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TECHNICAL REGULATION ON ANIMAL WELFARE AND TRACEABILITY "COMMITMENT TO ANIMAL WELFARE

BAIE

(ANIMAL WELFARE SPAIN INTEROVIC)

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1. INTRODUCTION

For consumers, animal welfare is an intrinsic part of the farm-to-table concept and they expect food to be produced in compliance with the principles of ethics, sustainability, biosecurity, food safety and respect for our animals.

It is our moral and deontological obligation, as committed livestock and industrial professionals, to provide the animal at all stages of production with the care and environment necessary for its correct physical and psychological development and to guarantee its compliance. Our decisions have a significant impact on the production chain, so we must be responsible and contribute to the sustainability and dissemination of these values.

The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) principles on animal welfare encompass the European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes and reflect the so-called five freedoms adopted by the Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC) to describe the right to welfare of animals under human control:

- 1. Free from hunger, thirst and malnutrition.
- 2. Free from fears and anxieties.
- 3. Free from physical or thermal discomfort.
- 4. Free from pain, injury or disease.
- 5. Free to express one's own patterns of behaviour.

The OIE also establishes basic principles underpinning animal welfare:

- 1) That there is a critical link between animal health and animal welfare.
- 2) That the globally recognised "five freedoms" (freedom from hunger, thirst and malnutrition, freedom from fear and distress, freedom from physical and thermal discomfort, freedom from pain, injury and disease, and freedom to exhibit natural behaviour) are guidelines that should govern animal welfare.
- 3) That the globally recognised "3Rs" (reduction of animal numbers, refinement of experimental methods and replacement of animals by non-animal techniques) are guidelines that should govern the use of animals in science.

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- 4) That the scientific assessment of animal welfare involves a number of elements which must be considered together and that the selection and assessment of these elements often involves value judgements which should be as explicit as possible.
- 5) That the use of animals in agriculture, education, research, companionship, recreation and entertainment makes a decisive contribution to human welfare.
- 6) That the use of animals carries with it an ethical responsibility to ensure their welfare to the greatest extent possible.
- 7) That by improving the living conditions of animals on farms, productivity is often increased and consequently economic benefits are obtained.
- 8) That the comparison of animal welfare standards and recommendations should be based on the equivalence of outcomes based on objective criteria rather than on the similarity of systems based on means criteria.

The OIE also lays down general principles for animal welfare in production systems:

- 1) Genetic selection must always take into account animal health and welfare.
- 2) Animals chosen for introduction into new environments must undergo a process of adaptation to the local climate and be able to adapt to local diseases, parasites and nutrition.
- 3) Environmental aspects, including surfaces (for walking, resting, etc.), shall be adapted to the species in order to minimise the risks of injury or transmission of diseases or parasites to the animals.
- 4) Environmental aspects shall allow for comfortable resting, safe and comfortable movement including changes in normal postures, as well as allowing the animals to display natural behaviour.
- 5) Allowing social grouping of animals encourages positive social behaviours and minimises injuries, disorders or chronic fear.
- 6) For housed animals, air quality, temperature and humidity should contribute to good animal health and not be a negative factor. Where extreme conditions are present, animals should not be prevented from using their natural methods of thermoregulation.
- 7) Animals shall have access to sufficient feed and water, commensurate with their age and needs, to maintain normal health and productivity and to avoid prolonged hunger, thirst, malnutrition or dehydration.



- 8) Diseases and parasites should be prevented and controlled as far as possible through good management practices. Animals with serious health problems should be isolated and treated promptly or slaughtered under appropriate conditions if treatment is not feasible or if there is little chance of recovery.
- 9) Where painful procedures cannot be avoided, pain should be managed as far as available methods allow.
- 10) Animal handling shall promote a positive relationship between humans and animals and not cause injury, panic, lasting fear or avoidable stress.
- 11) Owners and animal handlers should have sufficient skills and knowledge to ensure that animals are treated in accordance with these principles.

The application of the above guidelines at all stages of the production process contributes not only to the general health and ethical treatment of the animal, but also to the increase of productivity and the improvement of the economy, because from a scientific point of view, there is a direct relationship between welfare and productivity, quality and sustainability of the animal as a resource or good.

Based on the above, INTEROVIC establishes this certification scheme which will consist of guaranteeing animal welfare for the production of products intended for human consumption and for the textile industry, by auditing farms and industries (processing centres) involved in the production chain.

To this end, animal welfare and traceability conditions shall be verified so that clear links can be established between animals from certified farms and the final product.

The BAIE "ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT" shall be certified by an independent inspection body in accordance with this Technical Regulation, the General Regulation and other documentation related to the scheme.

This Regulation establishes the technical aspects to be implemented by farms and industries, and to be verified by the Conformity Assessment Bodies (CAB). The specific requirements are set out in the corresponding annexes and the general aspects of the scheme are set out in the General Regulations of the "COMMITMENT TO ANIMAL WELFARE" BAIE Mark.

2. OBJECT

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The current concern of the general public for animal welfare is indisputable. Therefore, this Animal Welfare and Traceability Regulation aims to respond to that need and to demonstrate the commitment of producers and industry to the responsible sourcing of animals and raw materials for the production of products bearing the BAIE "COMMITMENT TO ANIMAL WELFARE" mark.

The aim of this Regulation is to develop the bases and tools necessary to guarantee animal welfare as a whole, with constant feedback of information between all the links involved in the production chain, guaranteeing the maintenance of a high animal welfare status. Obtaining individualised data linked to animal welfare indicators is a step forward in the improvement and knowledge of the intrinsic and extrinsic factors that condition animal welfare, which allows for the implementation of improvement mechanisms that can be implemented quickly.

The scope of the programme involves all links in the production chain that are in contact with the animals and their products. This entails an exercise of transparency and real traceability in all operators, which contributes to generate a living and dynamic control model.

The product bearing the BAIE "ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT" mark shall be verified from a product selected by the CAB from a point of sale (POS), through at least one traceability exercise carried out at the CPIAresponsible for placing the product in the POS.

The traceability exercises shall be carried out in accordance with section 10.4 of this document and the corresponding assessment criteria in annexes 2, 3 and 4.

This certification provides a plus in animal welfare conditions, by significantly extending the fields of action and control, reinforcing and complementing aspects of the quality of life of the animals and traceability, as well as being conceived as a tool for continuous improvement. Likewise, the development of this scheme does not contradict with the applicable legislation and major international projects related to animal welfare and its indicators.

The methodology is based on the identification and control of those aspects that may pose a risk to the physical or psychological well-being of the animals and the control of a traceability system to guarantee the safekeeping of the identified products.

Its implementation involves both inspection of the adequacy of facilities and management practices, and assessment of compliance against established animal welfare principles.

This Animal Welfare and Traceability Regulation provides for checks at the following stages of the production process related to sheep and goats, as described in the figure below.



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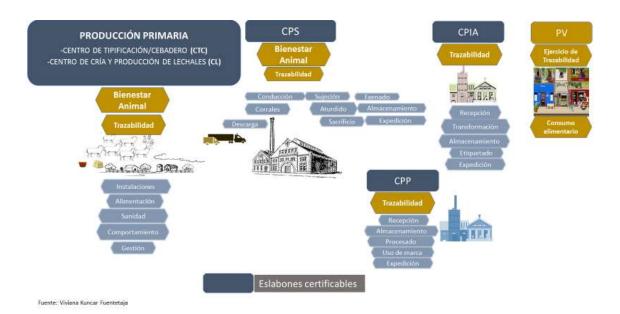
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At primary production sites, aspects affecting the facilities, feeding, health, behaviour and management are evaluated through audits in which the direct and indirect conditions that may affect the animal are verified. The SCP evaluates aspects related to the effects of transport on the animals, their stabling and the stunning and slaughter operations, helping to ensure that, by requiring humane and technically efficient handling, the stress on the animal is reduced as far as possible and avoiding any unnecessary suffering. Product-related issues are controlled through traceability and custody audits in the food industries. Likewise, product verification is established at points of sale to the consumer (establishments that do not carry out any type of handling but which market products with the "COMPROMISO BIENESTAR ANIMAL" BAIE mark); the aim is to cover all stages, both livestock and industrial, right up to the distribution line to the end consumer.

This Technical Regulation states:

 The minimum requirements to be met by the BAIE "ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT" implemented by primary production and processing centres in order to be certified by the CABs.

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 The activities carried out by the CABs for the certification of the BAIE "ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT" in processing centres and primary production sites that voluntarily apply for such certification.

Only products with this certification may use the BAIE "ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT" mark all the way through the production chain to the primary production sites.

Likewise, the mark shall be reflected on the label and shall in no case mislead the customer or consumer. hand, the mark may be used in marketing documents and activities as long as the certification is in force and, as in the previous point, without misleading the client or consumer

This regulation has the following associated documentation:

- General Regulations for the Use of the "Animal Welfare Commitment" Mark BAIE
- ANNEX 1A-1. Evaluation criteria Animal Welfare and Traceability "Animal Welfare Commitment" BAIE. Sheep typing and fattening centre CTC.
- ANNEX 1A-2. Animal Welfare and Traceability Requirements "Animal Welfare Commitment" BAIE. Sheep typing and fattening centre CTC.
- ANNEX 1B-1. Assessment criteria Animal Welfare and Traceability "Animal Welfare Commitment" BAIE. Sheep and goat breeding and dairy production centres CL.
- ANNEX 1B-2. Animal Welfare and Traceability Requirements "Animal Welfare Commitment" BAIE. Sheep and goat breeding and dairy production centres CL.
- ANNEX 2. Requirements and evaluation criteria Animal Welfare and Traceability. "Animal Welfare Commitment BAIE. Processing Centres CPS
- ANNEX 3. Requirements and evaluation criteria Animal Welfare and Traceability. "Animal Welfare Commitment BAIE. CPIA Processing Centres
- ANNEX 4. Requirements and evaluation criteria Animal Welfare and Traceability.
 "Animal Welfare Commitment BAIE. CPP Processing Centres

The scheme does not establish transport as a certifiable link, although at the time of unloading at the PSC, animal welfare aspects are checked on arrival.

The scheme does not establish the VP as a certifiable link.

3. ACRONYMS USED

- INTEROVIC: Interprofessional Sheep and Goat Meat Trade Association
- BAIE: Animal Welfare Interovic Spain

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• OIE: World Organisation for Animal Health

• FAWC: Farm Animal Welfare Council

• CABs: Conformity Assessment Bodies

• REGA: Registro de Explotación Ganadera (Livestock Farming Register)

• **RGSEAA:** Registro General Sanitario de Empresas Alimentarias y Alimentos (General Health Register of Food and Food Companies).

• CTC: Sheep typing and fattening centre

CL: Sheep and goat breeding and production centre for dairy sheep and goats

• **CPS:** Slaughter Processing Centre

• **CPIA:** Food industry processing centre

• **CPP:** Fur Processing Centre

• **PV:** Point of Sale

• **SOP:** Standard Operating Procedure

• **BA:** Animal Welfare

• TR: Traceability

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4. REFERENCE LEGISLATION

- Terrestrial Animal Health Code 2019 © OIE. 8/07/2019. Title 7. Animal Welfare.
- COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) ^{No} 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97.
- COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1099/2009 of 24 September 2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing.
- LAW 32/2007, of 7 November, for the care of animals, in their exploitation, transport, experimentation and slaughter.
- Royal Decree 348/2000 of 10 March 2000 transposing Directive 98/58/EC on the protection of animals kept for farming purposes.
- Royal Decree 37/2014 of 24 January 2014 regulating aspects relating to the protection of animals at the time of slaughter.
- Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28
 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law,
 establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters
 of food safety.
- Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25
 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers and amending
 Regulations (EC) No 1924/2006 and (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and
 of the Council, and repealing Commission Directive 87/250/EEC, Council Directive
 90/496/EEC, Commission Directive 1999/10/EC, Directive 2000/13/EC of the European
 Parliament and of the Council, Commission Directives 2002/67/EC and 2008/5/EC, and
 Commission Regulation (EC) No 608/2004
- Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April
 2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin.
- Royal Decree 361/2009 of 20 March 2009 regulating the food chain information that must accompany animals for slaughter.
- Royal Decree 769/1984 of 8 February 1984, establishing the regulations for the designations of fur, leather, tanned leather and tanned leather for fur in the manufacture, circulation and trade of their products.

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- Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation)
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules concerning animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and units exempted from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive

5. DEFINITIONS

- Animal welfare: the physical and mental state of an animal in relation to the conditions in which it lives and dies. An animal experiences good welfare if it is healthy, comfortable, well nourished, safe, free from unpleasant sensations such as pain, fear or distress and able to express behaviours important to its state of physical and mental well-being. Good animal welfare requires disease prevention, appropriate veterinary care, shelter, management and nutrition, a stimulating and safe environment, proper handling and humane slaughter or killing (OIE). The welfare of animals is related to their quality of life.
- Traceability: The ability to find and trace, through all stages of production, processing
 and distribution, a food, feed, food-producing animal or substance intended or likely to
 be incorporated into food or feed.
- Animal: For the purpose of this documentation, this term shall refer to an animal of the
 ovine and/or caprine species originating from a farm with a REGA Register of Livestock
 Holdings and destined for an approved slaughter establishment.
- Owner or keeper: any natural or legal person responsible for or in charge of animals on a permanent or temporary basis.
- Authorised or qualified veterinarian: Veterinarian with a degree in veterinary medicine recognised by the competent authority for the performance of the functions established

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by regulations, in particular the veterinarian of the health defence groups and the farm veterinarian.

- Farm veterinarian or Veterinarian in charge of the farm: Veterinarian or veterinary company in the exclusive or non-exclusive service of a farm, on a temporary or permanent basis, to provide the services and tasks of the veterinary profession that the owner or manager of the farm entrusts to him/her.
- Health protocol: A detailed procedure of treatment and application guidelines for the
 prevention and cure of animal diseases, adapted to the age, production status and
 husbandry system. It should include prophylactic strategies.
- Casualty: Animal that has died on a farm, during transport or at the slaughter centre, usually as a result of pathological or physiological problems.
- Restraint: the application to an animal of any procedure designed to restrict its
 movements by suppressing any avoidable pain, fear or distress in order to facilitate its
 effective stunning and killing;
- **stunning:** any deliberately induced process that causes painless loss of consciousness and sensibility, including any process that causes instantaneous death
- Lazaretto: A specific, properly identified, clean and comfortable facility for the proper handling of animals under observation, sick or injured.

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- **REGA code:** alphanumeric code for the identification of livestock farms, which guarantees their unique identification, with the following 14-place structure:
 - (a) "ES" which identifies Spain.
 - b) Two digits identifying the province, according to the codification of the National Statistics Institute.
 - c) Three digits identifying the municipality, according to the codification of the National Statistics Institute.
 - (d) seven digits uniquely identifying the holding within the municipality.
- CTC: These acronyms involve typing and/ or fattening centres that have a REGA and house sheep from 5 weeks of age until they leave for a slaughter centre (CPS) with a maximum age of 5 months.
- **CL:** corresponds to breeding centres for small ruminants of the ovine and/or caprine species that have a REGA and house animals from birth to approximately 5 weeks of age destined for slaughter (CPS).
- Grouping of suckling pig production centres CL: entities, such as commercial operators, cooperatives, trading companies, PGIs, etc., which group together suckling pig rearing and production centres by means of a specific agreement for the scope of certification.
- Slaughter Processing Plants (SPC): the establishment where animals whose meat is intended for human consumption, falling within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, are slaughtered and dressed. For the purpose of this scheme it shall be an establishment where ovine and/or caprine animals are slaughtered. The specific requirements are reflected in Annex 2 and in case of attached cutting plants, these shall be audited on the basis of the same Annex.
- Food Industry Processing Centres (FFPCs): those companies that carry out any of the stages of the process through which a food passes from the FCS until it is sent to the point of sale. These stages may include preparation, manufacturing, processing, packaging, storage. For the purposes of this regulation, the following industries are included in this definition: cutting plants, slicing plants, packing plants, cold stores and meat industries.
- PPC: Fur storage and/or treatment centre

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- Points of sale (POS): within the scope of the actions of this regulation, this means the point of sale to the final consumer where the product is marketed as fit for human consumption identified with the BAIE Animal Welfare Commitment mark and where the product is not manipulated in any way, including labelling. In other words, it is marketed as it comes out of the food industry, such as trays of filleted meat, hamburger trays, etc. These outlets will be declared by the food industry to the CBB and the CBB will be required to include in its audits of the SCARs, the performance of traceability exercises on these products as set out in the sampling and verification tables for the proper use of the BAIE Animal Welfare Commitment mark. The scheme does not establish the PV as a certifiable link.
- Operator: Primary production sites and processing centres certified under the BAIE
 Animal Welfare Commitment.
- Carcass: the whole body of the slaughtered animal as presented after bleeding, evisceration and skinning operations.
- Half carcass: the part obtained by separating the carcass along the plane of symmetry
 passing through the centre of the cervical, dorsal, lumbar and sacral vertebrae and
 through the centre of the sternum and the symphysis pubis.
- Fresh meat: meat that has not undergone preservation processes other than chilling, freezing or quick-freezing, including vacuum-packed or controlled-atmosphere packaged meat. For the purposes of this procedure, fresh meat is referred to as meat.
- **offal:** fresh meat other than that of the carcase, including viscera and blood.
- Meat preparations: refers to fresh meat, including minced meat, to which foodstuffs, seasonings or additives have been added or which has undergone processing that does not alter the internal structure of the muscle fibre and therefore does not remove the characteristics of fresh meat. It is a product which has undergone a certain degree of processing but still retains a similar appearance to fresh meat.
- Meat products: processed products resulting from the processing of meat or from the further processing of such processed products, so that the cut surface shows that the product no longer possesses the characteristics of fresh meat.

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- **Skin:** The term 'skin' shall refer exclusively to that part of the body of animals which, composed of several layers of cellular tissues, forms the outer covering of the body, and is used in particular for smaller species, in this case for sheep and/or goats.
- Slaughter lot (consignment number): consists of animals with the same origin (livestock farm), the same documentation of origin and the same date of reception, slaughtered on the same date and slaughter conditions.
- Cutting batch: this consists of the cutting of the carcasses of animals slaughtered on the same day from certified farms.
- Batch of fresh meat/packed meat: this is considered as such when it is constituted by
 the cutting of the carcasses corresponding to the animals processed on the same day
 and coming from certified farms.
- Meat preparation-product-derivative batch: consists of a product produced on the same day, the total meat content of which comes from the cutting of carcasses of animals from certified farms.
- Batch of skins: production unit manufactured in the same plant with uniform production parameters, such as the origin of the materials, or a number of units, when they are manufactured continuously in the same plant and stored together as a shipping unit. it consists of received, in-process or processed skins whose origin guarantees the origin from animals from certified farms. Certified and non-certified hides may not be mixed in the same lot, the lot of hides with certified origin may be differentiated from the rest by at least one code, number or letter.
- Animal in good condition: Animal with good general body appearance (uniform weight on all four legs, straight dorsal line while walking), with normal breathing, attentive and without apparent pathologies to the naked eye.
- Animal in poor condition: Animal with one or more of the following symptoms: listless,
 thin, refusal of food and/or water, hyperthermia or hypothermia, tachypnoea
 (increased respiratory rate) or bradypnoea (decreased respiratory rate), coughing,
 obvious signs of pain (arched back, abnormal sweating, gait disturbance) and/or obvious
 pathologies on visual examination (wounds, abscesses, lameness, prostration).
- Open wound: Injury, usually bleeding, that occurs to the outer tissues of the body as a result of a cut, pressure, friction, etc.

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- **Corrective action:** Action aimed at eliminating the causes that have given rise to a non-conformity in order to prevent its recurrence.
- Remedial action: Action aimed at immediately correcting the effect of a nonconformity.

6. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

This document shall apply to:

- 1) Primary production sites (CTC and CL) located in Spanish territory that market/supply animals to the industrial sector (CPS), that meet the requirements of the BAIE "COMMITMENT TO ANIMAL WELFARE" high standard in terms of animal welfare and traceability. The selection in this activity will be carried out on female and male animals. Animals in CTC will have to spend the last two weeks of their life on the premises or proceed from certified primary production in schemes containing animal welfare requirements.
- 2) Processing centres (CPS, CPIA) located in Spanish territory, which form part of the supply chain from the slaughter of the animals to the marketing of products with the "COMPROMISO BIENESTAR ANIMAL" BAIE mark of high standards in terms of animal welfare and traceability, and which wish to guarantee consumers their compliance by means of this certification. In addition, and specific to this scheme, animals transported to CPS that are less than 28 days old will not be eligible for this certification.
- 3) Processing Centres (PPC) located in Spanish territory, which form part of the supply chain for the textile industry, marketing their products with the "COMPROMISO BIENESTAR ANIMAL" BAIE mark of high standards in terms of animal welfare and traceability, and which wish to guarantee their compliance to the industry by means of this certification. These establishments may source, within the scope of this certification, hides and skins from PSCs that guarantee the certification of the PSC itself and the origin of the hides and skins, either from certified CL (skins from sheep and goats) or from certified CTC (skins from lambs).

This regulation applies to the following stages of the production chain and types of operators with their applicability codes:

PRODUCTION PHASE OPERATOR APPLICABILITY CODES	
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Primary	Sheep typing centres and	СТС
	fattening farms	
Primary	Sheep and goat breeding and	CL
	production centres for dairy	
	sheep and goats	
Industrial	Slaughter Centre	CPS
Industrial	Food industry	CPIA
Industrial	Leather treatment centre	СРР

This certification only applies to animals slaughtered with prior stunning and the products from these animals.

All PSCs, including those performing the maquila service, will be included in the same way in this scheme and will have to guarantee the same requirements.

The operators involved in this control programme undertake as one of their tasks the respectful and humane treatment of animals, as well as to analyse operations and practices, including independent third party audits, to ensure continuous improvement of animal welfare and traceability practices.

The marketing of products certified under this standard requires the certification of all the previous members of the chain up to primary production. All operators in the chain are obliged to pass on the indication of the "COMMITMENT TO ANIMAL WELFARE" BAIE certification status on their animals or products to the downstream link.

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Only companies that comply with the following are eligible for certification under this certification scheme:

- 1. Primary production sites (CTC and CL) shall:
 - REGA Code
 - Comply with the animal welfare and traceability requirements of this standard.
 - No non-compliance of animal welfare legislation
- 2. The processing centres (CPS-CPIA) shall:
 - To have a General Sanitary Register of Food and Food Businesses (RGSEAA).
 - Comply with the animal welfare (CPS) and traceability (CPS, CPIA) requirements of this standard.
- 3. Processing centres (PPCs) shall:
 - Company name
 - SANDACH establishment registration (only centres receiving untreated hides)
 - Comply with the traceability requirements of this standard.

7. AREAS OF EVALUATION

Animal welfare and product traceability will be measured according to the evaluation of certain variables that will indicate the degree of animal welfare and the guarantees of compliance in products destined for the consumer with the "BAIE ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT" mention through the robustness of the traceability system and compliance with custody throughout the supply chain to the end consumer.

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7.1 SHEEP TYPING CENTRES AND FEEDLOTS (CTC)

Using the system described in Annex 1A, five groups of requirements to be assessed have been established:

- 1. Facilities
- 2. Feeding
- 3. Health
- 4. Behaviour
- 5. Management

Likewise, in each of these groups, certain variables have been established and detailed in Annex 1A. The evaluation of these variables is defined in this annex and allows us to obtain, through the application of algorithms, farms with compliant and non-compliant scores for this certification.

Likewise, requirements are established in which the detection of certain incidents will be cause for opening non-conformities to which the operator must present an action plan in accordance with the provisions of this document.

7.2 BREEDING AND PRODUCTION CENTRES FOR DAIRY SHEEP AND GOATS (CL)

Using the system described in Annex 1B, five groups of requirements to be assessed have been established:

- 1. Facilities
- 2. Feeding
- 3. Health
- 4. Behaviour
- 5. Management

Likewise, in each of these groups, certain variables have been established and detailed in Annex 1B. The evaluation of these variables is defined in this annex and allows us to obtain, through the application of algorithms, farms with compliant and non-compliant scores for this certification.

Likewise, requirements are established in which the detection of certain incidents will be cause for opening non-conformities to which the operator must present an action plan in accordance with the provisions of this document.



7.3 SLAUGHTER PROCESSING CENTRE (SPC)

Annex 2 sets out the aspects that will have to be reviewed in terms of animal welfare and traceability from primary production to marketing of the product.

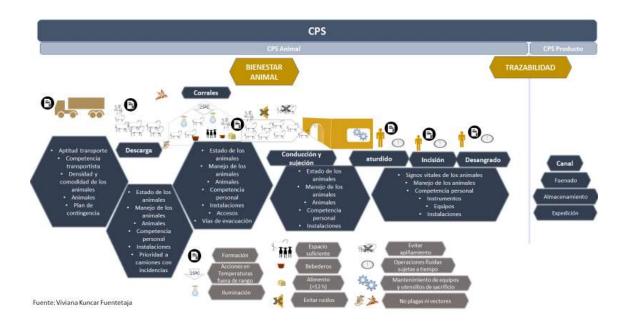
Different areas, sub-areas and related requirements have been established.

Two tables have been established, table 1 for areas affecting the animal from reception to slaughter and table 2 for areas affecting the product (see definition in annex 2) from carcass dressing to marketing. The requirements contained in table 2 of this annex shall apply to cutting plants (CPIA) located on the same site as the PSC. The summary of the aspects covered is as follows:

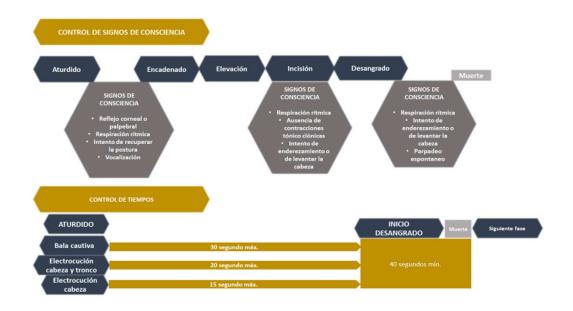
SCP REQUIREMENTS (Animal)
General
Suppliers
Traceability
Access control
Staff
Download
Corrales
Submission
Stunned
Incision
Bleeding
SCP REQUIREMENTS (Product)
Suppliers
Traceability
Corrective actions
Training

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The following figure outlines the controlled aspects:



Likewise, the controls of signs of awareness and time management in the most sensitive operations are schematised in the following figure:



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7.4 FOOD INDUSTRY (CPIA)

Annex 3 sets out the requirements for ensuring traceability of products in the SCARs.

СРІА
Authorisations
Suppliers
Traceability
Corrective Actions
Training

The requirements include site visits to verify segregation (if applicable) and product identification throughout the production process from receipt of the product to dispatch or storage.

The following figure outlines the controlled aspects:





7.5 FUR PROCESSING INDUSTRY (FPP)

Annex 4 sets out the requirements for ensuring traceability of products in PPPs.

СРР
Authorisations
Suppliers
Traceability
Corrective Actions
Training

The requirements include site visits to verify segregation (if applicable) and product identification throughout the production process from receipt of the product to dispatch or storage.



The following products shall not be eligible for the designations mentioned in the definitions relating to leather and therefore shall not be eligible for this certification:

- (a) products obtained from animal skins or hides which have lost their natural structure by being subjected to a mechanical or chemical process of fragmentation, grinding, pulverisation or other similar processes, and which have subsequently been agglomerated or reconstituted.
- (b) Hides, skins, leather or tanned leather, where the thickness of the coating is 0,3 millimetres or more, or more than one third of the thickness of the whole.
- (c) Hides and skins not originating from primary production certified under the BAIE ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT

8. ANIMAL WELFARE AND TRACEABILITY REQUIREMENTS

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The requirements are developed in the specific annexes:

- ANNEX 1A. Sheep typing and fattening centre CTC
- ANNEX 1B. Sheep and goat rearing and production centres CL
- ANNEX 2. SCP Processing Centres
- ANNEX 3. SCAR Processing Centres
- ANNEX 4. CPP Processing Centres

9. SELF-MONITORING SYSTEM

The operator shall have a system of work and documentation demonstrating compliance with the following:

- Compliance with the five freedoms to ensure animal welfare as set out by FAWC
- Animals shall be treated with respect
- Compliance with the provisions of the reference documents of this certification (Technical Regulation, General Regulation and relevant Annex).
- CTCs, CLs and PSCs shall have a high level of animal protection through the implementation of established requirements and measures such as:
 - Physical security of facilities
 - Access control: trucks, animals and people
 - Cleaning and disinfection: trucks, sheds, corrals and transit areas.
 - Control of animals, raw materials, foodstuffs and other introduced materials
 - Vector and pest control
 - General good practice
- CTCs and CLs shall have a self-monitoring system in place to ensure compliance with the requirements set out in this scheme.

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- SCPs must have a system in place that enables compliance with the requirements set out in this scheme. SCPs acquiring channels from other operators shall implement an adequate system of supplier control and product identification and segregation.
- The PSCs and SCPs must have a system in place to differentiate carcasses and other products certified under the BAIE Animal Welfare Commitment from non-certified products, by means of:
 - The batches of carcasses, meats and other products allow to know the batches of the meats/carcasses of which they are composed and correspond to certified products.
 - Identification of the different products in all their phases and states (reception, storage, in process, unpackaged or packaged final products, etc.).
 - Appropriate segregation between certified and non-certified products
- CPPs shall have a system in place to differentiate products certified under the BAIE
 ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT from non-certified products by:
 - The batch of products allows us to know the batches of the skins that make up the products and, in turn, correspond to certified products.
 - Identificación de los diferentes productos en todas sus fases y estados (recepción, recorte, conservación, remojo, pelambrecalero, deslanado-calero, descarnado, dividido, desencalado, rendido, piquel, desengrase, curtición, rebajado, neutralizado, etc.)
 - Appropriate segregation between certified and non-certified products

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The self-monitoring system shall contain at least the following elements:

- A. Identification of the personnel responsible for implementation and control.
- B. Compliance with implementation requirements
- C. Supplier approval and verification system
- D. Recording of incidents and corrective actions
- E. Review of the system (CL, CPS, CPIA, CPP, CPIA, CPP)

A. Identification of the personnel responsible for implementation and control.

The operator must have adequately trained human resources for the application and control tasks. In the case of CTCs and CLs this may be the Responsible Veterinarian or another person who demonstrates technical competence and training.

Job profiles shall be available, containing at least the necessary training and the functions performed.

B. Compliance with implementation requirements

Operators should have a documented procedure and linked records to comply with the applicable requirements of this scheme. Pre-existing procedures such as the SOPs of the PSCs may be adapted.

The related documentation and records shall be kept for a minimum period of three years, without prejudice to the provisions of the relevant legislation in force.

All processing centres must have a system to control the traceability of their products in order to guarantee correct identification according to their origin. Likewise, these centres shall have handlers trained in the requirements of this scheme, according to the requirements established for each type of centre (CPS, CPIA and CPP).



C. Supplier approval and/or verification system

C.1. Primary production (CTC and CL)

The CTCs must be able to identify the farms of origin and have accompanying and identification documentation for the animals received.

The transporters involved in the transport of the animals must have the authorisation and certificate of competence according to the RCE 1-2005 and the accompanying documentation for the animals received.

C.2 Sacrificial Processing Centre (SPC)

The processing centre shall have an updated list of farms, both those certified in the BAIE Animal Welfare Commitment and those that are not. The list shall include the certificate number and its validity.

The **certified primary production sites (CTC and CL)** must be homologated with the documentary self-monitoring system established by the PSC, verifying the existence of a valid REGA and BAIE ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT certificate.

The documentary verification shall be carried out on an annual basis and shall include a review of the validity of the certificate and the status of animals received during that period of time.

Transporters shall be approved in accordance with their self-checking system, always taking into account the type 1 and type 2 transporter authorisation established in the RCE 1-2005 and the conditions of transport and the condition of the animals received.

C.3 Processing Centres (PSCs, SCACs, PICs, PPCs)

These processing centres must have an updated list of suppliers certified in the BAIE ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT and the products they supply.

The verification shall be carried out on an annual basis and shall include a review of the validity of the certificate and a request for a copy of the assessment according to the CAB of the last audit.

D. Recording of incidents and corrective actions

Operators shall have a system in place to identify, manage and record incidents related to the scheme, including corrective actions and closure dates.



E. Review of the system

The CL Piglet Producer Centre Groupshall carry out annual internal audits covering all the centres covered by the scope of the certificate, to verify and ensure compliance with this Regulation and the specific requirements of Annex 1B-2.

The PSCs shall carry out an annual internal audit of the requirements of Annex 2.

SCARs and PPCs shall carry out an internal audit of the requirements of Annex 3 and 4 respectively, containing an annual traceability exercise including a balance sheet of inputs, outputs and stock of certified or eligible product.

The person responsible for carrying out the audit shall demonstrate technical competence and training in animal welfare. He/she shall demonstrate impartiality in the audited areas, i.e. he/she shall not be the same person who implements the procedures, although he/she may belong to the quality or animal welfare department.

10. CERTIFICATION

Certification shall be carried out by CABs that meet the requirements set out in the General Regulation.

The certificate shall be valid for three years.

Audits shall be carried out to verify compliance with the technical requirements reflected in this document and Annexes 1A, 1B, 2, 3, 4 and 5 depending on the type of operator and the general aspects set out in the General Regulation.

10.1 APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATION

A CMO must have an application that at least states:

- Operator data
- REGA, RGSEEA, Company Name (PPCs receiving treated hides).
- Information confidentiality management.
- Scope of certification applied for: Animals / Products (carcasses, meat, offal, offal, meat products, meat preparations, meat derivatives and hides)
- For CTC and CL: number of animals, houses/pens
- For CLs: annual internal audit report
- In the case of Grouping of piglet production centres CL: list of piglet breeding and production centres (with details of date of joining/leaving the group, company name,



address, REGA, number of animals, sheds/pens, date of the last internal audit) and reports of annual internal audits carried out by a person with technical competence and training, covering all the centres covered by the scope of the certificate, the results of the audits and the correction of any deviations detected. Upon application, any extension or reduction in the number of sites shall be immediately communicated to the CAB.

- In the case of Slaughter Processing Plant (SPC): daily slaughter volume (animals)
- In the case of CPIA: Kilograms of susceptible meat of the scheme/week
- In the case of SCARs marketing their products at points of sale: list of points of sale and trademarks
- In the case of CPP: No. of hides and skins from suppliers with BAIE Animal Welfare Commitment Certificates that can be marketed under this certification scheme.
- Commitment by the operator to provide truthful information
- Signature and date

10.2 AUDIT FREQUENCY (OEC)

OPERATOR	MINIMUM AUDIT	AUDITED
	FREQUENCY	FARMS/PLANTS
Sheep typing and fattening centre (CTC)	Annual	100%
Sheep and goat breeding and dairy	Seeoftensection 10.4.	See sampling section
production centre (CL)		10.4B
Grouping of piglet production centres CL	See frequency section	See sampling section
	10.4B	10.4B
Combined CTC-CL centre	Annual	100%
Sacrificial Processing Centres (SPCs)	Annual	100%
Food Industry Processing Centres (FFPP)	Annual	100%
Fur Treatment Centre (FTC)	Annual	100%

For each annual audit carried out, the CAB shall issue a technical annex attached to the certificate, after a compliant assessment.

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The audits shall be carried out when the primary production sites and industries are operational and working with the products subject to certification. This involves on-site verification of the animals on the farms and theunloading, reception, lairage and slaughter of animals subject to the scope of certification in the PSCs, and of the manufacturing, packaging, storage and/or dispatch process of the products subject to the scope of certification (SCP, PPP).

10.3 TYPES OF AUDIT

This section reflects the possible types of audit that can be presented in the scheme:

- Initial audit: This corresponds to the audit carried out on a CTC, CL, CPS, CPIA and CPP
 to obtain certification. All the requirements applicable to each activity will be verified.
- Maintenance audit: This corresponds to the audit carried out on a CTC, CL, CPS, CPIA
 and CPP to maintain the certification throughout the validity of the certificate. All the
 requirements applicable to each activity will be verified.
- Renewal audit: Audits to renew the validity of the certificate for a new three-year period. The totality of the requirements applicable to each activity will be verified.
- Extraordinary audit: Audit that is performed on a complementary basis when
 documentary evidence to ensure closure of detected critical and/or serious noncompliances is deemed insufficient by the CAB and to verify the implementation of
 action plans and to reassess the system in the case of non-compliant CTCs and LCs with
 scores below 30%.
- Reassessment audit: Documentary audit carried out after the submission of an action
 plan for detected non-conformities to reassess the scores in the case of CTCs and CLs
 with scores above 30%. Variables that have undergone modifications based on the
 action plan evaluated in the documentation will be re-evaluated.



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10.4 SPECIFIC ASPECTS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF OPERATOR AND AUDIT TIMES

A. PRIMARY PRODUCTION (CTC).

During each three-year BAIE ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT certification cycle, at least one of the audits shall be planned in the most unfavourable months in terms of high temperatures, specifically the months of May, June, July, August or September.

Audits may be carried out in conjunction with animal welfare related certification schemes (shortening the timeframe is feasible if the work is carried out by the same auditor).

Audit reports shall contain as a minimum the operator's details, REGA, date of audit, non-conformities detected, evidence of compliance with the requirements set out in Annex 1A-2(2), assessment for each of the variables set out in Annex 1A-1.

SELECTIO	SELECTION OF HOUSES/PENS AND DURATION OF EACH CTC AUDIT					
NUMBER OF	NUMBER OF	MINIMUM	NUMBER OF	ON-SITE		
ANIMALS	VESSELS	NUMBER OF	PENS PER	TIME FOR		
		VESSELS TO BE	HOUSE TO BE	EACH AUDIT		
		SAMPLED	SAMPLED			
		ANNUALLY	ANNUALLY			
≤300	1	1	1	0.4 Day		
301-1500	1-6	2	1	0,5 Day		
1501-5000	1-6	3	1	0.65 Day		
>5000	1-6	4	1	0.75 Day		
	>6	5	1	1 day		

CTCs with two or more houses, with homogeneity of the production system, shall be selected randomly and rotated throughout the life of the certificate. However, at the beginning of the visit, the characteristics of all the houses of the CTC shall be recognised and if there are reasons, such as:

- Different breeds/breeds in different halls
- Vessels of different sex distribution (males only; females only; mixed)
- Ships of different structure or age



One vessel will be randomly selected from each of the variation segments in order to capture a representation of the CTC conditions, with all the existing variability.

Audits may be carried out in conjunction with animal welfare related certification schemes (shortening the timeframe is feasible if the work is carried out by the same auditor).

B. PRIMARY PRODUCTION (CL).

During each three-year BAIE ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT certification cycle, at least one of the audits shall be planned in the most unfavourable months in terms of high temperatures, specifically the months of May, June, July, August or September.

Audits may be carried out in conjunction with animal welfare related certification schemes (shortening the timeframe is feasible if the work is carried out by the same auditor).

Audit reports shall contain as a minimum the operator's details, REGA, date of audit, non-conformities detected, evidence of compliance with the requirements set out in Annex 1B-2, paragraph 2, assessment for each of the variables set out in Annex 1B-1.

	SELECTION OF HOUSES/PENS AND DURATION OF EACH CL AUDIT					
NUMBER OF FEMALES IN PRODUCTION	AUDIT FREQUENCY (SAMPLING)		MINIMUM NUMBER OF VESSELS TO BE SAMPLED IN EACH AUDIT	NUMBER OF PENS PER HOUSE TO BE SAMPLED IN EACH AUDIT	ON-SITE TIME FOR EACH AUDIT	
≤500	≥90%	EVERY THREE YEARS	1	1	0.75 Day	
	50-89% EVERY 18 MONTHS					
500-1000	≥90% EVERY THREE YEARS		2	1	0.85 Day	
	50-89%	EVERY18MONTH S	_	_	3133 30,	
>1000	NA	ANNUAL	3	1	1 Day	

CLs with two or more houses, with homogeneity of the production system, shall be selected randomly rotating throughout the life of the certificate or established audit frequency. However, at the beginning of the visit, the characteristics of all the houses of the CL shall be recognised and if there are reasons, such as:

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- Ships of different structure or age

One vessel will be randomly selected from each structure or age, in order to capture a representation of the CL conditions, with all the variability that exists.

LCs with less than 1000 females in production shall carry out an internal audit checking the requirements of the scheme in the years in which they are not audited by the CAB, this report shall be submitted electronically on an annual basis (in the applicable periods) to the CAB including actions and dates of implementation for the detected non-conformities. The reported issues shall be reviewed at the next audit by the CAB.

Audits may be carried out in conjunction with animal welfare related certification schemes (shortening the timeframe is feasible if the work is carried out by the same auditor).

C. GROUPING OF SUCKLING PIG PRODUCTION CENTRES (CL)

Prior to the initial audit, and at least once a year thereafter, the group of suckling pig producer centresshallcarry out an internal audit of each of the centres covered by the scope of the certificateto verify and ensure compliance with the requirements of the scheme and submit the reports, the results thereof and the rectification of any deviations detected by telematic means to the OEC.

Of the suckler pig producer centres that are included in the group, the CB shall audit a representative sample of the group, based on the following criteria:

INITIAL AND RENEWAL AUDIT	MAINTENANCE AUDIT
Square root* of the total	Square root* of the total number of sites
number of sites included in the	included in the cluster excluding sites audited in
cluster	the previous year
	plus one half of the square root* of the centres
	audited in the previous year

When the result of the square root is a number with decimals, it is the higher whole number of the resultant.

The CAB may increase the number of sites to be audited from the representative sample indicated in the table above, if it finds evidence of a lack of robustness to meet the requirements of the scheme.

During each three-yearBAIEANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT certification cycle, at leastone thirdof the audits shall be planned in the most unfavourable months in terms of high temperatures, specifically the months of May, June, July, August or September



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Audits may be carried out in conjunction with animal welfare related certification schemes (shortening the timeframe is feasible if the work is carried out by the same auditor).

Audit reports shall contain as a minimum the operator's details, REGA, date of audit, non-conformities detected, evidence of compliance with the requirements set out in Annex 1B-2(2), assessment for each of the variables set out in Annex 1B-1.

The number of houses, pens and time allocated shall be governed by the following table:

NUMBER OF FEMALES IN PRODUCTION	MINIMUM NUMBER OF VESSELS TO BE SAMPLED IN EACH AUDIT	NUMBER OF PENS PER HOUSE TO BE SAMPLED IN EACH AUDIT	ON-SITE TIME FOR EACH AUDIT
≤500	1	1	0.75 Day
500-1000	2	1	0.85 Day
>1000	3	1	1 Day

CLs with two or more houses, with homogeneity of the production system, shall be selected randomly rotating throughout the life of the certificate or established audit frequency. However, at the beginning of the visit, the characteristics of all the houses of the CL shall be recognised and if there are reasons, such as:

- Ships of different structure or age

One vessel will be randomly selected from each structure or age, in order to capture a representation of the CL conditions, with all the variability that exists.

D. PRIMARY PRODUCTION COMBINING CTC AND CL

The selection criteria set out in sections A and B shall be followed. The number of houses, pens and time allocated shall be governed by the following table:

SELECTION	SELECTION OF HOUSES/PENS AND DURATION OF EACH CTC/CL AUDIT				
NUMBER OF NUMBER OF MINIMUM NUMBER OF ON-SITE					
ANIMALS	VESSELS	NUMBER OF	PENS PER	TIME FOR	
		VESSELS TO BE	HOUSE TO BE	EACH AUDIT	



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		SAMPLED	SAMPLED	
		ANNUALLY	ANNUALLY	
≤500	1-10	2	1	0,5 Day
	> 10	3	1	0.6 Day
501-1500	1-10	3	1	0.6 Day
	> 10	4	1	0.75 Day
1501-5000	1-10	4	1	0.75 Day
	> 10	5	1	0.85 working
				day
>5000	1-10	5	1	0.85 Day
	> 10	6	1	1 day

Centres performing CTC and CL activities simultaneously will be audited on an annual basis. Ships with CTC activity and one for CL shall be sampled in all audits. The audit shall coincide with both operational activities, in case of inoperability of any of them, it shall be audited before the established annual frequency.

The audit may be carried out in conjunction with animal welfare related certification schemes (shortening the timeframe is feasible if the work is carried out by the same auditor).



E. SACRIFICE (CPS)

During each three-year BAIE ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT certification cycle, at least one of the audits shall be planned in the most unfavourable months in terms of high temperatures, specifically the months of May, June, July, August or September.

Audits shall be planned in such a way that unloading, penning and slaughtering activities are operational at the time of the site visit.

DURATION OF EACH CPS AUDIT			
SHEEP/GOAT ON-SITE TIME FO			
SLAUGHTER	EACH AUDIT		
VOLUME/DAY			
< 500 animals	0,5 Day		
501-2000 animals	0.75 Day		
> 2000 animals	1 Day		

Audits may be carried out in conjunction with animal welfare related certification schemes (shortening the timeframe is feasible if the work is carried out by the same auditor).

The PSC must comply with the requirements established in this scheme, regardless of whether it receives animals from certified or non-certified farms, so the selection tables will be applied to all animals received, housed and slaughtered. However, only animals that undergo the stunning process prior to bleeding will be included in the slaughter control.

The audit reports shall contain at least the details of the operator, RGSEAA, date of audit, requirements assessed according to Annex 2 with the evidence of their assessment, justification of requirements not assessed, non-conformities detected and their classification, controls and traceability exercises carried out. It must also be stated whether the operator has animals from certified farms.



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SELECTION AT EACH AUDIT (UNLOADING OF LORRIES AND TRANSFER TO PENS)			
SHEEP/GOAT TRUCKS RECEIVED/DAY	CONTROLLED	SELECTION	
	SHEEP/GOAT TRUCKS	CRITERION	
<10	1	According to audit organisation on all	
>10	2	discharges of the	
		day.	

SELECTION AT EACH PENNING AUDIT				
TOTAL SHEEP/GOAT PENS	SELECTION CRITERIA			
	STOCKYARDS*.			
<6	2	Random selection over the		
≥6	3	total number of pens with		
-0	3	animals		

SELECTION IN EACH AUDIT ACCORDING TO SLAUGHTER VOLUME				
TOTAL SLAUGHTER	MINIMUM NUMBER OF	SELECTION CRITERIA		
VOLUME/DAY	ITEMS* TO BE MONITORED			
< 500 animals	2	On animals slaughtered		
501-2000 animals	3	with prior stunning		
> 2001 animals	4			

Consignment: all animals covered by the same health certificate and the same REGA.

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The following table shows the selection criteria in SCP to verify the state of the animal during unloading, penning, pre-stunning restraint and time management, and the state of consciousness of the animals during the stunning, neck cutting and bleeding phases.

SELECTION IN EACH AUDIT ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ANIMALS UNLOADING/PENNING		
TOTAL ANIMALS IN TRUCK/PEN	NUMBER OF ANIMALS TO BE CHECKED**	NO. OF ANIMALS WITH INCIDENCES TO OPEN NONCONFORMITY
1	All	1
2-15	All	2
16-25	All	3
26-50	25	3
51-90	5	2
91-150	8	3
151-280	13	4
281-500	20	6
501- 1.200	32	8
1.201-3.200	50	11
3.201 - 10.000	80	15

General level of inspection (I) in normal inspection with an LCA10 (UNE-ISO 2859-1:2012) for trucks and/ or pens with more than 51 animals.

Animals shall be checked in sequence (not discontinuously) for each lorry.



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SELECTION FOR EACH AUDIT ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS TO BE			
STUNNED/SLAUGHTERED			
TOTAL ANIMALS IN	NUMBER OF ANIMALS TO	NO. OF ANIMALS WITH	
CONSIGNMENT* SLAUGHTER	BE CHECKED**	INCIDENCES TO OPEN	
		NONCONFORMITY	
1	1	1	
2-15	2	2	
16-25	3	2	
26-50	5	2	
51-90	5	3	
91-150	8	3	
151-280	13	4	
281-500	20	6	
501- 1.200	32	8	
1.201-3.200	50	11	
3.201 - 10.000	80	15	

General level of inspection (I) in normal inspection with an LCA10 (UNE-ISO 2859-1:2012)

Consignment: all animals covered by the same health certificate and the same REGA.

Animals shall be checked consecutively (not discontinuously) for each truck or consignment checked.



SELECTION OF TRACEABILITY IN EACH CPS AUDIT (PRODUCT)		
CHARACTERISTICS	CONTROLLED LOTS	SELECTION CRITERIA
CPS	Slaughter volume <500 animals: 1 501-2000 animals: 2 >2001 animals:3	Selection of product eligible to use the BAIE ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT MARK *. In case of purchasing product from other certified PSCs, at least one batch of these carcasses shall be included in the check carried out. In these cases, the number of traceability exercises shall be two, irrespective of the slaughter volume. The same applies to PSCs issuing hides for BAIE Animal
		Welfare Commitment certification.

The mark may only be used on products originating from animals from primary production certified under the BAIE ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT.

F. FOOD INDUSTRY (CPIA)

The audit reports shall contain at least the details of the operator, RGSEAA, date of audit, requirements assessed according to Annex 3 with evidence of their assessment, justification of requirements not assessed, non-conformities detected and their classification, controls and traceability exercises carried out.



SELECTION OF TRACEABILITY IN EACH CPIA AUDIT		N EACH CPIA AUDIT
PRODUCTION VOLUME	MINIMUM NUMBER	SELECTION CRITERIA
KILOS/WEEK*.	OF CONSIGNMENTS	
	TO BE CONTROLLED	
	IN TRACEABILITY	
< 4.000	2	Selection of products eligible to use the
4.001 a 8.000	3	COMPROMISO BIENESTAR ANIMAL
>8.000	4	BAIE brand. In centres with several
		types of products, the batches of
		products that undergo the most
		processing should be selected, but at
		the same time the selection should be
		representative. For example: An
		industry that sells half carcasses and
		packaged chops, if it has two exercises,
		one of each product, and if it has three,
		two of chops and one of half carcasses
		will be carried out.
		For operators (CPIA) marketing at the
		point of sale (POS), at least one
		traceability exercise shall be checked in
		all audits on the basis of a reference
		selected by the CAB in advance at the
		POS.

Production volumes refer to kg of BAIE certified meat.



DURATION OF EACH AUDIT IN CPIA	
PRODUCTION	ON-SITE TIME FOR
VOLUME	EACH AUDIT AND
KILOS/WEEK*.	REPORT
< 4.000	0.4 Day
4.001 a 8.000	0,5 Day
>8.000	0.6 Day

Production volumes refer to kg of BAIE certified meat.

Audits may be carried out in conjunction with certification schemes related to the verification of the traceability system (time reduction is feasible if the work is carried out by the same auditor).

G. LEATHER TANNING CENTRE (CPP).

The audit reports shall contain at least the operator's details, the industrial operator's authorisation number as SANDACH operator or the company name, date of audit, requirements assessed according to Annex 3, justification of requirements not assessed, non-conformities detected, and traceability exercises carried out.

SELECTION IN EACH CPP AUDIT		
PRODUCTION VOLUME OF HIDES/WEEK*.	MINIMUM NUMBER OF CONSIGNMENTS TO BE CONTROLLED IN TRACEABILITY	SELECTION CRITERIA
<10 .000	1	Selection of products eligible to use the
10.001 a 15.000	2	COMPROMISO BIENESTAR ANIMAL
> 15.000	3	BAIE brand.

Production volumes refer to BAIE certified skins, values are obtained from the weekly average of the previous year.



The auditor shall review the identification of the batches of raw material used linked to certified suppliers and the accompanying documentation with the unambiguous declaration of certified raw material.

In stores and industries receiving hides directly from a slaughtering centre (SCP), the auditor must perform a full mass balance of the dispatched batches checked in traceability exercises carried out according to the table above. The auditor must check the consistency betweenthe quantities dispatched, hides in stock and raw hides received that are part of the dispatched batches. The auditor must also check the certified origin of the hides and skins.

In industries receiving pre-treated skins (other PPPs), the mass balance to be performed by the auditor shall be ne following table:

MASS BALANCE IN CPP RECEIVING SKINS FROM OTHER CPPS	
NUMBER OF BATCHES OF RAW MATERIAL MAKING UP	RAW MATERIAL BATCHES MASS
THE DISPATCH LOT	BALANCE
< 5	All
6-15	4
16-20	5
21-40	6
>40	7

Of the batches listed in the table above, the auditor shall check the quantities included in the batch issued, the quantities in stock, the consistency with the hides received, the identification of the batches used, their linkage to the certified suppliers and the accompanying documentation with the unambiguous declaration of certified raw material.



DURATION OF EACH AUDIT IN CPP	
VOLUME OF	ON-SITE TIME FOR
SKINS/WEEK*.	EACH AUDIT AND
	REPORT
< 10.000	0,5 Day
10.001 a15.000	0.65 Day
> 15.000	0.75 Day

Production volumes refer to BAIE certified hides and skins

Audits may be carried out in conjunction with certification schemes related to the verification of the traceability system (time reduction is feasible if the work is carried out by the same auditor).

10.5 EVALUATION SYSTEM

A. PRIMARY PRODUCTION (CTC and CL)

In annexes 1A-1 and 1B-1, the analysis of the characteristics of the farm in relation to the best quality of life of the animals in a positive sense, and even assessing the possibility of problems, is presented. This is specified numerically in a variable through the application of an algorithm that allows us to assess the farms between 0 and 100%, depending on the conditions evaluated. Likewise, a series of aspects have been established which are reflected in section 10.6.B and which would give rise to the opening of non-conformities.

The assessment criteria are then detailed in Annexes 1A-1 (CTC) and 1B-1 (CL). In addition, Annexes 1A-2 and 1B-2 set out the requirements to be met by operators.

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B. PROCESSING CENTRES (PSCs, SCPs and PPCs)

A system of conformity assessment of specific requirements is established. The requirements are to be assessed as follows:

- In accordance with
- Non-compliant
- Not applicable

The assessment criteria and requirements can be found in Annexes 2 (SCP), 3 (SCAR) and 4 (CPP). C (SCP), 10.6 D (SCAR) and 10.6 E (PPP)that would lead to the opening of non-conformities.

10.6 CLASSIFICATION OF NON-CONFORMITIES

The following types of non-conformities are established:

Type of non-conformity	Operator
Critique	CTC, CL, CPS, CPIA, CPP
Serious	CTC, CL, CPS, CPIA, CPP
Slight	CTC, CL, CPS,CPIA, CPP



Upon detection of non-conformities, the CAB shall act as follows:

NON-COMPLIANCE	MEASURE	REMARKS
CRITICA	Non-granting, suspension or withdrawal of certification until non- compliances are remedied. In case of suspension, an action plan must be required and evaluated from the operator, which contains a correct form for each of the detected non- conformities: Analysis of the root causes of the non-conformity Restorative action Corrective action -Closing event	The submission of an action and evaluation plan by the CMB applies to: CTC, CL, CPS, CPIA and CPP. Evidence of implementation for critical requirements (legal and non-legal) cannot be budgeted, photographs, records and other objective evidence of actual closure of the incident will be considered valid. Verification of the closure may require a new audit at the discretion of the CBB.
GRAVE	An action plan containing the correct content for each of the detected non-conformities must be required and evaluated by the operator: Analysis of the root causes of the non-conformity Restorative action Corrective action -Closing event	by the CMB applies to: CTC, CPS, CL, CPIA and CPP. Evidence of implementation for serious non-conformities(legal and non-legal) cannot be budgeted, photographs, records and other objective evidence of the actual closure of the



SLIGHT	An action plan containing an action plan should be required and evaluated by the operator: Analysis of the root causes of the nonconformity - Remedial action Corrective action Estimated closing date	The submission of an action and evaluation plan by the CMO applies to CTC-CL, SCP, SCP, SCIA and CPP. For those CTC-CLs scoring less than 50% and greater than or equal to 30%, the scores on the non-compliant variables satisfactorily assessed by the OEC will be re-evaluated through the action plan analysis. Those CTC-CLs with scores below 30% will undergo an extraordinary audit to re-evaluate the scores and verify the closure of non-compliances.
	Estimated closing date	the scores and verify the closure of non-compliances.

If the CAB considers that the action plan is not sufficient for the closure of serious non-conformities, it may decide to carry out an extraordinary visit.

A. LEGAL BREACHES

Consistent with the high-level Animal Welfare essence of this certification scheme, requirements have been established that are in line with current Animal Welfare legislation.

In the event of legislative non-compliances, the CAB shall open serious or critical non-conformities depending on the provisions of this chapter. Likewise, a certificate may not be granted, maintained or renewed without the correction of this type of non-compliance.

In order to facilitate the application of the above, a codification of the requirements detailed in B and C has been established for the activities involving animal handling (CTC, CL and CPS) as follows:

Type of requirement	Primary production (CTC and	Slaughter Centre (CPS)
	CL)	
Legal	L	L
Legal and Additional	-	LA
Non-legal	NL	NL

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$\ensuremath{\mathsf{B}}$. NON-CONFORMITIES IN PRIMARY PRODUCTION (CTC-CL)

The TAGs-CL shall submit the actions according to this point and to the following figure:

	9	95		
CTC/CL COMPROMISO BIENESTAR ANIMAL (BAIE)	9	90		
	8	85		
IR ANIN	8	80		Ne cesitan la presentación de un plan de acción ante las no conformidades
IENEST/	,	75	Granjas con	detectadas. Reevaluación de las
MISO B	7	70	COMPROMISO BIENESTAR BAIE	puntuaciones de las variables no conformes críticas y graves mediante la
OMPRO	6	65		evaluación del plan de acción
rc/cl c	6	60		
5	9	55		
	ء ا	50		
CTC/CL CONDICIONADO A REVALUACIÓN DEL PLAN DE ACCIÓN	4	45	Granjas en proceso COMPROMISO BIENESTAR BAIE condicionada a plan	Necesitan la presentación de un plan de acción ante todas las no conformidades
ADICION IÓN DEL ACCIÓN	4	40		detectadas. Reevaluación de las puntuaciones de las variables no conformes mediante la
/CL CON /ALUAC DE /	3	35	de acción y reevaluación	evaluación del plan de acción
CTC		30		
w	:	25		
IE A BAII	:	20	Granjas no	Necesitan la presentación de acciones correctivas ante todas las no conformidades
CTC/CL NO CONFORME A BAIE	:	15	conformes can COMPROMISO	detectadas, requieren de la verificación mediante una auditoría extraordinaria y la
L NO CO	:	10	BIENESTAR BAIE	reevaluación con las puntuaciones actualizadas
CTC/CI	9	5		
	(0		



Sites with less than 30% that do not pass the minimum score after the extraordinary audit will be subject to non-award, suspension or withdrawal of certification. The operator may restart the process when the non-compliances are remedied.

In addition to the scoring system, a series of non-compliances are established that will be assessed as critical, serious or minor non-conformities. Within the critical and serious non-conformities, legal requirements (L) have been included, taking into account that there can be no certified farms with uncorrected legal non-compliances.

Likewise, in the event of detection of non-compliances, the auditor shall assess the score of the corresponding section with 0 points.

Therefore, the sites that will be directly eligible for certification, maintenance or renewal of the certificate must have the following characteristics:

- Minimum score of 50 %.
- Absence of serious or critical non-compliance (legal and non-legal)

	CRITICAL NON-CONFORMITIES CTC			
NO	REQUIREMENT	L/NL	SITUATION DETECTED	
1	General	L	Intentional prohibited practices causing suffering or immobilisation of animals in the audit and/or published in any media and ratified, after review by the OEC*.	
2	General	L	If any animals are observed which, due to their individual conditions, are likely to suffer lasting damage to the farm	
3	Static volume available per animal (SAV).	L	When the animals do not have an enclosure to protect them from climatic incidents.	
4	Temperature	L	With a temperature in the pen at 40 cm above the ground is higher than 35°C or lower than 0°C.	
5	Ventilation and draughts.	L	If it is impossible to renew the air in the building, by natural or mechanical ventilation	
6	Type of power supply	L	No feed and/or straw is stored, neither in the silos.	
7	Type and accessibility of feeding troughs.	L	When not all animals have direct and unimpeded access to the feeding trough.	



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8	Length of straw feeders	L	If it is observed that it is impossible for any animal to gain access to the straw bins
9	Type of drinking fountain and access	L	If it is observed that an animal is unable to access the watering trough
10	Condition of the water in the drinking trough.	L	If it is observed that there is no water in the drinking troughs
11	Source of water	L	No water supply or reservoir
12	Body Condition.	NL	If "MANY" animals with a cachectic body condition are observed in the pen
13	Mortality	NL	When annual mortality exceeds 10%.
14	Diarrhoea	NL	If the variable is scored as "MANY" animals
15	Stereotypical behaviour	NL	If "MANY animals" are observed with behavioural stereotypies
16	Aggressiveness	NL	If "A LOT" of animals are observed with aggressive behaviours
17	Animals isolated from the group.	NL	If "MANY animals" are observed with pain or sickness behaviours

	SERIOUS NON-CONFORMITIES CTC			
NO.	REQUIREMENT		SITUATION DETECTED	
1	General	NL	Denunciation of intentional prohibited practices linked to the farm that cause animal suffering, before being ratified by the OEC*.	
2	General	NL	Failure to notify the CBB within 3 working days of complaints received regarding prohibited practices	
3	General	L	Failure to notify the Certification Body, prior to the start of the audit, of the existence of any sanction by the competent animal welfare authority affecting their facilities.	
4	Area available per animal (SDA)	NL	If in a pen the SDA is in status B (Table 1 of Annex 1A-1)	
5	Static volume available per animal (SAV).	NL	If in a pen the EDV is in status B(Table 2 of Annex 1A-1)	
6	Disinfectable	NL	The ground is completely dirty, wet and muddy.	



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7	Edges and overhangs	L	Where, by design or use, there are sharp edges or ridges which may injure animals
8	Edges and overhangs	NL	If there are fences or dividers in the pen, which could block or injure an animal
9	Harmful materials	L	When harmful materials or materials that are impossible to clean or disinfect are observed
10	Compact or latticed floor	NL	If there is a slatted floor with a gap width greater than 16 mm
11	Perimeter fencing	L	If there is no perimeter fence/fence or if it is in a bad state of disrepair
12	Lazaretto corral or infirmary	L	When a room usable as a sick bay is not observed
13	Bed	NL	When there is no bedding or less than 5 cm
14	Bed	NL	When in poor condition (very dirty and/or very wet)
15	Lighting	NL	When the illumination in the pen at 0,4m from the ground is less than 20 lux
16	NH3	NL	When in the pen at 0.4m above the ground the NH3 concentration is higher than 20ppm
17	CO2	NL	When the CO2 concentration in the pen at 0.4m above the ground is higher than 5,000ppm
18	со	NL	When the CO concentration in the pen at 0,4m above the ground is higher than 10ppm, the CO concentration in the pen at 0,4m above the ground is higher than 10ppm.
19	Type of power supply	L	Whether it is possible for animals to have access to ingest toxic substances
20	Hygiene of feed troughs and feed.	NL	Feeding troughs are dirty or feed is in poor or wet condition.
21	Condition of straw in storage and feed bunkers	NL	If the straw, silage or hay is mouldy, fermented or putrefied
22	Type of drinking fountain and access	L	If there are less than 50% of the indicated optimum sprues (> 60 cbz/sprue (in case of trough) and/or < 1 cm/cbz (in case of carcass))
23	Programme, Protocol and Records.	L	When the health record book has been missing for the last 3 years.
24	Mortality rates	NL	When annual mortality is between 5-10% or lack of documentation



25	Coughing	NL	
26	Nasal discharge	NL	
27	Ocular flux	NL	If any of the 7 variables are scored as "A LOT"
28	Lameness	NL	of animals
29	Wounds	NL	
30	Other diseases	NL	
31	Euthanasia	NL	It does not have an adequate protocol for euthanasia.
32	Concerning training of workers	L	If any operator has not received any training in animal welfare
33	Concerning training of workers	NL	If there is no record of acknowledgement of good management standards signed by each of the workers on the farm
34	Concerning training of workers	NL	If you do not have a list of authorised transporters. The list must indicate whether they are type 1 or 2 transporters (RCE 1/2005).

	MINOR NON-CONFORMITIES CTC		
NO.	REQUIREMENT	SITUATION DETECTED	
1	Perimeter fence.	If there is no Record of authorisation for access, photo and/or recording signed by the visitor	
2	Sanitary fords	If there is no sanitary ford	
3	Ventilation and draughts.	If there is no windbreak structure to prevent draughts	
4	Straw disturbances in the storehouse	Not enough fibrous foodstuffs in storage or incorrectly stored	
5	Condition of the water in the drinking trough.	If the drinking fountain or the water is observed to be dirty	
6	Related to Body Condition	If any animal with a cachectic body condition is observed in the pen	



7	Water purification	Non-potable water or CTC without a water treatment system
8	Fleece Dirt	When MANY animals have more than 25% of their body surface area soiled, not counting their feet.
9	Training of workers	If there is no information, by means of appropriate signage and displayed in visible places on the farm, on good management recommendations in the main operations

Where:

	POCOS	MANY
Pen with less than 120 animals	lambs ≤ 10	lambs > 10
Pen with more than 120 animals	lambs ≤ 15	lambs > 15

	CRITICAL NON-CONFORMITIES CL			
NO	REQUIREMENT	L/NL	SITUATION DETECTED	
1	General	L	Intentional prohibited practices causing suffering or immobilisation of animals in the audit and/or published in any media and ratified, after review by the OEC*	
2	General	L	If any animals are observed which, due to their individual conditions, are likely to suffer lasting damage to thefarm	
3	Static Volume Available per Animal (VEDA; m3/cbz)	L	When the animals do not have an enclosure to protect them from climatic incidents.	
4	Adequate ventilation openings	L	If it is impossible to renew the air in the building, by natural or mechanical ventilation	
5	Artificial lactation equipment	L	If not all animals have direct access to ingest milk or feed	
6	Artificial lactation equipment	L	If there is no milk replacer in stock, and no milk in the machine	
7	Guaranteed supply	L	No guaranteed water supplyor water tank	
8	Mortality	NL	If annual mortality is higher than 12%.	
9	Dead/ cachectic/shivering animal	NL	If the pen is qualified with "TOO MANY" piglets in this situation	



10	Dead/ cachectic/shivering animal	L	If any animals are observed which, due to their individual conditions, are likely to suffer lasting damage to the farm
11	Diarrhoea	NL	If the variable is scored as "MANY" animals
12	2 Interventions and mutilations		If mutilated animals are observed
13	Contact Days	NL	If the piglets are not with the mother for at least the first 2 days of life
14	Stereotypical behaviour	NL	If this variable is qualified with "A LOT".
15	Flight reaction	NL	Where there is evidence of a flight reaction coinciding with the presence of evidence of prohibited practices on the site or the presence of injured animals
16	Relating to professional experience.	L	Intentional prohibited practices causing suffering or immobilisation of animals in the audit and/or published in any media and ratified, after review by the OEC*.

	MAJOR NON-CONFORMITIES CL		
NO.	REQUIREMENT		SITUATION DETECTED
1	General	NL	Denunciation of intentional prohibited practices linked to the farm that cause animal suffering, before being ratified by the OEC*.
2	General	NL	Failure to notify the CBB within 3 working days of complaints received regarding prohibited practices
3	General	L	Failure to notify the Certification Body, prior to the start of the audit, of the existence of any sanction by the competent animal welfare authority affecting their facilities.
4	Area available per animal (SDA; m2/cbz)	NL	If in a pen the SDA is less than 0.25 m2 / piglet
5	Use of non-harmful and cleanable materials	NL	If the pen contains elements or is constructed of materials that cannot be sanitised or that may harm the piglets.
6	Existence of edges and/or protrusions	L	If there are edges in the pen that could immobilise or damage the piglets



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7	Soil	NL	If the piglets do NOT have a floor defined as suitable
8	Illumination intensity	NL	If the animals do not have a differentlight intensityregulation of at least 8 hours per day.
9	Illumination intensity	NL	If the illumination at 20 cm from the ground is less than 40 lux at the centre of the pen area
10	Temperature in the pen	NL	With a temperature in the pen 20 cm above the ground is higher than 32°C or lower than 3°C.
11	Relative air humidity	NL	If the relative humidity in the pen at 20 cm above the ground is more than 85% or less than 25%.
12	NH3 concentration	NL	If the NH3 concentration in the pen at 20 cm above the ground is above 15 ppm
13	Concentration of CO	NL	If the CO concentration in the pen at 20 cm above the ground is higher than 7.5 ppm, the CO concentration in the pen at 20 cm above the ground is higher than 7.5 ppm.
14	Lazaretto or infirmary	L	If you do not have an enclosure that can be used as a sick bay
15	Perimeter fencing	NL	If there is no perimeter fence or if it is in a poor state of repair
16	Presence of insects	NL	If the presence of insects causes discomfort
17	Feeding programme	NL	If you do not have an adequate feeding programme
18	Crust	NL	If the CL does not take the appropriate measures of crustlessness
19	Food quality	NL	If a food is in poor condition
20	Food quality	NL	If piglets, which are more than 8 days old and are not reared with the mother, are not fed with artificial milk and feed
21	Piglets per teat	NL	If with bucket there are more than 1 animal/teat and/or with machine there are more than 15 animals/teat.
22	Teat milk temperature	NL	If the temperature of the milk in the teat is below 4°C or above 44°C
23	Teat height	NL	If the nipples are less than 20cm or more than 45cm above the ground



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24	Equipment cleaning and disinfection programme	NL	If it is in an inadequate state of cleanliness
25	Conditions for rehydrated milk	NL	If the milk is in poor condition
26	Record the food consumed	NL	If rationed piglets are fed less than 4 times/day in the first week and less than 3 times/day in the remaining weeks. DOES NOT APPLY if feeding is AD LIBITUM.
27	Condition of the feed in the feeding troughs	NL	If the feed is mouldy, fermented or rotten
28	Drinking troughs available in the pen	L	If an animal is found to be inaccessible to you
29	Drinking troughs available in the pen	L	If there are less than 50% of the optimum sprues indicated (< 1 per 50 piglets (in the case of cup) and/or < 0.7 cm per piglet (in the case of carcass)).
30	Cleaning of drinking fountains	NL	If water is not available or is in poor condition in the drinking troughs
31	Potability of water	NL	If the drinking and rehydration water is not made safe to drink
32	Health Documentation	L	When the health record book has been missing for the last 3 years.
33	Health Protocol	NL	If you do NOT have a health protocol
34	Traceability of piglets	L	If the piglets do not have traceability control
35	Mortality	NL	If annual mortality is between 7 and 12% or lack of documentation
36	Dead/ cachectic/shivering animal	NL	If the pen is scored as "FEW" wounded piglets
37	Coughing	NL	If the pen is scored as "MANY" wounded piglets
38	Animals with mucus	NL	If the pen is scored as "MANY" wounded piglets
39	Wounds	NL	If there is an injured animal in the pen
	Prostrate animals	NL	If the pen is scored as "MANY" wounded piglets
41	Euthanasia	NL	It does not have an adequate protocol for euthanasia.
42	Mother-child separation	NL	If piglets are separated from the mother by methods or means that may cause harm to them



43	Animal isolated from the group		If "A LOT" of piglets are observed with this behaviour
44	Vocalisations	NL	If "A LOT" of piglets are observed with this behaviour
45	Concerning professional experience	NL	If there is an allegation of intentional prohibited practices linked to the farm causing animal suffering, before being ratified by the OEC*.
46	General worker training	L	If any operator has not received any training in animal welfare
47	General worker training	L	If you do not have a list of authorised transporters. The list must indicate whether they are type 1 or 2 transporters (RCE 1/2005).
48	General worker training	NL	If there is no record of each of the operators signing their knowledge of good piglet handling and welfare standards.

	MINOR NON-CONFORMITIES CL		
NO.	REQUIREMENT	SITUATION DETECTED	
1	Barn lactation support enclosures	If there is no learning enclosure separate from the pen	
2	State of cleanliness of the enclosures	If the pen is in a poor state of cleanliness	
3	Ambient Sensors	No temperature sensor or Max/Min thermometer.	
4	Heating for animals	If you do not have the means to provide heat to piglets that are without the mother at below 8°C	
5	Control of the passage of vehicles and persons	No vehicle access control	
6	Control of the passage of vehicles and persons	If there is no Record of authorisation of access, photo and/or recording signed by the visitor(s)	
7	Milk tube	If the tube leaks milk	
8	Proper maintenance of equipment	If the equipment is in a bad state of repair	
9	Total length of troughs	If less than 1.5cm/feeder piglet	

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10	Cleaning of drinking fountains	If the drinking fountains are totally dirty	
11	Water inlet regulation	If there is no reservoir or pressure regulator at the water inlet in the rehydration	
12	General training of workers.	If there is no information, by means of appropriate signage and displayed in visible places on the farm, on good management recommendations in the main operations	
13	Specific training	If no specific training or experience in working with small ruminants in the lactation period can be demonstrated	

Where:

	POCOS	MANY
Pen with less than 50 piglets	≤ 4 suckling pigs	> 4 piglets
Pen with more than 50 piglets	≤ 8 suckling pigs	> 8 piglets

C. NON-CONFORMITIES IN PROCESSING CENTRE CPS

A series of non-compliances are established that will be assessed as critical, serious or minor non-conformities. Regarding the animal welfare aspects listed in table 1 of annex 2 of the SCP, the types of requirements correspond to legal requirements (L), legal requirements with additional aspects (LA) and additional requirements (A). This categorisation clarifies the management of non-conformities by the CAB, taking into account that there can be no certified slaughterhouses with uncorrected legal non-compliances.



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CRITICAL NON-CONFORMITIES CPS				
Table Annex	REQUIREMENT	SITUATION DETECTED		
2				
1. SCP	14 . (LA)	Denunciation of intentional prohibited practices linked to		
requirements (animal)		SCP that cause animal suffering, following ratification of		
(3)		the OEC study. *		
	1 4 (LA)	During the audit, intentional acts involving animal		
		suffering (violent blows, injuries, death) are observed.		
2. SCP	6	Repeated (more than three audits) issuance of product		
requirements (product)*.		not complying with the BAIE Animal Welfare Commitment		
	7	scheme.		

SERIOUS NON-CONFORMITIES CPS				
Table Annex	REQUIREMENT	SITUATION DETECTED		
2				
1. SCP	L	Denunciation of intentional prohibited practices linked to		
requirements (animal)		SCP that cause animal suffering, following ratification of		
(4)		the OEC study. *		
	L-LA	Non-compliance with the aspects set out in the		
		requirements identified in Annex 2 as L and LA other than		
		those identified in the critical non-conformities section.		
	NL	Failure to comply with the aspects specifically categorised		
		as serious in requirements 29 , 31 and 47 of Annex 2 47 of		
		Annex 2		
2. SCP	3	The traceability system does not guarantee the certified		
requirements (Product)		origin of the product and the quantities received are not		



	consistent with the quantities processed, stored and dispatched (to be checked for meat materials in traceability exercises).
6	Issuance of non-compliant product with the Animal Welfare Commitment BAIE scheme.
7	Issuance of non-compliant product with the Animal Welfare Commitment BAIE scheme.

MINOR NON-CONFORMITIES CPS				
Table Annex	REQUIREMENT SITUATION DETECTED			
2				
1. SCP	NL	Non-compliance with the aspects set out in the		
requirements		requirements set out in Annex 2 as NL which are not		
(animal)		categorised as serious.		
2. SCP	Other non-comp	liances not covered by critical and serious non-compliances		
requirements				
(Product)				



D. NON-CONFORMITIES IN THE CPIA PROCESSING CENTRE

A series of non-compliances are established that will be assessed as critical, serious or minor non-conformities.

CPIA CRITICAL NON-CONFORMITIES				
Table Annex	REQUIREMENT	AREA	SITUATION DETECTED	
3				
1. CPIA	9	Traceability	Repeated issuance of product not in	
requirements			conformity with the BAIE Animal Welfare	
	10	Traceability	Commitment scheme (more than one	
	11	Traceability	audit).	

SERIOUS NON-CONFORMITIES CPIA				
Table Annex	REQUIREMENT	AREA	SITUATION DETECTED	
3				
1. CPIA requirements	4	Traceability	The traceability system does not	
			guarantee the certified origin of the	
			product and the quantities received are	
			not consistent with those processed,	
			stored and dispatched (to be checked in	
			traceability exercises).	
	9	Traceability	Issuance of non-compliant product with	
	10	Traceability	the Animal Welfare Commitment BAIE	
	11	Traceability	scheme.	

MINOR NON-CONFORMITIES
WILLIAM MOIN-COMPONIVILLES

Other non-compliances not covered by critical and serious non-compliances



technical regulation on animal welfare and traceability "COMMITMENT TO ANIMAL WELFARE BAIE (ANIMAL WELFARE INTEROVIC SPAIN) SHEEP-GOAT 27. 05.2021

E. NON-CONFORMITIES IN CPP PROCESSING CENTRE

A series of non-compliances are established that will be assessed as critical, serious or minor non-conformities.

CRITICAL NON-CONFORMITIES CPP				
Table Annex REQUIREMENT		AREA	SITUATION DETECTED	
4				
1. PPP	8	Traceability	Repeated issuance of product not in	
requirements			conformity with the BAIE Animal Welfare	
	9	Traceability	Commitment scheme (more than one audit).	

SERIOUS NON-CONFORMITIES CPP				
Table Annex	REQUIREMENT	AREA	SITUATION DETECTED	
4				
1. PPP requirements	4	Traceability	The traceability system does not guarantee the certified origin of the product and the quantities received are not consistent with those processed, stored, processed and dispatched (to be checked in traceability exercises).	
	8	Traceability	Issuance of non-compliant product with	
	9	Traceability	the Animal Welfare Commitment BAIE scheme.	

MINOR NON-CONFORMITIES CPP
Other non-compliances not covered by critical and serious non-compliances



10.7 DEADLINES

The following general time limits are established:

- Sending of the audit report to operators: 15 calendar days after the audit
- Suspension of certification: upon detection of critical non-conformities, the suspension
 of certification shall be carried out at the latest within three working days from the
 detection of the non-conformity.
- Submission of action plan by the operator: 30 calendar days for non-conformities from receipt of the audit report. In the case of requests for extensions of actions, the aforementioned deadlines may be extended by an additional 15 calendar days and the last date of receipt of actions shall be considered for the issuance of the certificate and/or technical annex. In case of critical and serious non-compliance with legal requirements (L and LA), the deadline for submitting the actions shall be 15 calendar days without the possibility of extension.
- Issuance of the certificate and/or technical annex: 15 calendar days after the audit or receipt of the action plan, as the case may be.
- Carrying out the extraordinary audit for Gs with non-compliant assessment: up to 30 calendar days from receipt of the action plan.

10.8 CERTIFICATES OF CONFORMITY

Certification will be granted according to the operator's production activity (primary production CTC-CL, processing centre CPS-CPIA-CPP).

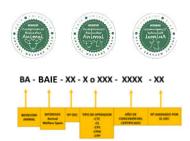
On the industry side, only PSCs, SCACs and PPCs that have products from animals from certified farms can be certified.

A validity/expiration period of 3 years from the date of issue of the certificate is established.

During the validity of the certificate, certification bodies shall carry out audits of operators on an annual basis (except for the exception described for CLs) to assess the requirements set out in this document and associated documentation.



The minimum content of the certificate shall be as follows:



ACCORDING TO THE TECHNICAL REGULATION ON ANIMAL WELFARE AND TRACEABILITY "ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT" BAIE
(BIENESTAR ANIMAL INTEROVIC ESPAÑA) (Version)

and as appropriate.

ANNEX 1A-2. ANIMAL WELFARE AND TRACEABILITYREQUIREMENTS"ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT" BAIE.SHEEP TYPING AND CATTING

CENTRE CTC (Version)

ANNEX 1B-2. ANIMAL WELFARE AND TRACEABILITYREQUIREMENTS"ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT" BAIE. SHEEP AND GOAT BREEDING
AND SUCKLER PRODUCTION CENTRES CL. (Version)

ANNEX 2. ANIMAL WELFARE AND TRACEABILITYASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS AND CRITERIA"ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT"

BAIL.PROCESSING CENTRES CPS (Version)

ANNEX 3.ANIMAL WELFARE AND TRACEABILITYASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS AND CRITERIA"ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT" BAIE. CPIA
PROCESSING CENTRES (Version)

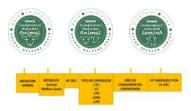
ANNEX 4.ANIMAL WELFARE AND TRACEABILITYASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS AND CRITERIA"ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT" BAIE. CPP
PROCESSING CENTRES (Version)

- · Razón social del operador para el que se expide el certificado
- Dirección del operador auditado
- REGA/s o RGSEAA del operador auditado.
- Tipo de establecimiento: Centro de tipificación y cebadero de ovinos CTC, Centros de cría y producción de lechales ovinos y caprinos CL, Centro de procesamiento CPS, Centro de procesamiento CPIA, centro de procesamiento CPP
- Alcance: Animales (G) /Relación de productos (CPS, CPIA, CPP)
- Fecha de emisión
- Fecha de caducidad
- Fecha de renovación
- Datos del OEC (razón social y dirección) y firma.

In the case of a CL grouping of suckling pig production centres, an annex shall also be included with the list of suckling pig rearing and production centres (with details of suckling pig rearing and production centres (with details of suckling pig rearing and production centres (with details of suckling pig rearing and production centres (with details of suckling pig rearing and production centres).

interovic	technical regulation on animal welfare and traceability "COMMITMENT TO ANIMAL WELFARE BAIE (ANIMAL WELFARE INTEROVIC SPAIN)	Rev. 02 RT
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The minimum content of the technical annex shall be as follows:



- Razón social del operador para el que se expide el certificado
- Dirección de las instalaciones auditadas
- REGA/s o RGSEAA del operador auditado.
- Alcance: Animales (G) /Relación de productos (CPS, CPIA, CPP)
- Marcas comerciales
- Fecha de la evaluación conforme de la auditoría anual
- Datos del OEC (razón social y dirección) y firma.