

# **GLOBALG.A.P.** **(EUREPGAP)**



## **Control Points and Compliance Criteria Integrated Farm Assurance**

### **CATTLE & SHEEP**

English Version  
V3.0-1 Sep07

**Valid from 30 September 2007**

## CONTENTS

### SECTION CS

#### CATTLE AND SHEEP

- CS . 1 IDENTIFICATION AND TRACEABILITY
  - CS . 2 BREEDING AND YOUNG STOCK
  - CS . 3 FEED, FORAGE
  - CS . 4 HOUSING AND FACILITIES
  - CS . 5 HYGIENE
  - CS . 6 HANDLING
- EDITION UPDATE REGISTER

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
<b>CS</b>	<b>CATTLE AND SHEEP</b>		
<b>CS . 1</b>	<b>IDENTIFICATION AND TRACEABILITY</b>		
CS . 1 . 1	Do livestock entering into the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) registered farm from non-GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) farms undergo a period of residency on an approved farm prior to qualification as GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) stock? CATTLE: 90 days SHEEP: 60 days. If the lamb is bought and not kept for at least 60 days, is the previous farm also certified? (This residency period may be shared between certified farms). Is evidence of the certification status of stock from the previous owner recorded?	Record of all incoming stock including GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) status. System to ensure all non-GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) approved stock are held on farm for more than 60 (Sheep) / 90 (Cattle) days. No N/A.	Major Must
<b>CS . 2</b>	<b>BREEDING AND YOUNG STOCK</b>		
CS . 2 . 1	Are cattle sires carefully selected (especially for maiden heifers) taking into account breed, size, age and previous record so as to reduce the likelihood of subsequent calving difficulties?	The farmer to describe what factors influence his choice of bulls. Record of calving difficulty/mortality demonstrate an acceptable level. N/A if no breeding cattle.	Recom.
CS . 2 . 2	If sheep are to lamb outdoors, are steps taken to minimise neonatal mortality by choosing terrain that is naturally sheltered from inclement weather, or through the provision of artificial shelter?	Visual assessment of lambing areas and shelter. Farmer to describe lambing provisions i.e. bales, shelters etc. Suitability of breed to be considered. Where this is impracticable, only sheep breeds that are well-adapted to survive in the relevant terrain must be allowed to remain. Ewes less well adapted to the terrain must be removed to more favourable areas.	Minor Must
CS . 2 . 3	Does the farmer demonstrate a policy for ensuring that whenever possible newborn calves receive colostrum ideally within 1 hour of birth?	Check calves, if available. Calf must receive full milk within the first three days after birth whether from their dam or an alternative source. For the full immunological benefits to be gained, colostrum must at most be fed within 6 hours of birth. Farmer has to describe the feeding policy. N/A if no cows.	Minor Must
CS . 2 . 4	Is milk available for calves until their intake of concentrates and hay is sufficient for growth?	Assess the stock and farmer to describe weaning policy and feeding regime for young stock. All young stock present less than 5 weeks old have milk diet. N/A only where no breeding stock.	Minor Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
CS . 2 . 5	Are only calves housed in groups kept fixed in one place, and then only for the duration of feeding?	Inspect housing for tethering facilities and ask farmer to explain policy. N/A only where no breeding stock or if no fixing of calves in one place (i.e. tethering).	Minor Must
CS . 2 . 6	Is muzzling of calves not allowed?	Inspect calves/facilities for muzzles and ask workers to demonstrate awareness. N/A where no breeding stock and no calves bought in less than 5 weeks old.	Recom.
CS . 2 . 7	To minimise the risk of infection to both cow and calf, are calving areas clean and have suitable bedding?	Inspect bedding available and ask workers to demonstrate awareness at interview. N/A only where no breeding stock.	Minor Must
CS . 2 . 8	Is proper lighting to allow full inspection of all calving stock and adequate restraining facilities available?	Calving boxes must have available permanent restraining facilities and lighting at a level that allows the reading of normal newspaper print. N/A only where no breeding stock.	Minor Must
CS . 2 . 9	Is a nutritionally sound diet, appropriate to the calf's development, fed twice daily?	Check calves if available, ask workers/farmer to describe policy. N/A only where no breeding stock.	Minor Must
CS . 2 . 10	Is calf milk replacer prepared according to the manufacturers' instructions and fed at a regular time and at a suitable temperature?	If possible, observe preparation and feeding, failing which workers to demonstrate awareness. N/A only if no milk replacer used or where no breeding stock..	Minor Must
<b>CS . 3</b>	<b>FEED, FORAGE</b>		
CS . 3 . 1	Where access to feed is restricted, are all livestock able to obtain their daily ration and be content?	Assess the feeding system and condition of stock. If trough feeding space is insufficient for all stock to feed at the same time, farmer to describe how he ensures all stock receive their ration. N/A only if no restrict feeding.	Minor Must
CS . 3 . 2	When sheep are kept on forage crops, do they have access to a dry run-back area or straw and are sheep content as evidenced by their behaviour?	Where sheep are grazed on forage crops, evidence that run-back is suitable i.e. stock reasonably clean and content. If no forage crops, ask farmer if used and if so, his policy. N/A where no forage crops used or no sheep kept.	Recom.

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
<b>CS . 4</b>	<b>HOUSING AND FACILITIES</b>		
CS . 4 . 1	Prolonged periods (more than 7 days) of close confinement are not permitted. If tethered in cowsheds, is exercise provided at least daily?	Inspect facilities and if evidence of tethering, workers/farmer to explain policy of restraint/exercise. N/A where no tethers.	Recom.
CS . 4 . 2	Does housed stock have lighting (natural or artificial) throughout the hours of normal daylight (8 hours per day) such that all stock can be seen clearly? Do calving/lambing areas have permanent available lighting to allow full inspection of all stock?	Check that lighting is available at a level that allows the reading of normal newspaper print. N/A only if no livestock housing.	Major Must
CS . 4 . 3	Is a well-drained, dry lying area provided for all stock?	All livestock can lie in a clean dry place. N/A only if no housing.	Major Must
CS . 4 . 4	Is housing cleaned at least annually?	Visual assessment of housing. Housing must be cleaned annually by removing dung and pressure cleaning. If not in use, farmer to describe how and when the housing is cleaned. N/A only if no housing.	Minor Must
CS . 4 . 5	Whenever a housing area is emptied, is it cleaned and disinfected together with all associated fixtures and fittings?	Visual assessment of housing, farmer to describe policy. N/A only if no housing.	Minor Must
CS . 4 . 6	Are well-maintained facilities for handling and loading stock provided?	For cattle (except for calf rearing), these facilities must incorporate a cattle restraint (i.e. cattle crush) and the crush must have a well maintained solid floor. If no crush, there must be an alternative means of restraint, e.g. lead restraint at the end of a race. The facilities must be fit for the purpose and safe for both livestock and operatives. No N/A.	Minor Must
CS . 4 . 7	Is provision made to avoid cattle being exposed to extreme weather and temperature for prolonged periods?	Shelter should be available in extreme conditions (this includes shade trees).	Minor Must
CS . 4 . 8	Is a well-drained lying area available to stock kept outside in winter?	Inspect out wintered stock and assess if adequate dry lying area is available by their condition (muddy coats etc). In summer, farmer to describe his out-wintering policy. N/A only if no out wintering.	Minor Must
CS . 4 . 9	Are visitors entering enclosed systems of production provided with protective clothing?	Written list of protective clothing and physical presence on farm.	Minor Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
<b>CS . 5</b>	<b>HYGIENE</b>		
CS . 5 . 1	Are precautions taken to ensure that the cleanliness of stock is maintained?	Farmer to describe his policy for handling excessive soiling at point of dispatch. Livestock must be free from excessive faecal material and preferably, dry at the time of being loaded for transportation to a slaughterhouse. Slaughterhouse feedback on stock cleanliness, if available, must be kept, and an action plan put in place if excessive soiling is found, which could include structural items or the cleaning of livestock prior to dispatch. No N/A.	Major Must
CS . 5 . 2	Are domestic farm dogs wormed regularly and a record kept?	Check that domestic/working dogs are wormed and that it is recorded.	Recom.
<b>CS . 6</b>	<b>HANDLING</b>		
CS . 6 . 1	Are veterinary visits taking place more than twice a year?	Records of routine veterinary visits by specified surgeon or practice. No N/A. Cross reference with LB.6.1	Minor Must
CS . 6 . 2	Are all calves disbudded by chemical cauterisation without anaesthetic during its first two weeks of life?	If the vet carries out disbudding, then assume competence. If not, ask for explanation of procedure and assess if this indicates competence. No N/A, unless no disbudding on farm	Major Must
CS . 6 . 3	Is dehorning of cattle over 90 days only permitted in cases where it can be shown to be necessary (for example ingrowing horns) and then only by a vet?	No evidence of recently de-horned mature cattle. Check medicine book for evidence and justification of treatment (e.g. anaesthetic/vet invoice). No N/A.	Minor Must
CS . 6 . 4	Does the farmer follow a stock inspection routine?	Farmer to describe inspection routine and assess adequacy of different situations. Stock must be inspected regularly at a frequency appropriate to the class of stock. As a guide twice daily when stock are housed and once daily when outside except where circumstances (for example the nature of the terrain) do not allow it and then once weekly, except for exceptionally extensive conditions. No N/A.	Major Must
CS . 6 . 5	Is proper consideration in exposed grazing areas given to the suitability of breeds to the terrain?	Suitability of breed must be considered, condition of stock, local weather conditions and available shelter. If stock are poorly adapted to the terrain, they must be removed to more favourable areas to safeguard their welfare, or provided with additional shelter in the absence of appropriate natural sheltering (e.g. hedges and trees) to protect them from inclement weather. No N/A.	Minor Must

<b>N°</b>	<b>Control Point</b>	<b>Compliance Criteria</b>	<b>Level</b>
CS . 6 . 6	Are cattle grouped according to management criteria that will include size, age, interaction between social groups (i.e. suckler cows and calves, bull with cows, etc.) ?	Assess if groups are appropriate to sex, size and nutritional requirements. No N/A.	Minor Must
CS . 6 . 7	Are social groupings of stock maintained?	Stock should be grouped to provide social grouping of similar types.	Recom.
CS . 6 . 8	Are sexually mature male and female stock kept in appropriate groupings to avoid unwanted pregnancies?	Sexually active young males are not mixed with females unless breeding is planned. No N/A.	Minor Must

**EDITION UPDATE REGISTER**

<b>Control Points and Compliance Criteria Version</b>	<b>Replaces</b>	<b>Replaced document obsolete</b>	<b>New document comes into force</b>	<b>Description of Modifications (SN)</b>
3.0-1_Sep07	3.0_Mar07	30-Sep-07	30-Sep-07	Modification GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP)

1. For detailed information of the modifications please contact GLOBALGAP Secretariat for the History document.
2. When the changes do not affect the accreditation of the standard, the version will remain "3.0" and edition update shall be indicated with "-x".
3. When the changes do affect the accreditation of the standard, the version name will change to "3.x".