

Audit company letter head

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT (INITIAL)	
General Information	
Exporter Name and Details	
Importer Name and Details	
Audit organisation Name and details	
Name and signature of auditor(s)	
Date of signature	
<p>Names and physical addresses of all supply chain facilities <u>that are included in the supply chain at the time the audit report is issued.</u></p> <p>(holding facilities/feedlots and Slaughter facilities/abattoirs)</p>	<i>E.g. Depot A</i>
	<i>E.g. Feedlot A</i>
	<i>E.g. Feedlot B</i>
	<i>E.g. Abattoir A</i>
	<i>E.g. Abattoir B</i>
Discharge	<p><i>E.g. Vessel name, port of discharge and date of discharge audit.</i></p> <p><i>Note: If at the time of initial audit there was no vessel discharge or transport to the facility, auditor must provide some additional clarification confirming that at time of audit there was no vessel discharge, and whether or not they are sufficiently confident that the importer has in place processes and procedures (SOPs etc) that would allow for compliant discharge and transport to the facility, and that discharge of cattle from the next vessel and transport to the facility will be audited when the vessel arrives.</i></p>
<p>Names, physical addresses and date of physical audit of all supply chain facilities <u>that have been assessed as part of this audit report</u></p> <p>(holding facilities/feedlots and slaughter facilities/abattoirs)</p> <p>For slaughter facilities only – include a detailed description of the restraint box used at each facility</p>	<p><i>E.g. Depot A</i></p> <p><i>Auditor must provide the date the physical audit of facility was conducted</i></p>
	<p><i>E.g. Feedlot A</i></p> <p><i>Auditor must provide the date the physical audit of facility was conducted</i></p>
	<p><i>E.g. Abattoir A</i></p> <p><i>Auditor must provide the date the physical audit of facility was conducted</i></p>

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Description of supply chain elements covered by the audit	
Discharge from the ship	<i>General comments</i>
Transport to the holding facilities/feedlots	<i>General comments</i>
Holding facilities/feedlots	<i>General comments</i>
Transport to the slaughter facilities/abattoirs	<i>General comments</i>
Slaughter facilities/abattoirs	<i>General comments</i>
Exporter control of the supply chain	<i>General comments</i>
Traceability/Accounting	<i>General comments</i>
Summary of outcomes of the audit	
<i>This should include a statement describing each of the following;</i>	
<u>Animal Welfare</u>	<p>Whether or not the OIE animal welfare standards were met (or could be met) at all points along the supply chain.</p> <p><i>(auditor must specifically describe type of restraint and slaughter (stunning/non-stunning) used at each slaughter facility/abattoir and whether cattle/buffalo were handled and slaughtered in accordance with the OIE animal welfare standards)</i></p>
<u>Control</u>	Whether the exporter has documented processes and evidence of control of the supply chain from the port of discharge to and including point of slaughter during the audit period
<u>Traceability</u>	Whether the traceability system ensures that all cattle/buffalo can be individually accounted for at all points throughout the supply chain

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<u>Non-compliances</u>	Whether or not the auditor identified any non-compliances in relation to <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Animal Welfare2. Control3. Traceability Details of any non-compliances and corrective action taken must be provided.
<i>Other information as deemed necessary by the auditor</i>	

Note: Audit report(s) must be provided to DAFF in English. A translation from a National Accreditation Authority for Translation and Interpreters (NAATI) accredited authority is also acceptable.

ATTACHMENT 1: A completed 'Guidance on Meeting OIE Code animal welfare outcomes' checklist for cattle and buffalo (version 2.2, updated 20 August 2011)

ATTACHMENT 2: Audit Outcomes Document for the purpose of publication (cattle/buffalo) titled 'Attachment to audit report for publication (cattle/buffalo)'

Guidance on Meeting OIE Code Animal Welfare Outcomes For Cattle and Buffalo

Version 2.2 20 August 2011

This guidance is intended to assist Australian exporters of live animals and the importers, transporters, feedlotters and processors of these animals meet OIE Code animal welfare outcomes.

The guidance is structured to cover common stages in the journey of slaughter or feeder livestock from disembarkation to processing in the country of destination.

The standards that follow are drawn from the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2010).

For each supply chain element from disembarkation to processing the desired animal welfare **outcomes** have been identified, drawn from the OIE Code. To consistently meet these animal welfare outcomes a **performance checklist** was developed drawing out the key performance indicators contributing to that animal welfare outcome.

It is intended that performance against these standards be able to be independently audited. To this end **performance measures and targets** have been proposed for each performance element. The targets proposed have been drawn from international practice and industry experience. It is anticipated that these will be refined with experience in using and auditing against these animal welfare standards.

Further explanation of these terms is provided under “Definitions”.

Definitions

OIE Guidelines

Recommendations developed by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) to ensure the welfare of food animals.

The OIE Code's chapters on animal welfare provide recommendations to ensure the welfare of food animals through the slaughter process until they are dead. The OIE guidelines are written in such a way that they require interpretation in order to be verified effectively. This can be in the form of an industry standard which satisfies the requirements of OIE in an auditable format (verifiable with a clear welfare outcome). Standards contain the word 'must'.

Guidelines

Recommended practices that should be followed to achieve the desirable animal welfare outcome/objective.

In this context Guidelines provide advice on how a business operator could manage their normal operations in order to reliably meet a standard .

Audit

A systematic and functionally independent examination to determine whether activities and related results comply with planned objectives.

An audit provides an evaluation of the system and therefore provides a degree of assurance about day to day compliance.

Inspection

The examination of activities or facilities in order to verify that they conform to requirements.

An inspection usually provides a 'snap-shot' of performance on the inspection day.

Standard

Systematic control of activities to ensure that the needs and expectations of customers are met.

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Contemporary animal welfare standards are commonly written with a 'welfare outcome'. These are less prescriptive standards and rely on the utilisation of performance criteria/indicators to determine if the outcome has been achieved.

Standard Operating procedure (SOP)

A written document or instruction detailing all steps and activities of a process or procedure.

SOPs are authorised documents that relate to the application of the standard.

Corrective action

Where non-compliance with the specified requirements is detected Corrective Action (CA) is undertaken by management. CA should immediately prevent poor animal welfare outcomes, return the process to compliant outcomes as soon as possible, and prevent future recurrence by addressing any underlying problem/s.

CA may involve a change of procedure and/or immediate repair to facilities, infrastructure or equipment. Assessment of its effectiveness commences immediately it is implemented.

Steps

The smaller actions that when put together form a procedure (part of the written SOP).

Each step is a component of a larger SOP. When steps are correctly performed and combined with other steps or activities the SOP is correctly performed. For example the SOP of placing an animal in a restraining box has several steps which must be performed correctly and in sequence to achieve the required animal welfare outcome.

Work Instruction (WI)

Detailed instructions that specify exactly what steps to follow to carry out an activity/task.

Occasionally the SOPs and WIs are used interchangeably, but generally a SOP will describe the steps of a process, while a WI describes how an actual task is performed (for example, the slaughter SOP would require further WIs on how to efficiently perform an effective sticking cut with an animal in upright or lateral recumbency). Work instructions are authorised documents that relate to the application of the standard.

Performance criteria/indicators/ measures

What must be achieved to meet the defined animal welfare outcome as defined in the standard.

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Animal welfare standards are accompanied by performance indicators/criteria, designed to enable the business to determine whether the outcome has been achieved and to introduce consistency and objectivity into the assessment process. Performance criteria must be verifiable/measurable.

Performance checklist

A list of performance criteria/indicators that can be used in the audit process to assess compliance with a standard.

A checklist of behaviours and activities that must be correctly performed to meet the required animal welfare outcomes.

Feedlot

A facility where livestock are fattened for market

Distinguished from a farm by lack of access to pasture and from a holding facility by the provision of feed for the purposes of fattening for market.

Holding facility

An area where animals are held between different phases of their journey

May be a temporary facility wherein animals are detained between legs of a journey. Feed may be required for maintenance purposes, but is not provided for the purpose of fattening for market.

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Animal Welfare Outcomes

	SUPPLY CHAIN ELEMENT	OIE OUTCOMES
1	<p style="text-align: center;">Handling of Livestock OIE 7.5.1 and 7.5.2</p>	<p>Livestock are handled efficiently and in a way that minimises the risk of adverse animal health and welfare outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable personnel to allow for handling of the livestock through the supply chain without undue stress and with a minimum of needless delay.
2	<p style="text-align: center;">Land Transport of livestock OIE 7.5.2</p>	<p>Livestock are loaded, transported and unloaded appropriately to avoid pain and injury and minimise the risk of adverse animal health and welfare outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loading / unloading facilities are suitable for loading / unloading of livestock from vessels/vehicles. • Loading / unloading of vehicles is performed in ways and using facilities that prevent livestock experiencing undue stress, disease or injury. • Animals that are unfit for further transport by road are identified, documented and removed. • Animals that are unfit for further transport are treated or humanely euthanized to prevent them experiencing needless suffering. • Vehicles are clean and suitable for transporting livestock of the type involved for the distance required without causing undue stress or injury. • Vehicles are operated to deliver the animals to the destination with a minimum of delay and without causing undue stress or injury and with no interim loading of additional stock. • Animals identified as injured, ill or otherwise distressed are treated appropriately. • Suitable personnel to allow for handling of the livestock through the supply chain without undue stress and with a minimum of needless delay.

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<p>3</p>	<p>Feedlot/holding Facility OIE 7.5.2</p>	<p>Facilities are designed and constructed to hold an appropriate number of livestock without compromising the welfare of the animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The design and operation of facilities and equipment in place at feedlots/holding facilities facilitates the natural ‘flow’ of animal movement without causing undue stress and excitation or otherwise compromising the welfare of the livestock. • Animals in the facility should maintain their normal social groupings and have sufficient space in their pens to exhibit normal behaviours without risk of injury. • The design and operation of facilities in place at feedlots/holding facilities allows for the removal of distressed, aggressive, sick or injured animals with a minimum of disruption to other livestock in the area. • Animals identified as injured, ill or otherwise distressed are treated appropriately.
<p>4</p>	<p>Lairage OIE 7.5.3 and 7.5.4</p>	<p>Facilities are designed and constructed to hold and slaughter an appropriate number of livestock in relation to class and the throughput rate of the slaughterhouse without compromising the welfare of the animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals are moved into the feed-race to be restrained at a rate that ensures no animal experiences undue delay before it is humanely slaughtered. • Animals at the processing establishment awaiting slaughter, either in races, forcing pens or in the lairage, are protected from excessive or potentially disturbing noises, smells or other stimuli that may be a source of stress. • Animals that become distressed while awaiting slaughter are moved away from animals being prepared for slaughter so as not to cause them unnecessary stress and are treated in accordance with the general guidelines for handling and treating animals until they can be expeditiously slaughtered without undue further distress. • Restraint of animals to facilitate effective and efficient slaughtering is provided in a way and using facilities to not distress or injure the animal and that is adequate for the size and nature of the animals presented for slaughter. • Animals that cannot be effectively restrained using humane methods are not to be slaughtered • Stressed animals should be humanely killed immediately if necessary.

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5	<p>Slaughter with Stunning OIE 7.5.7 and 7.5.8</p>	<p>Where performed, stunning effectively and reliably renders the animal unconscious until it dies from blood loss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slaughtering of animals at processing establishments does not cause undue stress to the animals. • Where stunning is performed immediately following the neck cut (sticking) it effectively and reliably renders the animal unconscious until death supervenes from blood loss. • Where stunning is performed prior to sticking it immediately renders the animal unconscious until death supervenes from blood loss. • Stunning is to be performed on appropriately restrained animals using properly maintained equipment designed for the species and the purpose and operated in ways that provide for the required outcome. • Only competent¹ persons are authorised to use the stunning equipment. • Slaughter staff effectively sever blood vessels in the neck to expedite death from blood loss with the least possible delay after the animal has been effectively restrained for slaughter or stunned. • Absence of brain-stem reflexes consistent with the animal being dead is to be confirmed prior to the commencement of hanging and/or dressing procedures.
6	<p>Slaughter without Stunning OIE 7.5.9</p>	<p>Animals are restrained humanely and slaughtered competently to minimise any suffering involved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slaughtering of animals at processing establishments does not cause undue stress to the animals. • Livestock are restrained humanely, not tripped, thrown, dropped or suspended by their limbs whilst conscious. • Where stunning is not performed prior to slaughter, the neck cut ('sticking') is to be performed as a single cut with a freshly sharpened knife. • Slaughter staff effectively sever blood vessels in the neck to expedite death from blood loss with the least possible delay after the animal has been effectively restrained for slaughter. • Where stunning is not performed immediately following the neck cut (sticking) the animal is not to be disturbed and the wound edges not allowed to touch or be touched until the animal loses consciousness. • Absence of brain-stem reflexes consistent with the animal being dead is to be confirmed prior to any movement of the carcase or the commencement of dressing procedures.

¹ As determined by the relevant regulatory authority

Animal Welfare Performance Targets and Measurements

Supply Chain Element 1 - Handling of Livestock					
OUTCOME: Livestock are handled efficiently and in a way that minimises the risk of adverse animal health and welfare outcomes.					
Performance checklist	Performance measure and target	Acceptable			Corrective actions / Comments
		Yes	No	N/A	
1.1 Movement of livestock is carried out calmly and effectively.	<p>Are staff observed to be working in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures for the relevant facility?</p> <p>Does this SOP incorporate low stress animal movement using natural behaviour?</p> <p>Observe management - what occurs when staff do not follow Standard Operating Procedures - Is control exercised and correction made to prevent recurrence?</p> <p>Are animals slipping² in races and on ramps?</p> <p>Target – less than 3%</p> <p>Are animals falling³ during loading unloading and movement?</p> <p>Target – less than 1%</p>				

² Slipping is any loss of footing as a result of flooring, e.g. not due to behavioural contact with another animal

³ Falling is any body contact with the floor, excluding feet and/or legs

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<p>1.2 Staff do not try to make animals move (by moving into the flight zone) if they have nowhere to go.</p>	<p>Are staff observed to be working in accordance with Standard Operating Procedure for the relevant facility?</p> <p>Are animals handled without being forced needlessly to 'crowd' in races, pens etc by deliberate human activity?</p> <p>Target - animals are only forced against others to move towards an exit.</p>				
<p>1.3 If animals are already moving in the correct direction, they are never hit or have unnecessary pressure put on them</p>	<p>Are stock moving in the correct direction allowed to move without being hit or having pressure needlessly applied to them?</p> <p>Are supervisory staff applying corrective measures?</p>				
<p>1.4 Livestock are not isolated unless necessary.</p>	<p>If livestock are observed to be isolated can staff provide a justifiable reason for the isolation?</p> <p>Are supervisory staff applying corrective measures?</p>				
<p>1.5 Livestock are not left individually restrained during break times or delays.</p>	<p>Does observation show that no animal is left individually restrained during a break period or delay?</p>				

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<p>1.6 All individual livestock are observed for signs of lameness, illness and injury during loading, unloading and when in facilities.</p>	<p>Are staff aware of the facility's Standard Operating Procedures for inspecting animals?</p> <p>Are supervisory staff applying corrective measures?</p> <p>Are animals inspected during loading, unloading and when in facilities (refer to Supply Chain Elements 2, 3, and 4)?</p> <p>What action is taken if lame or injured animals are detected?</p>				
<p>1.7 Livestock are never forced to walk over the top of other animals.</p>	<p>Are staff aware of and observed to be working in accordance with the facility's Standard Operating Procedures for handling animals?</p> <p>Are livestock moved without animals forced to walk over the top of others?</p>				
<p>1.8 Animals are handled to avoid harm, distress or injury.</p>	<p>Are animals handled without being tripped, dropped or thrown?</p> <p>Is appropriate manual lifting used?</p> <p>Where animals are manually handled does this occur without grasping or lifting only by their wool, hair, feet, neck, ears, tails, head, horns or limbs?</p>				

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<p>1.9 Downer animals (animals that cannot walk or stand) are identified and provided with special handling and management.</p>	<p>Are downer animals identified and provided with special handling and management?</p> <p>Are facilities available to care for, or to segregate weak, ill or injured animals?</p> <p>Are weak, injured, or ill animals appropriately documented?</p> <p>Are facilities and equipment available to humanely dispose of animals on site or transport them for emergency slaughter?</p>				
<p>1.10 Livestock are not subjected to procedures that cause pain and suffering.</p>	<p>Ask and Observe: Are livestock handled without being subjected to painful procedures (including tendon cutting, whipping, tail twisting, use of nose twitches, pressure on eyes, ears or external genitalia)?</p> <p>Are livestock moved without the use of goads or other aids which cause pain and suffering (including large sticks, sticks with sharp ends, lengths of metal piping, fencing wire or heavy leather belts)?</p>				
<p>1.11 Electric prodders are not carried or routinely used (only used in emergency).</p>	<p>Are electric prodders not being carried or used routinely?</p>				

Supply Chain Element 2 – Land Transport of Livestock					
OUTCOME: Livestock are loaded, transported and unloaded appropriately to avoid pain and injury and minimise the risk of adverse animal health and welfare outcomes.					
Performance checklist	Performance measure and target	Acceptable			Corrective actions / Comments
		Yes	No	N/A	
2.1 Vessel discharge ramp with non slip flooring.	<p>Does the vessel discharge ramp have adequate non slip flooring?</p> <p>Take a measurement of slips and falls on the vessel discharge ramp.</p> <p>No more than 3 out of 100 animals are observed to slip⁴.</p> <p>No more than 1 out of 100 animals are observed to fall⁵.</p> <p>Does corrective action occur if slippages and falls exceed limits?</p>				

⁴ Slipping is any loss of footing as a result of flooring, e.g. not due to behavioural contact with another animal

⁵ Falling is any body contact with the floor, excluding feet and/or legs

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<p>2.2 Vessel discharge ramp sides sufficiently high to prevent escape.</p>	<p>Are ramps high enough to prevent escape?</p> <p>Target - No animals escape during discharge from the vessel.</p> <p>If any animals escape, are corrective actions taken immediately?</p>				
<p>2.3 Livestock are unloaded from vessel by competent stock handlers in a manner that avoids injury and minimises stress.</p>	<p>Are staff observed to be working in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures?</p> <p>Are all animals unloaded without being injured?</p> <p>Target – no animals injured during unloading.</p> <p>If any animals are injured, are corrective actions taken immediately?</p>				
<p>2.4 Loading and unloading facilities do not have any faults or flaws that will cause injury to the animals.</p>	<p>Are loading/unloading facilities observed free from any sharp protrusions, faults or flaws that could cause injury or allow escape?</p> <p>If defects as above are noted, are corrective actions taken immediately?</p>				

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<p>2.5 The vehicles are suitable for transporting livestock of the class involved and for the distance required.</p>	<p>Inspect 50% of vehicles used in 30 minutes of a loading / unloading / disembarkation period.</p> <p>On inspection do all vehicles have flooring that will minimise slipping?</p> <p>On inspection are all the livestock crates of sufficient height for the animals being transported and in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures?</p> <p>On inspection are livestock densities appropriate for the vehicle inspected and in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures?</p>				
<p>2.6 Livestock vehicles are free from faults or flaws that will allow escape or cause injury.</p>	<p>Are vehicles observed free from any sharp protrusions, faults or flaws that could cause injury or allow escape?</p> <p>Are vehicles inspected prior to livestock loading?</p> <p>If defects as above are noted, are corrective actions taken immediately?</p>				
<p>2.7 Discharge ceases if angle of discharge ramp causes livestock to fall or slip during discharge.</p>	<p>Does discharge cease when ramps angle is associated with excessive falls or slips?</p>				

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<p>2.8 Livestock are loaded and unloaded from vehicles in a calm and efficient manner.</p>	<p>Are staff observed to be working in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures?</p> <p>Are livestock unloaded without needless use of noise and goads?</p>				
<p>2.9 Livestock that are unfit for loading, unloading or transport are identified and documented and either treated or humanely disposed of.</p>	<p>Are suitable facilities available to care for, or to segregate weak, ill or injured animals?</p> <p>Are weak, injured, ill and humanely disposed of animals appropriately documented?</p> <p>Are facilities and equipment available to humanely dispose of animals on site?</p>				

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Supply Chain Element 3 – Feedlot/holding Facility					
OUTCOME: Facilities are designed, maintained and operated to hold and feed an appropriate number of livestock without compromising their welfare.					
Performance checklist	Performance measure and target	Acceptable			Corrective actions / Comments
		Yes	No	N/A	
3.1 Livestock are loaded and unloaded from vehicle in a calm and efficient manner.	Are staff observed to be working in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures?				
3.2 The number of livestock unloaded does not exceed the capacity of pens and races available.	Are livestock held in raceways only to assist movement through the feedlot/holding facility? Target - no animals held in raceways.				
3.3 Holding pens provide enough space for the animals to stand up, lie down and turn around.	Do penned livestock have sufficient space to stand up, lie down and turn around?				
3.4 The loading and unloading facilities are free of faults or flaws which will cause injury to the animals.	Are loading/unloading facilities observed free from any sharp protrusions, faults or flaws that could cause injury or allow escape? If defects as above are noted, are corrective actions taken immediately?				

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<p>3.5 Loading/unloading ramps are not slippery or excessively steep.</p>	<p>Do the loading and unloading ramps have non slip flooring? Observe at least 2 vehicles unloading or 20 animals, preferably 5 trucks and 50 animals. Are less than 3% of animals observed to slip⁶? Are less than 1% of animals observed to fall⁷? If slippages and falls exceed limits, are corrective actions taken immediately?</p>				
<p>3.6 Pens, races and gates are free from protrusions and sharp edges that can injure animals.</p>	<p>Are facilities free from sharp protrusions that can injure animals? If protrusions and sharp edges are noted, are corrective actions taken immediately?</p>				

⁶ Slipping is any loss of footing as a result of flooring, e.g. not due to behavioural contact with another animal

⁷ Falling is any body contact with the floor, excluding feet and/or legs

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<p>3.7 The design and flooring of passageways and races allows for calm and effective animal movement.</p>	<p>Are races and passageways suitable for the species involved and with minimal abrupt corners?</p> <p>Observe at least 50 animals being moved and record vocalisations (any audible vocal sound).</p> <p>Target – less than 3% vocalisation.</p> <p>Flooring does not hamper animal movement</p> <p>Target – less than 3% animals baulk or try to turn around because of flooring</p> <p>Are less than 3% of animals observed to slip⁸?</p> <p>Are less than 1% of animals observed to fall⁹?</p>				
<p>3.8 Lighting is conducive to animal movement.</p>	<p>Observe at least 50 animals being moved.</p> <p>Lighting provides even, uniform light without dark shadows so as not to hamper animal movement.</p> <p>Target – less than 3% animals baulk or try to turn around because of lighting.</p>				

⁸ Slipping is any loss of footing as a result of flooring, e.g. not due to behavioural contact with another animal

⁹ Falling is any body contact with the floor, excluding feet and/or legs

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<p>3.9 Feedlot/holding facility design and lighting enables animals to be inspected.</p>	<p>Does feedlot/holding facility design enable animals to be inspected? Is lighting sufficient for inspecting livestock?</p>				
<p>3.10 Clean water is available for all animals.</p>	<p>Is clean water available in all pens where livestock are held? Are livestock observed to be able to access drinkable water?</p>				
<p>3.11 Feed of sufficient quantity and quality is available to all animals.</p>	<p>Are management aware of feedlot/holding facility Standard Operating Procedures for feed quality and quantity requirements? Are facilities for providing feed available and operational? Are livestock observed to be able to access feed?</p>				
<p>3.12 The feedlot/holding facility is designed so that animals are protected from exposure to adverse weather conditions.</p>	<p>OBSERVE – Do animals in the feedlot/holding facility have free access to shade and/or shelter? ASK - Is protection from adverse weather provided in other ways?</p>				

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<p>3.13 Animals are inspected twice daily and records are kept.</p>	<p>Are staff aware of the facility's Standard Operating Procedures for inspecting animals?</p> <p>Ask at least two feedlot/holding facility staff what the daily inspection routine is.</p> <p>Target – confirmation from staff inspection occurs at least twice daily.</p> <p>Does the feedlot have a documented system for recording inspection and monitoring performance?</p> <p>Does the feedlot review the performance of the animals in the feedlot?</p>				
<p>3.14 Animals are inspected and drafted on arrival at the facility.</p>	<p>Are staff aware of the facility's Standard Operating Procedures for inspecting animals?</p> <p>Are animals inspected and drafted on arrival at the facility?</p> <p>If no animals arriving, ask at least two feedlot/holding facility staff what the arrival inspection routine is.</p> <p>Target – to observe at least one vehicle inspected on arrival or confirmation from staff inspection occurs on arrival at the facility.</p>				

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<p>3.15 Sick or injured animals are humanely disposed of or segregated and treated appropriately.</p>	<p>Are staff aware of the facility's Standard Operating Procedures for treating sick and injured animals?</p> <p>Are facilities available to care for, or to segregate weak, ill or injured animals?</p> <p>Can animals be humanely disposed of on-site?</p> <p>Does the feedlot have a documented system recording management of sick or injured animals?</p>				
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Supply Chain Element 4 – Lairage					
OUTCOME: Facilities are designed, maintained and operated to hold and slaughter an appropriate number of livestock in relation to class and the throughput rate of the slaughterhouse without compromising their welfare.					
Performance checklist	Performance measure and target	Acceptable			Corrective actions / Comments
		Yes	No	N/A	
4.1 Livestock are loaded and unloaded from vehicles in a calm and efficient manner.	Are staff observed to be working in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures?				
4.2 The number of livestock unloaded does not exceed the capacity of pens and races available.	Are livestock held in raceways only to assist movement through the lairage? Target - no animals held in raceways				
4.3 Holding pens provide enough space for the animals to stand up, lie down and turn around.	Do penned livestock have sufficient space to stand up, lie down and turn around?				
4.4 The loading and unloading facilities are free of faults or flaws which will cause injury to the animals.	Are loading/unloading facilities observed free from any sharp protrusions, faults or flaws that could cause injury or allow escape? If defects as above are noted, are corrective actions taken immediately?				

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<p>4.5 Loading/unloading ramps are not slippery or excessively steep.</p>	<p>Do the loading and unloading ramps have adequate non slip flooring? Observe at least 2 vehicles unloading or 20 animals. Are less than 3% of animals observed to slip¹⁰? Are less than 1% of animals observed to fall¹¹? If slippages and falls exceed limits, are corrective actions taken immediately?</p>				
<p>4.6 Pens, races and gates are free from protrusions and sharp edges that can injure animals.</p>	<p>Are facilities free from sharp protrusions that can injure animals? If defects as above are noted, are corrective actions taken immediately?</p>				

¹⁰ Slipping is any loss of footing as a result of flooring, e.g. not due to behavioural contact with another animal

¹¹ Falling is any body contact with the floor, excluding feet and/or legs

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<p>4.7 The design and flooring of passageways and races allows for calm and effective animal movement.</p>	<p>Are races and passageways suitable for the species involved and with minimal abrupt corners?</p> <p>Observe at least 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser) and record vocalisations (any audible vocal sound).</p> <p>Target - less than 3% vocalise</p> <p>Flooring does not hamper animal movement?</p> <p>Target – less than 3% animals baulk or try to turn around because of flooring</p> <p>Are less than 3% of animals observed to slip¹²?</p> <p>Are less than 1% of animals observed to fall¹³?</p>				
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¹² Slipping is any loss of footing as a result of flooring, e.g. not due to behavioural contact with another animal

¹³ Falling is any body contact with the floor, excluding feet and/or legs

Independent Initial Audit Report Example- cattle/buffalo

Audit company letter head

<p>4.8 Lighting is conducive to animal movement.</p>	<p>Observe at least 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter being moved.</p> <p>Lighting provides even, uniform light without dark shadows so as not to hamper animal movement.</p> <p>Target – less than 3% animals balk or try to turn around because of lighting.</p>				
<p>4.9 Lairage design and lighting enables animals to be inspected.</p>	<p>Does lairage design enable animals to be inspected?</p> <p>Is lighting sufficient for inspecting livestock?</p>				
<p>4.10 Clean water is available for all animals in holding pens.</p>	<p>Is clean water available in all pens where livestock are held?</p> <p>Are livestock observed to be able to access drinkable water?</p>				
<p>4.11 Feed is provided to animals held in excess of 12 hours.</p>	<p>For animals held in excess of 12 hours:</p> <p>Are facilities for providing feed available and operational?</p> <p>Are animals observed to be able to access feed?</p>				

Independent Initial Audit Report Example- cattle/buffalo

Audit company letter head

<p>4.12 Animals are inspected on arrival at the facility.</p>	<p>Are staff aware of the facility’s Standard Operating Procedures for inspecting animals?</p> <p>Are animals inspected on arrival at the facility?</p> <p>If no animals arriving, ask at least two lairage staff what the arrival inspection routine is.</p> <p>Target – to observe at least one vehicle inspected on arrival or confirmation from staff inspection occurs on arrival at the facility.</p>				
<p>4.13 Animals held in excess of 12 hours are inspected twice daily.</p>	<p>For animals held in excess of 12 hours, are staff aware of the facility’s Standard Operating Procedures for inspecting animals?</p> <p>Ask at least two lairage staff what the daily inspection routine is.</p> <p>Target – confirmation from staff inspection occurs at least twice daily.</p>				

Independent Initial Audit Report Example- cattle/buffalo

Audit company letter head

<p>4.14 Sick or injured animals are humanely disposed of or segregated and treated appropriately.</p>	<p>Are staff aware of the facility's Standard Operating Procedures for treating sick and injured animals?</p> <p>Are weak, ill or injured animals humanely disposed of on-site or treated appropriately?</p>				
<p>4.15 The lairage is designed so that animals are protected from exposure to adverse weather conditions.</p>	<p>OBSERVE – Do animals in the lairage have free access to shade and/or shelter?</p> <p>ASK - Is protection from adverse weather provided in other ways?</p>				

Audit company letter head

Supply Chain Element 5 – Slaughter with Stunning					
OUTCOME: Where performed, stunning effectively and reliably renders the animal unconscious to prevent suffering until it dies from blood loss.					
Performance checklist	Performance measure and target	Acceptable			Corrective actions / Comments
		Yes	No	N/A	
5.1 Slaughter of livestock is carried out calmly and effectively.	Are staff aware of and observed to be working in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures for the facility?				
5.2 A back-up procedure (to stunning) is in place.	Stunning equipment is in working order and well maintained. In the case of failure of the primary stunning equipment, is an alternative procedure in place and appropriate for the facilities and staff procedures to allow for processing to continue without adverse animal welfare outcomes? Is it documented and was it seen in action?				

Independent Initial Audit Report Example- cattle/buffalo

Audit company letter head

<p>5.3 The approach to, and floor of the restraining area is not slippery.</p>	<p>Does the approach to and floor of the restraining area have non slip flooring?</p> <p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser)</p> <p>Target – less than 3% of animals slip¹⁴ and less than 1% fall¹⁵.</p>				
<p>5.4 Animals are presented for slaughter without being unduly stressed.</p>	<p>Are animals presented for slaughter without being unduly stressed?</p> <p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of the daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser)</p> <p>Target – less than 3% of animals vocalise prior to restraint</p> <p>The approach to and restraining area are designed so that animals approaching the restraining area are not seeing moving humans or equipment up ahead.</p> <p>The approach to and restraining device are designed to avoid excessive clanging and banging of metal objects.</p>				

¹⁴ Slipping is any loss of footing as a result of flooring, e.g. not due to behavioural contact with another animal

¹⁵ Falling is any body contact with the floor, excluding feet and/or legs

Independent Initial Audit Report Example- cattle/buffalo

Audit company letter head

<p>5.5 The method of restraint employed is appropriate for the size and class of livestock being stunned.</p>	<p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser). Is the method of restraint employed appropriate for the size and class of livestock being stunned?</p>				
<p>5.6 Restraining equipment is free from obstructions and sharp edges.</p>	<p>Is restraining equipment free from obstructions and sharp edges? If defects as above are noted, are corrective actions taken immediately?</p>				

Independent Initial Audit Report Example- cattle/buffalo

Audit company letter head

<p>5.7 The method of restraint employed is working effectively.</p>	<p>Are staff aware of the facility's Standard Operating Procedures for restraining animals prior to slaughter?</p> <p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser).</p> <p>Are animals able to physically enter the restraining area easily?</p> <p>Are they effectively restrained, without tripping, falling or losing balance and cannot escape?</p> <p>Restraining or other methods enable the effective and accurate positioning of the stun apparatus?</p> <p>Target – less than 5% of animals vocalise from the time when the restraint takes hold.</p> <p>Target – all animals are effectively restrained.</p>				
<p>5.8 Knife sharpening equipment is in working order and well maintained.</p>	<p>Examine the equipment and observe the operator using the equipment correctly at least once during the checking period.</p> <p>Target – facilities for maintaining sharp knives are maintained and used.</p>				

Independent Initial Audit Report Example- cattle/buffalo

Audit company letter head

<p>5.9 Knives are sharpened before beginning the slaughter operation and between animals.</p>	<p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser). Are knives sharpened before beginning the slaughter operation and between animals? Target – all knives are always sharp for the act of slaughter.</p>				
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Independent Initial Audit Report Example- cattle/buffalo

Audit company letter head

<p>5.10 The appropriate charge/pressure/electrical setting is selected for the animal</p>	<p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser).</p> <p>Are manufacturer’s instructions available on site?</p> <p>Is the appropriate charge/pressure/electrical setting selected for each animal?</p> <p>Does the electrical stunning apparatus incorporate a device that monitors and displays voltage (true RMS¹⁶) and the applied current (true RMS) and has the device been calibrated at least annually?</p> <p>For head only electrical stunning are the following minimum current levels attained within 1 second of applying the electrodes and maintained for at least between 1 and 3 seconds, consistent with the manufacturer’s instructions?</p> <p>Cattle 1.5 Amps</p>				
<p>5.11 Where pre-stick stunning is used, stunning occurs without delay once the animal has been restrained.</p>	<p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser).</p> <p>Is stunning carried out without delay once animal has been restrained?</p>				

¹⁶ Root Mean Square voltage

Independent Initial Audit Report Example- cattle/buffalo

Audit company letter head

5.12 Where post-stick stunning is used, stunning occurs immediately after severing of the throat.	Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser). Is stunning carried out immediately after the animal's throat has been severed? Target – stunning takes place immediately after the throat cut is made.				
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Independent Initial Audit Report Example- cattle/buffalo

Audit company letter head

<p>5.13 The stunning equipment is correctly applied.</p>	<p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser).</p> <p>For percussive stunning - Is the stun gun held at the correct position and angle to the animals' heads in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures?</p> <p>For cattle – the device is applied perpendicular to the middle of the forehead above the eyes at the level of the ears.</p> <p>Non penetrating percussive stunning is not suitable for buffaloes.</p> <p>For head only electrical stunning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as in the SOP, do the electrodes span the brain, • are the electrodes kept clean, and • is good contact with the skin maintained for at least between 1 and 3 seconds, consistent with the manufacturer's instructions? <p>Target –all stuns are applied in accordance with SOPs, OIE Article 7.5.7 and the manufacturer's directions.</p>				
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Independent Initial Audit Report Example- cattle/buffalo

Audit company letter head

<p>5.14 For pre-stick stunning, livestock are stunned in an upright position.</p>	<p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser). Are livestock stunned in an upright position before slaughter? Target – all livestock are stunned in an upright position. If an animal does go down, is it able to be stunned and released effectively? If not, is it allowed up?</p>				
<p>5.15 The stun results in immediate collapse and unconsciousness of the animal.</p>	<p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser). Does the stun result in immediate collapse and unconsciousness of animals? Target – 95% all animals are effectively stunned with a single stun.</p>				
<p>5.16 If the initial stun is ineffective, a re-stun is applied immediately.</p>	<p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser): Is a re-stun immediately applied if the initial stun is ineffective? Target – a successful re-stun is applied without delay as required.</p>				

Independent Initial Audit Report Example- cattle/buffalo

Audit company letter head

<p>5.17 Knife used for slaughter is long and sharp enough to sever both carotid arteries.</p>	<p>Sight and confirm - is the knife used for slaughter long enough to sever both carotid arteries and produce pulsatile bleeding?</p>				
<p>5.18 The cut produces massive pulsatile bleeding from both carotid arteries.</p>	<p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser).</p> <p>Do the cuts produce massive pulsatile bleeding from both carotid arteries?</p> <p>Is the head positioned after the cut so that bleeding is unhindered?</p> <p>Target – cut produces massive pulsatile bleeding from both carotid arteries for all animals.</p>				
<p>5.19 The time between stunning and sticking is no longer than 20 seconds.</p>	<p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser).</p> <p>Is the time between stunning and sticking less than 20 seconds? (OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, Article 7.5.7.5)</p>				

Independent Initial Audit Report Example- cattle/buffalo

Audit company letter head

<p>5.20 Death, indicated by cessation of pulsatile bleeding, lack of corneal reflex and lack of rhythmic breathing, is assured before performing any other procedures.</p>	<p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser).</p> <p>Are signs of death - cessation of pulsatile bleeding, lack of corneal reflex and lack of rhythmic breathing - checked before any other procedures are performed?</p> <p>Do any animals show any signs of consciousness when dressing commences?</p> <p>Target – no animal shows signs of consciousness when dressing commences.</p> <p>If any animal shows signs of consciousness when dressing commences does dressing stop immediately and a re-stun is applied?</p>				
<p>5.21 Animals must not have water thrown on them or be otherwise disturbed prior to confirmed death.</p>	<p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser).</p> <p>Target – No animals have water thrown on them or are otherwise disturbed except as is necessary for re-stunning before death.</p> <p>Target – the initial assessment of whether animals are dead confirms that the animals are dead in at least 95% of cases.</p>				

Independent Initial Audit Report Example- cattle/buffalo

Audit company letter head

<p>5.22 WHERE ALLOWED: Pregnant females are handled separately to other stock and if slaughtered foetuses are not rescued.</p>	<p>Slaughtering of pregnant females in the final 10% of their gestation is prevented? Is the uterus removed intact and left for at least 5 minutes before any further incision is made to retrieve the foetus? No attempt is made to revive the foetus after removal from the uterus?</p>				
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Audit company letter head

Supply Chain Element 6 – Slaughter without Stunning					
OUTCOME: Animals are restrained humanely and slaughtered competently to minimise any suffering involved.					
Performance checklist	Performance measure and target	Acceptable			Corrective actions / Comments
		Yes	No	N/A	
6.1 Slaughter of livestock is carried out calmly and effectively.	Are staff aware of and observed to be working in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures for the facility?				
6.2 The approach to, and floor of the restraining area is not slippery.	Does the approach to and floor of the restraining area have non slip flooring? Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser). Target – less than 3% of animals slip ¹⁷ and less than 1% fall ¹⁸ .				

¹⁷ Slipping is any loss of footing as a result of flooring, e.g. not due to behavioural contact with another animal

¹⁸ Falling is any body contact with the floor, excluding feet and/or legs

Independent Initial Audit Report Example- cattle/buffalo

Audit company letter head

<p>6.3 The method of restraint employed is appropriate for the size and class of livestock being slaughtered.</p>	<p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser).</p> <p>Is the method of restraint employed appropriate for the size and class of livestock being slaughtered?</p> <p>Are they effectively restrained, without tripping, falling or losing balance and cannot escape?</p>				
<p>6.4 Animals are presented for slaughter without being unduly stressed.</p>	<p>Are animals presented for slaughter without being unduly stressed? Observe 10 animals or 20% of the daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser).</p> <p>Target – less than 3% of animals vocalise prior to restraint</p> <p>The approach to and restraining area are designed so that animals approaching the restraining area are not seeing moving humans or equipment up ahead.</p> <p>The approach to and restraining device are designed to avoid excessive clanging and banging of metal objects.</p>				

Independent Initial Audit Report Example- cattle/buffalo

Audit company letter head

<p>6.5 The restraining equipment is free from obstructions and sharp edges.</p>	<p>Is restraining equipment or area free from obstructions and sharp edges? If defects as above are noted, are corrective actions taken immediately?</p>				
<p>6.6 The head is restrained for as short a time as possible prior to sticking, and in no case for longer than 10 seconds.</p>	<p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser). Has the slaughterman effectively stuck the animal within 10 seconds of the head being restrained? Target – all animals are effectively stuck within 10 seconds of head restraint.</p>				
<p>6.7 The head is restrained in a manner which facilitates sticking.</p>	<p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser). Is the head restrained in a manner which facilitates sticking and allows rapid bleed-out? Target – heads are all restrained to enable slaughterman to perform effective sticking.</p>				

Independent Initial Audit Report Example- cattle/buffalo

Audit company letter head

<p>6.8 The head of the animal is kept in extension to prevent the edges of the wounds touching until the animal is dead.</p>	<p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser).</p> <p>Are heads extended sufficiently to prevent the cut edges of the wound from touching?</p> <p>Are wound edges touched by the animal, other animals, equipment or slaughterman?</p> <p>Target - heads are held extended until pulsatile flow ceases.</p>				
<p>6.9 The method of restraint employed is working effectively.</p>	<p>Are staff aware of the facility's Standard Operating Procedures for restraining animals prior to slaughter?</p> <p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser).</p> <p>Are animals able to physically enter the restraining area easily?</p> <p>Are they effectively restrained, without tripping, falling or losing balance and cannot escape?</p> <p>Target – less than 5% of animals vocalise from the time when the restraint takes hold.</p> <p>Target – all animals are restrained to allow effective sticking.</p>				

Independent Initial Audit Report Example- cattle/buffalo

Audit company letter head

<p>6.10 Knives are sharpened before beginning the slaughter operation and between animals.</p>	<p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser).</p> <p>Are knives sharpened before restraining the animal and beginning the slaughter operation? Are knives sharpened between animals?</p> <p>Target – all knives are always sharp for the act of slaughter.</p>				
<p>6.11 Knife used for slaughter is long and sharp enough to sever both carotid arteries.</p>	<p>Sight and confirm - is the knife used for slaughter long enough to sever both carotid arteries and produce pulsatile bleeding?</p>				
<p>6.12 The throat is cut using a single¹⁹, deep, uninterrupted fast stroke of the knife.</p>	<p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser).</p> <p>Is the throat cut using a single, deep, uninterrupted fast stroke of the knife?</p> <p>Target – all animals are slaughtered with a single uninterrupted, fast deep stroke of the knife.</p>				

¹⁹ Single – blade does not leave wound until act is complete

Independent Initial Audit Report Example- cattle/buffalo

Audit company letter head

<p>6.13 The cut produces massive pulsatile bleeding from both carotid arteries.</p>	<p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser).</p> <p>Do the cuts produce massive pulsatile bleeding from both carotid arteries?</p> <p>Target – cut produces massive pulsatile bleeding from both carotid arteries for all animals.</p>				
<p>6.14 Death, indicated by cessation of pulsatile bleeding and lack of corneal reflex and lack of rhythmic breathing, is assured before performing any other procedures.</p>	<p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser).</p> <p>Are signs of death, indicated by cessation of pulsatile bleeding, lack of corneal reflex, and lack of rhythmic breathing, checked before any other procedures are performed?</p> <p>Do any animals show any signs of consciousness when dressing commences?</p> <p>Target – no animal shows signs of consciousness when dressing commences.</p> <p>If any animal shows signs of consciousness when dressing commences does dressing stop immediately?</p>				

Independent Initial Audit Report Example- cattle/buffalo

Audit company letter head

<p>6.15 Animals must not have water thrown on them or be otherwise disturbed prior to confirmed death.</p>	<p>Observe 10 animals or 20% of daily slaughter (whichever is the lesser).</p> <p>Target – No animals have water thrown on them or are otherwise disturbed before death.</p> <p>Target – the initial assessment of whether animals are dead confirms that the animals are dead in at least 95% of cases.</p>				
<p>6.16 WHERE ALLOWED: Pregnant females are handled separately to other stock and if slaughtered foetuses are not rescued.</p>	<p>Slaughtering of pregnant females in the final 10% of their gestation is prevented?</p> <p>Is the uterus removed intact and left for at least 5 minutes before any further incision is made to retrieve the foetus?</p> <p>No attempt is made to revive the foetus after removal from the uterus?</p>				

Independent Initial Audit Report Example- cattle/buffalo

Audit company letter head

ATTACHMENT 2: ATTACHMENT TO AUDIT REPORT FOR PUBLICATION (CATTLE /BUFFALO)

Licensed exporter company name	
Audit date(s) or date range	
<p>Purpose of the audit: <i>Example: The audit purpose was to evaluate the supply chain from the port of discharge to and including the point of slaughter to determine whether the exporter has control of the supply chain, whether the exporter process to enable traceability of animals is effective and whether the supply chain complies with the OIE requirements for animal welfare.</i></p>	
<p>The audit was conducted by evaluating the following: Control – Exporter Supply Chain Assurance System Traceability – Exporter Supply Chain Assurance System Animal Welfare – assessment of the supply chain against the checklist provided in the “Guidance on meeting the OIE code Animal Welfare requirements” version 2.2 - 20 August 2011.</p>	
<p>Name of audit company: XXX auditing company <i>Example: XXX auditing company, which is independent of all the entities in the supply chain, has conducted the audit in accordance with international audit standards and with appropriate expertise and competence.</i></p>	
Audit report reference number (Note insert LNC number for performance audits)	
Species of animal	
Country (or countries of audit)	
Total number of holding facilities / feedlots within the supply chain at the time the audit report is issued. <i>(do not include the names or addresses)</i>	
Total number of slaughtering facilities / abattoirs within the supply chain at the time the audit report is issued. <i>(do not include the names or addresses)</i>	
Number of holding facilities / feedlots that this audit report is providing information on <i>(do not include the names or addresses)</i> <i>(if this number is less than the total number in the supply chain please provide brief reason e.g did not receive any livestock during the audit period)</i>	
Number of slaughtering facilities / abattoirs that this audit report is providing information on <i>(do not include the names or addresses)</i> <i>(if this number is less than the total number in the supply chain please provide brief reason e.g did not receive any livestock during the audit period)</i>	
<p>Audit Scope:</p> <p>1. Documented processes evaluated during the audit included the following (please tick the applicable box below or provide additional comment in the space provided)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Discharge of animals from the vessel <input type="checkbox"/> Transport to the holding facility / feedlot <input type="checkbox"/> Processes within the holding facility feedlot <input type="checkbox"/> Transport to the slaughter facility / abattoir <input type="checkbox"/> Processes within the abattoir up to an including the point of slaughter 	

Independent Initial Audit Report Example- cattle/buffalo

Audit company letter head

Additional Comment:

2. Facilities and procedures observed during the audit included the following (please tick the applicable box below or provide additional comment in the space provided)

- Discharge of animals from the vessel
- Transport to the holding facility / feedlot
- Processes within the holding facility / feedlot
- Transport to the slaughter facility / abattoir
- Processes within the abattoir up to and including the point of slaughter

Additional Comment:

Outcome of the audit

Example: The audit conclusion is that the exporter has/does not have control of the supply chain, the exporter has/does not have an effective process to enable traceability of animals along the supply chain up to and including the point of slaughter and the processes along the supply chain comply/don't comply with the OIE requirements for animal welfare.

There were no/xx number of non-compliances identified. / The following non-compliances were identified.

Insert a description of non-compliances here (if found)

Actions taken to rectify the non-compliances or recommendations made to rectify the non-compliances

Example: The management has/has not implemented a corrective action. The non-compliance has been/has not been rectified and closed. The management has rectified the non-compliance by... (provide detail about how the non-compliance has been rectified)