

# GLOBALG.A.P.

## SUSTAINABLE MEAT INITIATIVE FOR DUTCH CBL MODULE 2 - ANIMAL WELFARE SUBSCOPE: FINISHING PIGS

### CONTROL POINTS AND COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

ENGLISH VERSION 1.0\_JAN14

VALID FROM: JANUARY 2014



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SECTION	AW PG	ANIMAL WELFARE ADD-ON FOR PIGS/FINISHERS
	PRE PG	PREAMBLE
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	AW PG 2	HANDLING

Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level	Date of compliance
<b>SMI Module 2</b>	<b>Animal Welfare</b>			
<b>SMI PREAMBLE</b>	<b>PREAMBLE for Pig Add-on Modules of the Dutch CBL Sustainable Meat Initiative (SMI)</b>			
<b>PRE PG</b>	<b>The criteria of the CPCCs have to be complied by any pig producer going for certification of SMI, irrespective of which module of the SMI he gets certified.</b>			
PRE PG 1	Is the farm certified to GLOBALG.A.P. IFA Pigs or certified according to a quality assurance scheme which is benchmarked to GLOBALG.A.P. IFA Pigs?	The certification certificate from GLOBALG.A.P. or the benchmarked scheme must be present at the farm.	Major Must	<b>1 January 2014</b>
PRE PG 2	Do all pigs originate from farms certified by GLOBALG.A.P. or by a GLOBALG.A.P. benchmarked scheme?	All pigs must originate from GLOBALG.A.P. certified farms or farms certified according to a benchmarked scheme. All breeding animals (gilts or sows or boars) are exempted.	Major Must	<b>1 January 2014</b>
PRE PG 3	Are all pigs present on the site kept according to the applicable modules of standard?	All pigs present on the site must be kept in accordance with the applicable modules of this standard. This is required for compliance for all pigs for the entire time period between the inspections.	Major Must	<b>1 January 2014</b>
PRE PG 4	Is the farm capacity for pig husbandry calculated and documented by an independent 3rd party?	At the entry audit the capacity for pig husbandry needs to be calculated by independent 3rd party for each pen and documented accordingly. When changes to the farm's capacity for pig husbandry are made after the previous inspection, the new capacity needs to be calculated and documented during the current audit.	Major Must	<b>1 January 2015</b>

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AW PG 1	Housing and Facilities			
AW PG 1.1	Are the requirements met for the stocking densities for pigs and/or the specific customer requirements?	<p>The stocking densities must be at least:                      Sows: 2,25 m<sup>2</sup>                      Farrowing Sows (sows with piglets): 3,8 m<sup>2</sup>                      Piglets after weaning: 0,4 m<sup>2</sup>                      Finishing pigs: 1,0 m<sup>2</sup> from entering the finishing unit to finish.                      Measures per finishing pig and piglets after weaning are averages per farm.                      The calculations done per pen for each piglet after weaning must show at least 0,36 m<sup>2</sup> space availability, and per finishing pig at least 0,95 m<sup>2</sup>.                      Visual inspection of pens.                      For new constructions and renovation of existing barns, and at least by 2025, all pigs are housed in groups of 20 or more animals.                      In groups of 40 animals or more the surface measure can be decreased by a factor 0.1 (10%).</p>	Major Must	<b>1 July 2015</b>
AW PG 1.2	Is 40% of the flooring of the pens with concrete flooring for all pigs solid and not slatted?	<p>The flooring of the pens must be constructed so that 40% of the available space is solid and not slatted. Sows must have 1,3m<sup>2</sup> solid floor in one piece; the sow must be able to completely lay down on it. Visual check of the pens.                      Farrowing pens are exempt. 40% solid floor with weaned piglets must be realized by 2025.</p>	Major Must	<b>1 January 2015</b>
AW PG 1.3	Is the floor of the pen for weaned piglets 40% solid and not slatted when newly built, or when rebuilt after 1 January 2015 and at the latest by 2025?	<p>The floor for weaned piglets must be 40% solid and not slatted in new barns or those barns that are renovated after 01 January 2015. For all other barns the timeline for compliance is 31 December 2025.</p>	Major Must	<b>1 January 2015</b>
AW PG 1.4	Is the cleanliness of the pigs appropriate to the husbandry system?	<p>The cleanliness of the pigs must be good, taking into account the individual husbandry system. When non-compliance is existing, an improvement plan for pigs' cleanliness must be available and produced in collaboration with the contracted veterinarian, or when appropriate, with other experts (i.e. husbandry climate expert).</p>	Minor Must	<b>1 January 2015</b>

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AW PG 1.5	Is the ventilation system designed to maintain aerial contaminants below the levels that do not cause eye or nose irritations in pigs and/or humans during inspections.	The ventilation system shall be designed to maintain aerial contaminants below levels that do not cause eye or nose irritation for housed pigs and/or humans during inspection. When non-compliance is existing, an improvement plan to improve aerial contaminant levels must be available and produced in collaboration with the contracted veterinarian, or when appropriate, with other experts (i.e. husbandry climate expert).	Minor Must	<b>1 January 2015</b>
AW PG 1.6	Is one hospital pen per site in place and can additional hospital pens be created when the need arises?	There must be at least one hospital pen permanently available. Additional pens shall be created when the need arises. Number of animal places in hospital pens have to be in balance to the size of the farm with a number equal or more to at least 1% of the animals at the farm. The floor must provide bedding. Visual contact to other pigs must be provided.	Minor Must	<b>1 January 2015</b>
AW PG 1.7	Do pigs have permanent access to an enriched environment?	Pigs must have permanent access to toys, i.e. chains with a ball, etc.	Major Must	<b>1 July 2015</b>
AW PG 1.8	Do pigs have daily access to items that provide collectively routable, chewable, destructible and refreshable characteristics?	Items that provide collectively routable, chewable, destructible and refreshable characteristics in order to provide enriched environment; quantity provided must be appropriate regarding amount adapted to individual location; straw may be a good example.	Major Must	<b>1 July 2015</b>
AW PG 1.9	Do sows and finisher pigs have permanent access to a possibility to scrub?	For sows and finisher pigs a possibility to scrub shall be available, e.g. fixed brushes at walls.	Major Must	<b>1 July 2015</b>
AW PG 1.10	Is nest building material for sows provided?	Nest building material is provided 1 day prior to expected farrowing date. The material can be straw or a jute bag or similar.	Major Must	<b>1 July 2015</b>
<b>AW PG 2</b>	<b>HANDLING</b>			
AW PG 2.1	In case tail docking is carried out, is there permission from the contracted veterinarian to do so, and are the reasons for justifying tail docking documented and updated, and is docking carried out by a competent trained person within 72 hours after piglet birth?	An improvement plan to keep the tails longer is available and produced in collaboration with the contracted veterinarian. All piglets have at least a tail length of 2,5 cm and adult animals a tail of at least 5 cm of length. Visual inspection. Outcomes to be documented. The length of the tails of breeding gilts must be at least 5 cm at piglet stage and at least 10 cm at the adult stage. Visual inspection.	Major Must	<b>1 January 2015</b>

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AW PG 2.2	Are male pigs fully entire?	Male pigs must be fully entire. The use of immuno or chemical castration is considered as "castration" and therefore these methods are not in compliance. Visual inspection.	Major Must	<b>1 January 2014</b>
AW PG 2.3	Are finishers not transported longer than 6 hours? Is transport only carried out in cars with loading lift or adjustable load floor? Are no electric goads used at all times?	Transport to slaughterhouses is no longer than 6 hours and carried out in cars with loading lift or adjustable load floor. No electric goads are used during loading, transport and unloading. Transport time of 6 hours includes loading and unloading of the animals.	Major Must	<b>1 January 2015</b>
AW PG 2.4	Is the mixing of pigs avoided as much as possible during the finishing period?	Mixing of pigs is avoided as much as possible in the finishing period. Visual inspection and check of records.	Major Must	<b>1 January 2015</b>
AW PG 2.5	Are piglets weaned at an average of 27 days after birth and no single piglet younger than an age of 23 days, so that on average a 4-week suckling period is practiced?	Weaning must occur at an average age of minimum 27 days after birth, so that a 4-week suckling period is practiced. No possibility of weaning before 23 days or younger. Weaning age to be verified from records and at worker interviews. 100% natural suckling is the preferred method; the regular use of artificial suckling must be avoided. In case of regular use, an improvement plan is available and produced in collaboration with the contracted veterinarian or with appropriate other experts	Major Must	<b>1 January 2015</b>
AW PG 2.6	Are the teeth of piglets not clipped or grinded?	Tooth clipping or grinding in newly born piglets is not accepted unless in accordance with legislation and with the advice of the contracted veterinarian. The practice and the advice of the contracted veterinarian shall be reviewed at least quarterly per year.	Major Must	<b>1 January 2015</b>
AW PG 2.7	Is there a written policy for the euthanasia of casualty pigs in place, which is based on local legislation and is following humane principles?	There must be a written policy in place on when and how to euthanize "casualty pigs". The method must be based on local legislation and must follow humane principles that will not add suffering or unavoidable stress to the animals that have to be euthanized. In case there is no local legislation the humane principles have to be followed. Knowledge to be shown on interview. Definition of "casualty pig" has to be part of the policy. Should be a part of the veterinary health plan.	Minor Must	<b>1 January 2015</b>
AW PG 2.8	Are sows returned within 4 days into the group after service or artificial insemination?	Sows are returned within 4 days into the group after service or insemination. Records of weaning and insemination to be verified and worker interviews.	Major Must	<b>1 January 2014</b>

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