

System of integration of measures for the animal welfare assessment protocol of finishing pigs at the slaughterhouse

1. Introduction

Animal welfare should be considered as a multidimensional concept. It includes both the physical and mental health of the animals and includes aspects as diverse as physical or thermal comfort, absence of hunger or disease, possibility of being able to carry out important behaviours for the species, etc. Based on this concept, The Welfare Quality protocol defined animal welfare based on 4 principles: Good feeding, Good housing, Good health and Appropriate behaviour. Another important point to consider within the Welfare Quality protocols are the criteria used to define these 4 principles, which are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Basic principles and criterion for evaluation of Welfare Quality protocols.

Good feeding	1.Absence of prolonged hunger
	2.Absence of prolonged thirst
Good housing	3.Comfort around resting
	4.Thermal comfort
	5.Ease of movement
Good health	6. Absence of injuries
	7. Absence of disease
	8. Absence of pain induced by management procedures
Appropriate behaviour	9.Expression of social behaviours
	10. Expression of other behaviours
	11.Good human-animal relationship
	12.Emotional state

The 12 animal welfare criteria in which these four principles are divided are common to all protocols developed within Welfare Quality, both on the farm and at the slaughterhouse. The distinction of the different protocols is the measures that is used to assess each of the principles, which will change depending on the species, the place, or the age of the animals to be evaluated. The table of measures used for Welfare Quality protocol for the assessment of animal welfare of pigs in slaughterhouse is shown below (Table 2).

Table 2. Welfare Quality protocol for finishing pigs at slaughterhouse.

Good feeding	1.Absence of prolonged hunger	Accumulated fasting at unloading, accumulated fasting at the lairage pens, feed supply during lairage
	2.Absence of prolonged thirst	Water supply during lairage
Good housing	3.Comfort during resting	Space allowance in lairage pens, flooring condition in lairage pens, luminosity in lairage pens, capacity and logistics of the slaughterhouse.
	4.Thermal comfort	Panting and shivering during unloading, panting and shivering during lairage, huddling during lairage, unloading dock and waiting area for trucks, use of showers during lairage
	5.Ease of movement	Slipping, falling, space allowance and bedding material in lorries.
Good health	6.Absence of injuries	Lameness, lesions on the carcass, walls, flooring and doors.
	7.Absence of disease	Sick animals, mortality on arrival, mortality at lairage
	8.Absence of pain induced by management procedures	Management of sick animals, corneal reflex, rhythmic breathing, righting reflex, vocalizations, re-stunning, stop in the slaughter line.
Appropriate behaviour	11.Good human-animal relationship	High pitched vocalizations during driving to stunning, stop of more than 2 minutes, animal welfare training, material to handle the animals.
	12.Positive emotional state	Freezing, turning around.

Thus, the measures described in the Welfare Quality can be used, defining different thresholds, both as part of an audit system in slaughterhouses that ensures that animal welfare minimums are met (incorporating some measures of facilities) or as a system of certification of high standards in animal welfare that allow a differentiated labelling destined to markets with added value.

2. Presentation of the document for auditing slaughterhouses for finishing pigs in animal welfare

The evaluation of animal welfare is done in relation to the 12 criteria of Welfare Quality. However, for the taking of measures, four points within the slaughterhouse are to be differentiated: 1. The unloading area, 2. The lairage pens, 3. The handle zone before stunning and stunning area 4. The post-bleeding zone. In each of these zones the measures are combined in the most efficient way possible to obtain the minimum levels demanded by the protocol. The present document tries to establish the system of calculation from the thresholds of each measure separately, its combination by criteria and finally by principles until obtaining a final score for the protocol. This document also includes some non-animal-based measures that complement the measures described in the Welfare Quality.

2.1 Good feeding

2.1.1 Absence of prolonged hunger

Accumulated fasting at unloading. It is recorded the time at which the unloading begins and it should be checked within transport documents that indicate the time when the lorry was loaded on the farm, the approximate time when food was removed from the animals on the farm and if they have been fed during the journey. If fasting information is not available, it should be provided a supplier commitment that indicate the fasting period on farm before unloading. This must be assessed for all trucks evaluated during the audit.

When all this information is available, fasting time before unloading is minimum 4 hours (not applicable to piglets) and the total fasting time on farm and on transport does not exceed 24 hours (4 hours for piglets) without having been fed, the score is 100 points. If the animals do a fasting period of less than 4 hours (not applicable for piglets) and/or if fasting time is more than 24 hours but no more than 36 hours (4 hours and 8 hours, respectively in piglets), but the animals are fed in the slaughterhouse or they are slaughtered immediately upon arrival, the score is 80 points.

If in two trucks the fasting period is less than 4 hours on farm (not applicable for piglets) and/or if fasting time is more than 24 hours but no more than 36 hours (4 hours and 8 hours, respectively in piglets) without having been fed, but the slaughterhouse supplies the animals with food in sufficient quantity and distribution or the animals are slaughtered immediately upon arrival, the score is 60 points. If it occurs in three trucks, the score is 40 points.

If in more than three trucks the fasting period on farm is less than 4 hours (not applicable to piglets) and/or if fasting time is more than 24 hours but no more than 36 hours (4 hours and 8 hours, respectively in piglets) or if in some truck the fasting period is above 36 hours (12 hours for piglets) without having been fed, but the slaughterhouse supplies the animals with food in sufficient quantity and distribution or they are slaughtered immediately upon arrival, the score is 20 points.

If in one truck the animals spend more than 36 hours (12 hours in piglets) without having been fed or no information about fasting period on farm and total fasting time is available, and the slaughterhouse does not supply the animals with food in sufficient quantity and distribution or they are not slaughtered immediately upon arrival, the score is 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	All trucks with ≥ 4 h of fasting period on farm, ≤ 24 h hours of fasting in total
80	1 truck with < 4 h of fasting period on farm or with > 24 h (≤ 36 h) of total fasting period and animals are fed or immediately slaughtered
60	2 trucks with < 4 h of fasting period on farm or with > 24 h (≤ 36 h) of total fasting period and animals are fed or immediately slaughtered
40	3 trucks with < 4 h of fasting period on farm or with > 24 h (≤ 36 h) of total fasting period and animals are fed or immediately slaughtered
20	More than 3 trucks with > 24 h (≤ 36 h) of total fasting period, any truck with > 36 h of total fasting period or without information, and animals are fed or immediately slaughter
0	Any truck with > 36 h of fasting in total without information, and animals are not fed or immediately slaughtered

Accumulated fasting at the lairage pens. It must be stated in each of the pens evaluated: the exact time of arrival of the animals and the accumulated fasting time of the animals on arrival, including the fasting time on the farm and the duration of transport. For the evaluation of this measure, the pen in which the animals have been housed for the longest time plus eight randomly selected pens are taken into account. The slaughterhouse must indicate to the assessor the lairage pen where the animals have been housed for the longest period. Only hay and feed (milk and milk replacer in piglets) are considered as feed.

When all this information is available for 100% of the pens at individual level and when the fasting time on the farm, the transport time and the time spent in the slaughterhouse do not exceed 24 hours (6 hours for piglets) without having been fed, the score is 100 points. If more than 80 % of the evaluated pens meet these requirements, the score is 80 points. Also 80 points are obtained when all information is not on the pens at individual level, but on a screen or board in the lairage area where all pens are listed together. When a minimum of 50% and a maximum of 80% of the assessed pens meet these requirements, the score is 40 points. When less than 50% of the evaluated pens meet these requirements, the score is 20 points.

When 100% of the evaluated pens have all the information available and 24 hours (6 hours for piglets) have been exceeded without having been fed, if no information is available or when is found any pen where the animals have been housed for more than 12 hours and have not been fed, the score is 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	100% with ≤24h and information available individually
80	>80% with ≤24h and information available individually or information from all pens on a whiteboard or screen.
40	≥50% with ≤24h and information available
20	<50% with ≤24h and information available
0	100% with >24h and information available, 100% with no information available or any pen with animals housed for >12h without being fed

Feed supply during lairage. It is assessed that the slaughterhouse has feed or a plan to obtain it quickly and that it has any device for feeding the animals that can be used in the lairage pens. In the case of feeding troughs, the presence, number, state of repair and cleanliness are assessed.

When the slaughterhouse has a sufficient number of fixed or mobile feeding troughs to be able to feed at least all the animals in a lorry (considering the lorry with the highest number of animals unloaded during the day/s of evaluation and the capacity of the lairage pens) as well as food in the same facilities or has a plan to obtain it quickly in case of need, the score is minimum 40 points, which can reach a maximum of 100 points depending on the state of maintenance and cleanliness of the feeding troughs. When 100% of the devices are in a good state and cleanliness, the score is 100 points. When between 60% and 99% of the devices are in a good state and cleanliness and none of them is a demonstrable source of injury to the animals, the score is 80 points. When the same conditions are present in a maximum of 60% of the feeding troughs, the score is 40 points.

When the slaughterhouse has no feeding troughs, when it has feeding troughs, but these are a demonstrable source of injury to the animals or when there is no plan to obtain feed quickly, the score is 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	Feeders available, plan available and 100% in a good state of maintenance and cleanliness
80	Feeders available, plan available, <100% but >60% in a good state of maintenance and cleanliness (not a demonstrable source of injury)
40	Feeders available, plan available, ≤60% in a good state of maintenance and cleanliness (not a demonstrable source of injury)
0	Without feeders, without plan or feeders are a demonstrable source of injury

The measures of the Absence of prolonged hunger criterion are combined as follows:

$(0.40 * \text{Accumulated fasting at unloading} + 0.40 * \text{Accumulated fasting at lairage pens} + 0.20 * \text{feed supply during lairage}) = \text{Absence of prolonged hunger criteria score.}$

2.1.2 Absence of prolonged thirst

Water supply during lairage. The availability of water for the animals is assessed, as well as the cleanliness, functioning, position and state of maintenance of the drinkers. It is assessed in eight randomly selected lairage pens. An individual score is obtained for each pen and then averaged over the eight pens. All those drinkers that are in an inappropriate position (too high) or do not work are not considered.

When they are clean (without faeces and mould in the water), working properly, are in a suitable position (according to the size of animal; ex. finishing pigs recommended 40-50 cm from the floor if there is a bowl or a trough and 70cm if there is a nipple drinker; for animals weigh less than 40kg the drinkers must be lower than 40 cm from the floor), in an adequate number and in a good state of maintenance, the score is: 100 points when there is one bowl or nipple drinker every 10 animals or 80 cm of linear drinker per animal; 80 points when there is one bowl or nipple drinker every 15 animals or 80 cm of linear drinker per 15 animals. The score is 60 points when there is one bowl or nipple drinker every 20 animals or 4 cm of linear drinker per animal.

When the drinkers show traces of corrosion (but are not a demonstrable source of injury to the animals), are dirty (presence of faeces and/or mould in the water), leak significantly or have a clearly poor flow, the score given are half of the ones written in the previous paragraph in relation to the number of animals per bowl/nipple and centimetres of linear drinker per animal. I.e. 50 points for 10 animals/drinker or 8 cm linear drinker per animal; 40 points for 15 animals/drinker or 6 cm linear drinker per animal; 30 points for 20 animals/drinker or 4 cm linear drinker per animal.

When there are more than 20 and less than 30 animals per bowl/nipple drinker or more than 2cm but less than 4 cm of linear drinker per animal, and if the drinkers are not demonstrable source of injury to the animals, the score is 20 points.

When there are 30 animals or more per bowl/nipple drinker or maximum 2 cm of linear drinker per animal or if the drinkers are demonstrable source of injury to the animals independently of the number of animals/drinker ratio, the score is 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	1 drinker per 10 animals or 8 cm per animal, conserved, clean and working properly
80	1 drinker per 15 animals or 6 cm per animal, conserved, clean and working properly
60	1 drinker per 20 animals or 4 cm per animal, conserved, clean and working properly
50	1 drinker per 10 animals or 8 cm per animal, corrosion traces, dirty, drips significantly or has a clearly deficient flow
40	1 drinker per 15 animals or 6 cm per animal, corrosion traces, dirty, drips significantly or has a clearly deficient flow
30	1 drinker per 20 animals or 4 cm per animal, corrosion traces, dirty, drips significantly or has a clearly deficient flow
20	1 drinker for more than 20 animals but less than 30 animals or more than 2 cm but less than 4 cm
0	1 drinker for ≥ 30 animals, less than 2 cm per animal or any drinker demonstrable source of injury to the animals

The measures of the Absence of prolonged thirst criterion are combined as follows:

1* Water supply during lairage = score of Absence of prolonged thirst criteria

Within the Good Feeding Principle, the criteria of Absence of prolonged hunger and Absence of prolonged thirst are combined as follows:

$(0,50 * \text{Absence of prolonged hunger} + 0,50 * \text{Absence of prolonged thirst}) = \text{score of the Good feeding principle.}$

2.2 Good housing

2.2.1 Comfort around resting

Space allowance in lairage pens. It is assessed on the basis of the square meters available per animal, considering a finishing animal with an average live weight of 100 kg. When animals of lower or higher weight are slaughtered, the space allowance per 100 kg animal must be corrected. This measure is assessed in a total of 8 randomly selected lairage pens. The slaughterhouse must provide an estimate of the weight of the animals in the required pens.

When 100% of the evaluated pens meet equal or more than 0.50 m² per animal the score is 100 points.

When a maximum of two pens have less than 0.5 m² per animal, but more than 0.4 m² per animal, the score is 80 points; and if it happens in more than two pens, 60 points.

When the space available in a maximum of two pens is less than or equal to 0.4 m² per animal, but more than 0.35 m² per animal, the score is 40 points; and if it happens in more than two pens, the score is 20 points.

When the space available in a minimum of two pens is less than or equal to 0.35 m² per animal, the score is 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	100% of pens with $\geq 0,50$ m ² /animal
80	Only two pens with $<0,50$ m ² /animal but $>0,40$ m ² /animal
60	More than two pens with $<0,50$ m ² /animal but $>0,40$ m ² /animal
40	At least two pens with $\leq 0,40$ m ² /animal but $>0,35$ m ² /animal
20	More than two pens with $\leq 0,40$ m ² /animal but $>0,35$ m ² /animal
0	At least two pens with $\leq 0,35$ m ² /animal

Flooring condition in lairage pens. The maintenance of floor in the lairage is assessed considering 3 maintenance status: perfect conditions, presence of areas with broken concrete or demonstrable source of injury to the animals. This measure is assessed in a total of 8 randomly selected lairage pens. When the pens have bedding material with a thickness of at least 10 cm, the floor of the pen is considered to be in perfect conditions.

When the floor condition of 100% of the pens is in perfect maintenance condition, the score is 100 points.

Where the state of floor maintenance is poor (areas with broken concrete) but there is not demonstrably risk of injury in a maximum of two pens, the score is 80 points; if this is occurring in more than two pens and up to a maximum of four pens, the score is 60 points; and if this is occurring in more than four pens, the score is 40 points.

If the floor is a demonstrable source of injury to animals due to the presence of holes or poor condition in a maximum of one pen, the score is 20 points. If more than one pen is in this situation, the score is 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	100% in perfect maintenance condition, 100% bedding material with a thickness of at least 10 cm
80	Maximum two pens with poor floor maintenance
60	More than two pens and a maximum of four pens with poor floor maintenance
40	More than four pens with poor floor maintenance
20	One pen with floor demonstrable source of injury to the animals
0	More than one pen with floor demonstrable source of injury to the animals

Luminosity in lairage pens. The illumination of the lairage area is assessed. It is considered correct when a document in Times New Roman letter size 10 on recycled paper can be read without difficulty. No distinction is made between natural and artificial light. This measure is assessed in the eight randomly selected areas of the lairage.

When all zones comply with the above condition, the score is 100 points. When one zone does not comply, the score is 40 points; if it happens in two zones, 20 points; and if it happens in more than two zones, 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	All zones are possible read a paper easily with Times New Roman 10
40	One zone it is not possible
20	Two zones are not possible
0	More than two zones are not possible

Capacity and logistics of the slaughterhouse. It assesses the capacity of the lairage area in relation to the slaughtering capacity of the slaughterhouse. It is considered that a truck has waited to be unloaded if more than 5 minutes pass from the time it arrives at the slaughterhouse until it is placed on the dock.

When the length of the pens is at least 2.2 meters and their dimensions allow to avoid mixing unknown animals with each other and when the total capacity of the pens at the slaughterhouse is at least 3 times the slaughtering capacity of the slaughterhouse per hour (for example, a slaughterhouse killing 500 pigs/hour needs a capacity in the lairage pens for 1500 animals), the score will be 100 points. If the above conditions are met, but the size of the pens do not allow to avoid the mixing of animals unknown to each other, the score is 80 points.

When the total capacity of the slaughterhouse's pens is less than three times the slaughtering capacity of the slaughterhouse per hour, or the length of pens is less than 2.2 meters, the score is 60 points. The same score is obtained when one of the following situations occurs only once: if the discharges stop up to 30 minutes because there is no space in the lairage area, if the animals are housed in areas not authorized as pens, or if between different batches of animals the pens are not cleaned (due to lack of time or because it is a common practice of the slaughterhouse). If there is more than one situation of the previous one or the same situation more than once, the score is 40 points.

When the animals must wait more than 30 minutes to be unloaded due to lack of space in the lairage pens, the score is 20 points. If it happens in more than one truck, the score is 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	The length of the pens is at least 2.2 meters, the pens allow to avoid the mixing of animals and the capacity of the stabling area is at least three times the speed of the chain
80	... same, but if it is not obvious that the mixing of unknown animals with each other can be avoided
60	The capacity of the stabling area is less than 3 times the speed of the slaughter line or the length of the pens is less than 2.2 meters, even a truck has to wait to be unloaded up to 30 minutes because there is no space in the pens, animals are housed in non-authorized areas such as pens, or the pens are not cleaned between different batches
40	More than one of the above events occurs or the same event more than once
20	At least one truck must wait to be unloaded for more than 30 minutes due to lack of space in the lairage pens
0	More than one truck must wait to be unloaded for more than 30 minutes due to lack of space in the lairage pens

The measures of the Comfort around resting criteria are combined as follows:

$(0.3 * \text{space allowance in lairage pens} + 0.2 * \text{flooring condition in lairage pens} + 0.2 * \text{luminosity in lairage pens} + 0.2 * \text{capacity and logistics of the slaughterhouse}) = \text{Comfort around resting score}$

2.2.2 Thermal comfort

Panting and shivering during unloading. Panting is defined as rapid, shallow breathing with short inhalations through the mouth and is an indicator of heat stress. Shivering is defined as slow and irregular vibration of any part or the whole body and is an indicator of stress due to cold. This measure is assessed in the unloading area of the slaughterhouse, considering the number of animals panting and the number of animals shivering over the total number of animals unloaded from all the trucks assessed for the other measures.

The unloading area is considered to be the ramp of the truck and the ramp of the slaughterhouse, if have both. If the slaughterhouse does not have a ramp, the area from the beginning of the truck ramp to the end of the ground slope or up to about three meters after the completion of the truck ramp is considered as the unloading area. No event occurring inside the truck is evaluated and, in all cases, the evaluation begins when the animal has at least one limb on the ground/ramp/dock outside the truck. It is advisable to do the evaluation while the animals go to the evaluator.

When the percentage of animals panting is less than 5%, the score is 100 points; if it is equal to or more than 5% but less than 8%, 60 points; if it is equal to or more than 8% but less than 10%, 20 points; and if it is equal to or more than 10%, 0 points.

When the percentage of animals shivering is less than 3%, the score is 100 points; if it is equal to or more than 3% but less than 5%, 60 points; if it is equal to or more than 5% but less than 8%, 20 points; and if it is equal to or more than 8%, 0 points.

PANTING	
SCORE	VALUATION
100	<5%
60	≥5% but <8%
20	≥8% but <10%
0	≥10%

SHIVERING	
SCORE	VALUATION
100	<3%
60	≥3% but <5%
20	≥5% but <8%
0	≥8%

Panting and shivering during lairage. Panting and shivering (defined in the previous measure) in the slaughterhouse lairage area are assessed, considering the number of animals panting and number of animals shivering over the total number of animals housed in each pen, in eight randomly selected lairage pens. The assessment must be carried out at least one hour after the animal's arrival at the lairage pen.

When the percentage of animals panting or shivering is less than 3%, the score is 100 points; if it is equal to or more than 3% but less than 8%, 50 points; if it is equal to or more than 8%, 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	<3% of animals panting or shivering
50	<8% of animals panting or shivering
0	≥8% of animals panting or shivering

Huddling during lairage. Huddling occurs when an animal is lying with more than half of its body in contact with other animals and with a considerable part of the body on top of some animal. This measure is assessed in the housing area of the slaughterhouse, considering the number of animals showing huddling behaviour over the total number of animals lying in each pen, in eight randomly selected housing pens. The assessment must be carried out at least one hour after the animal's arrival at the lairage pen.

When the percentage of huddling is less than 3%, the score is 100 points; if it is equal to or more than 3% but less than 8%, 50 points; if it is equal to or more than 8%, 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	<3% of huddling
50	<8% of huddling
0	≥8% of huddling

Unloading dock and waiting area for trucks. It is assessed whether the unloading dock protects animals from unfavourable weather conditions such as rain or sunlight, whether there is a protected truck waiting area suitable for the number and size of vehicles received, and whether drivers use it appropriately. To be considered a protected area, both in the case of the dock and the waiting area, the entire part of the truck where the animals are housed must

be covered. It is considered that a truck has waited to be unloaded if more than 5 minutes pass from the time it arrives at the slaughterhouse until it is placed on the dock.

When the unloading dock and the waiting area of the trucks are protected from unfavourable weather conditions and no truck is observed waiting outside this area, the score is 100 points. If, having an enabled and protected area for waiting for trucks, a maximum of one truck is observed outside this area, either due to lack of space in the waiting area or due to malpractice of the driver, the score is 80 points.

When there is no protected waiting area for the trucks, but it is not observed that they wait more than one unloading before being able to access the unloading dock, the score is 60 points. If it happens twice, the score is 40 points.

When the unloading dock is not covered, the score is 20 points. If there is also at least one truck waiting to be unloaded in an uncovered area, the score is 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	The unloading dock and the waiting area of the trucks protect them from unfavourable weather conditions
80	There is a covered waiting area but there is a truck waiting outside this area
60	There is not a covered waiting area but there is at most one truck waiting outside this area
40	There is not a covered waiting area but there is at most two trucks waiting outside this area
20	The dock is not completely covered
0	The dock is not completely covered and there is at least one truck waiting to be unloaded.

Use of showers during lairage. The presence of showers, the radius of action, the temperature from which they are activated, the time elapsed from the arrival of the animals until the start of the showers and the duration of the showering are assessed. This measure is evaluated in a minimum of four pens, selected at random, where it has been a maximum of 30 minutes since the animals have arrived and only when the temperature is above 15°C. When the temperature is equal or less than 15°C, pens with animals that have been in the housing area for several hours are evaluated. In slaughterhouses housing piglets the score is always 100 points, except if the showers are working in pens where there is a minimum of 5% of huddling, where the score will be 0 points.

When there are showers in all the pens, they cover more than 80 % of the surface of the pen, they are activated when the environmental temperature is above 15°C, just after the arrival of the animals at the lairage pens and they are working uninterruptedly for at least 15 minutes, the score is 100 points. If in at least one case the showers are not activated at the time of arrival of the animals to the pen, but the operation is not delayed more than 15 minutes after the arrival of the animals, the score is 80 points.

When there are showers in all the pens, the area covered is between 60 to 80% of the surface of the pen, they are activated when the environmental temperature is above 15°C, are

powered after a maximum of 30 minutes since the arrival of the animals and are kept working uninterrupted for a minimum period of 10 minutes, the score is 60 points. If in one case this is not met, the score is 40 points.

When showers are present in all pens and in a maximum of two cases cover less than 60% of the surface of the pen or if with environmental temperature above 15°C they are activated after a maximum of 30 minutes after the arrival of the animals or for less than 10 minutes or if with an environmental temperature less than or equal to 15°C, the showers are running for more than 10 minutes and the pigs are completely clean and soaked, the score is 20 points. If any of the above conditions happen in more than two cases or if there are no showers in at least one pen, the score is 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	Presence, ≥80% surface, duration ≥15 min, activated in arrival when temperature >15°C
80	Presence, ≥80% surface, duration ≥15min, but in at least one case they are activated <15 min after arrival when temperature >15°C
60	Presence, ≥60% y <80% surface, activated ≥15min y ≤30min after arrival and duration ≥10min and <15 min
40	In one case the above is not met
20	Two pens with: presence, <60% surface or if when temperature >15°C are activated at >30 min after arrival or for <10 minutes or if when temperature ≤15°C showers lit for >10min with clean and soaked pigs
0	... This occurs more than twice or no showers in at least one pen or piglets with showers and at least 5% huddling

The measures of the Thermal comfort criterion are combined as follows:

$(0,2* \text{ panting and shivering during unloading} + 0,2* \text{ panting and shivering during lairage} + 0,2* \text{ huddling during lairage} + 0,1* \text{ unloading dock and waiting area for trucks} + 0,3* \text{ use of showers during lairage}) = \text{Thermal comfort criterion score.}$

2.2.3 Ease of movement

Slipping. Slipping is defined as a loss of balance in which the animal loses its foothold or that the hooves slide on the floor surface. No other body parts except hooves are in contact with floor surface. Slipping is seen as a descent of the body of animals due to slippage or folding of one or more limbs, possibly in combination with an interruption of movement. The measure is evaluated as number of animals slipping out of the total of animals unloaded, in a minimum of two unloadings (minimum 300 animals). This measure is not evaluated in sick animals. This is a measure evaluated in the unloading area of the slaughterhouse. The ramp of the truck and the slaughterhouse, if any, are considered to be the unloading zone.

The unloading area is considered to be the ramp of the truck and the ramp of the slaughterhouse, if have both. If the slaughterhouse does not have a ramp, the area from the beginning of the truck ramp to the end of the ground slope or up to about three meters after

the completion of the truck ramp is considered as the unloading area. No event occurring inside the truck is evaluated and, in all cases, the evaluation begins when the animal has at least one limb on the ground/ramp/dock outside the truck. If an elevator is used, observations begin when the elevator contacts the floor and the doors are open. It is advisable to do the evaluation while the animals go to the evaluator.

When there are less than 10% of the animals slipping the score is 100 points; if there are equal to or more than 10% but less than 11%, 90 points; if there are equal to or more than 11% but less than 12%, 80 points; if there are equal to or more than 12% but less than 13%, 70 points; if there are equal to or more than 13% but less than 14%, 60 points; if there are equal to or more than 14% but less than 15%, 50 points; if there are equal to or more than 15% but less than 16%, 40 points; if there are equal to or more than 16% but less than 17%, 30 points; if there are equal to or more than 17% but less than 18%, 20 points; and if there are equal to or more than 18%, 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	<10% of animals slipping
90	<11% of animals slipping
80	<12% of animals slipping
70	<13% of animals slipping
60	<14% of animals slipping
50	<15% of animals slipping
40	<16% of animals slipping
30	<17% of animals slipping
20	<18% of animals slipping
0	≥18% of animals slipping

Falling. Falling is defined as the loss of balance in which one or more parts of the body (in addition to the hooves) are in contact with the ground surface. The measure is evaluated as the number of events out of the total number of animals unloaded. This measure is assessed at the unloading area of the slaughterhouse, considering the number of animals falling out on the total number of animals unloaded, by a minimum of two unloads (minimum 300 animals). This measure is not evaluated in sick animals.

The unloading area is considered to be the ramp of the truck and the ramp of the slaughterhouse, if have both. If the slaughterhouse does not have a ramp, the area from the beginning of the truck ramp to the end of the ground slope or up to about three meters after the completion of the truck ramp is considered as the unloading area. No event occurring inside the truck is evaluated and, in all cases, the evaluation begins when the animal has at least one limb on the ground/ramp/dock outside the truck. If an elevator is used, observations begin when the elevator contacts the floor and the doors are open. It is advisable to do the evaluation while the animals go to the evaluator.

When the percentage of animals falling is less than 1%, the score is 100 points, if it is equal to or more than 1% but less than 1.5%, 90 points; if it is equal to or more than 1.5% but less than 2%, 80 points; if it is equal to or more than 2% but less than 2.5%, 70 points; if it is equal to or more than 2.5% but less than 3%, 60 points; if it is equal to or more than 3% but less than

3.5%, 50 points; if it is equal to or more than 3.5% but less than 4%, 40 points; if it is equal to or more than 4% but less than 4.5%, 20 points; and if it is equal to or more than 4.5%, 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	<1% of animals falling
90	<1,5% of animals falling
80	<2% of animals falling
70	<2,5% of animals falling
60	<3% of animals falling
50	<3,5% of animals falling
40	<4% of animals falling
20	<4,5% of animals falling
0	≥4,5% of animals falling

Space allowance and bedding material in lorries. It is calculated considering the length and width of each of the floors of the trucks and the total number of kg transported, as well as the presence of bedding material for the animals. This measure is evaluated in a total of 6 trucks.

When the density is less than or equal to 220 kg/m² in all trucks, the score is from 40 to 100 points, depending on the presence and quantity of bedding material. If all trucks carry bedding material in sufficient quantity (minimum 10 cm), the score is 100 points; if maximum two trucks do not carry bedding material or carry it, but in insufficient quantity (less than 10 cm), the score is 80 points; if it happens in more than two trucks and up to a maximum of four, the score is 60 points; if it happens in more than four trucks, the score is 40 points.

When the density is more than 220 kg/m² in a maximum of three trucks, the score is 20 points; if this happens in more than three trucks, the score is 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	≤220 kg/m ² , bedding material (≥10 cm)
80	≤220 kg/m ² , maximum of 2 trucks without bedding material (or <10 cm)
60	≤220 kg/m ² , maximum of 4 trucks without bedding material (or <10 cm)
40	≤220 kg/m ² , more than 4 trucks without bedding material (or <10 cm)
20	>220 kg/m ² maximum of 3 trucks
0	>220 kg/m ² more than 3 trucks

The measures of the Ease of movement criterion are combined as follows:

$(0,4 * \text{Slipping} + 0,4 * \text{Falling} + 0,2 * \text{Space allowance and bedding material in lorries}) = \text{Ease of movement score.}$

Within the Good Housing Principle, the criteria Comfort around resting, Thermal comfort and Ease of movement are combined as follows:

V-30.06.2023

$(0,30 * \text{Comfort around resting} + 0,35 * \text{Thermal comfort} + 0,35 * \text{Ease of movement}) = \text{Good housing Principle score.}$

2.3 Good health

2.3.1 Absence of injuries

Lameness. Lameness is described as an anomaly of movement and is most evident when the animal (and therefore its limbs) is in motion. It is caused by a reduced ability to use one or more limbs normally and can vary, in severity, from reduced mobility to inability to bear weight. This measure is assessed considering the number of animals with lameness over the total number of animals unloaded, in at least two unloadings (minimum 300 animals). Animals should be assessed in a flat area, preferably after the unloading ramp, in the driving area to the lairage pens. It is preferable to do it in an area with a minimum length of 3 meters and a maximum of 10.

Two types of lameness are considered. Moderate lame when the animals show difficulty walking but still using all four limbs. Severely lame, when the animals support very little one of the four limbs or when there is more than one extremity affected by lameness. Sick animals will not be classified as lame, but within the measure of the same name in the Absence of disease criterion.

When there is less than 1% of animals with severe lameness and less than 2% with moderate lameness, the score is 100 points.

When the percentage of animals with moderate lameness is less than 4% and/or that of severe lameness is less than 2%, the score is 60 points.

When the percentage of animals with moderate lameness is 6% and/or that of severe lameness is less than 3%, the score is 40 points.

A percentage equal to or greater than 3% for severe lameness and equal to or greater than 6% for moderate lameness scores 0 points.

To establish the score of this measure, in all combinations of percentages of moderate and severe lameness incidence, it is always considered the worst case.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	<2% moderate and/or <1% severe
60	<4% moderate and/or <2% severe
40	<6% moderate and/or <3% severe
0	≥6% moderate and/or ≥3% severe

Lesions on the carcass. The lesions present in the carcasses of the animals are assessed according to their size, severity and distribution on the carcass. This measure is evaluated on one side of the pig's carcass, after blanching and before the start of slaughter. Lesions located on the tail are not considered. A minimum of 60 non-consecutive carcasses should be evaluated, so that carcasses from different batches of animals can be observed, selecting the side to be evaluated at random and evaluating half of the carcasses on each side.

The lesions are divided into scratches (superficial penetration of the epidermis) and rounded wounds (penetration of muscle tissue).

To evaluate lesions, the carcasses are divided into five individual areas: 1. Ears, 2. Front (head to back of shoulder), 3. Middle (back of shoulder to hindquarters), 4. Hindquarters (Ham area), 5. Legs (from the accessory digit upwards, in both forelimbs and hind limbs).

Each part of the carcass is then evaluated separately according to the following scale:

- 0, up to a scratch of more than 2 cm in length and/or lesions of less than or equal to 2 cm;
- 1, more than one scratch and up to a maximum of ten of more than 2 cm in length;
- 2, more than ten scratches of more than 2 cm and/or any rounded wound.

Considering the number, severity and distribution of injuries, each half carcass can be classified into three scores:

- 0, if all the regions separately have a score of 0;
- 1, if some region with an individual score of 1 but none with a score of 2;
- 2, if there is any region with an individual score of 2.

When the percentage of carcasses with a score of 2 is less than 15% and the percentage of carcasses with a score of 0 is greater than 15%, the score is 100 points. If the percentage of carcasses with a score of 0 is less than or equal to 15%, the score is 80 points.

When the percentage of carcasses with a score of 2 is equal to or greater than 15% but not exceeding 20% and that of carcasses with a score of 0 is more than 10%, the score is 60 points. If the percentage of carcasses with a score of 0 is less than or equal to 10%, the score is 40 points.

When the percentage of carcasses with a score of 2 is more than 20% and the percentage of carcasses with a score of 0 is more than 10%, the score is 20 points. If the percentage of carcasses with a score of 0 is less than or equal to 10%, the score is 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	<15% score 2 and >15% score 0
80	<15% score 2 and ≤15% score 0
60	≥15% but ≤20% score 2 and >10% score 0
40	≥15% but ≤20% score 2 and ≤10% score 0
20	>20% score 2 and >10% score 0
0	>20% score 2 and ≤10% score 0

Walls, flooring and doors. It includes any wall, fence or surface that may be in contact with the animals from their arrival at the slaughterhouse until their slaughter. In the case of the floor, those of the pens that are evaluated in another section are discarded. It is appreciated that they are not demonstrable source of injury to the animals.

Each element that is a demonstrable source of injury to animals subtracts 10 points from the total score of the Absence of injuries criterion, up to a maximum of 50 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
0	No element is a demonstrable source of injury to animals
-10	One element is a demonstrable source of injury to animals
-20	Two elements are a demonstrable source of injury to animals
-30	Three elements are a demonstrable source of injury to animals
-40	Four elements are a demonstrable source of injury to animals
-50	Five elements are a demonstrable source of injury to animals

The measures of the Absence of injuries criterion are combined as follows:

$(0.4 * \text{Lameness} + 0.6 * \text{Lesions on the carcass}) = \text{Absence of injury criterion score.}$

This score may be deducted points according to scores obtained in relation to the Walls, flooring and doors measure up to a maximum of -50 points.

2.3.2 Absence of disease

Sick animals. It is considered any animal that, for whatever reason, cannot move on its own. It is evaluated during unloading from the number of animals found in this situation on the total number of animals unloaded from all the trucks assessed for the other measures.

When the percentage of animals unable to move on their own is less than 0.2%, the score is 100 points; if it is equal to or more than 0.2% but less than 0.3%, 60 points; if it is equal to or more than 0.3% but less than 0.4%, 50 points; if it is equal to or more than 0.4% but less than 0.5%, 40 points; if it is equal to or more than 0.5% but less than 0.7%, 20 points; and if it is equal to or more than 0.7%, 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	<0,2%
60	≥0,2%
50	≥0,3%
40	≥0,4%
20	≥0,5%
0	≥0,7%

Mortality on arrival. For this measure, the number of animals that arrive dead at the slaughterhouse during the 12 months prior to the day of the evaluation is considered and is valued in relation to the total number of animals received during the same period of time.

When the mortality value is less than 0.2%, the score is 100 points. If the percentage is equal to or more than 0.2% but less than 0.3%, 60 points; if it is equal to or more than 0.3% but less than 0.4%, 50 points; if it is equal to or more than 0.4% but less than 0.5%, 40 points; if it is equal to or more than 0.5% but less than 0.7%, 20 points; and if it is equal to or more than 0.7% or the data is not provided by the slaughterhouse, 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	<0,2%
60	≥0,2%
50	≥0,3%
40	≥0,4%
20	≥0,5%
0	≥0,7% or data not provided

Mortality at lairage. For this measure, the number of animals that die naturally (excluded emergency killing or euthanasia) in the slaughterhouse lairage pens during the 12 months prior to the day of the evaluation are considered, and it is valued in relation to the total number of animals received during the same period. It is recommended that the slaughterhouse register separately the animals that die in the hospital pens or infirmaries from those that die in the rest of the pens.

When the percentage of mortality during housing is less than 0.01%, the score is 100 points, if it is equal to or more than 0.01% but less than 0.05%, 60 points; if it is equal to or more than 0.05% but less than 0.08%, 50 points; if it is equal to or more than 0.08% but less than 0.1%, 40 points; if it is equal to or more than 0.1% but less than 0.2%, 20 points; and if it is equal to or more than 0.2% or the data is not provided by the slaughterhouse, 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	<0,01%
60	≥0,01%
50	≥0,05%
40	≥0,08%
20	≥0,1%
0	≥0,2% or data not provided

The measures for the Absence of disease criterion are combined as follows:

$(0.4 * \text{sick animals} + 0.3 * \text{mortality on arrival} + 0.3 * \text{mortality at lairage}) = \text{Absence of disease criterion score.}$

2.3.3 Absence of pain induced by management procedures

Management of sick animals. The practices used to handle and house those animals that need special care and the handling of those that need to be emergency slaughtered are valued.

Animals with reduced capacity to move must be housed in a hospital pen near to the unloading dock, with a minimum available space of 1 m²/animal, with ad libitum water and be correctly identified (e.g. ear tag). Likewise, animals unable to move on their own should be killed immediately where they lie, either in the dock area or inside the truck.

When all the above conditions are met and those unable to move on their own are killed in the truck or no animal of those described above is registered, the score is 100 points. If an emergency killing is observed on the dock, the score is 80 points.

When in a single case a sick animal must move a maximum distance of 10 meters to reach the hospital pen, the score is 60 points; if more than one case is observed, the score is 40 points.

When in a single case a sick animal is not separated from the rest, when these animals are dragged, hung or moved by any means distances greater than 10 meters to house them in a hospital pen or any animal is killed outside the unloading dock or the truck, the score is 20 points. If more than one case is observed, the score is 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	Animals with difficulties are housed in a pen attached to the dock, with a minimum space of 1 m ² and water ad libitum and animals unable to move are killed immediately in the truck
80	The same but if the animal is killed on the dock
60	An animal is moved to the hospital pen that is not near unloading area with direct access, but is moved at most 10 meters
40	The same as before but if it happens with two animals
20	An animal that should have been separated from the rest, has not been, or animals are dragged or animals with difficulties are moved more than 10 meters from the unloading area or those unable to move are killed outside the truck or dock
0	This occurs in more than one animal

Corneal reflex. Is defined as the response to light touching of the eyeball. If the animal closes the stimulated eye, it is considered positive and indicates a bad stunning. If the eyelid does not close, it is considered negative and is an indicator of good stunning. This measure must be evaluated in a minimum of 60 animals, non-consecutively. Animals should never be evaluated in a single point in the slaughter line, but in several.

When there is no animal with the presence of corneal reflex, the score is 100 points. When there is a maximum of 5% of animals with the presence of corneal reflex, the score is 80 points; if there are more than 5% and up to 6%, 60 points; if there are more than 6% and up to 7%, 40 points; if there are more than 7% and up to 10%, 20 points; and there are more than 10%, 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	0% of animals with the presence of corneal reflex
80	≤5% of animals with the presence of corneal reflex
60	≤6% of animals with the presence of corneal reflex
40	≤7% of animals with the presence of corneal reflex
20	≤10% of animals with the presence of corneal reflex
0	>10% of animals with the presence of corneal reflex

Rhythmic breathing. This measure is assessed by movements of the flank and the mouth of the animals. The animal can begin to breathe immediately after stunning or after some time, when it is on the slaughter line. If this movement is detected, it is an indicator of bad stunning

if there is a minimum of three breaths. The air that fills the lungs at the time of stunning is often exhaled right after the stunning, which can be misinterpreted as breathing.

When pigs are stunned with high concentrations of carbon dioxide, rhythmic breathing can be mistaken for involuntary gagging movements (rhythmic breathing is a regular flank movement and gagging occurs occasionally, not periodically.)

To distinguish it, it is important to look at the presence of a rhythm, which can go from 1 breath every 1-2 seconds to one every 10-12 seconds. This measure must be evaluated in a minimum of 60 animals in a non-consecutive way. Animals should never be evaluated in a single point in the slaughter line, but in several.

When there is no animal with the presence of rhythmic breathing, the score is 100 points. When there is only one animal with the presence of rhythmic breathing, the score is 60 points; if there is more than 2% and up to 4%, 20 points; if there is more than 4%, 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	0% of animals with the presence of rhythmic breathing
60	one animal with the presence of rhythmic breathing
20	≤4% of animals with the presence of rhythmic breathing
0	>4% of animals with the presence of rhythmic breathing

Righting reflex. It is valued by movements of the animal's body. Do not confuse them with the involuntary contractions of the animal's limbs, corresponding to the clonic phase after applying an electric stun. To differentiate it, it is important to look at the neck of the animal. If the animal moves the neck trying to lift the head or tries to lift the whole body, it indicates that there is righting reflex. If it is detected that the animal tries to return to right position is a symptom of bad stunning. This measure must be evaluated in a minimum of 60 animals in a non-consecutive way. Animals should never be evaluated in a single point in the slaughter line, but in several.

When none of the animals show presence of this reflex, the score is 100 points.

When there is one animal with this reflex, the score is 60 points. If there is more than 2% and up to 4%, 20 points; if there is more than 4%, 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	0% of animals with presence of righting reflex
60	One animal with presence of righting reflex
20	≤4% of animals with presence of righting reflex
0	>4% of animals with presence of righting reflex

Vocalizations. It is considered any type of voluntary vocalization of the animal. If vocalizations are detected, it is an indicator of bad stunning. It is important not to confuse it with the exhalation sounds that can accompany gagging (defined in the measure rhythmic breathing).

This measure must be evaluated in a minimum of 60 animals in a non-consecutive way. Animals should never be evaluated in a single point in the slaughter chain, but in several.

When none of the animals show presence of this behaviour, the score is 100 points.

When there is one animal with this behaviour, the score is 60 points. If there is more than 2% and up to 4%, 20 points; if there is more than 4%, 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	0% of animals with presence of vocalization
60	One animal with presence of vocalization
20	≤4% of animals with presence of vocalization
0	>4% of animals with presence of vocalization

Re-stunning. The performance of the slaughterhouse staff when detecting signs of bad stunning is valued. When there are signs of a bad stunning around bleeding area (whether rhythmic breathing, righting reflex and/or vocalizations), animals must be re-stunned.

Re-stunning should be performed within five seconds of detection of any of the three signs of stunning described and in a manner that produces an effective stunning. This measure must be evaluated in a minimum of 60 animals in a non-consecutive way. Animals should never be evaluated in a single point in the slaughter chain, but in several. Each animal that is not properly stunned subtracts points from the Absence of pain induced by management procedures criterion.

For each animal effectively re-stunned, but after more than five seconds from the detection of any of the three signs of bad stunning described, 5 points are subtracted.

For each animal re-stunned ineffectively or not re-stunned, 20 points are subtracted.

If more than 60 animals are evaluated for this measure, a correction factor should be applied to the subtracted points that is proportional to the sample increase.

SCORE	VALUATION
0	Animals are effectively re-stunned up to 5 seconds
-5	One animal is effectively re-stunned >5 seconds
-10	Two animals are effectively re-stunned >5 seconds
-15	Three animals are effectively re-stunned >5 seconds
-20	Animal not re-stunned or re-stunned ineffectively or four effectively re-stunned >5 seconds
-40	Two animals not re-stunned or ineffectively stunned or eight animals effectively re-stunned >5 seconds
-60	Three animals not re-stunned or ineffectively stunned or twelve animals effectively re-stunned >5 seconds
-80	Four animals not re-stunned or ineffectively stunned or sixteen animals effectively re-stunned >5 seconds
-100	Five or more animals not re-stunned or ineffectively stunned or twenty or more animals effectively re-stunned >5 seconds

Stop in the slaughter line. The performance of the slaughterhouse staff before a stop of the chain in relation to the animals that leave the stunning system is valued. If there is a stop in the line, whether it is programmed, animals leaving the stunning system will either be unconscious or stunned immediately upon departure and if they are alive, they must be immediately stuck. When they come out conscious, they should be re-stunned immediately. This measure is evaluated every time the slaughter chain is stopped. When a situation other than those described above occurs, points are subtracted from the score of the criterion Absence of pain induced by management.

For each animal that is immediately re-stunned after detecting signs of regaining consciousness due to too long waiting time between chain stop and bleeding, 5 points are subtracted.

For each animal that regains consciousness due to non-stunned or delayed bleeding, 20 points are subtracted.

SCORE	VALUATION
0	The animals are unconscious and are bled even with a stop of the line
-5	One animal is conscious but is immediately re-stunned.
-10	Two animals are conscious but are immediately re-stunned
-15	Three animals are conscious but are immediately re-stunned
-20	One animal regains consciousness due to lack of re-stunning and/or delayed bleeding or four animals become conscious but are immediately re-stunned.
-40	Two animals regain consciousness due to lack of re-stunning and/or a delay in bleeding or eight animals become conscious but are immediately re-stunned.
-60	Three animals regain consciousness due to lack of re-stun and/or a delay in bleeding or twelve animals leave conscious but are immediately re-stunned.
-80	Four animals regain consciousness due to lack of re-stunning and/or a delay in bleeding or sixteen animals leave conscious but are immediately re-stunned.
-100	Five or more animals regain consciousness due to lack of re-stunning and/or a delay in bleeding or twenty or more animals become conscious but are immediately re-stunned.

The measures for the Absence of pain induced by management procedures criterion are combined as follows:

$(0.2 * \text{management of sick animals} + 0.1 * \text{corneal reflex} + 0.1 * \text{rhythmic breathing} + 0.2 * \text{righting reflex} + 0.2 * \text{vocalizations}) = \text{Absence of pain induced by management criterion score.}$

This score can be subtracted points according to scores obtained in relation to Re-stunned and Stop in the slaughter line measures.

Within the Good health Principle, the criteria Absence of injuries, Absence of disease and Absence of pain induced by management procedures are combined as follows:

V-30.06.2023

(0.30 * Absence of injuries + 0.30 * Absence of disease + 0.40 * Absence of pain induced by management procedures) = Good health principle score.

2.4 Appropriate behaviour

2.4.1 Good human-animal relationship

High pitched vocalizations during driving to stunning. The high-intensity vocalizations or squeals emitted by the animals in the final stages of line to the stunning system are assessed. Vocalizations are evaluated at the group level.

If an animal in the group emits a squeal, it is recorded in the audit sheets, which have a template that allows them to be differentiated into two columns: one-zero sampling (focal) and instant sampling (scanning). In the first column it is recorded if during a period of 20 seconds with the stunning system working there is any high intensity vocalization within the observation area. The second column it is recorded if just in the second 20 there is an animal screaming.

This process is repeated until completing a 4-minute observation period (12 periods of 20 seconds) which is repeated three times until reaching a total of 36 evaluation periods. When the flow of animals into the stunning system is interrupted for more than 20 seconds, the assessment is also interrupted. When the flow is recovered again, the evaluation continues from the next 20-second period in which the interruption occurred. For the assessment of this measure, an area of at least three meters and a maximum of ten meters between the lairage pens and the stunning area as close as possible to the stunning area is considered.

When there is a restrainer prior to the entry of the stunning system, the evaluation is carried out in the restrainer itself, considering the distance premises mentioned above.

When there is a maximum of 10 periods with vocalization in the first column and none in the second, the score is 100 points; if there are more than 10 and up to 15 in the first column and a maximum of 3 in the second, 80 points; if there are more than 15 and up to 17 in the first column and 4 in the second column, 60 points; if there are 18 in the first column and 5 in the second, 50 points; if there are more than 18 and up to 20 in the first column and 6 in the second, 40 points; if there are more than 20 and up to 22 in the first column and more than 6 and up to 8 in the second, 20 points; and when 22 are exceeded in the first column and 8 in the second, 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	≤10 in the first column and none in the second column
80	≤15 in the first column and ≤3 in the second column
60	≤17 in the first column and ≤4 in the second column
50	≤18 in the first column and ≤5 in the second column
40	≤20 in the first column and ≤6 in the second column
20	≤22 in the first column and ≤8 in the second column
0	>22 in the first column and >8 in the second column

Stop of more than 2 minutes. The performance of the slaughterhouse staff before a stop of the slaughter chain of more than two minutes (whether or not scheduled) is valued. Scheduled stops should be made when there are no animals in the stunning driving area or in the stunning system itself.

In the case of unscheduled stops, animals waiting to enter the stunning system should be allowed to do so in groups, they should not be forced to initiate any type of movement, and, if there is an animal within the stunning system that has not yet been stunned, it should be returned to pre-stunning area. This measure is evaluated every time the slaughter chain is stopped. In these cases, vocalizations are not evaluated, but coercion is.

When a situation other than those described above occurs, 20 points are subtracted from the criterion for each time it occurs.

SCORE	VALUATION
0	When at a scheduled stop there are no animals in the stunning driving area or in the stunning system. When at unscheduled stops, animals waiting to enter the stunning system are allowed to do so in a group, they are not forced to initiate any type of movement, and, if there is an animal within the stunning system that has not yet been stunned, it is returned.
-20	This does not happen once
-40	This does not happen twice
-60	This does not happen three times
-80	This does not happen four times
-100	This does not happen five times

Animal welfare training. All those who handling animals should have training in animal welfare.

When there is an animal welfare officer with training (certificate of competence and/or specific course of animal welfare of higher rank than that of workers), and the rest of the slaughterhouse staff that handling animals has an animal welfare training (it can be internal) and the slaughterhouse has the certificate of the animal welfare training of the drivers evaluated during unloading, the score is 100 points. If in a single case a driver or slaughterhouse worker does not have training in animal welfare, the score is 80 points.

When the animal welfare training certificate of two drivers is not available, the score is 60 points; if it happens in three drivers, 50 points; if it happens on four or more drivers, 40 points. If the animal welfare officer does not have the specific training in animal welfare described in the previous paragraph, but has a Veterinary degree, the score is 60 points.

When two slaughterhouse workers that handling animals are not trained, the score is 20 points; if there are more than two or the animal welfare officer does not have specific training or Veterinary degree, the score is 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	The slaughterhouse has a copy of the certificate of competence of all transporters evaluated during unloading, all workers are trained (it can be internal training) and the animal welfare manager has a certificate of competence and / or a specific animal welfare course according to their responsibilities
80	One slaughterhouse worker has no training or lack of training certificate from a driver
60	Lack of training certificate for two drivers or the animal welfare officer of the slaughterhouse does not have any specific animal welfare course according to their responsibilities, but is a veterinarian
50	Lack of training certificate for three drivers
40	Lack of training certificate for four or more drivers
20	Two slaughterhouse workers with no training in animal welfare
0	More than two untrained slaughterhouse workers or the slaughterhouse animal welfare officer without specific training nor veterinary degree

Material to handle the animals. The material used by slaughterhouse staff and drivers to move animals is valued. It is assessed throughout the driving area of the animals except in the driving area to the stunning system.

When using any rigid material (e.g. plastic), sound or not, that is used without coming into direct contact with the animals, the score is 100 points. When a single animal is hit with the hands, the score is 60 points; if more than one animal is hit, 40 points.

When any of the materials mentioned above come into contact with a single animal, the score is 20 points; if observed in more than one animal, 0 points. The score is also 0 points when using an electric prod of more than 50 volts, even once, or when using any prod with animals that do not have space in front to advance, if the discharges last more than a second or repeatedly, are not spaced conveniently or if they are applied in areas other than the muscles of the hindquarters.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	There is no material in contact with the animals
60	One animal is touched by operator's hands
40	More than one animal is touched by operator's hands
20	An animal is touched with a rigid material
0	More than one animal is touched with a material other than the hands and/or application of >50V electric prod and/or applied outside the legal exceptions

The measures for the Good human-animal relationship criterion are combined as follows:

$(0.60 * \text{high pitched vocalizations} + 0.20 * \text{animal welfare training} + 0.20 * \text{material to handle the animals}) = \text{Good human-animal relationship criterion score.}$

This score can be deducted points according to scores obtained in stop of more than 2 minutes.

2.4.2 Emotional state

Freezing. Freezing is defined as an animal that stops and does not explore or move its body or head for a minimum of two consecutive seconds. This measure is assessed in the unloading area of the slaughterhouse, considering the number of animals with a freezing event out of the total number of animals unloaded, in a minimum of two unloadings (minimum 300 animals). It is not assessed in sick animals.

The unloading area is considered to be the ramp of the truck and the ramp of the slaughterhouse, if have both. If the slaughterhouse does not have a ramp, the area from the beginning of the truck ramp to the end of the ground slope or up to about three meters after the completion of the truck ramp is considered as the unloading area. No event occurring inside the truck is evaluated and, in all cases, the evaluation begins when the animal has at least one limb on the ground/ramp/dock outside the truck. If an elevator is used, observations begin when the elevator contacts the floor and the doors are open. It is advisable to do the evaluation while the animals go to the evaluator.

When no animal is observed with a freezing event, the score is 100 points. When the percentage of animals showing a freezing event is less than 5%, the score is 80 points; if it is equal to or more than 5% but less than 6%, 60 points; if it is equal to or more than 6% but less than 7%, 50 points; if it is equal to or more than 7% but less than 8%, 40 points; if it is equal to or more than 8% but less than 10%, 20 points; and if it is equal to or more than 10%, 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	0% of animals with some freezing event
80	<5% of animals with some freezing event
60	<6% of animals with some freezing event
50	<7% of animals with some freezing event
40	<8% of animals with some freezing event
20	<10% of animals with some freezing event
0	≥10% of animals with some freezing event

Turning around. Turning around is defined as when the animal turns around, by itself or as a reaction to handling. It will not be considered as such if an animal reaches the end of the unloading area and turns in the direction of the truck while walking. This measure is assessed in the unloading area of the slaughterhouse, considering the number of animals with a turning around event out of the total number of animals unloaded, in a minimum of two unloadings (minimum 300 animals). It is not assessed in sick animals.

The unloading area is considered to be the ramp of the truck and the ramp of the slaughterhouse, if have both. If the slaughterhouse does not have a ramp, the area from the beginning of the truck ramp to the end of the ground slope or up to about three meters after the completion of the truck ramp is considered as the unloading area. No event occurring inside the truck is evaluated and, in all cases, the evaluation begins when the animal has at least one limb on the ground/ramp/dock outside the truck. If an elevator is used, observations begin when the elevator contacts the floor and the doors are open. It is advisable to do the evaluation while the animals go to the evaluator.

When the percentage of animals showing a turning around event is less than 2%, the score is 100 points; if it is equal to or more than 2% but less than 5%, 80 points; if it is equal to or more than 5% but less than 6%, 70 points; if it is equal to or more than 6% but less than 7%, 50 points; if it is equal to or more than 7% but less than 8%, 40 points; if it is equal to or more than 8% but less than 10%, 20 points; and if it is equal to or more than 10%, 0 points.

SCORE	VALUATION
100	<2% of animals with some turning around event
80	<5% of animals with some turning around event
70	<6% of animals with some turning around event
50	<7% of animals with some turning around event
40	<8% of animals with some turning around event
20	<10% of animals with some turning around event
0	≥10% of animals with some turning around event

The measures for the Positive emotional state criterion are combined as follows:

$$(0,5 * \text{freezing} + 0,5 * \text{turning around}) = \text{Positive emotional state criterion score.}$$

Within the Appropriate behaviour principle, the criteria Good human-animal relationship and Positive emotional state are combined as follows:

$$(0.50 * \text{Good human-animal relationship} + 0.50 * \text{Positive emotional state}) = \text{Appropriate behaviour principle score}$$

The four principles are combined as follows:

$$(0.15 * \text{Good feeding} + 0.25 * \text{Good housing} + 0.35 * \text{Good health} + 0.25 * \text{Appropriate behaviour}) = \text{Overall score}$$

NOTE: Discrepancies or differences created in the translation are not binding and have no legal effect for compliance or enforcement purposes. If there is any doubt about the interpretation of this document, the original Spanish version always takes precedence.