



Olivia Pannon White and Olivia Pannon White Plus program

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1. ANIMAL WELFARE POLICY

Our goal is to manufacture products, with a high product quality and food safety, which our customers are completely satisfied with. Not only for their quality standards but also for the reason that we follow the Olivia Pannon White-, and Olivia Pannon White programs requirements.

The focus must be on meeting the clients' needs, in full compliance with market regulations. In this way must offer the highest animal welfare standard and husbandry requirements on each market. It is the task of every employee on the farms to work in the best way with live animals in order to reduce and hold stress factors at the lowest level possible and fulfil their daily task in an animal-friendly way.

The management of animal welfare and animal husbandry is conducted in accordance with the principles of quality management and economic efficiency. In favour of that:

- By fulfilling legal regulations and requirements of the European Union concerning animal welfare, animal transport and animal slaughtering
- By offering more husbandry animal breeding providing flexibility according to different market regulations at international level
- to certify our first class rabbits, which are kept during their whole life completely according to Swiss animal welfare regulation, the most strict regulation in rabbit husbandry worldwide
- The maintain a control system:
 - A checklist with welfare indicators is filled two times a day. Hygienic measures, daily works and temperature are documented.
 - There is unannounced internal audits, led by nominated animal welfare controllers. Specific animal welfare standards and husbandry of Olivia Pannon White and Olivia Pannon White Plus are controlled on farm
- to modernize existing technology and we apply new technologies and solutions
- to hold a specific training about animal welfare management and husbandry programs to all of farm workers two times a year

Compliance with the rules—and their enforcement—can be ensured through personal example and the broad involvement of employees.

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2. BREEDING



2.1. Certification

According to the Olivia Pannon White and Olivia Pannon White Plus checklist.

2.2. Training

Welfare training cards were issued to all employees. Based on these cards and an oral training, two times a year, every employee has to make an exam.

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3. FARMS



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3.1 Place

- Usable floor area: 1st–4th animal: 1,500 cm²/animal;
5th–10th animal: 1,000 cm²/animal;
11th–24th animal: 850 cm²/animal;
from the 25th animal onwards: 700 cm²/animal (from 2024)
- additionally, a raised level must be provided: min. 300 cm²/animal

3.2 Place-2

- Stall/cage housing
- Minimum usable floor area: Statutory minimum standard of 8,000 cm² per housing unit

3.3 Occupation

- Access at all times to coarse-textured roughage/hay cobs
- suitable material for gnawing, e.g., softwood/branches

3.4 Breeding line

- fundamentally robust and healthy breeding lines

3.5 Feeding

- exclusively QS-approved or QS-recognized feedstuffs
- duration of feed usage and the origin of the feed must be properly documented by retaining delivery notes and recording the usage period and silo data in the group log.
- automatic feeding and water supply systems must be checked daily, and these checks must be documented. Drinking-quality water is used in the facilities, and the water supply is continuously monitored.

3.6 Animal health monitoring

- a documented animal health monitoring system must be implemented within the respective program, covering the recording of findings at the slaughterhouse, mortality rates, and antibiotic use on the farm
- employment of skilled workers at the farms
- the veterinarian regularly visits the farms, and check the condition of animals, and buildings
- using medication only following an examination and upon veterinary instruction

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- participation in a program registered in the husbandry form
- continuous presence of an official veterinarian at the slaughterhouse
- meat inspection according to the laboratory monitoring plan

3.7 Inspection interval

- inspection of all operations by independent certification bodies, at least every 3 years



Olivia Pannon White Plus program

3.8 Place

- Usable floor area: 1st–4th animal: 1,650 cm²/animal; 5th–10th animal: 1,100 cm²/animal; 11th–24th animal: 935 cm²/animal; from the 25th animal onwards: 770 cm²/animal
- An elevated level must also be provided: at least 300 cm²/animal at a height of at least 27 cm.
- The total size of the elevated level must not exceed 40% of the usable floor area

3.9 Place-2

- Group housing
- Group size: minimum of 10 rabbits
- Open-top pen, no wire flooring
- Must allow for at least two consecutive hops; therefore, one side should ideally be at least 1.8 m long
- Minimum 5% natural light entry (relative to the pen floor area) for new builds (i.e., buildings approved or put into use after 11 August 2014)

3.10 Occupation

- Access at all times to coarse-textured roughage/hay cobs
- suitable material for gnawing, e.g., softwood/branches

3.11 Breeding line

- fundamentally robust and healthy breeding lines

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3.12 Feeding

- exclusively QS-approved or QS-recognized feedstuffs

3.13 Animal health monitoring

- a documented animal health monitoring system must be implemented within the respective program, covering the recording of findings at the slaughterhouse, mortality rates, and antibiotic use on the farm
- employment of skilled workers at the farms
- the veterinarian regularly visits the farms, and check the condition of animals, and buildings
- using medication only following an examination and upon veterinary instruction
- participation in a program registered in the husbandry form
- veterinary treatments may only be carried out under the supervision of a veterinarian. The veterinarian maintains records of the prescribed treatments, paying particular attention to the withdrawal periods of the veterinary medicinal products used.
- continuous presence of an official veterinarian at the slaughterhouse
- meat inspection according to the laboratory monitoring plan

3.14 Inspection interval

- inspection of all operations by independent certification bodies, at least yearly

3.15 Additional notes according to the inspection system of Olivia Pannon White and Olivia Pannon White Plus husbandry:

- The animals must be kept under these minimum conditions throughout the entire period from weaning until transport to slaughter (applies to all stages). Program classifications are valid for a period of 1 years. By the end of the year period at the latest, all programs must meet the minimum requirements regarding the inspection schedule
- these are the maximum requirements, for example less animal/ cm² is possible- but no more is ignored
- the workers check at 2 times/day the barns and must replace if a requirement is missing, and the farm-leaders checks random daily

4. Audit: the Inspection System of Olivia Pannon White and Olivia Pannon White Plus husbandry requirements:

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- for conducting an on-site audit, it has to be ensured that livestock is being kept to a relevant and representative extent at the respective location at the time of the audit or that the relevant processes can be comprehensively evaluated at the time of the audit.
- The evaluation of the individual requirements is based on the degree of fulfilment.

Evaluation	Degree of fulfilment	Category	Points
A	The requirement is fully met (without deviation)	perfect	20
B	The requirement is partially met (minor deviation)	minor	15
C	The requirement is partially met-major, and a corrective action with an appropriate implementation deadline is to be assigned.	major	5
K.O.	The requirement is not fulfilled (serious deviation)	block	0

- according to the Olivia Pannon White checklist and Olivia Pannon White Plus Checklist there are the results- successful >75%
- Should the audit be abandoned or refused by the operation, a general K.O. shall be issued. The location has to be in-formed immediately in writing about the possible consequences of unjustified abandonment or refusal (e.g. loss of eligibility to deliver, sanction procedure) by handing over an explanatory written notice.

K.O:

1. origin- Olivia Pannon White, Olivia Pannon White Plus- traceability must verify
2. The rabbit husbandry program starts at the 5 weeks old.
3. From 3.1-3.14.points there are the maximum requirements (group number/ area, every rabbit must be able to make at least three consecutive hops)
4. not using wire floor
5. Serious hygiene or animal health deficiencies

- For B and C-evaluations, the definition of corrective actions is required. For this purpose, the audited company proposes appropriate corrective actions to the

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auditor, including appropriate deadlines- maximum 28 days. All corrective actions shall be immediately implemented by the participating company and evidence of them shall be provided to the certification body. Detailed descriptions of the facts are to be noted in the audit report and substantiated with suitable evidence (e.g. photos, copies) for all non-conformity. The evidence shall be provided to the operating company upon request.

- The determination of corrective actions comprises the following steps:
 - Determination of causes
 - Rectification of causes
 - Suitable measures to prevent a recurrence of the problems (preventive measures)
 - Documentation of the implemented measures
- In the action plan, the evaluations are documented with the corresponding corrective measures including deadlines.
- Audit reports containing corrective actions have to be entered and released in the database within two working days.
- blocking If, during the audit of the system requirements, two conditions are rated C or one criterion is rated KO, the affected company will be excluded will be blocked for deliveries into the Olivia Pannon White and Olivia Pannon White plus programme. As long as the company is blocked, the use of the Olivia Pannon White and Olivia Pannon White plus logo is prohibited. The site is unblocked and shipping eligibility and the re-authorization to use the Logo is restored as soon as the organization implements the necessary corrective measures, and the following audit is successful.
- The audit has been **passed** if there is no any K.O. assessment and all criteria are fulfilled with an A or B-rating.
- The audit has been **passed with reservation** if no requirement was rated "K.O." and a C rating was assigned in at least one requirement and a corrective action was agreed.
- The audit has been **failed** if at least one requirement has been evaluated as 'K.O.' or two C non-conformities were not verified till the deadline.

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- The Olivia shall decide whether further measures are to be taken, in case of a failed audit (e.g. product withdrawal, sanction procedure/contractual penalty).
- Accordingly, Olivia is required to consider whether deviations identified in the audit may have an impact on certification issued by them under a different programme/standard.

5. SLAUGHTERHOUSE

5.1. General animal welfare

5.1.1. Animal Welfare Officer

According to 1099/2009/EC, chapter 1, article 17/1:

„Business operators shall designate an animal welfare officer for each slaughterhouse to assist them in ensuring compliance with the rules laid down in this Regulation.”

According to 1099/2009/EC, chapter 1, article 21, Olivia Ltd has 2 Welfare Officers, trained by Hungarian Authority. The Welfare Officers' tasks were established by senior management; direct reporting is required.

Welfare officers' tasks:

- to control the state of transport cages
- to control loading density, number of dead animals
- to control light conditions (lamps, green net)
- to control noise intensity
- to control stunning parameters
- to control pupillary reflex after stunning
- in case of any deviation, Production Manager and/or Purchasing manager and/or Quality Manager have to be immediately informed

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5.1.2. Training by the authority

Training topics:

- animal species
- national requirements
- general rules of stunning
- handling of live animal at slaughterhouse

5.1.3. Training at slaughterhouse

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) were issued containing detailed rules about every production step, which takes following rules into consideration:

- 1/2005/EC on the protecting of animals during transport and related operations
- 1099/2009/EU regulation on protection of animals at the time of killing
- Swiss regulation about slaughtering: *Verordnung des BLV über den Tierschutz beim Schlachten* / A BLV art 12.

MU 1-01	Receiving and resting live animals
MU 1-03	Preparation for slaughtering
MU 1-04	Stunning, hang-up
MU 1-06	Killing, bleeding

Employees get an initial training and a recurring training 2 times a year based on these rules.

Animal welfare training is held for all employees, who are in contact with live animals.

New employee can start work only after the animal welfare training.

5.2. Animal transport

5.2.1. Transport vehicle, driver

- Every transport vehicle has an official permission, according to 1/2005/EC Chapter I., Article 18.
- Every driver has a certificate of competence according to 1/2005/EC Chapter I., Article 17 (2).

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5.2.2. *Transport crates*

After going through the crate washer, the crates' integrity has to be proved. Our aim is to avoid sharp parts, cracking, wiring. Damaged crates have to be separated and if possible repaired.

Temporary repairs are not allowed; damaged doors have to be changed.



Intermediate covering parts are used to avoid falling manure pieces.

5.2.3. *Fitness for transport*

According to 1/2005/EC Annex I., Chapter I.

No animal are transported unless it is fit for the intended journey, and all animals shall be transported in conditions guaranteed not to cause them injury or unnecessary suffering. This is decided on the farms, during loading.

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Animals that are injured or that present physiological weaknesses or pathological processes are not considered fit for transport and in particular if:

- they are unable to move independently without pain or to walk unassisted
- they present a severe open wound, or prolapse;

5.2.4. Number of animals in transport crates

According to 1/2005/EC Annex I., Chapter III. Transport practices:

“2.1. Space allowances shall at least comply with the figures laid down, in respect of the animals and the means of transport referred to, in Chapter VII.”

In the VII. chapter, which is about the space allowances, rabbit is not mentioned.

Based on experience, number of animals in transport crates is regulated in QP-09 reception control instruction.

Based on the external temperature, leader of purchasing determine the exact loading data. Loading density must be $<75 \text{ kg/m}^2$.

- Slaughtering rabbit 9-13 pcs/transport crate
- Culled breeders 6-8 pcs/transport crate

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5.2.5. Protect animals from weather

Based on 1/2005/EC Annex I., Chapter II. 1.1 (b) „Animals must be protected from inclement weather, extreme temperatures and adverse changes in climatic conditions”

Several studies were analysed. The most important thing for rabbits is to keep the temperature low, above 35°C rabbits are not able to survive. In some studies, cold stress effect was also measured.

Clear requirements about how animals have to be protected from extreme weather conditions are not available.

Based on risk assessment and 20 years of experience, Olivia Ltd decided that the number of rabbits in crates has to be regulated, and animals have to be protected with awning at the top.

In EFSA journal (2004) 44, 1-36, The welfare on animals during transport, 8.1.6. Conclusion on transport of rabbits contains:

„Overall, rabbit body weight losses and some physiological measures indicate that stress increases with journey length (travel time), especially at temperatures over 35°C and relative humidity higher than 55%. Overcrowding and lack of ventilation during crating pose particular risks.”

5.2.6. Incoming documents of the living animals:

- Farms certificate (animal comes from, owner).
- Veterinary certificate (animals are healthy; they were not treated with medicine or performance increasing agents within specified food health waiting period).
- Certificate (animals were not treated with performance increasing agents and with feed of performance increasing agent content).

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5.3 Slaughterhouse operations

5.3.1. *Rest before slaughtering*

MU 1-01 standard operating procedure

Maximum luminous intensity on the living animal receiving ramp is 220 LUX, at stunning-killing max. 180 LUX.

On the living animal ramp, during the day, light is not used. Side of the ramp is covered with green net to reduce light intensity.



5.3.2. *Preparation for slaughtering*

MU 1-03 standard operating procedure

Pallets are put on the lifting device, cage by cage put on the roller conveyor, where is an automata shower, to get the animals wet.

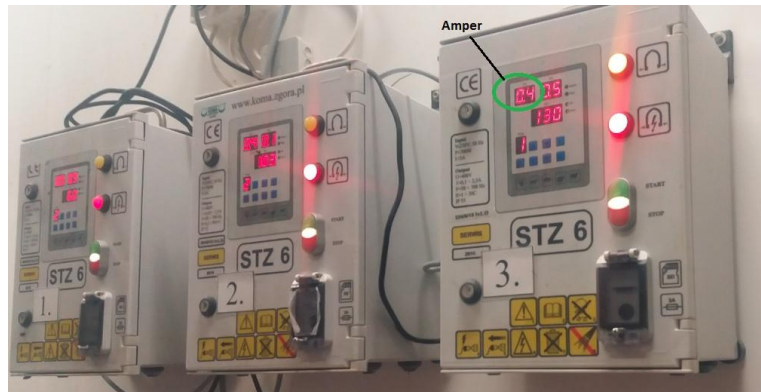
According to Swiss regulation about slaughtering (VTSchS 455.110.2 - Verordnung des BLV über den Tierschutz beim Schlachten) paragraph 4, Art 12:

„If the factory is working, machines are running, animals are slaughtered, maximum noise level must be under 85 dB. Individual noise peaks are allowed.”

5.3.3. *Stunning*

MU 1-04 standard operating procedure

Group leader checks operability of stunning machines before work (white light on the machine).



Animals have to be fixed by hand and lifted into the stunning machine. Red light till 3 seconds, then animals have to be removed and hanged on the line.

If the stunning was not successful, e.g. animals are moving hastily, pupillary reflex works, group leader has to be immediately informed.

Welfare responsible checks 100 - 100 pcs of animals 3 times a day, which is documented on QP-16.

Stunning parameters are recorded on SD cards, which has to be downloaded and checked at least monthly or when it is necessary. In case there is a deviation from required values, corrective action has to be taken.

5.3.4. Bleeding

After stunning, bleeding is done as fast as possible (max 10 seconds).

Monitoring compliance with animal welfare regulations.

5.3.5 Traceability at slaughterhouse

Transport of live animals from the farm to the slaughterhouse: The rabbits originate from the farm's designated and marked housing facilities.

The slaughterhouse must ensure that certified rabbit meat is always traceable and that certified product streams are not mixed with non-certified product streams.

This can be ensured, for example, as follows:

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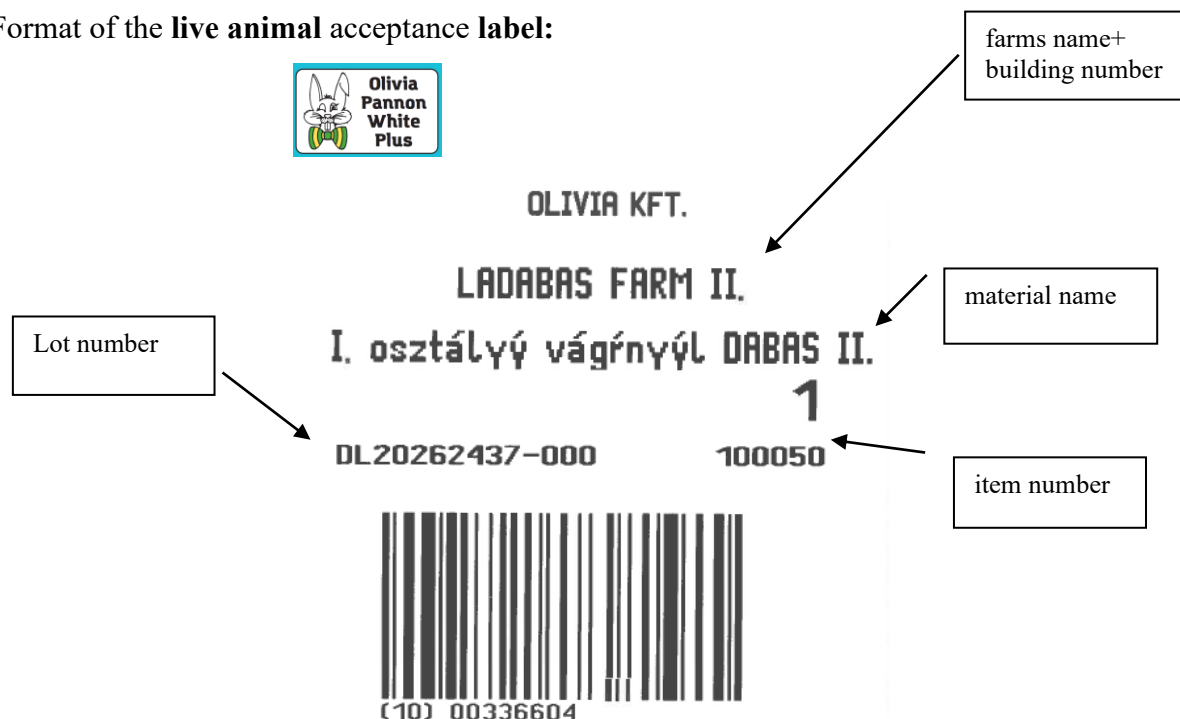
All deliveries of live animals are accompanied by a veterinary certificate. For all batches arriving, rearing records are also available, detailing any medication administered.

Incoming delivery notes contain information regarding the husbandry method, assisting the receiving staff in selecting the correct item code.

Upon weighing—and following the quality inspection—the employee responsible for receiving live animals attaches an identification tag to each pallet cage.

During weighing, the online connection between the BC (Business Centre) system and the receiving scale enables the immediate transfer of data into the system. Every received batch (with first- and second-class stock counted as separate batches) is assigned an internal identification number within the BC system. The employee responsible for receiving prints the identification label before recording the receipt in the system.

Format of the **live animal** acceptance label:



The identification of semi-finished products (carcasses, offal) resulting from the slaughter process is carried out using a scale and an attached printhead located at the end of the slaughter line. Before each batch, a batch identification tag (as specified in 4.1.1) is hung on the slaughter rail. The operator performing the weighing scans the live animal's barcode into the scale terminal, thereby transmitting the data online to the BC system. Must check the scanned datas.

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Sample identification label **after cutting**



In the pre-chiller, every pre-chilling trolley features a printed label indicating the animal's origin and weight.

The identification labels are sequentially numbered to facilitate the identification of the batch.

Processing of the next batch cannot begin as long as there is meat from the previous batch on the conveyor belt.

Before processing a given batch, the Team Leader hands the batch identification label to the employee performing the weighing.

The processing meat from a certified husbandry must be controlled from the farms till packaging of the meat, and transport. Certified rabbit (and meat) is separated from the non-certified rabbits (and meat). In this case the Olivia Pannon White, Olivia Pannon White Plus and all other rabbits from the farms according to Olivia's certification by IFTA AG.

Continuous compliance with slaughterhouse hygiene regulations