

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



Control Points and Compliance Criteria Integrated Farm Assurance

PIG

English Version
V3.0-2 Sep 07

Valid from 30 September 2007

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
PG	PIG		
PG . 1	STOCK SOURCING		
PG . 1 . 1	Have no approved pigs been procured from, or passed through a livestock auction market?	Movement records (as required by legislation) must verified to ensure no pigs sourced from an auction market. No N/A. Cross Check to LB.3.2	Major Must
PG . 1 . 2	Does the farmer retain written detailed records? of the source, breed type and line of all incoming stock and/or semen for Artificial Insemination?	Records should include the source, breed type, line of all incoming stock and/or semen for Artificial Insemination.	Recom.
PG . 1 . 3	Are records and declarations of halothane status, when available, retained for 3 years?	All farms are recommended to ensure all breeding females are homozygous negative for the halothane gene. If “breeding company” stock is used, documentation verifying homozygous negative female line is required.	Recom.
PG . 2	PIG IDENTIFICATION		
PG . 2 . 1	Are all pigs checked to ensure their permanent identification is in place prior to despatch for slaughter?	Records and equipment on farms (which where necessary demonstrate participation in the country’s animal movement recording system). Traceability check confirms status of pigs. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 2 . 2	Are operations to identify pigs carried out by trained competent stock-persons using well-maintained equipment?	Workers' knowledge on interview of appropriate use of ID equipment. Equipment to be clean and in good order. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 3	YOUNG STOCK		
PG . 3 . 1	Is castration without anaesthetic performed within 7 days of birth, or after that only with anaesthetic and carried out by a vet?	Observation of stock. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 3 . 2	Is castration without anaesthetic not permitted?	Observation of medical records and stock.	Recom.
PG . 3 . 3	Is castration not permitted?	Observation of stock.	Recom.
PG . 3 . 4	Tooth clipping or grinding in newly born piglets is acceptable only in accordance with legislation and with the recommendation of the farm’s attending Veterinary Surgeon. Is the requirement for this practice reviewed at least quarterly and when deemed necessary is it carried out by a competent trained stock-person usually within 48 hours of piglet birth and always within 7 days of piglet birth?	If tooth clipping/grinding is done, there must be a written veterinary / Farm Adviser recommendation so to do. This must be reviewed quarterly i.e. not be more than 3 months old. workers authorised as competent must be able to either demonstrate ability or describe procedure correctly at interview, including timing requirement. N/A where no teeth clipping.	Major Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
PG . 3 . 5	Where piglets teeth are shortened, is grinding the only method used?	If no tooth clipping is carried out and only grinding is done, there should be a written veterinary / Farm Adviser recommendation so to do. This should be reviewed quarterly i.e. not be more than 3 months old. Workers authorised as competent should be able to either demonstrate ability or describe procedure correctly at interview, including timing requirement. N/A where no teeth clipping.	Recom.
PG . 3 . 6	Is tail docking not carried out routinely? Where the farm's attending Veterinary Surgeon deems tail-docking appropriate in accordance with legislation, is it carried out by a competent trained stock-person usually within 48 hours of piglet birth and always within 7 days of piglet birth? Are the reasons for justifying tail docking documented? Where piglets are sold as weaners, and the receiving farm requires tail-docked pigs, are suitable evidence and a recommendation obtained from the attending veterinary surgeon of the receiving farm?	If tail docking is done, there must be a written veterinary / Farm Adviser recommendation so to do. This must be reviewed quarterly. Where the farm's attending Veterinary Surgeon deems tail-docking appropriate in accordance with legislation, it must be carried out by a competent trained stock-person usually within 48 hours of piglet birth and always within 7 days of piglet birth. The reasons for justifying tail docking must be documented. Where piglets are sold as weaners, and the receiving farm requires tail-docked pigs, suitable evidence and a recommendation obtained from the attending veterinary surgeon of the receiving farm must be available. Workers authorised as competent must be able to either demonstrate ability or describe procedure correctly at interview, including timing requirement. If weaners are sold, veterinary request from destination herd also required. N/A where no tail docking.	Major Must
PG . 3 . 7	Is ear notching of piglets only permissible at the discretion of the farm's attending Veterinary Surgeon?	If ear notching is carried out, written veterinary authorisation required. N/A if no ear notching.	Major Must
PG . 3 . 8	Are piglets not weaned under 28 days of age unless there is a veterinary or outstanding welfare reason for so doing, and never weaned under 21 days of age?	Weaning age to be verified from records and workers interviews. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 4	FEED AND WATER		
PG . 4 . 1	Where pigs are restrict fed, are troughs sufficiently long to allow all pigs to feed at the same time?	Defined in Control Point. N/A only if no restrict feeding.	Minor Must
PG . 4 . 2	Are all feed ingredients used known and traceable and feed delivery records retained?	Defined in Control Point. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 4 . 3	Are records of home mix formulations made and retained for 3 years?	Defined in Control Point. N/A only if no home mill-mix.	Major Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
PG . 4 . 4	For home mix formulations, are feed ingredient or mix samples retained for 6 months minimum?	Defined in Control Point. N/A if no home mill-mix.	Recom.
PG . 4 . 5	Is catering waste not fed to pigs?	No waste food originating in restaurants, catering facilities and kitchens, including central kitchens and household kitchens) is permissible feed. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 4 . 6	Is a supply of sufficient, clean, fresh potable water freely available to all pigs over two weeks of age every day?	Defined in Control Point. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 4 . 7	Is there evidence of water quality inspection?	Water supplied must be inspected for potability at least annually, unless from public supply (in which case it must be passed as suitable for drinking).	Minor Must
PG . 4 . 8	Are water requirements related to the feeding system in operation?	As a guideline: Nipples or Mini-Bowls Bowls Ad lib feeding 1 per 15 pigs 1 per 30 pigs Restrict feeding 1 per 10 pigs 1 per 20 pigs. Minimum of one separate water drinker for wet fed pigs. No N/A.	Minor Must
PG . 5	HOUSING AND FACILITIES		
PG . 5 . 1	Buildings		
PG . 5 . 1 . 1	Is care taken to ensure slatted floors are designed for the size of pig they are carrying, which must comply with legislation specifications?	Absence of generalised foot damage. Concrete slat sizes: (i) the maximum width of the openings must be: 11 mm for piglets, 14 mm for weaners, 18 mm for rearing pigs, 20 mm for gilts after service and sows; (ii) the minimum slat width must be: 50 mm for piglets and weaners, and 80 mm for rearing pigs, gilts after service and sows; N/A only if no slats.	Minor Must
PG . 5 . 1 . 2	In order to prevent tail biting and other vices and also to enable them to satisfy their behavioural needs, do all pigs, taking into account environment and stocking density, have access to straw or other material / object suitable to satisfy those needs and provide environmental enrichment, and any applicable legislation on the subject?	Suitable objects are chains, plastic togs, old wellington etc, but not tyres and not merely food in a trough or water/drinkers. No N/A.	Major Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
PG . 5 . 1 . 3	Do all pigs have access to a clean dry lying area?	Defined in Control Point. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 5 . 1 . 4	When bedding is used, is it kept fresh?	The bedding should be topped up or changed regularly to keep it fresh.	Recom.
PG . 5 . 1 . 5	Is the indoor pig enterprise enclosed?	The enterprise is enclosed and can only be entered through lockable gates.	Recom.
PG . 5 . 2	Ventilation and temperature		
PG . 5 . 2 . 1	Are the temperature and rate of ventilation in pig housing maintained appropriate to the age, weight and stocking density of the pigs housed?	Target temperatures are: Sows 15-20°C Sucking piglets 25-30°C Newly weaned piglets 27-32°C Piglets >6weeks 21-24°C Finishers 15-21°C Controlled environment buildings must be set to achieve these temperatures. Symptoms of heat/cold stress indicates non-conformance. No N/A.	Minor Must
PG . 5 . 2 . 2	Is every pen in buildings designed to house farm and finisher pigs (over approximately 30kg) equipped with a mister/sprinkler system which is capable of assisting pigs to keep cool in period of hot weather? Are these systems used to avoid heat stress and fouling in the lying area?	Buildings which house farmers/finishers which are not based on deep straw should have sprinkler/mister systems installed which cater for every pen.	Recom.
PG . 5 . 2 . 3	Are ventilation systems designed, maintained and operated so as to prevent aerial contaminants from exceeding the target levels set?	An evaluation is made based on sensory perception. Criterion is whether air is noticeably unpleasant to breathe. Set target levels: Ammonia 20ppm Carbon dioxide 5000ppm Carbon monoxide 30ppm Hydrogen sulphide 10ppm Inhalable dust 10mg/m3	Recom.
PG . 5 . 3	Lighting		
PG . 5 . 3 . 1	Is adequate lighting for inspection (whether fixed or portable) available at all times?	Either electrical lighting in all buildings to above standard, and/or where naturally lit buildings are present without additional electric lights, a torch which enables night time inspection must be available. No N/A.	Minor Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
PG . 5 . 4	Space Allowances		
PG . 5 . 4 . 1	Are the minimum total space allowances for weaning, growing and finishing pigs complied with according to legislation?	Areas of a sample of pens used to house each class of growing pigs to be measured. Maximum weight pigs reach in that section to be established – by interview/visual assessment/checking records. Maximum stocking rate to be calculated for each section and must fall within limits defined in EU regulations. No N/A. Refer also to GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Pig guideline - Annex PG.1.	Major Must
PG . 5 . 4 . 2	Are pigs in all cases able to: i) Freely turn around (except breeding females)? ii) Have a dry lying area? iii) All lie down at the same time?	i) No stalls/tethers or other restrictive pens except farrowing crates and stalls up to 4 weeks post service. ii) Detailed in Control Point iii) Compliance with previous and following points indicates compliance with this Control Point for growing pigs. For sows this must be visually assessed. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 5 . 4 . 3	In addition, do lying areas meet the minimum criteria as set out in GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Pig guideline - Annex PG.1?	“Lying areas” are distinct lying areas found in buildings which provide two distinct environments, e.g. in partially slatted pens, the solid floor area must meet the stocking rate criteria defined in the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Pig guideline - Annex PG.1. N/A only if no distinct lying areas.	Major Must
PG . 5 . 5	Boar Accommodation		
PG . 5 . 5 . 1	Are boar pens sited and constructed so as to allow social interaction with other pigs and provide a clean dry resting area?	Boar pens should not have all solid walls and door. Boars should have nose to nose contact with at least one other pig and have a dry lying area. N/A if no breeding boars.	Recom.
PG . 5 . 5 . 2	Does the boar pen area comply with the minimum requirements?	The minimum pen area required for housing an adult boar is 6m ² . Additional space must be provided when the pen is used for mating and the pen must not be of a shape which would compromise freedom of movement. N/A only if no breeding boars.	Major Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
PG . 5 . 6	Sow Accommodation (N/A if no Sows)		
PG . 5 . 6 . 1	Does dry sow accommodation: i) Allow sows to freely turn around without difficulty at all times other than from weaning to 4 weeks post service and up to 7 days prior to the expected farrowing date? Stalls may be used at this stage, but tethers may not at any time. ii) Ensure sows are not housed in social isolation?	i) No stalls/tethers or other restrictive pens except farrowing crates and stalls up to 4 weeks post service. If stalls are used, verify service dates. ii) Sows which are housed individually must have nose to nose contact with other pigs except sows in farrowing crates. Local legislation on stalls must be complied with.	Minor Must
PG . 5 . 6 . 2	Do farrowing crates not require sows to be tethered?	Defined in Control Point. N/A if no farrowing crates.	Major Must
PG . 5 . 6 . 3	Are sows not moved into farrowing crates more than 7 days before they are due to farrow and not remain in farrowing crates for more than 42 days after farrowing?	Defined in Control Point. Verification by checking dates. N/A if no farrowing crates.	Minor Must
PG . 5 . 6 . 4	Are farrowing crates long enough to allow sows to lie in a fully outstretched comfortable position? Are the length adjustable so as to prevent excessive free movement of smaller sows/gilts?	Absence of signs of damage on sows' rumps/back which appear to be caused by abrasion with crates. Visual assessment of large sows and small gilts in crates. Adjustable crates all set to same position regardless of size of sow indicates non-conformance.	Major Must
PG . 5 . 6 . 5	Do crossbars at the top of farrowing crates leave sufficient space for sows to carry out normal behaviour?	Absence of injuries to sows' backs. N/A if no farrowing crates.	Major Must
PG . 6	OUTDOOR PIGS (N/A if no Outdoor Pigs)		
PG . 6 . 1	Are outdoor pig sites located on soil that is free draining and in areas not susceptible to flooding?	Sand/gravel/chalk based soils acceptable. Clays and silts not acceptable. No N/A.	Minor Must
PG . 6 . 2	Do farrowing areas avoid steep slopes? Are huts or other suitable accommodation available to pigs and positioned appropriate to prevailing weather patterns?	Defined in Control Point.	Recom.
PG . 6 . 3	Is appropriate bedding provided so as to maintain thermal comfort?	Straw must be available in winter. No N/A.	Minor Must
PG . 6 . 4	Is the correct stocking rate implemented?	The stocking rate does not exceed 30 sows per hectare. No N/A.	Minor Must
PG . 6 . 5	Are both vermin and predators controlled in the vicinity of pigs and pig feed?	Absence of signs of vermin infestation. Mortality records do not indicate more than 2% of piglets lost to predator. No N/A.	Major Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
PG . 6 . 6	Are new gilts, sows and boars trained to become accustomed to electric fences?	A training area is provided to allow new gilts, sows and boars to become accustomed to electric fences.	Recom.
PG . 6 . 7	Are facilities provided in order to allow pigs to keep cool during warm weather?	Either shades or wallows or both to be available in summer months according to local climate. No N/A.	Minor Must
PG . 6 . 8	Are outdoor sows farrowed in huts which are thermally comfortable and which curtail wind?	Defined in Control Point. No N/A.	Minor Must
PG . 6 . 9	Are farrowing huts provided with clean dry straw?	Defined in Control Point. No N/A.	Minor Must
PG . 6 . 10	Is nose ringing permitted only in cases where the soil type, accommodation and soil stone content would otherwise lead to injury?	Defined in Control Point. No N/A.	Minor Must
PG . 6 . 11	Are farrowing huts and weaner runs moved to fresh land after each cycle? Are used bedding removed and/or burnt?	Defined in Control Point. No N/A.	Minor Must
PG . 7	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT		
PG . 7 . 1	Are all equipment and services including feed hoppers, drinkers, ventilation fans, heating and lighting units, fire extinguishers and alarm systems kept clean and in working order?	Defined in Control Point. No N/A.	Minor Must
PG . 7 . 2	Are all automated equipment connected to pig husbandry such as automatic feeding systems and ventilation equipment checked for defects daily and maintained in working order?	Paper records of daily checks are not required, but finding non-functional equipment during the audit which was not previously identified for repair would indicate non-compliance. N/A only if no automatic equipment.	Minor Must
PG . 7 . 3	In the case of pig housing areas that do not naturally self ventilate to a level where the welfare of the stock is satisfactorily maintained, is either forced or automatic ventilation provided? In areas of forced or automatic ventilation, where there is insufficient self-ventilation, is there an alarm system to warn stock persons of a ventilation system failure in accordance with EU Council Directive 2001/93/EC? Do such systems also include a provision to allow ventilation of the pigs in the event of failure of the ventilation system?	Alarms are required on all controlled environmental buildings where animals would suffocate and/or suffer heat/cold stress if the power was disrupted. Each building must have the means to trip the alarm if a set temperature is exceeded or if power is cut to just that building. The "failsafe" need not be automatic, but could rely on people attending the alarm opening doors etc. Farmers may seek guidance/written assurance from their vet as to which buildings require alarms. Refer to the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Pig guideline - Annex PG.1. N/A only if all buildings are naturally ventilated.	Minor Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
PG . 7 . 4	Is the operation of the alarm checked at least once a week?	Paper records of alarm checking may be present but are not a requirement. Confirm by workers interview and checking functionality at audit. Failure to function properly indicates non-conformance. N/A only if no alarms required.	Minor Must
PG . 8	PIG HEALTH		
PG . 8 . 1	Antibiotics		
PG . 8 . 1 . 1	Are therapeutic antibiotics not used routinely with the sole purpose of growth promotion?	No evidence of the use of therapeutic (meaning prescribed by a vet) antibiotics or hormones to be used for growth promotion purposes. The only non-therapeutic antibiotics that can be used for growth promotion are avilamycin, salinomycin and flavophospholipol. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 8 . 1 . 2	Are non-therapeutic antibiotic growth promoters not used?	Antibiotic non-therapeutic growth promoters should not be used.	Recom.
PG . 8 . 2	Hospital Pens		
PG . 8 . 2 . 1	Are designated hospital pens made available for the segregation and care of sick and injured pigs?	Presence of hospital pens. These can be normal pens which are converted when needed. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 8 . 2 . 2	Are pigs in hospital pens assessed at least twice daily? Where pigs fail to respond, is veterinary advice sought immediately or are pigs humanely slaughtered or culled?	Absence of “no-hope” pigs in hospital pens. Workers must be aware, on interview, from whom they should seek advice if pigs fail to respond to their treatment. Advice may be sought from more senior workers but must be based on veterinary input e.g. protocols agreed between manager and vet, workers following these protocols. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 8 . 2 . 3	Are hospital pens well ventilated, structurally sound, warm and dry and where the illness/injury dictates, is a well bedded solid lying area provided?	Defined in Control Point. Where the illness/injury dictates, injured pigs must be provided with bedded hospital pens. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 8 . 2 . 4	Are hospital pens emptied between occupancies and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected?	Cleanliness of pens and records of disinfection. Workers must conform on interview that this is the practice. No N/A.	Major Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
PG . 8 . 3	Veterinary Health Plan (VHP)		
PG . 8 . 3 . 1	Does the veterinary health plan 1) identify health problems associated with transmissible diseases, 2) include the items detailed in LB.6.2; 3) cover herd performance monitoring data, and 4) the level and type of condemnations of slaughter stock?	The VHP includes the points in the control point, and is formulated and implemented with the assistance of a named veterinary surgeon. Where these indicators fall outside target levels, the VHP must be reviewed and revised in the light of current circumstances. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 8 . 3 . 2	Does the Veterinary Health Plan (VHP) detail appropriate quarantine measures for incoming stock?	“Appropriate” will depend on health status of herd and that of incoming pigs. Presence of documented plan (in VHP) prepared by farm’s vet is sufficient. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 8 . 3 . 3	Does the farm retain the services of a specialist veterinary surgeon, who conducts quarterly inspections and produce written reports?	Presence of written veterinary reports done by a specialist (pig) veterinary surgeon on a quarterly basis over last 12 months or history of GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) participation if farmer has been GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) less than a whole year. No N/A. Cross check with LB.6.1	Major Must
PG . 8 . 3 . 4	Does the farm retain the services of a certified specialist veterinary surgeon?	Certificate of Conformity when applicable.	Recom.
PG . 8 . 3 . 5	Where tail, flank, ear biting or fighting which goes beyond normal behaviour becomes apparent is an effective action plan agreed with the Veterinary Surgeon/Farm Adviser and incorporated into the Veterinary Health Plan?	Evidence of vices in more than 2% of feeding herd would be considered “beyond normal behaviour”. If this is found, there must be a written action plan, produced by the vet/ farm adviser, and evidence of its implementation. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 8 . 3 . 6	Is there a plan for the control of Internal and external parasitic infections?	Must be no evidence of control of internal and external parasitic infections on pigs. Veterinary Health Plan must address worming/testing for worms. Activities/documentation must reflect the practice defined in the VHP. No N/A.	Minor Must
PG . 8 . 3 . 7	Are all injections administered by competent workers into the neck of the pig unless instructed otherwise by the attending Veterinary Surgeon?	Workers authorised to inject must demonstrate, on interview, knowledge of the correct procedure. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 8 . 4	Zoonoses Monitoring		
PG . 8 . 4 . 1	Do farmers demonstrate an awareness of the need to prevent / control salmonella, and in particular, are the veterinary health plan and cleansing policy drawn up with a view to minimising the occurrence of salmonella organisms?	Veterinary sign off of Veterinary Health Plan and cleansing policy to that effect. No N/A.	Major Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
PG . 8 . 5	Broken Needles		
PG . 8 . 5 . 1	Are such pigs permanently identified and the date of the incident, identification of the pig, and nature of the medicine being administered recorded in the medicine book? Is the pig clearly identified?	Detailed in Control Point. Stockman's/Manager's knowledge of Control Point. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 8 . 5 . 2	When a pig containing a broken needle is despatched for slaughter is it identified and treated as a casualty animal and penned separately from approved stock during transportation? Is the receiving slaughterhouse made aware of the despatch of such pigs?	Detailed in Control Point. Stockman's/Manager's knowledge of Control Point. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 9	HYGIENE AND PEST CONTROL		
PG . 9 . 1	Are there written policy documents available and implemented for: i) Visitors? ii) Pest Control? iii) Farm Cleansing? iv) Disposal of Fallen Stock?	Presence of written policies (i) Visitors policy to define "pig free" requirement, clothes, footwear change requirement, and use of visitor's book. (ii) Pest control policy to include map of farm with baiting point, baiting and inspection records. (iii) Cleansing policy to set out frequency for each building and if sanitisers or disinfectant are used, their correct dilution and application rates. (iv) There must be a record of the disposal of fallen stock detailing the numbers disposed, date disposed of, and method of disposal. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 9 . 2	Whenever a building is completely emptied, is it thoroughly cleaned together with all associated fixtures and fittings?	This must be reflected in the cleansing policy and must also be verified by workers interview. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 9 . 3	Does the visitor's policy as a minimum require protective clothing, footwear and disinfectant?	Written list of protective clothing and footwear and physical presence on farm. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 9 . 4	Is a changing room provided near to the stalls and equipped with hand basins and a water (hot where climate requires it, and cold) supply with a drain for cleaning footwear? Is the changing room equipped so that it can be cleaned and disinfected?	Visual assessment.	Minor Must
PG . 9 . 5	Is a changing room provided near to the stalls and equipped with shower?	Visual assessment.	Recom.

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
PG . 10	HANDLING		
PG . 10 . 1	Are all pigs inspected at least daily for signs of injury, ill health or distress? Are lactating sows and piglets inspected more frequently?	Farmer/workers to describe inspection routine and assess adequacy of different situations. Lack of sick/injured pigs in mainstream pens No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 10 . 2	Can the farm demonstrate that it has personnel with competence in the following areas: i) Safe use of medicines? ii) Pig handling and care? iii) Pig health and welfare – including the recognition of diseases, abnormal behaviours, heat and cold stress? iv) When and from whom to seek further help?	i) workers authorised to use medication must be authorised. These workers must demonstrate on interview knowledge of correct injecting procedure (intra muscular –needle length according to weight of animal); use, recording procedure and requirement for observance of withdrawal period. ii) workers must demonstrate on interview how to handle different sizes of pigs: no pulling by ears/limb. Correct support of piglets when injecting/teeth clipping or tail docking. iii) workers to demonstrate on interview knowledge of symptoms of common diseases e.g. enzootic pneumonia, erysipelas mange; vice behaviours – tail biting, ear/flank biting, vulva biting; heat stress (panting, redeeming of skin) and cold stress (huddling, pale skin colour). iv) Defined in standard. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 10 . 3	Are there sufficient workers available to ensure good husbandry and that pig welfare is not compromised?	Lack of no-hope pigs in hospital pens. Lack of sick/injured pigs in mainstream pens. Well maintained fixtures/buildings. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 10 . 4	Are electric goads, sticks or pipes not used for moving pigs at any time?	Workers knowledge demonstrated on interview. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 10 . 5	Are growing pigs kept in stable social groups? Are pigs other than mature boars, farrowing sows and pigs in hospital pens not kept in social isolation?	Pig flow must go from large groups to smaller groups as a general principle. Manager must demonstrate knowledge this on interview. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 11	LOADING TO DESPATCH FOR SLAUGHTER		
PG . 11 . 1	Are slaughter pigs fasted for at least 12 hours prior to slaughter?	Workers to demonstrate on interview that this is done and how it is done. No N/A.	Minor Must
PG . 11 . 2	Are tranquilliser drugs not used prior to or at loading for despatch?	Such drugs must not be present on a feeding herd only farm. Where breeding pigs are also present, check medicine purchase records and use records to verify tranquilizers are only used on adults. No N/A.	Major Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
PG . 11 . 3	Are loading ramps no steeper than 20%, to prevent slippage?	Measure height and horizontal length of loading ramp. Height/horizontal length should be less than 0.34.	Recom.
PG . 12	CASUALTY PIGS AND FALLEN STOCK		
PG . 12 . 1	Are all deaths recorded, together with suspected reasons? Are mortality levels monitored and where levels increase above target levels, an appropriate action plan developed with the farm's attending Veterinary Surgeon?	The mortalities found must be recorded. Mortality records should detail date, pig type and suspected reason for any deaths. There must be evidence of periodic (at least 6 monthly) analysis of these records and any resulting action plans should be documented in the Veterinary Health Plan. Cross check with PG.8.3.1. No N/A.	Major Must
PG . 13	FINDINGS		
PG . 13 . 1	Does farmer obtain feedback from the slaughterhouse on relevant carcass condemnation and take appropriate action where necessary?	Records of feedback obtained by the farmer from the slaughterhouse.	Minor Must

ANNEX PG.1 GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) GUIDELINE | PIG SPACE ALLOWANCES

PG.5.4 SPACE ALLOWANCE

Control Point:

PG.5.4.1 Are the minimum total space allowances for weaning, growing and finishing pigs complied with according to legislation?

Compliance Criteria:

Areas of a sample of pens used to house each class of growing pigs to be measured. Maximum weight pigs reach in that section to be established by interview/visual assessment/checking records.

Maximum stocking rate to be calculated for each section and must fall within limits defined in EU regulations. No N/A. Refer also to GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Pig guideline.

Information available at:

http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_316/l_31620011201en00010004.pdf

1. Unobstructed floor area available to each weaner or rearing pig kept in a group, excluding gilts after service and sows, must be at least:

Live weight, kg	m ²
up to 10	0.15
over 10 up to 20	0.20
over 20 up to 30	0.30
over 30 up to 50	0.40
over 50 up to 85	0.55
over 85 up to 110	0.65
over 110	1.00

2. The total unobstructed floor area available to each gilt after service and to each sow when gilts and/or sows are kept in groups must be at least 1.64m² and 2.25m², respectively. When these animals are kept in groups of less than 6 individuals, the unobstructed floor area must be increased by 10%.

When these animals are kept in groups of 40 or more individuals, the unobstructed floor area must be decreased by 10%.

Control Point:

PG.5.4.3 In addition, do lying areas meet the minimum criteria as set out in GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Pig Guideline?

Compliance Criteria:

“Lying areas” are distinct lying areas found in buildings which provide two distinct environments. E.g. in partially slatted pens, the solid floor area must meet the stocking rate criteria defined in the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Pig Guideline. N/A only if no distinct lying area.

Information available at:

http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_316/l_31620011201en00010004.pdf

For gilts after service and pregnant sows: a part of the area required in 2 (above) equal to at least 0.95m² per gilt and at least 1.3m² per sow, must be of continuous solid floor of which a maximum of 15% is reserved for drainage openings.

GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) GUIDELINE: MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

Control Point:

PG.7.3 In the case of pig housing areas that do not naturally self ventilate to a level where the welfare of the stock is satisfactorily maintained, is either forced or automatic ventilation provided? In areas of forced or automatic ventilation, where there is insufficient self-ventilation, is there an alarm system to warn stock persons of a ventilation system failure in accordance with the EU Council Directive 2001/93/EC? Do such systems also include a provision to allow ventilation of the pigs in the event of failure of the ventilation system?

Compliance Criteria:

Alarms are required on all controlled environmental buildings where animals would suffocate and/or suffer heat/cold stress if the power has disrupted. Each building must have the means to trip the alarm if a set temperature is exceeded or if power is cut to just that building. The failsafe need not be automatic, but could rely on people attending the alarm opening doors, etc. Farmers may seek guidance/written assurance from their vet as to which buildings require alarms. N/A only if all buildings are naturally ventilated.

Information available at:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/aw/aw_legislation/pigs/91-630-eec_en.pdf

Annex: Chapter General Conditions

3. Insulation, heating and ventilation of the building must ensure that air circulation, dust level, temperature, relative air humidity and gas concentrations are kept within limits which are not harmful to the pigs.

4. All automated or mechanical equipment essential for the pigs' health and welfare must be inspected at least once daily. Where defects are discovered, these must be rectified immediately or, if this is impossible, appropriate steps must be taken to safeguard the health and well-being of the pigs until the defect has been rectified, notably by using alternative methods of feeding and maintaining a satisfactory environment. Where an artificial ventilation system is used, provision must be made for an appropriate back-up system to guarantee sufficient air renewal to preserve the health and well-being of the pigs in the event of failure of the system, and an alarm system must be provided to warn the stock-keeper of the failure. The alarm system must be tested regularly.

EDITION UPDATE REGISTER

Control Points and Compliance Criteria Version	Replaces	Replaced document obsolete	New document comes into force	Description of Modifications
3.0-1_2July07	3.0-Mar07	2 July .2007	2 July .2007	Clarification of wording for Compliance Criterion: 7.2
3.0-2_Sep07	3.0-1_2July07	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”.