

Organisation and implementation of official controls on welfare of farmed animals - the example of the Republic of Slovenia

Andreja Bizjak dr. vet.med.

former director of the inspection of the Republic of Slovenia for food safety, veterinary sector and plant protection

Basic conditions for effective organization and implementation of official controls on welfare of farmed animals

(Content of the presentation)

1. National legislation
2. IT system and databases
3. Plan of official controls
4. Trainings, instructions, guidelines, checklists for staff performing official controls and necessary equipment.
5. The commitment of the management of the competent authority to the implementation of measures for the protection of animals

National legislation

The protection of farm animals in the EU is regulated by directives and decisions of the Council and the Commission, therefore their **transposition into national legislation** is necessary.

National legislation:

- A **clearly defined competent authority** for the implementation of official control in the field of animal welfare with all the necessary **empowerments**.
- Staff performing official controls must have **the empowerment to carry out official controls**.
- At the level of the law **defined administrative measures** that staff performing official controls may use to achieve compliance with regulations and standards.
- Prescribed **effective and dissuasive penalties** for violators of the law and **swift enforcement procedures**.

National legislation: some of the empowerment of staff to carry out official controls in the field of farm animals

- **to establish the identity of the animal keeper**, if necessary, to photograph or record the violation, and the **right to enter business** or production premises, as well as vehicles where animals are located or suspected, **without prior notice and without the permission of a legal or natural person**.
- inspect premises, facilities, equipment, devices, work equipment, goods, substances, business books, contracts, documents and other documents of **business operators as well as the state bodies, companies, institutes and other organizations and natural persons**;
- **review business books, contracts, documents and other documents** as well as operations and documentation when they are managed and stored on **an electronic medium and request the production of their written form**, which must authentically confirm the electronic form,
- **to hear parties and witnesses** in administrative proceedings,
-

National legislation: certain administrative measures concerning animal welfare

- to order the **rectifying of irregularities** within a **specified period**;
- to order the **killing or slaughter of the animal** at the expense of the owner, if, in the opinion of the veterinarian, there is irreparable pain or injury;
- **temporarily or permanently take away the animal** from the owner and forbid the owner any contact with the animal for the protection of the animal;
- to **prohibit the breeding of certain types of animals** and the use of production or business premises, if the person has repeated violations;
- **prohibit the loading and transport of animals**;
- **prohibit the slaughter of animals if prescribed stunning is not provided**;
-

IT system and databases (1)

Information from different databases is important for **animal welfare risk assessment**:

- On the **registration of the farm**, on the type and number of animals, on the identification of the animals, if they are individually marked;
- On the **results of annual visits of agricultural holdings** by veterinary practitioners (Veterinarians visit the farm once a year for the purpose of recording animal health and animal welfare issues on the farm, filling out a checklist and submitting data to the information system of the competent authority).
- on the **mortality rate of animals on farms**: number, type of animals and the proportion of dead animals on the farm.

IT system and databases (2)

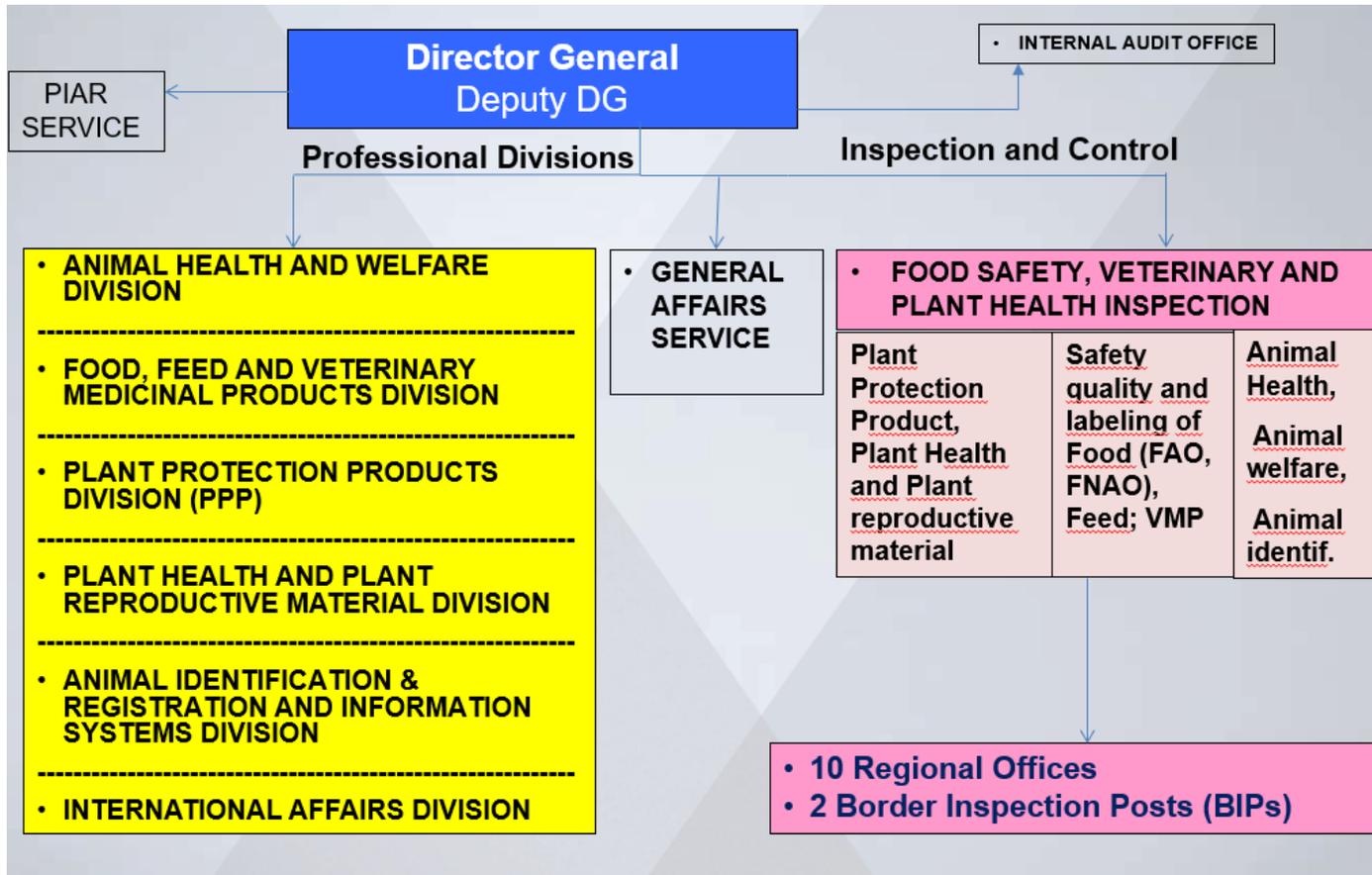
- data on the **output of official control on farms**;
- data on the **output of official control from slaughterhouses**: ante and post mortem examination - especially poultry, information on stunning methods;
- data on the **output of official control of animal transporters** and on transit transport;
- Register of **animal transporters, animal dealers and collection centers**.
- Register of **approved ships** for the transport of animals.
- Register of **qualified persons for stunning and slaughtering animals**.
-

Plan of official controls

The organizational structure of the competent authority is the basis for the implementation plan of official control for all areas, including animal welfare.

Organisational Structure of Administration of the Republic of Slovenia Food Safety, Veterinary sector and Plant Protection

Central level



Regional level



Planning of official control and other official activities - farmed animals

Central level : the general plan of **regular tasks**, to which the minister gives his consent.

1. Administrative tasks: description of the tasks to be implemented at the regional level: examples for farm animals

- Registration of transporters and issuance of type 1 and type 2 transport authorisation;
- registration of laying hens' barns;
- registration of collection centers and animal dealers;
- approval of increased population density above 39 to 42 kg/m² in chicken farms for meat production;
-

2. Official control (OC) tasks: the following groups of OC tasks are defined :

- Checking conditions on farms where animals are raised (cattle, sheep, goats, ungulates, other poultry and rabbits, as well as wild animals of these species and on the farms);
- Checking the conditions of the farms of laying hens;
- Checking conditions on farms for rearing chickens for meat production;
- Checking the conditions of the farms for pig farming;
- Control of the transport of live animals at the exit point (port of Koper);
- Control of the transport of live animals and animals in transit
- Control over registered animal transporters
- Control of collection centers for animals
- Control of animal welfare in slaughterhouses

Plan of official controls : Central level - the general plan of regular tasks

For each group of official control tasks, the general plan specifies:

- Legal basis;
- Description of the task;
- Place of performance;
- Staff performing official control;
- Reporting;
- The method of determining the frequency of official controls or the method of selecting farms for control;
- The estimated number of inspections.

An example: laying hens - general plan

	Task type	Legal basis	Description of the task	Place of execution Staff	Reporting	The method of determining the frequency or the method of selecting farms for control	Estimated number of controls
1	Checking the conditions of the farms of laying hens	<p>Animal Protection Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 38/13)</p> <p>Regulations on the protection of farmed animals, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 51/10, 70/10, 63/23 and 69/23</p>	<p>The rearing conditions are checked in accordance with the prepared check list and in accordance with the recommendations for the control of laying hens published on the internal portal.</p> <p>A record with a completed check list is considered for the performance of a regular inspection.</p>	<p>Registered breeding.</p> <p>Agricultural holdings</p> <p>The director of the regional office determines the person responsible for the task.</p>	by 31 March, a report for the previous year is sent on the prescribed form from to the email address of the head of the Department for Veterinary Control.	<p>A new four-year cycle 2024 - 2027 of laying hen breeding inspections with an emphasis on the inspection of alternative laying hen breeding.</p> <p>Inspections may be performed at the same time as salmonella testing.</p>	RO inspects 25% of registered alternative laying hen farms and all farms with identified non-compliances in 2023.

An example: chickens for meat production - general plan

<p>Control of compliance with the conditions for rearing chickens for meat production</p>	<p>Animal Protection Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 38/13)</p> <p>Regulations on the protection of farmed animals, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 51/10, 70/10, 63/23 and 69/23</p>	<p>It is checked: rearing conditions in accordance with the prepared check list, and in accordance with the recommendations for the implementation of control of the protection of broiler chickens published on the internal portal.</p> <p>Inspections are carried out in the final phase of rearing (up to 10 days before the facility is emptied).</p>	<p>Barns on farms.</p> <p>The director determines the person responsible for the task.</p>	<p>By March 31, a report for the previous year must be sent on the prescribed form from to the email address of the head of the Department for Veterinary Control.</p>	<p>All farms with a density of over 39 kg/m².</p> <p>For farms with a stocking density below 39 kg/m², 20% of farms are inspected according to the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increased production with the same installation capacities, - farms that have shorter breaks between moving in; - which were not reviewed in the period 2020-2023. <p>The data is collected at the RU.</p> <p>Additional inspections based on data (or feedback) on <u>post-mortem inspections in slaughterhouses</u>.</p>	<p>The number of farms and stables where the population density is below 39 kg/m²</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="2109 337 2435 1105"> <thead> <tr> <th>RU</th> <th>No. of farms</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CE</td> <td>44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KP</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KR</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LJ</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MB</td> <td>74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MS</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NG</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NM¹</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AFTER</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PT</td> <td>90</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	RU	No. of farms	CE	44	KP	5	KR	2	LJ	2	MB	74	MS	35	NG	13	NM ¹	2	AFTER	20	PT	90
RU	No. of farms																											
CE	44																											
KP	5																											
KR	2																											
LJ	2																											
MB	74																											
MS	35																											
NG	13																											
NM ¹	2																											
AFTER	20																											
PT	90																											

An example: conditions for rearing on farms animal - general plan

5	<p>Control over the fulfillment of conditions for rearing on animal farms (adult cattle, small animals, ungulates, other poultry and rabbits, as well as wild animals of these species and wild ruminants bred on the property)</p>	<p>Animal Protection Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 38/13)</p> <p>Regulations on the protection of farmed animals, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 51/10, 70/10, 63/23 and 69/23</p>	<p>Requirements for staff, animal inspections, record keeping, freedom of movement, facilities and accommodation, automatic or mechanical equipment, feed, water and husbandry procedures are checked.</p> <p>A regular inspection is considered to be an on-farm inspection, including a check of the data in the applications (VOLOS, EPI...)</p> <p>Imposition of measures in the event of identified irregularities with escalation .</p>	<p>Agricultural holdings.</p> <p>The director determines the person responsible for the task.</p>	<p>By March 31, a report for the previous year is sent on the prescribed form to the email address of the head of the Department for Veterinary Control.</p>	<p>3% of registered agricultural holdings according to the program prepared by the RU director based on the risk assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -irregularities identified in the previous year; - the number of all animals on the farm; -the number of deaths on the farm; -irregularities found during official veterinary inspections of holdings by authorized veterinarians (EPI notification); -feedback from slaughterhouses; <p> pogini.docx</p> <p> pogini analiza.xlsx</p>	<p>Number of registered agricultural holdings</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="2025 439 2333 1149"> <thead> <tr> <th>RU</th> <th>Well. farm</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CE</td> <td>19,569</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KR</td> <td>10,456</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KP</td> <td>6,703</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LJ</td> <td>21,543</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MB</td> <td>18,349</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MS</td> <td>20,397</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NG</td> <td>6,564</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NM</td> <td>19,342</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AFTE R</td> <td>7,587</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PT</td> <td>14,574</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	RU	Well. farm	CE	19,569	KR	10,456	KP	6,703	LJ	21,543	MB	18,349	MS	20,397	NG	6,564	NM	19,342	AFTE R	7,587	PT	14,574
RU	Well. farm																												
CE	19,569																												
KR	10,456																												
KP	6,703																												
LJ	21,543																												
MB	18,349																												
MS	20,397																												
NG	6,564																												
NM	19,342																												
AFTE R	7,587																												
PT	14,574																												

Plan of official controls: **Regional level**

For each group of tasks/official controls from the general plan, the following is determined **at the regional level**:

- **determination of concrete** farms, transporters, collection centers where official control will be carried out;
- **assigning control to an official**;
- **implementation schedule**.

In addition to regular/planned control tasks, at the regional level also perform **unplanned - extraordinary control tasks**, which represent approximately 30% of the tasks in the field of animal welfare.

- reports from citizens, veterinarians or other institutions about the inappropriate condition of animals;
- reports from slaughterhouses;
- emergency situations.

Trainings, instructions, guidelines, checklists for staff performing official controls and necessary equipment – the key elements for the successful implementation of controls

The trainings are **specialized** for individual groups of **official control tasks**;

Where possible, **officials are specialized** in carrying out a specific group of official controls;

Special feature: a **mobile unit** of official veterinarians who control the conditions of animal transport, especially on highways. They have special powers to stop trucks transporting animals.



An example: laying hens

Training with practical measurement of enriched cages and calculation of certain parameters, parameters in stable rearing (especially the length of the corresponding shafts), laying period and interpretation of the provisions of national legislation.

Written **instructions** and **checklists** are prepared.



PROTECTION OF LAYING HENS IN BREEDING
SUPERVISION RECOMMENDATIONS

CHECKLIST	
for carrying out inspections of holdings where they breed laying hens in accordance with the Animal Protection Act (Ur.I.RS 38/13, UPB-3) and with the Regulations on the protection of farmed animals (Ur.I.RS 51/2010, 70/2010) VERSION6, valid from 1/1/2020	
SKRBNIK ŽIVALI (ime in priimek, naslov, ime nosilca dejavnosti)	Register number: NO. of animals: TYPE OF BREEDING :
A GENERAL PART	
A.1 Staff	
A.1.1	The animal keeper is responsible for the welfare of the animal. Animals are cared for by a suitable number of people with appropriate knowledge, training and a responsible attitude
A.2 Inspections	
A.2.1	Conditions for all necessary inspections are ensured, including sufficient lighting of the facility so that animals can be inspected at all times. (Art. 5)
A.2.2	All farmed animals in intensive farming are under the regular supervision of caretakers at least once a day. The animal keeper ensures regular checks on the animal's health and welfare so often that unnecessary suffering is avoided. (Art. 8 ZZŽiv)
A.2.3	Sick, injured and incapacitated animals are immediately cared for properly, so that unnecessary suffering is prevented. The animal keeper requests veterinary assistance and care for sick or injured animals in a timely manner, veterinary assistance in childbirth when necessary, and appropriate care for sick, injured and disabled animals. (Art. 8 ZZŽiv, Art. 6/1)
A.2.4	Adequate separate accommodation of sick, injured and disabled animals is ensured in suitable rooms with dry and comfortable bedding. (Art. 6/2)
A.3 Record keeping	
A.3.1	The keeper of animals on the farm keeps records of deaths, which contain at least the date of inspection and the number of dead animals, or the animal's identification mark. The administrator keeps the records for at least 3 years. (Art. 7)

I Preface.....	4
II Introduction.....	5
III Minimum requirements for the protection of laying hens	6
III.1 Staff.....	6
III.2 Inspections	7
III.3 Handling of sick, injured or disabled animals.....	8
III.4 Record keeping.....	9
III.5 Freedom of movement.....	10
III.6 Facilities and environment.....	11
III.6.1 Ventilation, temperature	11
III.6.2 Lighting.....	11
III.6.3 Flooring.....	12
III.6.4 Noise.....	12
III.7 Automatic or mechanical equipment	13
III.8 Feed, water and other substances.....	14
III.9 Facilities and premises for accommodation	15
III.9.1 Alternative breeding systems.....	16
III.9.2 Non-enriched cages - battery rearing.....	20
III.9.3 Enriched cages.....	20
III.10 Mutilations.....	21
IV Breeding registration procedure	22
IV.1 Procedure for registration of organic breeding of laying hens	22
IV.2 The procedure for entering the farm into the register of barns for the breeding of laying hens - APPLICATION "TURNS".....	23
V Recommendations for the implementation of control over the fulfillment of prescribed conditions	25
V.1 Battery systems.....	26
V.1.1 Non-enriched cages.....	27
V.1.1.1 Surface	27
V.1.1.2 Control	27
V.1.1.3 Power supply.....	27
V.1.1.4 Cage height.....	28
V.1.1.5 Ground slope	28
V.1.2 Enriched cages.....	29
V.1.2.1 Surface	29
V.1.2.2 Control	29
V.1.2.3 Power	29
V.1.2.4 Cage height.....	30
V.1.2.5 Slope of the ground	30
V.1.3 Devices for wear of Kremlins.....	30
V.2 Alternative systems	32
V.2.1 Control.....	32
V.2.2 Power	32
V.2.3 Nesting sites.....	33
V.2.4 Shafts.....	33
V.2.5 Surface with flooring.....	34
V.2.6 Drain openings.....	34
V.2.7 Population density	34

Content of written instructions

An example: laying hens in enriched cages

ENRICHED CAGE 8		MAX. NO. CHICKEN
THE ENTIRE SURFACE		
measure the length and width of the cage	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
length in cm	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
width in cm	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
is the slope of the cage < 8°?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
is the height of the cage higher than 20 cm at every point?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BROWSABLE AREA		
measure the length and width of the area where the height of the cage is > 15 cm	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
length1 in cm	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
width1 in cm	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
length2 in cm	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
width2 in cm	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
length3 in cm	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
width3 in cm	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
THE NEST		
does the cage have a nest that does not have a wire or mesh floor?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SURFACE OF THE NEST		
width in cm	<input type="text"/>	
length in cm	<input type="text"/>	
CONTROLLERS, POWER SUPPLIES, SHAFTS, FLOORING		
measure the length of the controls in cm	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
length of feed trough in cm	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
does each hen in the cage have access to at least two feeders?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
measure the length of all shafts	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
sum of all shafts in cm	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
is there a place with bedding in the cage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Different group sizes – can easily be realized with EUROVENT EU

EUROVENT EU is available for different group sizes of 20, 40 or 60 hens. All 3 variants provide the hens with ideal conditions and enough freedom of movement thus enabling the hens to act out their natural behaviour. Let our experts advise you on the best solution for your individual requirements!

EV 120a EU (without air duct) and EV 120a EU (with small air duct) for 40 hens per compartment. A partition in the centre can be used to split the group in two groups of 20 hens each.

EV 120a EU (without air duct) and EV 120a EU (with small air duct) for 60 hens per compartment.

EV 120a EU (without air duct) and EV 120a EU (with small air duct) for 60 hens per compartment.

Legend: ■ litter mat ■ nest mat ■ nest curtain ■ perches

Arrangement of nest, litter bath and perches

One AVIPLUS compartment is 63 cm deep and 120 cm in length. 3 or more tiers can be installed.

AVIPLUS is designed for 10 hens with 756 cm² per bird and 12 cm eating area.

AVIPLUS with nest, litter bath and perches as well as a device for restricting the growth of claws ideally meets the natural behavioural patterns of hens. Thus, this new comfort housing system fully satisfies all the requirements for animal welfare.

Other arrangement of nest and litter bath

Key:
 1 feed trough 4 nest
 2 nipple 5 litter bath
 3 perch 6 abrasive strip

Cross section of 3-tier AVIPLUS

HELP FOR CALCULATING ENRICHED CAGE COMPATIBILITY

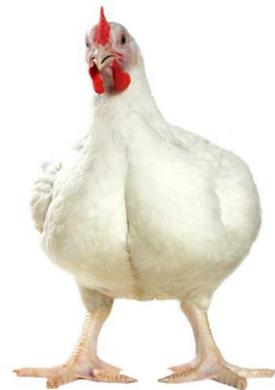
ENRICHED CAGE	IZBERITE DA LI NE!	regarding the stipulation on the slope of the cage
		regarding the stipulation on the height of the cage
		the prescribed provisions regarding claw wear devices
	CORRECT	to the prescribed provisions regarding the nest
	CORRECT	to the prescribed provisions regarding the number of power supplies
	CORRECT	to the prescribed provisions regarding the browsing area (flooring)
UNDER MEASURED CONDITIONS, THE CAGE IS SUITABLE FOR	0	LAYING HENS

An example: chickens for meat production

Trainings: - for the control of chickens during breeding;
 - for the control of chickens in the slaughterhouse (transportation, handling during unloading, stunning, slaughtering);

I. during breeding

Written **instructions** and **checklists** are prepared.



PROTECTION OF CHICKENS FOR PROCUREMENT
MEAT
 SUPERVISION RECOMMENDATIONS

CHECKLIST		
for carrying out inspections of holdings where they breed chickens for meat production in accordance with the Animal Protection Act (Ur.I.RS 38/13, UPB-3) and the Regulations on the Protection of Farmed Animals (Ur.I.RS 51/2010, 70/2010) VERSION 5 , valid from 14/12/2017		
ANIMAL keeper (first and last name, address, name of business operator) REGISTRATION NUMBER or KMG-MID	No of animals:/..... The age of the flock:..... Usable area:m2/.....m2	
A GENERAL PART		
A.1 Staff		
A.1.1	The animal keeper is responsible for the welfare of the animal. Animals are cared for by an appropriate number of people with appropriate knowledge, training and a responsible attitude towards animals	
A.1.2	Animal caretakers must be qualified to perform their duties and have a valid certificate of completed training or proof of qualification (Art. 53/1)	
A.2 Inspections		
A.2.1	The conditions for all necessary inspections are ensured, including sufficient lighting of the building, so that animals can be inspected at any time (Art. 5).	
A.2.2	All farm animals are under the regular supervision of caretakers at least once a day (Article 8 ZZiv).	
A.2.3	Sick, injured and incapacitated animals are immediately cared for properly, so that unnecessary suffering is prevented. The animal keeper requests veterinary assistance and care for sick or injured animals in a timely manner, veterinary assistance in childbirth when necessary, and appropriate care for sick, injured and disabled animals (Art. 6/1)	
A.2.4	Adequate separate accommodation of sick, injured and disabled animals in suitable rooms with dry and comfortable bedding is ensured (Art. 6/2).	
A.3 Record keeping		
A.3.1	The keeper of animals on the farm keeps records of deaths, which contain at least the date of inspection and the identification number or the number of dead animals. The custodian keeps the records for at	
A.4 Freedom of movement		
A.4.1	Animals are guaranteed freedom of movement appropriate to their species, breed, age, stage of development, adaptation and domestication, which prevents unnecessary suffering or injury to animals	
A.4.2	If the animal is permanently or regularly tied or confined, it has enough space in accordance with its physiological and ethological needs (Art. 8/2).	

Written instructions

TABLE OF CONTENTS

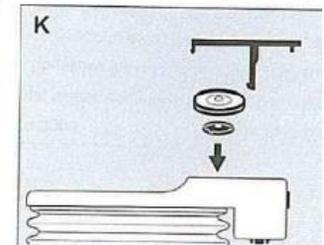
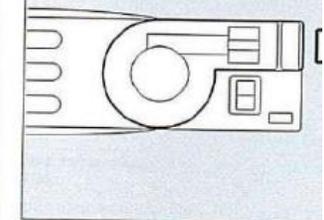
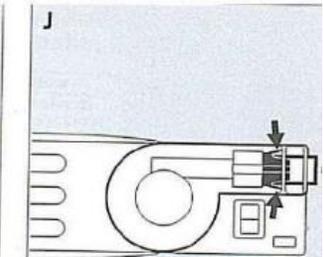
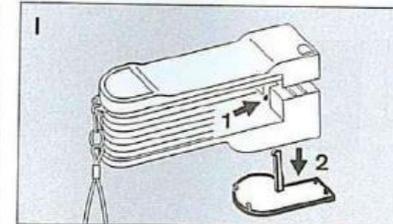
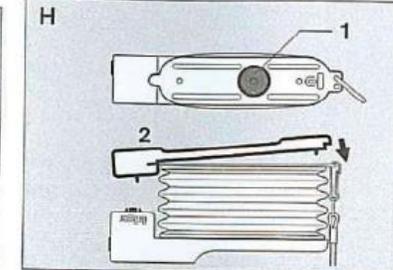
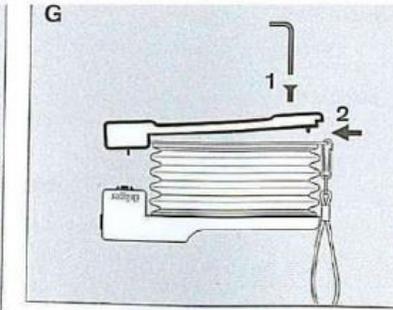
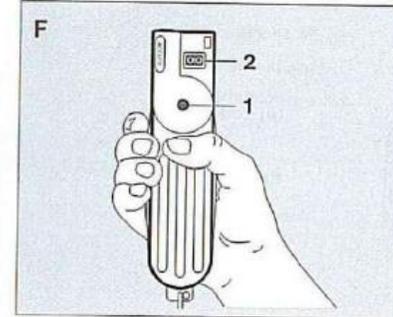
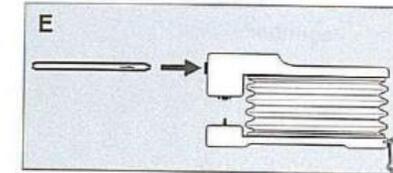
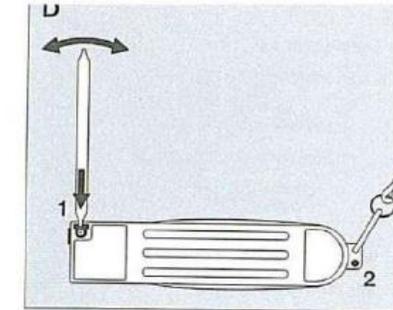
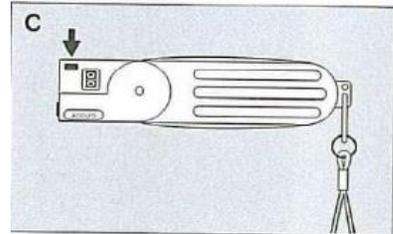
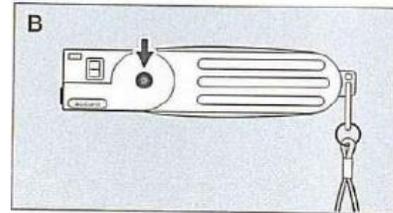
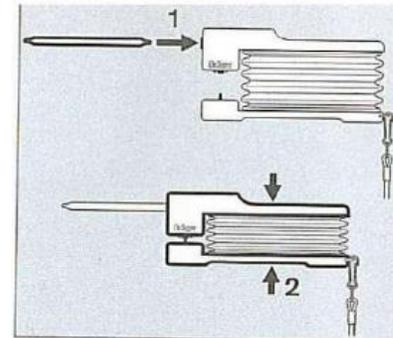
I Content and Scope

II Recommendations for the implementation of control over the fulfillment of prescribed conditions

II.1 Implementation of control

II.2 Recommended control standards

II.3 Instructions for use of the hand pump and test tubes for measuring CO₂ and NH₃



II. Control of chickens in the slaughterhouse

Written **instructions** and **checklists** are prepared

A risk-based matrix to assist competent authorities and official veterinarians in prioritizing and planning official animal welfare controls during transport of poultry for slaughter.

Annex 2

Responsibility ¹	The biggest risks identified	Possible negative consequences and symptoms	Source of information	I understand goodness	References and on legal basis from Attachments 7
<p>Caretaker</p> <p>Carrier</p> <p>Activity holder (planner/ organizer or)</p>	<p>Predicted (weather forecasts) or actual extreme weather conditions (severe heat, extreme cold, floods, snow, storms, etc.)</p> <p>Ignoring meteorological forecasts in the operator's standard operating procedure, which covers year-round variable weather conditions (extraordinary events) and preventive measures for an appropriate change in animal density, and/or inadequate changes or lack of changes in tarpaulin configuration, etc.</p> <p>The heat</p> <p>High heat stress involving high temperatures and humidity, for example container temperatures exceeding 24°C (assuming a relative humidity of at least 70%)</p> <p>Cold</p> <p>Low ambient temperature and high air velocity (which is exacerbated if the birds are wet). Poor ventilation - inadequate distribution of air flow. Temperature in the container (paradoxical heat stress) above 24 °C (when the relative humidity is at least 70 percent) resulting from inadequate use of tarpaulins.</p> <p>For excluded laying hens, an outdoor temperature below 15 °C* can cause heat stress in passively ventilated open vehicles</p>	<p>Greater heat stress*, suffering, greater mortality</p> <p>Risk of occurrence of hypothermia* and hyperthermia (paradoxical heat stress), external driving length*, temperature, effectiveness of tarpaulin use</p> <p>Muscle injuries*</p>	<p>Reliable meteorological sources</p> <p>Standard operating procedures of the operator</p> <p>Transportation standard operating procedures or contingency plans</p> <p>Carrier (animal welfare officer, staff responsible for temporary accommodation of animals)</p> <p>Official veterinarians</p>	<p>A big one</p>	<p>50, 52, 62, 64, 65, 69</p>

CHECKLIST

for carrying out inspections of animal protection during slaughtering procedures (LEGAL BASIS: Act on Animal Protection, Regulations on Animal Protection at Slaughter) **VERSION 2**, valid from **9/7/2018**

Business operator	ANIMAL SPECIES
Registration number	Regional office

I. MOVEMENT AND TEMPORARY PLACEMENT

	YES	NO
1. EQUIPMENT		
1.1. Equipment and devices for unloading with a non-slip surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2. Bridges, ramps and crossings with side guards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.3. Exit or entrance ramps have the smallest possible slope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. UNLOADING		
2.1. Animals are unloaded immediately upon arrival; if the delay is unavoidable, the animals are protected from adverse weather effects and have adequate ventilation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.2. Animals that are not slaughtered immediately upon arrival at the slaughterhouse have water constantly available for watering from appropriate watering devices.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.3. Separation of animals that could injure each other due to different species, sex, age or origin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.4. If the animals have been exposed to high temperatures in humid weather, they should be cooled appropriately	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. PUSHING		
3.1. The correct use of traction devices they are used only on the muscles of the rear part of the body in adult cattle and pigs - there is enough space in front of the animal that is being chased so that only it can move - the electric shock during chasing is no longer than 2 seconds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2. Animals no raises the head, horns, ears, legs or tails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.3. Animals no he grabs his eyes, wags his tail, kicks and punches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

There are a number of legal obligations that one or more of the responsible persons listed below must meet when transporting poultry for slaughter. Different responsibilities apply at different stages which is why many different actors are listed - this applies throughout the document.

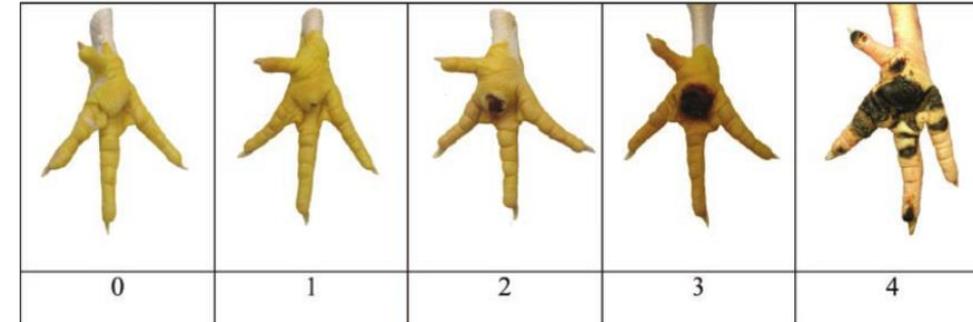


Dislocation: processing damage caused during catching/transportation

Dislocation: due to injury,

This photo shows the difference between damage caused during processing, on the left, and damage caused during by catching/carrying, on the right.

Small bright red hematomas are fresh (formed less than 1 minute ago) and occur during stunning (stunned animals) or handling (eg plucking)



Scoring scale for pododermatitis (i.e., footpad disease) in broiler chickens. Official veterinarians in the slaughterhouse check the dermatitis rate of the first 400 chickens in each flock. Feedback to the officials where the stable is located to check the quality of the bedding.

Bleeding



Bleeding occurs during catching, transport and, where appropriate, tilting of birds and movement of live birds on conveyor belts. Haemorrhages considered hunting injuries are dark red in color and large, diffuse and larger than 3 cm on the wings, legs or body. Small bleedings (+1 cm) that are dark red in color usually occur in the slaughterhouse during unloading, attachment to hangers and

The commitment of the management of the competent authority to the implementation of measures for the protection of animals

The implementation of measures in the field of animal welfare can be an economic loss for irresponsible operators (closure of the slaughterhouse, seizure of animals during transport...).

The management of the competent authority **never interferes with the procedures of official veterinarians** - there is always the possibility of a judicial hearing of the case.

The management of the competent authority implements **campaigns to raise public awareness about animal welfare**

My animal my responsibility.

MOJA ŽIVAL,
MOJA
ODGOVORNOST



Thank you for your attention