appropriate including adequate accommodation. 3.2.2 design of the state of the st		animals using electric currents	^		not applicable
all a large design and construction shall be appropriate and will not compromise animal veillange design and construction shall be appropriate and will not compromise animal veillange design and construction of their flight zone. Animals shall move freely in the required direction, using their behavioural characteristics without under penetration of their flight zone. 3.1.2 The large shall allow a one-way flow of animals from unboading to the point of shughter, with a minimum of abrupt corners. Pens, passageways and races shall be arranged as to permit inspection of animals at any time, with the provision to remove sick or injured animals when appropriate instuding adjective accommodation. Pens, passageways and races shall be arranged as to permit inspection of animals at any time, with the provision to remove sick or injured animals when appropriate instuding adjective accommodation. Pens, passageways and races shall be arranged as to permit inspection of animals at any time, with the provision to remove sick or injured animals when any time, and the animal as reasonably restrained for safety reasons. Fractions animals shall be animals at any time, with the provision to remove sick or injured animals when any time, and the animal as reasonably restrained for safety reasons. Fractions animals shall be animals as a possible to stand or a sufficient for the numbers intended to be hold. Drinking water shall always be a variable. Trough shall be designed and talked in order to minimum fouling by faces without thrusducing risk of brusting or injury to animals. They shall not designed to allow as many animals as possible to stand or its down against a wall. Where feed trough are provided, they shall be accessed any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. Passageways and cases shall be adrigated or allow adequate animals to reason of the animal and south and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven	3. Lairage desi	gn and construction			not appreade
animal welfare. Animals shall move freely in the required direction, using their behavioural characteristics without undue penetration of their flight zone. 3.2. Design of the latrage The latrage shall allow a one-way flow of animals from unloading to the point of shaughter, with a minimum of abringer corners. Pens, passageways and races shall be arranged as to permit inspection of animals at any time, with the provision to remove sick or injured animals when appropriate including adequate accommodation. Each animal shall have room to stand up, and turn around, except when the animal is reasonably restrained for safety reasons. Fractious animals shall be shaughtered as soon as possible to avoid welfare problems. Accommodation is sufficient for the unimals riseded to be full. Drinking water shall all days be variable. Trought shall be designed and installed in order to minimize found a variable on thinder movement of animals. 12.3. 12. 12. 12. 12. 13. 13.					
animal welfare. Animals shall move freely in the required direction, using their behavioural characteristics without undue penetration of their flight zone. 3.2. Design of the latrage The latrage shall allow a one-way flow of animals from unloading to the point of shaughter, with a minimum of abringer corners. Pens, passageways and races shall be arranged as to permit inspection of animals at any time, with the provision to remove sick or injured animals when appropriate including adequate accommodation. Each animal shall have room to stand up, and turn around, except when the animal is reasonably restrained for safety reasons. Fractious animals shall be shaughtered as soon as possible to avoid welfare problems. Accommodation is sufficient for the unimals riseded to be full. Drinking water shall all days be variable. Trought shall be designed and installed in order to minimize found a variable on thinder movement of animals. 12.3. 12. 12. 12. 12. 13. 13.		Lairage design and construction shall be appropriate and will not compromise			
Animals shall move freely in the required direction, using their behavioural characteristics without undue penetration of their flight zone. 3.2. Design of the larrage 3.2. Design of the larrage 3.2. The larrage shall allow a one-way flow of animals from unloading to the point of shughter, with a minimum of abrupt corners. 3.2.1 The larrage shall allow a one-way flow of animals from unloading to the point of shughter, with a minimum of abrupt corners. 3.2. Pens, passageways and races shall be arranged as to permit inspection of animals at any time, with the provision to remove sick or injured animals when appropriate including adequate accommodation. 5. Each animal shall have room to stand up, and turn around, except when the animal is reasonably restrained for safety reasons. Fractious animals when a variable. To explain the subject of a store any possible with a subject red is soon an opsolite to avoid water problems. A commodation is available. To explain the subject of a store of safety reasons. Fractious animals when a variable to explain the subject of a store of the safety reasons. Fractious animals when a variable to explain the subject of a s	211		В		well designed
daracteristics without undue penetration of their flight zone. 3.2. Design of the lairage The lairage shall allow a one-way flow of animals from unloading to the point of slaughter, with a minimum of abrupt corners. The lairage shall allow a one-way flow of animals from unloading to the point of slaughter, with a minimum of abrupt corners. Be pens, passageways and races shall be arranged as to permit inspection of animals at any time, with the provision to remove sick or injured animals when appropriate including adequate accommodation. Be animal shall have room to stand up, and turn around, except when the animals is reasonably restrained for safety reasons. Fractions animals shall be sufficient for the numbers intended to be held. Drinking water shall always be a sufficient for the numbers intended to be held. Drinking water shall always be auditable. Troughs shall be designed and installed in order to minimate fouling by faces without introducing risk of bruising or injury to animals. They shall be sufficient in number and provide for feeding space in order to allow adequate access of all animals to feed. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distress to the animals and allow the animals to stand and to access any foot and water that may not to be provided. Horses may be tited in order to be driven to the shoot. A a consecsion of animals water that may not to be provided. Horses may be tited in order to be driven to the shoot of the provided	U.1.1				men designu
A 2.2. Consigns of the larrage The larrage shall allow a one-way flow of animals from unloading to the point of shughter, with a minimum of abrupt corners. The larrage shall allow a one-way flow of animals from unloading to the point of shughter, with a minimum of abrupt corners. Pens, passageways and races shall be arranged as to permit inspection of animals at any time with the provision or remove sick or injured animals when appropriate including adequate accommodation. Each animal shall have room to stand up, and turn around, except when the animals is reasonally restrained for safety reasons. Fractions animals shall be assigned to allow a sum any animals are sufficient for the numbers intended to be held. Drinking water shall always be available. Troughs shall be designed and stalled in order to minimize fooling by faces without introducing risk of bruising or injury to animals. They shall not hinder movement of animals. The diding pens shall be designed to allow as many animals as possible to stand or lie down against a wall. Where feel troughs are provided, they shall be unforted to make the straight or consistently curved, with solid sizes. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to see each other. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distress to the animals and allow the animals to stand and to access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shout. Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sizes. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to see each other. A dimail handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the lower to the alond. A dimail handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageway on the lower to the alond the passage way to a solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of animals without to jury to ensure animals and			B	1	
The lairage shall allow a one-way flow of animals from unloading to the point of slughter, with a minimum of abrupt corners. Pens, passageways and races shall be arranged as to permit inspection of animals at any time, with the provision to remove sets for injured animals when appropriate including adequate accommodation. Each animal shall have room to stand up, and turn around, except when the animal is reasonably restrained for safety reasons. Fractions animals shall be satisfaction for the numbers intended to be held. Drinking water shall allow so available. Troughts shall be designed and installed in order to minimize fooling by faces without intendeding risk of brusting or injury to animals. They shall not hinder movement of animals. Holding pens shall be designed to allow as many animals as a possible to stand or lie down against a wall. Where feed troughs are provided, they shall be sufficient in number and provide for feeding space in order to allow adequate access of all animals to feed. Where tethers, it sea ir individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or districts to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied of the provided of the stand and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied of the districts of the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied on the food of the provided of the shall be designed as to avoid injury or districts to the animals and and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied on the food of the shall be possitioned along differ access and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to avoid brusing, rates shall be horizomab to it case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free	3.1.2	characteristics without undue penetration of their flight zone.	-	1	ok
The lairage shall allow a one-way flow of animals from unloading to the point of slaughter, with a minimum of abrupt corners. 2.2.1 The lairage shall allow a one-way flow of animals from unloading to the point of slaughter, with a minimum of abrupt corners. Pens, passageways and races shall be arranged as to permit inspection of animals at any time, with the provision to remove sick or injured animals when appropriate including adequate accommodation. A proportion of the standing adequate accommodation. Each animal shall laive room to standing, and turn arround, except when the animals is reasonably returnance for safety reasons. Fractions animals shall be suggested as soon a possible to available. Troughs shall be designed and selfare problems. Accommodation is sufficient for the numbers intended to be held. Drinking water shall always be available. Troughs shall be designed and sistalled in order to minimize fouling by facees without introducing risk of bruising or injury to animals. They shall not hinder movement of animals. They shall be designed to allow as many animals as possible to stand or lie down against a wall. Where feed troughs are provided, they shall be sufficient in number and provide for feeding space in order to allow adequate access of all animals to feed. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distrests to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water that may need to provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the short. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distrests to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water that may need to provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the short to the short that the animals and allow adjacent animals to see each other. A dismal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the instander animals or the shall be positioned alongside rac		ne lairage			
of slaughter, with a minimum of abrupt corners. Pens, passageways and races shall be arranged as to permit inspection of animals at any time, with the provision to remove sick or injured animals when appropriate including adequate accommodation. Beh animal shall have room to stand up, and turn around, except when the animals is reasonably restrained for safety reasons. Fractious animals shall be slaughtered as soon as possible to avoid welfare problems. Accommodation is sufficient for the numbers intended to beh led. Drinking water shall always be available. Troughts shall be designed and installed in order to minimize fouling by faces without introducing risk of behick. Drinking water shall always be available. Troughts shall be designed to allow as many animals as possible to stand or lie down against a wall. Where feed troughs are provided, they shall be avoid injury or distributed and provide for feeding space in order to allow adequate access of all animals to feed. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distribute to the shoot. A consideration of the provided in the shall be designed as to avoid injury or distribute to the shoot. A consideration of the provided in the shall be designed as to avoid injury or distribute to the shoot. A consideration of the down against a wall. Where feed troughs are provided, Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. A consideration of the down against a wall and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. A consideration of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to cred to the consideration of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to cred to animals and late of the natural tendency of animals to cred to animals of the portional but in case of dopse, then shall be animals of the natural tendency of animals to cred to animals and the portional but in case of dopse, then shall be well drain	8				
Pens, passageways and races shall be arranged as to permit inspection of animals at any time, with the provision to remove sick or injured animals when appropriate including adequate accommodation. Each animal shall have room to stand up, and turn around, except when the animal is reasonably restrained for safety reasons. Fractious animals shall be saughtered as soon a possible to avoid welfare problems. Accommodation is sufficient for the numbers intended to be held. Drinking water shall always be available. Trough shall be designed and installed in order to minimate fouling by faces without introducing risk of bruising or injury to animals. They shall not hinder movement of animals. Holding pens shall be designed to allow as many animals as possible to stand or lie down against a wall. Where feel troughs are provided, they shall be sufficient in number and provide for feeding space in order to allow adequate access of all animals to feed. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distress to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water than may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be divined that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be divined to the shoot. Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to see each other. A code Animal bandlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the moder animals. One of the constructed to allow from ownerment of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. Saughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and sold sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stimuling or siluption. Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient activeable. They shall be weld drained, with Secure footholds and ad			В		
Pens, passageways and races shall be arranged as to permit inspection of animals at any time, with the provision to remove sick or injured animals when appropriate including adequate accommodation. Each animal shall have room to stand up, and turn around, except when the animal is reasonably restriance for safety reasons. Fractious animals shall be algustered as soon as possible to avoid wefter problems. Accommodation is available. Troughs shall be designed and installed in order to minimize fooling by facese without introducing risk of bruising or injury to animals. They shall not hinder movement of animals. Holding pens shall be designed to allow as many animals as possible to stand or lie down against a wall. Where feed troughs are provided, they shall be sufficient in number and provide for feeding space in order to allow adequate access of all animats to feed. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distress to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any floot and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed to allow any to avoid bruisting. Races shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to avoid bruisting. Races shall be prostructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. A supplies the position of the position of the position of stunning or shaughter. Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well diff	3.2.1	of slaughter, with a minimum of abrupt corners.			by using removable rotating, fences one way flow is possible
animals at any time, with the provision to remove sick or injured animals when appropriate including adequate accommodation. Each animal shall have room to stand up, and turn around, except when the animal is reasonably restrained for safety reasons. Fractious animals shall be slaughtered as oon as possible to avoid wefare problems. Accommodation is sufficient for the numbers intended to be held. Drinking water shall always be by faces: without introducing ratio the brinking or injury to animals. They shall not hinder movement of animals. Holding pens shall be designed to allow as many animals as possible to stand or lie down against a wall. Where feed troughs are provided, they shall be sufficient in number and provide for feeding space in order to allow adequate access of all animals to feed. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distress to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to each one way against all the constructed and water that may not any to avoid bruising. Races shall be horstoratal but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. Saughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level door and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a niminum gradient achievable. They shall be well difference in height with a niminum gradient achievable. They shall be well difference in height with a niminum gradient achievable. They shall be well difference in height with a niminum gradient achievable. They shall be well differen					
appropriate including adequate accommodation. Each animal shall have room to stand up, and turn around, except when the animal is reasonably restrained for safety reasons. Fractious animals shall be slaughtered as soon as possible to avoid welfare problems. Accommodation is sufficient for the numbers intended to be held. Drinking water shall always a for safety reasons. Fractious animals shall be sarquiting the process which untroducing risk of bruising or injury to animals. They shall not hinder movement of animals. Holding pens shall be designed and installed in order to minimize fouling by facese without introducing risk of bruising or injury to animals. They shall not hinder movement of animals. Holding pens shall be designed to allow as many animals as possible to stand or lie down against a wall. Where feel troughs are provided, they shall be sufficient in mulmer and provide for feeding space in order to allow adequate access of all animals to feed. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distress to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any tood and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to ricred an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to avoid bruising. Races shall be horizontal but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed in a way to avoid bruising. Races shall be horizontal but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed in a way to avoid bruising. Check any animals without the part of the point of stunning or slaughter. Saughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the					
Each animal shall have room to stand up, and turn around, except when the animal is reasonably restrained for safety reasons. Fractious animals shall be sughtered as sound welfare problems. Accommodation is sufficient for the numbers intended to be held. Drinking water shall always be available. Troughs shall be designed an installed in order to minimare founding by facees without introducing risk of bruisting or injury to animals. They shall not hinder movement of animals. 2.23 Holding pens shall be designed to allow as many animals as possible to stand or lie down against a wall. Where feed troughs are provided, they shall be assigned as to availed injury or distress to the animals and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to cord an inside on the way got as while the constructed in a way to avoid the constructed in a way to avoid on the constructed in a way to avoid the constructed in a way to avoid on the standard of the provided of the shall be constructed in a way to avoid on the standard of the provided of the shall be way to avoid the shall be constructed in a way to avoid on the shall be avoid to the point of stunning or slaughter of the shall be constructed in a way to avoid on the shall be avoid to the point of stunning or slaughter of the shall be avoid to the point of stunning or slaughter and the value of the point of stunn			A		
Each animal shall have room to stand up, and turn around, except when the animal is reasonably restrained for safety reasons. Fractious animals shall be slaughtered as soon as possible to avoid welfare problems. Accommodation is sufficient for the numbers intended to be held. Drinking water shall always be available. Troughs shall be designed and installed in order to minimize fooling by facees without introducing risk of prusing or injury to animals. They shall not hinder movement of animals. 2.23 Holding pens shall be designed to allow as many animals as possible to stand or lie down against a wall. Where feed troughs are provided, they shall be sufficient in number and provide for feeding space in order to allow adequate access of all animals to feed. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distress to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. Ok Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed as in a way to avoid bruising. Races shall be horizontal but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed as low free movement of animals without to ensure animals don't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Salph through with a minimum gradent achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, hefore any animal arri	322	appropriate including adequate accommodation.			no walls are used, only fences (grates)
animal is reasonably restrained for safety reasons. Fractious animals shall be slaughtered as soon as possible to avoid welfare problems. Accommodation is sufficient for the numbers intended to be held. Drinking water shall always be available. Troughs shall be designed and installed in order to minimize fouling by facese without introducing risk of bruising or injury to animals. They shall not hinder movement of animals. Holding pens shall be designed to allow as many animals as possible to stand or lie down against a wall. Where feed troughs are provided, they shall be sufficient in number and provide for feeding space in order to allow adequate access of all animals to feed. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distress to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to avoid bruising. Races shall be horizontable but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals on't fail off. Slaughterflouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stuming or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal ar	3.2.2				no wans are used , only rences (grates)
animal is reasonably restrained for safety reasons. Fractious animals shall be slaughtered as soon as possible to avoid welfare problems. Accommodation is sufficient for the numbers intended to be held. Drinking water shall always be available. Troughs shall be designed and installed in order to minimize fouling by facese without introducing risk of bruising or injury to animals. They shall not hinder movement of animals. Holding pens shall be designed to allow as many animals as possible to stand or lie down against a wall. Where feed troughs are provided, they shall be sufficient in number and provide for feeding space in order to allow adequate access of all animals to feed. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distress to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to avoid bruising. Races shall be horizontable but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals on't fail off. Slaughterflouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stuming or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal ar					
slaughtered as soon as possible to avoid welfare problems. Accommodation is sufficient for the numbers intended to be held. Drinking water shall always be available. Troughs shall be designed and installed in order to minimize fouling by faces without introducing risk of bruising or injury to animals. They shall not hinder movement of animals. ### Holding pens shall be designed to allow as many animals as possible to stand or lie down against a wall. Where feed troughs are provided, they shall be sufficient in number and provide for feeding space in order to allow adequate access of all animals to feed. #### Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid hipury or distress to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied norder to be driven to the shoot. #### Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to see each other. #### A		Each animal shall have room to stand up, and turn around, except when the			
sufficient for the numbers intended to be held. Drinking water shall always be available. Troughs shall be designed and installed in order to minimize fouling by faces without introducing risk of bruising or injury to animals. They shall not hinder movement of animals. Holding pens shall be designed to allow as many animals as possible to stand or lie down against a wall. Where feed troughs are provided, they shall be sufficient in number and provide for feeding space in order to allow adequate access of all animals to feed. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distress to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to avoid bruising. Races shall be horizontable but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals on't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stuming or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept Ferey day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrive					
available. Troughs shall be designed and installed in order to minimize fouling by facese without introducing risk of bruising or injury to animals. They shall not hinder movement of animals. Holding pens shall be designed to allow as many animals as possible to stand or lie down against a wall. Where feed troughs are provided, they shall be sufficient in number and provide for feeding space in order to allow adequate access of all animals to feed. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distress to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an inturder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Fevery day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.					
by facecs without introducing risk of bruising or injury to animals. They shall not hinder movement of animals. 3.2.3 Holding pens shall be designed to allow as many animals as possible to stand or lie down against a wall. Where feed troughs are provided, they shall be sufficient in number and provide for feeding space in order to allow adequate access of all animals to feed. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distress to the animals and allow the animals in stand and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to avoid bruising. Races shall be horizontal but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a walting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Fevery day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.			A		
3.2.3 Holding pens shall be designed to allow as many animals as possible to stand or lie down against a wall. Where feed troughs are provided, they shall be sufficient in number and provide for feeding space in order to allow adequate access of all animals to feed. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distress to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to issee each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an inturder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. ramps are available Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, solution pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.					
Holding pens shall be designed to allow as many animals as possible to stand or lie down against a wall. Where feed troughs are provided, they shall be sufficient in number and provide for feeding space in order to allow adequate access of all animals to feed. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distries to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. Ok Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to avoid bruising. Races shall be brozontal but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Fevery day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.		not hinder movement of animals.			
Holding pens shall be designed to allow as many animals as possible to stand or lie down against a wall. Where feed troughs are provided, they shall be sufficient in number and provide for feeding space in order to allow adequate access of all animals to feed. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distries to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. Ok Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to avoid bruising. Races shall be brozontal but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Fevery day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.					
Ile down against a wall. Where feed troughs are provided, they shall be sufficient in unuber and provide for feeding space in order to allow adequate access of all animals to feed. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distress to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. Ok Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to avoid bruising. Races shall be horizontal but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Fevery day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, solation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.	3.2.3				enough space
Ile down against a wall. Where feed troughs are provided, they shall be sufficient in unuber and provide for feeding space in order to allow adequate access of all animals to feed. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distress to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. Ok Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to avoid bruising. Races shall be horizontal but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Fevery day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, solation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.		Holding pens shall be designed to allow as many animals as possible to stand or			
sunincent in number and provide for feeding space in order to allow adequate access of all animals to feed. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distress to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. Ok Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure foothods and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Ramps are available Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.		lie down against a wall. Where feed troughs are provided, they shall be			
Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distress to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure foothods and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Fevery day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.			^		
Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, these shall be designed as to avoid injury or distress to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. Ok Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to avoid bruising. Races shall be notionional but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.	3.2.4	access of all animals to feed.			ok
avoid injury or distress to the animals and allow the animals to stand and access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to avoid bruising. Races shall be horizontal but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure foothods and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Ramps are available Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.					
access any food and water that may need to be provided. Horses may be tied in order to be driven to the shoot. Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to avoid bruising. Races shall be horizontal but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure foothods and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Ramps are available Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.					
3.2.5 Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to avoid bruising. Races shall be horizontal but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure foothods and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.			А		
Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to avoid bruising. Races shall be horizontal but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure foothods and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.				1	
Passageways and races shall be straight or consistently curved, with solid sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to avoid bruising. Races shall be horizontal but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure foothods and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.	325	in order to be univen to the shoot.	1	1	ok
sides. In case of double race, the shared partition shall allow adjacent animals to to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to avoid bruising. Races shall be horizontal but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure foothods and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.	J.2.J				UN.
to see each other. Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to avoid bruising. Races shall be horizontal but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.			1	1	
Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to avoid bruising. Races shall be horizontal but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure foothods and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.			Α	1	
Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in a way to avoid bruising. Races shall be notionzontal but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure foothods and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.	3.2.7	to see each other.	1	1	ok
inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in away to avoid bruising. Races shall be horizontal but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. 3.2.8 Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.					
inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to circle an intruder. One-way gates shall be constructed in away to avoid bruising. Races shall be horizontal but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. 3.2.8 Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.		Animal handlers shall be positioned alongside races and passageways on the	1	1	
bruising. Races shall be horizontal but in case of slopes, these shall be constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. 3.2.8 Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure foothods and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.		inside radius of curves to take advantage of the natural tendency of animals to	1	1	
constructed to allow free movement of animals without injury to ensure animals don't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure foothods and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.			В	1	
animals don't fall off. Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.			1	1	
Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting pen with a level floor and solid sides between the holding pens and the race leading to the point of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.			1	1	
13.2.9 Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.	3.2.8				ok
13.2.9 Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.		Slaughterhouses with high throughput shall have a waiting non with - 11			
of stunning or slaughter Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.			R	1	
Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.				1	
difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use. B B B B B B B B B B B B B	3.2.9				
difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well drained, with secure footholds and adjustable to facilitate easy movement of animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use. B B B B B B B B B B B B B		Ramps shall be used for loading and unloading animals when there is a			
animals without causing distress or injury. Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.		difference in height with a minimum gradient achievable. They shall be well	D	1	
Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.			В	1	
Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.	3.2.10	animals without causing distress or injury.	1	1	ramps are available
isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept ready for immediate use.					
ready for immediate use.				1	
3.2.11 sisolation pens are ready to use.			В	1	
	3.2.11				isolation pens are ready to use.



Signature of livingers Langep shale be executived and existantial case as provide procession from any control of the contro	VINCOTTE					
13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13. Construction of larinages 13.					Motivation	
Lisings, that It is was conserved and maintainess are as at yourselp reservation from which committee in material continues and seat which has been inserted by prevent corrections. Surface the continues and another which which has been inserted by prevent corrections. Surface the continues are as a conserver and material which has been inserted by prevent corrections. Surface the continues are as a conserver and material which has been inserted by prevent corrections. Surface the continues are as a conserver and material which which was a conserver and material which and was to cross them. Biocontinuations of the continues are always and the continues and materials which was to conserve the continues of the continues and materials which was to conserve the continues and the continues and materials which was to conserve the continues and the continues and materials which was to conserve the continues and the continues and the continues prevent and the server which materials which and was to conserve the continues and the continues and the continues prevent and the server that the continues are administrated which was a continue to the continues and the continues are required and the continues are required and the continues and the continues and the continues are required and the continues and the continues and the continues and the continues are required and the continues are required and the continues and the continues and the continues and the continues are required and the continues and the continues are required and the continues are required and the continues and th	3.3. Construction	n of lairages		NC (A/B)		
Discuss shall be well all acuted and end end properly more than the off the animath Chraining profits able the placed at the size of peers and passageways and only where animaths would all have to create them. Discontinuation and the properly of the properly and the properly of providing the properly of the properly of providing the properly of the properly of properly of the properly of providing the properly of the properly of the properly of providing the properly of the properly		Lairages shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide protection from unfavourable climatic conditions, using strong and resistant materials such as concrete and metal which has been treated to prevent corrosion. Surface shall be easy to clean without sharp edges or protuberances which may injure	В		stables with roof and walls	
Lirages dual be provided with adequase highting, but care shall be taken to avoid harsh lights and shakows, which righten the sationable or affect their movement. The fart that mains will once one could from a farther area regulated accordingly. Mulganie float or partible lighting shall be provided to enable tongertion of animals at any time. Lairages shall be adequately eventilated one some that waste gases (e.g. ammontal) for one halled the panel that draughts are animals helpful are minimized and the number of animals the lairage will be expected to load. Where methods and the number of animals the lairage will be expected to load. Where methods are all the state to provide the fall that the lairage will be expected to load. Where methods are all the state to provide the sationals from excessively or potentially disturbing notice. Where animals are kept in outdoor lairages willnot a started shelpes or stude, they shall be provided helpes and the state of adverse weather conditions. In the absence of an protected from the effects of adverse weather conditions. In the absence of an protected from the effects of adverse weather conditions. In the absence of an protected from the effects of adverse weather conditions. In the absence of an protected from the effects of adverse weather conditions. In the absence of an protected from the effects of adverse weather conditions. In the absence of an protected from the effects of adverse weather conditions. In the absence of an protected from the effects of adverse and protected makes the lairnage will not be seen dustral storee of an adverse and protected makes the lairnage will not be used on the adverse and protected makes and the state of the adverse and the adverse and the state of the adverse and the adverse and the state of the adverse and the adverse and the state of the adverse and		of the animals. Drainage grids shall be placed at the sides of pens and passageways and not where animals would have to cross them. Discontinuities or changes in floor, wall or gate colours, patterns or texture which could cause	В			
into a well-lik area might be exploited by providing that can be regulated accordingly, Appeals to find or provided to could be important of a single of any provided to could be important of a single of any provided to could be important of a single of any provided to could be important of any provided to could be important of any provided to account of a single of account of acc	3.3.2	Lairages shall be provided with adequate lighting, but care shall be taken to			good draining system, no accumalation of water or liquids.	
ammonals) do not build up and that draughts at animal height are minimised. Ventilation shall be after the open with the major of ejected climatics conditions in the control of the contr	3.3.3	into a well-lit area might be exploited by providing for lighting that can be regulated accordingly. Adequate fixed or portable lighting shall be provided to	В		enough light , armatures are cleaned.	
Care shall be taken to protect the animals from excessively or potentially disturbing notes. Where satismals are begt in notdoor lairges without natural shelter or shade, they shall be protection, these lairges shall not be used under adverse weather conditions. In the absence of such protection, these lairages shall not be used under adverse weather conditions. In the absence of such protection, these lairages shall not be used under adverse weather conditions. In the absence of such protection, these lairages shall not be used under adverse weather conditions. At far as possible, established groups of animals shall be kept together and each animals in a lairages. After as possible, established groups of animals shall be kept together and each animal shall have enough space to stand up, lie down and turn around. Animals hostite to each other shall be separated. A Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, they shall allow animals to a stand up without causing timing or different. Where bedding is provided, it shall be maintained in a condition that minimizes risks to the health and aftery of the animals, and sufficient bedding had be used on the smalls do not become used with manuse. A animals shall be kept securely in the lairage, and care shall be taken to prevent them from escaping and from predators. A animals shall be kept securely in the lairage, and care shall be taken to prevent them from escaping and from predators. A animals shall be waited to the animals to not become used with manuse animals to any tecemos under them from escaping and from predators. A animals shall be waited to the same to be alianghered without delay animals an animals to any tecemos animals and a timerous approprieta to the species. Unweathe		ammonia) do not build up and that draughts at animal height are minimised. Ventilation shall be able to cope with the range of expected climatic conditions and the number of animals the lairage will be expected to hold. Where mechanical means of ventilation are required, provision shall be made for an	В			
they shall be protected from the effects of adverse wather conditions, in the absence of such protection, these larges shall not be used under adverse weather conditions, in the absence of an antural source of water, drinking facilities shall be provided. 4. Care of animals in lairages Animals in lairages Animals in lairages shall be cared for in accordance with the following recommendations: As far as possible, established groups of animals shall be kept together and each animal shall have enough space to stand up, lie down and turn around. Animals hostile to each other shall be separated. 4.1 Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, they shall allow animals to stand up without classing injury or distress. Where bedding is provided, it shall be maintained in a condition that minimises risks to the health and safety of the animals, and sufficient bedding shall be used so that animals do not become solied with manure. Animals shall be kept securely in the lairage, and care shall be taken to prevent them from excaping and from predators. Animals shall be kept securely in the lairage, and care shall be taken to prevent them from excaping and from predators. Animals shall be kept securely in the lairage, and care shall be taken to prevent them from excaping and from predators. Animals shall be kept securely in the lairage, and care shall be taken to prevent them from excaping and from predators. Animals shall be kept securely and the shall always be taken to prevent them from excaping and from predators. Animals shall be the shall an evaluable to the animals on their arrival and at animals on arrival and at intervals appropriate to the species linewaned animals shall be shall always be taken into account in defining water shall be available to the animals on arrival and at intervals appropriate to the species linewaned animals shall be shall always be taken into account in defining water shall be available to the animals on arrival and at intervals appropriate to the species linewaned animals			В			
As far as possible, established groups of animals shall be kept together and each animal shall have enough space to stand up, lie down and turn around. Animals in bottle to each other shall be separated. 4.1 Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, they shall allow animals to stand up without causing injury or distress. Where bedding is provided, it shall be maintained in a condition that minimisser risks to the health and safety of the animals, and sufficient bedding shall be used so that animals do not become soiled with manure. Animals shall be kept securely in the lairage, and care shall be taken to prevent then from escaping and from predators. Animals shall be kept securely in the lairage, and care shall be taken to prevent then from escaping and from predators. Animals in lairages unless they are to be slaughtered without delay. 4.5 Waiting time shall be minimised and shall not exceed 12 hours. If animals are not to be slaughtered within this period, suitable feed shall be available to the animals on arrival and at intervals appropriate to the species. Universated animals shall be shapithered as sone as possible. Location and duration of travel shall always be taken into account in defining waiting times. The risk of animals being exposed to very cold temperatures or sudden extreme temperature changes shall also be considered. The lairage area shall be well lit in order to enable the animals to see clearly without being dazzled. During the night, the lights shall be dimmed. Lighting shall also be adequate to permit inspection of all animals of the supplementation of all animals of the supplementation of all animals to see clearly without being dazzled. During the night, the lights shall be impsected at least every morning and evening by a veterinarian or, under the proper data least every morning and evening by a veterinarian or, under the proper data least every morning and evening by a veterinarian or, under the proper data least every morning and evening by a veterinarian or, unde		they shall be protected from the effects of adverse weather conditions. In the absence of such protection, these lairages shall not be used under adverse weather conditions. In the absence of a natural source of water, drinking	В			
Animals in lairages shall be cared for in accordance with the following recommendations: As far as possible, established groups of animals shall be kept together and each animal shall have enough space to stand up, lie down and turn around. At Alimans hostile to each other shall be separated. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, they shall allow animals to stand up without clausing injury or distress. Where bedding is provided, it shall be maintained in a condition that minimises risks to the health and safety of the animals, and sufficient bedding shall be used so that animals do not become solied with manure. Animals shall be kept securely in the lairage, and care shall be taken to prevent them from esquing and from predators. Animals shall be sughtered within this period, suitable of the animals on their arrival and at all times to animals in lairages unlikes they are to be slaughtered without delay. As animals on arrival and at intervals appropriate to the species. Unweamed animals whall be slaughtered within this period, suitable feed shall be available to the animals on their arrival and at all times to animals on their precises. The state of animals shall be slaughtered within this period, suitable feed shall be available to the animals on their arrival and at all times to animals on a rival and at intervals appropriate to the species. Unweamed animals on a rival and at intervals appropriate to the species. Unweamed animals on a rival and at intervals appropriate to the species. Unweamed animals on a rival and at intervals appropriate to the species. Unweamed animals on a rival and at the rival appropriate to the species. Unweamed animals on a rival and at the rival appropriate to the species. Unweamed animals on a rival and a time to an animal animals on a lair animal to see clearly without being dazzled. During the night, the lights shall be dimmed. Lighting the ingeleted at least every morning and evening by a verterinarian or, under the proper veterinarian responsibility by anoth					no outdoor lairage	
As far as possible, established groups of animals shall be kept together and each animal shall have enough space to stand up, lie down and turn around. Animals hostile to each other shall be separated. 4.1 Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, they shall allow animals to stand up without causing injury or distress. A one animal with too short tether. Where bedding is provided, it shall be maintained in a condition that minimises risks to the health and safety of the animals, and sufficient bedding shall be used so that animals do not become solled with manure. Animals shall be kept securely in the lairage, and care shall be taken to prevent them from escaping and from predators. Animals shall be kept securely in the lairage, and care shall be taken to prevent them from escaping and from predators. A no predators Suttable drinking water shall be available to the animals on their arrival and at all times to animals in lairages unless they are to be slaughtered without delay. Waiting time shall be minimised and shall not exceed 12 hours. If animals are not to be slaughtered within this period, suitable feed shall be available to the animals on arrival and at interval and antimeral and propriate to the species. Unweated animals on arrival and at interval appropriate to the species. Unweated animals on arrival and at interval appropriate to the species. Unweated animals on arrival and at interval and a trinerval	4. Care of anim	als in lairages				
each animal shall have enough space to stand up, lie down and turn around. Animals hostile to each other shall be separated. Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, they shall allow animals to stand up without causing injury or distress. Where bedding is provided, it shall be maintained in a condition that minimises risks to the health and safety of the animals, and sufficient bedding shall be used so that animals and sont become soiled with manure. Animals shall be kept securely in the lairage, and care shall be taken to prevent them from escaping and from predators. Animals shall be kept securely in the lairage, and care shall be taken to prevent them from escaping and from predators. Animals shall be available to the animals on their arrival and at all times to animals in lairages unless they are to be slaughtered within that period, suitable deed shall be available to the animals on arrival and at intervals appropriate to the species. Unweaned animals shall be laughtered as soon as possible. A coation and duration of travel shall always be taken into account in defining waiting times. A coation and duration of travel shall always be taken into account in defining waiting times. The risk of animals being exposed to very cold temperatures or sudden extreme temperature changes shall also be considered. The lairage area shall be well lit in order to enable the animals to see clearly without being dazzed. During the night, the lights shall be dimmed. Lighting shall also be adequate to permit inspection of all animals. The condition and state of health of the animals in a lairage shall be inspected at least every morning and evening by a veterinarian or, under the proper veterinarian's responsibility by another competent person, such as an animal handler. Animals which are sick, weak, injured or showing visible signs of distress shall be separated, and veterinary advertinary advertinary and veterinary an						
4.2 Stand up without causing injury or distress. A	4.1	each animal shall have enough space to stand up, lie down and turn around.	А		ok	
minimises risks to the health and safety of the animals, and sufficient bedding shall be used so that animals do not become soiled with manure. Animals shall be kept securely in the lairage, and care shall be taken to prevent them from escaping and from predators. A inimals shall be kept securely in the lairage, and care shall be taken to prevent them from escaping and from predators. A in predators Suitable drinking water shall be available to the animals on their arrival and at all times to animals in lairages unless they are to be slaughtered without delay. Waiting time shall be minimised and shall not exceed 12 hours. If animals are not to be slaughtered within this period, suitable feed shall be available to the animals on arrival and at intervals appropriate to the species. Unweaned animals shall be slaughtered within this period, suitable feed shall be available to the animals on arrival and at intervals appropriate to the species. Unweaned animals shall be slaughtered as soon as possible. Location and duration of travel shall always be taken into account in defining watting times. The risk of animals being exposed to very cold temperatures or sudden extreme temperature changes shall also be considered. B inside lairages (stables) The lairage area shall be well lit in order to enable the animals to see clearly without being dazzled. During the night, the lights shall be dimmed. Lighting shall also be adequate to permit inspection of all animals. 4.9 The condition and state of health of the animals in a lairage shall be inspected at least every morning and evening by a veterinarian or, under the proper veterinarian's responsibility, by another competent person, such as an animal handler. Animals which are sick, weak, injured or showing visible signs of distress shall be separated, and veterinary advice shall be sought immediately if precessary. From morning till evening a vet is present (ante mortem and post	4.2		А		one animal with too short tether.	
Animals shall be kept securely in the lairage, and care shall be taken to prevent them from escaping and from predators. A Suitable drinking water shall be available to the animals on their arrival and at all times to animals in lairages unless they are to be slaughtered without delay. Waiting time shall be minimised and shall not exceed 12 hours. If animals are not to be slaughtered within this period, suitable feed shall be available to the animals on arrival and at intervals appropriate to the species. Unweaned animals shall be slaughtered as soon as possible. Location and duration of travel shall always be taken into account in defining waiting times. The risk of animals being exposed to very cold temperatures or sudden extreme temperature changes shall also be considered. B inside lairages (stables) The lairage area shall be well lit in order to enable the animals to see clearly without being dazzled. During the night, the lights shall be dimmed. Lighting shall also be adequate to permit inspection of all animals. The condition and state of health of the animals in a lairage shall be inspected at least every morning and evening by a veterinarian or, under the proper veterinarian's responsibility, by another competent person, such as an animal handler. Animals which are sick, weak, injured or showing visible signs of distress shall be separated, and veterinary advice shall be sought immediately regarding treatment or the animals shall be humanely killed immediately if necessary. From morning till evening a vet is present (ante mortem and post	43	minimises risks to the health and safety of the animals, and sufficient bedding	A		hadding is not provided while animals are only kent for few bours	
Suitable drinking water shall be available to the animals on their arrival and at all times to animals in lairages unless they are to be slaughtered without delay. Waiting time shall be minimised and shall not exceed 12 hours. If animals are not to be slaughtered within this period, suitable feed shall be available to the animals on arrival and at intervals appropriate to the species. Unweaned animals shall be slaughtered as soon as possible. Location and duration of travel shall always be taken into account in defining waiting times. The risk of animals being exposed to very cold temperatures or sudden extreme temperature changes shall also be considered. The lairage area shall be well lit in order to enable the animals to see clearly without being dazzled. During the night, the lights shall be dimmed. Lighting shall also be adequate to permit inspection of all animals. The condition and state of health of the animals in a lairage shall be inspected at least every morning and evening by a veterinarian or, under the proper veterinarian's responsibility, by another competent person, such as an animal handler. Animals which are sick, weak, injured or showing visible signs of distress shall be separated, and veterinary advice shall be sought immediately regarding treatment or the animals shall be humanely killed immediately if necessary. From morning till evening a vet is present (ante mortem and post		Animals shall be kept securely in the lairage, and care shall be taken to prevent them from escaping and from predators.	A			
not to be slaughtered within this period, suitable feed shall be available to the animals on arrival and at intervals appropriate to the species. Unweaned animals shall be slaughtered as soon as possible. Location and duration of travel shall always be taken into account in defining waiting times. The risk of animals being exposed to very cold temperatures or sudden extreme temperature changes shall also be considered. The lairage area shall be well lit in order to enable the animals to see clearly without being dazzled. During the night, the lights shall be dimmed. Lighting shall also be adequate to permit inspection of all animals. The condition and state of health of the animals in a lairage shall be inspected at least every morning and evening by a veterinarian or, under the proper veterinarian's responsibility, by another competent person, such as an animal handler. Animals which are sick, weak, injured or showing visible signs of distress shall be separated, and veterinary advice shall be sought immediately regarding treatment or the animals shall be humanely killed immediately if necessary. From morning till evening a vet is present (ante mortem and post			A			
4.7 Location and duration of travel shall always be taken into account in defining waiting times. The risk of animals being exposed to very cold temperatures or sudden extreme temperature changes shall also be considered. B The lairage area shall be well lit in order to enable the animals to see clearly without being dazzled. During the night, the lights shall be dimmed. Lighting shall also be adequate to permit inspection of all animals. The condition and state of health of the animals in a lairage shall be inspected at least every morning and evening by a veterinarian or, under the proper veterinarian's responsibility, by another competent person, such as an animal handler. Animals which are sick, weak, injured or showing visible signs of distress shall be separated, and veterinary advice shall be sought immediately regarding treatment or the animals shall be humanely killed immediately if necessary. From morning till evening a vet is present (ante mortem and post	46	not to be slaughtered within this period, suitable feed shall be available to the animals on arrival and at intervals appropriate to the species. Unweaned	А			
4.8 The risk of animals being exposed to very cold temperatures or sudden extreme temperature changes shall also be considered. The lairage area shall be well lit in order to enable the animals to see clearly without being dazzled. During the night, the lights shall be dimmed. Lighting shall also be adequate to permit inspection of all animals. 4.9 The condition and state of health of the animals in a lairage shall be inspected at least every morning and evening by a veterinarian or, under the proper veterinarian's responsibility, by another competent person, such as an animal handler. Animals which are sick, weak, injured or showing visible signs of distress shall be separated, and veterinary advice shall be sought immediately regarding treatment or the animals shall be humanely killed immediately if necessary. From morning till evening a vet is present (ante mortem and post	4.0		Α		max 1 mgnt	
4.8 The lairage area shall be well lit in order to enable the animals to see clearly without being dazzled. During the night, the lights shall be dimmed. Lighting shall also be adequate to permit inspection of all animals. The condition and state of health of the animals in a lairage shall be inspected at least every morning and evening by a veterinarian or, under the proper veterinarian's responsibility, by another competent person, such as an animal handler. Animals which are sick, weak, injured or showing visible signs of distress shall be separated, and veterinary advice shall be sought immediately regarding treatment or the animals shall be humanely killed immediately if necessary. From morning till evening a vet is present (ante mortem and post	4.7	The risk of animals being exposed to very cold temperatures or sudden				
shall also be adequate to permit inspection of all animals. dimmed lights during the night. This was told by responsible and veterinarian surgeon The condition and state of health of the animals in a lairage shall be inspected at least every morning and evening by a veterinarian or, under the proper veterinarian's responsibility, by another competent person, such as an animal handler. Animals which are sick, weak, injuried or showing visible signs of distress shall be separated, and veterinary advice shall be sought immediately regarding treatment or the animals shall be humanely killed immediately if necessary. From morning till evening a vet is present (ante mortem and post	4.8	The lairage area shall be well lit in order to enable the animals to see clearly			inside lairages (stables)	
at least every morning and evening by a veterinarian or, under the proper veterinarian's responsibility, by another competent person, such as an animal handler. Animals which are sick, weak, injured or showing visible signs of distress shall be separated, and veterinary advice shall be sought immediately regarding treatment or the animals shall be humanely killed immediately if necessary. From morning till evening a vet is present (ante mortem and post	4.9	without being dazzled. During the night, the lights shall be dimmed. Lighting shall also be adequate to permit inspection of all animals.	В			
		at least every morning and evening by a veterinarian or, under the proper veterinarian's responsibility, by another competent person, such as an animal handler. Animals which are sick, weak, injured or showing visible signs of distress shall be separated, and veterinary advice shall be sought immediately regarding treatment or the animals shall be humanely killed immediately if	В		From morning till evening a vet is present (ante mortem and post	
mortan areas a caesarea by recommend.	4.10					

- //					
V					
VINCOTTE					
I			w	NC (A/B)	Motivation
4.11	slaughtered as soon as possible or pr appropriate for suckling for their we	ng the journey or in the lairage shall be ovided with conditions which are lfare and the welfare of the newborn. s which are expected to give birth during	А		
4.11		mant horses when visible. These shall or their welfare and the welfare of the	A		no pregnant mares
4.12		ystems may be necessary under certain			Procedure is known by staff and vets.
	humidity shall be monitored at appro	erature and humidity. Temperature and opriate intervals.	В		
4.13 5. Managemen	t of foetuses during slaught	er of pregnant animals			idem
	percent of their gestation period at t slaughterhouse shall be neither trans	sported nor slaughtered. If such an event re that females are handled separately, d below are applied. In all cases, the	А		
5.1					idem
5.2		mant horses when visible. These shall or their welfare and the welfare of the	A		idem
J.2	maternal neck or chest cut, to ensure heartbeat will usually still be present	the uterus sooner than 5 minutes after the absence of consciousness. A foetal and foetal movements may occur at this concern if the exposed foetus successfully	А		NACH I
5.3	If a live mature foetus is removed froinflating its lungs and breathing air (on the uterus, it shall be prevented from e.g. by clamping the trachea).	A		idem
5.4					idem
	collected as part of the post-slaughte foetuses shall be left inside the unop uterine, placental or foetal tissues ar	ues, including foetal blood, are not to be r processing of pregnant animals, all end uterus until they are dead. When et o be collected, where practical, foetuses until at least 15–20 minutes after the	А		
5.5		ness, the foetus shall be killed with a blow to the head with a suitable blunt	А		idem
5.6	practice of attempting to revive foet dam, shall not be attempted during n lead to serious welfare complication impaired brain function resulting fro completed, compromised breathing.	refer to foetal rescue, Foetal rescue, the uses found alive at the evisceration of the ormal commercial slaughter as it may in the newborn animal. These include moygen shortage before rescue is and body heat production because of ncidence of infections due to a lack of	А		idem
5.7	Chevideco provides for a second n	nan when the horse is restraint prior to			idem
5.8	stunning		A		min 2 persons in place
7. Stunning me 7.1. General con					
7.1.1	of the method used for stunning and	d the appropriateness, and effectiveness the maintenance of the equipment are the the slaughterhouse, and shall be checked	А		operators manage welfare with registrations . A checklist is used every day to check welfare items
7.1.2		t people at these positions in order to ther and assure humane slaughtering.	A		Well trained staff. Registration of staff is not available
7.1.3	Persons carrying out stunning shall be shall ensure that:	e properly trained and competent, and			
7.1.3	the animal is adequately restrained animals in restraint are stunned as		B B		ok ok
	- the equipment used for stunning is	maintained and operated properly in recommendations, in particular with	В		ok
	- the equipment is applied correctly;		В		ok
	- stunned animals are bled out (slaug - animals are not stunned when slaug		В		wthin 20secs
		ole for immediate use if the primary			only stunning if bleeding area is free.
	method of stunning fails.		В		back up device is available

V				
VINCOTTE		w	NC (A/B)	Motivation
7.2. Mechanical	stunning			
7.2.1	A mechanical device shall be applied usually to the front of the head and perpendicular to the bone surface.	В		ok
7.3. Bleeding	+			
	From the point of view of animal welfare, animals which are stunned shall be bled without delay. Maximum stun-stick interval depends on the parameters of the stunning method applied, the species concerned and the bleeding method used (full cut or chest stick when possible). As a consequence, depending on those factors, the slaughterhouse operator shall set up a maximum stun-stick interval that ensures that no animals recover consciousness during bleeding.	В		
7.3.1				within 20secs bleeding is started. Full cut and chest stick
7.3.2	Stunning method: Electrical methods and non-penetrating captive bolt	В		captive bolt is used
7.3.3	Recommended maximum - stun stick interval: 20 seconds	Α		ok
	All animals shall be bled out by incising both carotid arteries, or the vessels from which they arise (e.g. chest stick). However, when the stunning method used causes cardiac arrest, the incision of all of these vessels is not necessary from the point of view of animal welfare.	Α		
7.3.4	It shall be possible for staff to observe, inspect and access the animals throughout the bleeding period.	В		ok ok
7.3.6	After incision of the blood vessels, no dressing procedures shall be performed on the animals for at least 30 seconds, or in any case until all brain-stem reflexes have ceased.	А		min 2 minutes , most of the time it takes around 3-4 miniutes
	rocedures or practices unacceptable on animal welfare			
10.1	The restraining methods which work through electro-immobilisation or immobilisation by injury such as breaking legs, leg tendon cutting, and severing the spinal cord (e.g. using a puntilla or dagger) cause severe pain and stress in animals. Those methods are not acceptable in any species.	А		not in use
10.2	The use of the electrical stunning method with a single application leg to leg is ineffective and unacceptable in any species.	А		not in use
10.3	The slaughter method of brain stem severance by piercing through the eye socket or skull bone without prior stunning is not acceptable in any species.	А		not in use
	1			

	М	m	w	Score
A	45	2	15	0.955556
В	49	0	5	1

Totaal 96.74%

