Following the conclusive formal adoption of these criteria, the supplementary decisions and interpretations below have been drafted in conjunction with the Dutch Society for the Protection of Animals. These decisions/interpretations have not yet been formally adopted and, in the event of exceptional circumstances, are subject to change before being included in the established BLL criteria. In anticipation thereof, certification will be carried out on the basis of these supplementary decisions and interpretations.			
Date	Norm no. or topic	Question	Supplementary decision or interpretation
24-11-17	Processor supplementary BLL certificate	When must a BLL abattoir also hold a BLL certificate for its meat cutting plant/processor?	This depends on the BLL activities that are carried out at the location in question. If the location only slaughters the BLL animals and does not cut the meat, and thus supplies them as BLL carcasses or carcass parts, a BLL certificate for the abattoir alone is sufficient. A location is a processor as well as an abattoir if the BLL carcasses and carcass parts are processed further at the location, including boning, cutting and processing into meat parts or making into composite products. In this case, the location must be certified as a BLL processor as well as a BLL abattoir.
16-10-18	SK016 Animal welfare training	Is it possible to revise the BLL criterion that all abattoir personnel must receive training before they start working with live animals? In practice, this leads to particular problems: • training is given by the SVO only a few times per year, • we want new personnel to do some work first so it becomes clear whether the work suits them, before investing in external training. • without practical experience in an abattoir, the SVO certificate is difficult to obtain, • in accordance with EU Regulation 1099/2009, the NVWA does issue a certificate of approval for a maximum of three months.	The Dutch Society for the Protection of Animals has decided, under certain conditions, to temporarily allow personnel who work with live animals (unloading until bleeding) without a certificate. Of the personnel who at any time in the abattoir work with live animals, a maximum of 1 person OR a maximum of 10% who do not yet hold a certificate of professional competence for abattoirs will be allowed, if the following conditions are met: 1. Before they start working with live animals, these staff members have been registered for a 'Certificate of professional competence for abattoir personnel' course, which has been approved by the competent authority in the context of EU Regulation 1099/2009. 2. The competent authority (which in the Netherlands is the NVWA) has given its approval for staff members who do not yet have a certificate of professional competence to work with live animals. This can be demonstrated, for example, on the basis of a 'provisional certificate' that is valid for a maximum of three months. 3. These staff members may work with live animals for a maximum of three months without a 'Certificate of professional competence for abattoir personnel'. 4. Before they start working with live animals, these staff members have been trained internally so they have sufficient knowledge of the in-house work instructions for working with live animals. This must be made clear in the training register. 5. These staff members are directly and continuously supervised by a staff member who does have the required certificate of professional competence.

| 29-12-21 | SK051 and SK052 Lairage and Surface area lairage | The revised BLL Calf Abattoir criteria (adopted on 24-05-2021) states that the calves in the lairage must all be able to lie down at the same time with each calf having sufficient space to lie down. At least 2.5 m^2 of space must be available per animal. For an abattoir to comply with the 2.5 m^2 per calf, this may mean that alterations need to be made to the construction of the lairage. To implement this, is a transitional period possible for these criteria? | The Dutch Society for the Protection of Animals decided that a transitional period for criteria SK051 and SK052 may be applied to allow for any necessary alteration. In the case of alteration or construction after 24-05-2021, but at the latest with effect from 24-05-2023, at least 2.5 m^2 of space must be available per animal in the lairage at the abattoir. |