

		w	NC (c 'c'	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 1.3. Animal beha	Competence is acquired through formal training and practical experience.	A		п
1.3.1	Keep animals in compatible groups	В		truck BH 15 CAL is authorised by veterinary and sanitory authority. Till 25/10/16, a second TM 21 FIM till 4/12/17.
1.3.2	No mixing of animals which are likely to harm each other	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 clanging 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. They are conducted via a corridor to the lairage. At the weightscale they are stopped in a box for a few moments and to check the chip as well
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 walk at the outside of the passingway Trough the grating animals see the staff. Staff is experience and trained (point of
	Smells causing negative responses shall be taken into account	В		
1.3.6	Avoid constant loud noises and sudden noises when handling animals	В		no smells, well cleaned stables
1.3.7 1.4. Distraction				big area with lairages, 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 to unload the animals
1.4.2	Reflections on shiny metal/wet floors (move/change lighting)	В		none
1.4.3	Dark entrances (illuminate with indirect lighting)	В		enough light
	Avoid animals seeing moving people or equipment up ahead (shields, solid	В		
1.4.4	slides on chutes) Dead ends (curve passage or make illusory passage)	В		staff implements very well the point of balance system.
1.4.5	Chain and other loose objects (remove)	В		none
1.4.6	Uneven floors or sudden drop in floor level (install solid false floor)	В		none
1.4.7	Sounds or air hissing from pneumatic equipment (silencers, vent high			floor not slippery and well maintained.
1.4.8	pressure)	B		no sounds to disturb animals
1.4.9	Clanging and banging of metal objects (install rubber stops)	В		no loose objects
1.4.10	Air currents from fans or air curtains blowing into the face of animals (redirect/reposition)	В		none
	nandling animals			
2.1. General con	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		documented
2.1.2	Transport shall be conducted in accordance with the animal welfare scheme for transport.	Α		certified trucks to load the anaimals BH 15 CAL till 25/10/13 et TM 21 FIM till 4/12/17
2.1.3	Following principles apply when unloading animals, moving them into and out of the lairage pens up to the slaughter point:			Vet Check at arrival is done Dr Csedreki Dan and Dr Ciure Adrian were present during audit.
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		All animals killed the same day of arrival
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		no slippery floor, all floors are suitable
	c) Avoid injury through falling or slipping through forcing animals beyond walking pace. 99% of animals shall be moved without them falling.	В		
2.1.3.3	d) Animals shall not be forced to walk over other animals	В		no falling animals during audit
2.1.3.4	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		one by one are conducted in the passingway gentle leading is only admitted and executed by trained staff.
	A plan shall be available of the lairages indicating the maximum number of animals to be kept. Traceability within the lairages shall be maintained.	А		
2.1.3.6			Α	no such plan



2.2. Provisiones relevant to restraining and continuing animals 2.3. In each appropriate to a provision include: 3. A consulpropriate of the continuing and continuing animals 4. A consulpropriate of the continuing and canding and and animals and canding and animals and animals and animals and animals and animals and animals anima
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Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives,
Every day that the slaughterhouse operates, before any animal arrives, isolation pens for animals that require specific care shall be prepared and kept B
ready for immediate use.
3.2.11 always pens extra

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				Motivation	
3.3 Construction	.3. Construction of lairages		NC (A/B)		
3.3.1	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. Surfaces shall be easy to clean without sharp edges or protuberances which may injure the animals.	В		roof is present and lairage with walls surrounded	
	Floors shall be well drained and not slippery in order to avoid injury to the feet 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 baulking in the movement of animals shall be avoided.	В			
3.3.2	Lairages shall be provided with adequate lighting, but care shall be taken to avoid harsh lights and shadows, which frighten the animals or affect their movement. The fact that animals will move more readily from a darker area 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 enable inspection of animals at any time.	В		floors with bedding	
3.3.3	Lairages shall be adequately ventilated to ensure that waste gases (e.g. 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 alarm and emergency back-up facilities in the event of a breakdown.	В		clear and enough light	
3.3.4	Care shall be taken to protect the animals from excessively or potentially disturbing noises.	В		no smells no noises to disturb animals	
	Where animals are kept in outdoor lairages without natural shelter or shade, 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 facilities shall be provided.	В			
3.3.6				such lairage is not present	
4. Care of anim	als in lairages				
	Animals in lairages shall be cared for in accordance with the following recommendations:				
4.1	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.	А		good separation is made , no hostile animals detected during audit	
4.2	Where tethers, ties or individual stalls are used, they shall allow animals to stand up without causing injury or distress.	A	А	tethering is too short	
4.3	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 soiled with manure.	А		atom be adding (annua)	
	Animals shall be kept securely in the lairage, and care shall be taken to prevent them from escaping and from predators.	A		clean bedding (straw)	
4.5	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.	A		lairage is closed water not available	
4.6	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.	А		animals arrive in the morning to be killed the same day .	
	Location and duration of travel shall always be taken into account in			orre in the morning to be kined the same day .	
4.7	defining waiting times. The risk of animals being exposed to very cold temperatures or sudden extreme temperature changes shall also be considered.	A B		< 7h of travel : NA	
4.8	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.	В		closed stables	
4.10	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.	В		daily presence of veterinary of the state	

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VINCOTTE			w		Motivation
	Animals which have given birth during the journey or in the lairage sl slaughtered as soon as possible or provided with conditions which are appropriate for suckling for their welfare and the welfare of the new! Under normal circumstances, animals which are expected to give birt a journey shall not be transported.	e oorn.	А	NC (A/B)	no pregnant animals, and if so only 3_4 months of pregnancy.
4.11	Chevideco does not slaughter pregnant horses when visible. The be free to give birth appropriate for their welfare and the welfare newborn.		A		Foetus is not removed before min 5 minutes. there is a aim of non slaughtering pregnant horses
	Forced ventilation or other cooling systems may be necessary under conditions to avoid build-up of temperature and humidity. Temperatuhumidity shall be monitored at appropriate intervals.		В		
4.13 5. Managemen	t of foetuses during slaughter of pregnant animals				no such system is needed. Cool stable and not over-crowded stable
	Under normal circumstances, pregnant animals that would be in the f percent of their gestation period at the planned time of unloading at t slaughterhouse shall be neither transported nor slaughtered. If such occurs, an animal handler shall ensure that females are handled sepa and the specific procedures described below are applied. In all cases, welfare of foetuses and dams during slaughter shall be safeguarded.	the an event rately,	А		
5.1					no such cases
5.2	Chevideco does not slaughter pregnant horses when visible. The befree to give birth appropriate for their welfare and the welfare newborn.		А		no slaughtering of pregnant horses in this slaughterhouse only if not visible it can be possible.
	Foetuses shall not be removed from the uterus sooner than 5 minutes maternal neck or chest cut, to ensure absence of consciousness. A foel heartbeat will usually still be present and foetal movements may occu stage, but these are only a cause for concern if the exposed foetus suc breathes air.	tal ır at this	А		
5.3	If a live mature foetus is removed from the uterus, it shall be prevente inflating its lungs and breathing air (e.g. by clamping the trachea).	ed from	А		if so they wait min 5 min to remove uterus procedures are available
5.5	When uterine, placental or foetal tissues, including foetal blood, are n collected as part of the post-slaughter processing of pregnant animal foetuses shall be left inside the unopened uterus until they are dead, uterine, placental or foetal tissues are to be collected, where practical shall not be removed from the uterus until at least 15–20 minutes after maternal neck or chest cut.	s, all When l, foetuses	А		no foetus no pregnant mares
5.6	If there is any doubt about consciousness, the foetus shall be killed wi captive bolt of appropriate size or a blow to the head with a suitable hinstrument.		А		no pregnant mares
	The above recommendations do not refer to foetal rescue. Foetal respractice of attempting to revive foetuses found alive at the evisceratic dam, shall not be attempted during normal commercial slaughter as i lead to serious welfare complications in the newborn animal. These in majared brain function resulting from oxygen shortage before rescue completed, compromised breathing and body heat production becaus foetal immaturity, and an increased incidence of infections due to a la colostrum.	on of the t may nclude e is se of	А		
5.7	Chevideco provides for a second man when the horse is restraint stunning	t prior to	A		no pregnant mares at each moment 2 persons available, 1 shoots, 1 restrains
7. Stunning methods 7.1. General considerations					
7.1.1	The competence of the operators, and the appropriateness, and effect of the method used for stunning and the maintenance of the equipme responsibility of the management of the slaughterhouse, and shall be regularly by a Competent Authority.	nt are the	А		very competent , training registration is available
7.1.2	Chevideco strives to put competent people at these positions in a assure welfare at the point of slaughter and assure humane slaug		А		idem
7.1.3	Persons carrying out stunning shall be properly trained and competer shall ensure that: - the animal is adequately restrained;	nt, and	В		Frandos Cristian and Andrea Adrian in box restrained
	 -animals in restraint are stunned as soon as possible; -the equipment used for stunning is maintained and operated proper accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, in particular regard to the species and size of the animal; 		В		ok
	- the equipment is applied correctly;		В		last 2 years no problem with device (7500 bullets on 1/1/13 , 3322 bullets on 9//13)
	- stunned animals are bled out (slaughtered) as soon as possible;		В		within short delay
	- animals are not stunned when slaughter is likely to be delayed; and		В		during visit , a hook was blocked and stunning was delayed till hook was ok.
	 - backup stunning devices are available for immediate use if the prim method of stunning fails. 	ary	В		available

V				
VINCOTTE				
		w	NC (A/B)	Motivation
7.2. Mechanical	stunning			
	A mechanical device shall be applied usually to the front of the head and perpendicular to the bone surface.	В		
7.2.1 7.3. Bleeding				perfect place
	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				full cut + chest stick is applied right after stunning.
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		NA .
7.3.4	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.	А		
7.3.5	It shall be possible for staff to observe, inspect and access the animals throughout the bleeding period.	В		open ar, ea
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
	procedures 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		NA .
10.2	The use of the electrical stunning method with a single application leg to leg is ineffective and unacceptable in any species.	A		NA NA
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		NA .
	1			per d

	M	m	W	Score	
A	45	3	15	0.933333	
В	49	0	5	1	

Totaal 95.11%

