

DANISH PRODUCT STANDARD

JUNE 2017

Version 1



INTRODUCTION

This Product Standard, including the appendix relating to the self-audit programme (Appendix 1), sets out the requirements for the production of pigs for pig meat marketed under the DANISH logo. Its main focus is the key areas affecting animal welfare, food safety and traceability in primary pig production.

The owner of the production herd bears ultimate responsibility for complying with the requirements of the DANISH Product Standard.

The latest standard and information about the new requirements are available at www.dps.svineproduktion.dk

The DANISH Product Standard is a scheme accredited to the international standard EN 17065.

Ownership:

The DANISH
PRODUKTSTANDARD
is owned by

SEGES

Landbrug & Fødevarer F.m.b.A.
(Danish Agriculture & Food Council)
Axeltorv 3
DK 1609 Copenhagen V

Scope:

The DANISH Product Standard is used
at pig producing farms.

Purpose:

The purpose of the DANISH Product Standard
is to provide EN 17065 certification for
DANISH pig production.

For further information about the DANISH Product Standard, please contact:

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Photos:
SEGES

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1. Pig identification and traceability

- 1.1 Pig identification systems and production procedures must be able to document that pigs produced are of DANISH origin.
- 1.2 All pigs used in production must be of DANISH origin.
- 1.3 Movement of pigs into and out of the herd must be registered in the Central Husbandry Register (CHR) within seven (7) days.
- 1.4 All pigs sent for slaughter must be clearly tattooed with the supplier number of their farm of origin. All pigs sent for export must be clearly marked with ear tags. If the herd is registered in the Central Husbandry Register (CHR) for group delivery, group delivery of finishers is permitted insofar that finishers, by agreement with the herd owner and the slaughterhouse, may be transported directly from the herd to a slaughterhouse in Denmark without an approved ear tag or tattoo.
- 1.5 Any herd owners buying piglets must ensure that they originate from a DANISH approved herd (approval obtained from *spfsus.dk*)
- 1.6 Pigs that have been in contact with a collecting centre may not be moved to a DANISH approved herd.

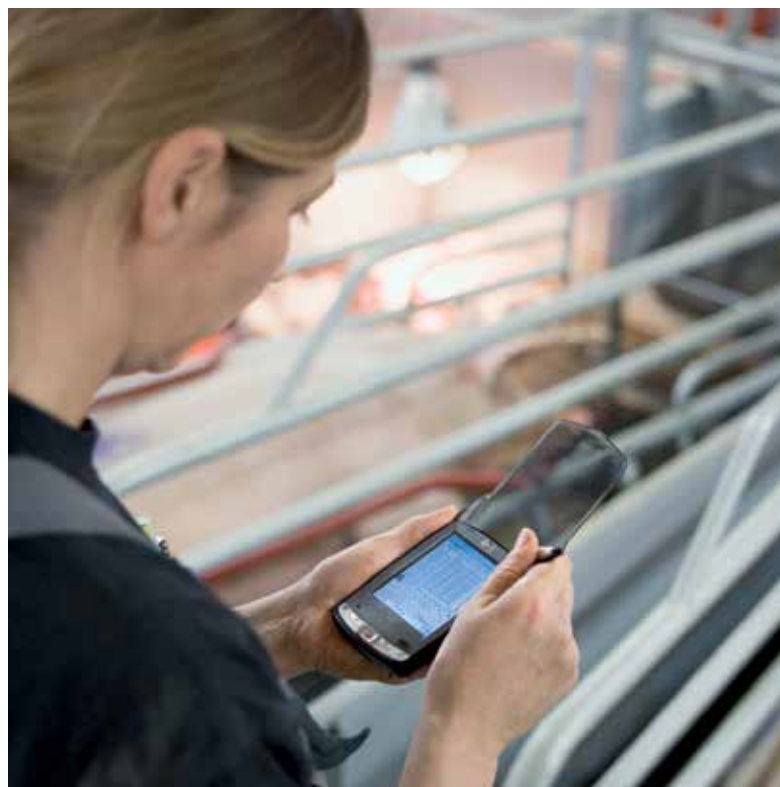


2. Feed

- 2.1 Raw ingredients, ready-mixed feed, supplementary feed and additives must be purchased from Danish authorised feed companies and companies that appear on the approved list at SEGES' website. The list of approved companies can be viewed at dps.svineproduktion.dk
- 2.2 Feed must be kept and handled according to the Guidelines for Good Manufacturing Practice in Primary Production to avoid any accidental pollution or cross-contamination. Appendix 3.
- 2.3 All feed on the premises must be free of meat and bone-meat, and meat and bonemeal are not allowed on the property. Any petfood containing meat and bonemeal must be kept away from the housing unit.
- 2.4 The use of swill or processed catering waste containing animal products is not permitted.
- 2.5 Antibiotic growth promoters may not be used or stored on the premises.
- 2.6 Feed must not contain undesirable substances such as pesticides and chemicals.
- 2.7 Fishmeal must not be used in feed for finishers of more than 40 kg weight.
- 2.8 Blood plasma or products containing products from pigs, apart from pig fat, may only be used if they have been sourced from accredited suppliers listed at dps.svineproduktion.dk

3. Herd health and use of medicine

- 3.1 Visitors may only enter a housing unit with permission from the producer, who is responsible for ensuring that visitors comply with all regulations covering visits to pig farms.
- 3.2 Buildings, pens, equipment and tools must be regularly cleaned and disinfected.
- 3.3 Manure, slurry and waste feed must be removed regularly to minimise smell and prevent the presence of flies and all vermin.
- 3.4 The herd must meet the requirements for high bio security in order to prevent entry by e.g. rodents.
- 3.5 For farms exporting finishers to Germany and finisher farms that supply more than 200 pigs for slaughter per year, the current Salmonella level must be known.
- 3.6 All pigs treated with medicines with a mandatory retention time must be clearly identified either individually by ear tag or other clear identification or by pen. Pigs which have received medical treatment may not be sent for slaughter until the post-treatment retention time is completed.
- 3.7 Where medicines are used for sows and finishers, which require a post-treatment retention time and contain tetracyclines, a 30-day retention time is required. Cephalosporins may not be used unless special dispensation has been granted by SEGES.
- 3.8 Producers and relevant employees must receive formal instruction on injection technique. All those treating pigs with medicine must meet the requirements laid down in Regulation No. 423 of 17/05/2016 regarding training in the use of medicine for food producing animals.
- 3.9 Should a needle break during injection, it must be removed immediately. Where this is impossible, the pig must be clearly and permanently identified. The slaughterhouse must be contacted prior to delivery.
- 3.10 Only approved detectable needles can be used. The list of approved needles is available at: svineproduktion.dk under Services.
- 3.11 Medicines and vaccines must be stored and used according to instructions given by the veterinarian, which are printed on the medicine label or packaging.



- 3.12 Unused antibiotics or chemotherapeutic medicines must not be kept on site after the expiry of the prescription period, unless the veterinarian issues a repeat prescription.

Herds with a formal health agreement

Producers who administer medicine themselves

All producers with more than

- 1) 300 sows, gilts or boars
- 2) 3,000 finishers (30 kg – slaughter weight) or
- 3) 6,000 piglets (7-30 kg)

and all other producers, irrespective of size, who administer medicine themselves must have a Health Advisory Contract with the herd veterinarian.

The agreement must cover between 9 and 12 advisory visits by the veterinarian to sow herds and between 4 and 6 annual advisory visits to finisher herds. The number of visits depends on which category the herd is in:

- 1) Standard advice
- 2) Additional advice
- 3) Intensive advice

- 3.13 A logbook recording medical treatment must be kept. When supplying medicine, the veterinarian shall provide written instructions on the treatment and withdrawal period. The following must be reported: date, animal – which and how many – reason, medicine, dosage, administration method and the initials of the person who has provided the treatment.

- 3.14 All producers must have a self-audit programme for welfare in their herd (See Appendix 1).
- 3.15 At least every three months, the veterinarian shall complete a formal veterinary report. For finisher herds in categories 2 and 3, the veterinarian shall complete a report at least every quarter. For finisher herds in category 1, the veterinarian shall complete a report at least every six months. The veterinary reports must be kept for at least two years.

Producers who do not administer medicine themselves (applies primarily to organic herds).

Producers with more than

- 1) 300 sows, gilts or boars
- 2) 3,000 finishers (30 kg – slaughter weight), or
- 3) 6,000 piglets (7-30 kg)

not administering medicines themselves can opt for a basic contract with either a combination of farm and veterinary-based advice or attend a relevant training programme (the latter option, however, may only be selected by producers in category 1).

- 3.16 All producers must have a self-audit programme for welfare in their herd (see Appendix 1).
- 3.17 For those who select farm and veterinary based advice, two annual visit reports from the herd veterinarian must be available. For those opting to attend a training programme, at least one annual veterinarian report must be available and one course attended each year. The reports must be kept for at least two years.
- 3.18 Should the herd require medical treatment, the veterinarian may supply medicine for a maximum of 5 days' consumption and the veterinarian must provide written instructions on the treatment and post-treatment retention time.

- 3.19 The person responsible for the herd shall prepare a zoonotic infection protection plan with the specific purpose of preventing the spread of infection from the herd. An example of an infection protection plan can be found at svineproduktion.dk.

- 3.20 Any human access to and from the herd must be made through an anteroom. The anteroom must be equipped with the following facilities:

- washbasin
- hand soap
- hand disinfection
- disposable hand towels
- changing area (to change into work clothes or protective clothing for use in the herd)
- changing or washing and disinfection facilities for footwear and equipment.

The anteroom requirement does not apply for human access to and from herds which are partly or completely kept outdoors.

Herds without a fomal heath agreement

Applies to producers with fewer than

- 1) 300 sows, gilts or boars
- 2) 3,000 slaughter pigs (30 kg – slaughtering), or
- 3) 6,000 piglets (7-30 kg)

and not administering medicine themselves.

- 3.21 At least once a year the herd must be checked by the veterinarian.
- 3.22 Should the herd require medical treatment, the veterinarian may supply medicine for a maximum of 5 days' consumption and the veterinarian must provide written instructions on the treatment and post-treatment retention time.



4. Treatment of sick or injured pigs

- 4.1 Sick or injured pigs must be treated immediately in order to avoid unnecessary pain or distress. This must be undertaken by medical treatment and/or moving the pig to a hospital pen. Hospital pens must be sufficient in number so that at least one pen is always available for sick or injured pigs. Hospital pens must conform with the guidelines in Appendix 4.
- 4.2 If the pigs do not respond to treatment, the veterinarian should be consulted again, unless casualty slaughter is to be carried out.
- 4.3 Casualty slaughter must be carried out humanely with a captive bolt pistol and exsanguination, in line with the requirements for the use of bolt pistols for pigs (c.f. Appendix 5).
- 4.4 Pigs which demonstrate persistently aggressive behaviour towards other pigs or are the victims of aggressive behaviour must be kept in temporary isolation or away from the other pigs.

5. Housing and equipment

- 5.1 Construction and design of buildings and their interiors must fully comply with current legislation (see ref. 6 in Appendix).
- 5.2 The interior of all buildings, including flooring, must be constructed and maintained so that there are no sharp edges or protrusions likely to cause injury to the pigs.
- 5.3 The lying area must be clean, comfortable, suitably drained and non-injurious. Where bedding is provided, it must be clean, dry and not harmful to the pigs.
- 5.4 No pigs may be tethered unless for veterinary treatment.
- 5.5 All pigs must have permanent access to a sufficient quantity of straw or other manipulable materials to satisfy their need for rooting.
- 5.6 Loose-housed, pregnant sows and gilts must have at least 1.3 m² per sow and 0.95 m² solid or drained floor or a combination of both with straw.



5.7 Sows must be loose housed from weaning and until they are moved to a farrowing pen. This applies to new housing constructed after 1 January 2015 and for all housing from 1 January 2035. During oestrus, dry sows may be housed in individual pens for no more than three days.

5.8 Boar pens must be constructed and sited in such a way that the boar can turn around without difficulty, hear, smell and see other pigs. The lying area must be clean, dry and comfortable. Boar pens used for natural servicing must be at least 10m².

5.9 Pig housing must provide either natural or artificial light equivalent to 40 lux for a minimum period of 8 hours a day.

5.10 If a mechanical ventilation system is used, an alarm system must be installed to warn of any failure of the ventilation system. The alarm system must also be able to function during any power failure or temperature increase in the housing units.

5.11 In case of ventilation equipment failure, it must be possible to provide adequate ventilation by alternative means.

5.12 In pens for piglets above 20 kg, for breeding stock and finishers, a sprinkling or misting system must be installed to allow the pigs to regulate their body temperature.





6. Outdoor production

(Only relevant to pigs kept outdoors)

- 6.1 The production of pigs outdoors must fully comply with current legislation (see Appendix 7)
- 6.2 Pigs kept outdoors must be fenced with an inner and outer fence with spacing of at least five metres between the two fences. An exception is where the inner fences are connected to the outer fences, which must consist of at least three electric wires with an alarm system. The distance from the inner fence to a public road must be at least 10 metres, and there must be at least 50 metres distance to any lay-by, picnic area or camping ground etc. (see Appendix 7).
- 6.3 The shelters must be insulated or arranged in a manner to meet the pigs' temperature requirement in all weather conditions.
- 6.4 The lying area in the shelters must be covered by straw or the like so that the pigs can be dry and warm in all weather conditions.
- 6.5 All pigs above 20 kg must have access to a wallow, a sprinkling or misting system, when the average daily temperature in the shade exceeds 15°C.
- 6.6 Pregnant sows and gilts must be placed in farrowing shelters no later than seven days prior to the predicted date of farrowing.

7. Feed and water provision

- 7.1 All pigs must be fed a diet appropriate to their age, weight, behavioural and physiological needs, for the good of their health and welfare.
- 7.2 All pigs must be fed at least once daily, and all pigs over 14 days of age must have free access to clean and fresh drinking water.



8. Management

- 8.1 All pigs must be inspected at least once a day.
- 8.2 Pig producers employing stockpersons must ensure they are fully instructed on current legislation regarding the welfare of pigs.
- 8.3 Welfare conditions in the herds must be managed in accordance with DANISH legislation.
- 8.4 Piglets must not be weaned before they are at least 28 days of age. Piglets may, however, be weaned at 21 days of age if they are moved into special housing units that are cleaned and disinfected in between batches ('all in – all out').
- 8.5 If castration of piglets is carried out, pain relief must be administered prior to the procedure taking place. The use of pain relief must be in line with SEGES' guidelines for the use of pain relief for castration.
- 8.6 If necessary, the eye teeth of the piglets may have their sharp point removed by grinding within the first three days of life.
- 8.7 Tail docking of piglets is allowed if there is documentation that tail injuries in the herd can be attributed to omission of tail docking. If tail docking is necessary, no more than half the tail may be docked and it must be carried out between the piglet's second and fourth day of life.
- 8.8 Sows with shoulder sores at Levels 1 or 2 must be treated. Sows with shoulder sores at Level 3 must be treated and kept in a hospital pen. Sows with shoulder sores at Level 4 must not be kept in the herd. Asger, in your "Rettelsesblad 30 June", this paragraph has been changed, but in the new Danish PDF the text is what I have highlighted in yellow.
- 8.9 Pigs must be kept in stable groups and mixing must be avoided where possible.
- 8.10 Movement of pigs must be carried out considerately.
- 8.11 Any mechanical or automatic equipment which is critical to the health or welfare of the pigs, including equipment for feed and water provision, ventilation and slurry handling, must be checked at least once daily.
- 8.12 If sphagnum is used it must be heat treated or approved by SPF-SuS.
- 8.13 Marking colours used in the herd must be food approved/FDA labelled.

9. Delivery of pigs

- 9.1 Before slaughter, the fasting period for the pigs before collection is 5 hours minimum.
- 9.2 Pigs may be held for a maximum of 2 hours in mobile collection pens/vehicles.
- 9.3 The producer must be familiar with SEGES' recommendations for collection conditions in respect of optimal production against infection.
- 9.4 All breeding stock must have an approved ear tag when they are moved from the herd of origin.
- 9.5 Sick or injured pigs unable to walk or stand up without assistance must not be transported.
- 9.6 All dead animals must be handled in line with legislation and collected by an approved rendering company.
- 9.7 Only DANISH approved hauliers should be used. The list of approved hauliers and exporters can be found at dts.svineproduktion.dk. If non-DANISH approved carriers or exporters are used, a cleaning certificate (for vehicles that have been driven abroad) or a copy of the transport document (for vehicles driven domestically) must be supplied before collection and loading of the animals. Moreover, it must be ensured that the vehicle has complied with any quarantine requirements. The producer is also obliged to keep approved cleaning certificates and transport documents for up to 2 years and at all times be able to demonstrate this in respect of both domestic and foreign carriage.
- 9.8 Used vehicles must always comply with the quarantine period, as stated in both tjektivogn.dk and on the vehicle's latest valid washing certificate, regardless of the reason for the quarantine period. Indicative quarantine periods and an overview of the risk areas are available at dts.svineproduktion.dk. The quarantine regulations comprise but are not limited to:
 - a) A minimum 48-hour quarantine period must always be observed prior to a transfer between Danish herds where the animals are unloaded. However, transfer from a Danish herd to a collection centre, slaughterhouse (with the exception of Danish Crown) or directly abroad is permitted immediately after washing and disinfection if the vehicle's most recent valid washing certificate is green.
 - b) After a valid biosecurity washing procedure has been carried out at a DANISH approved sanitising, cleaning and disinfection site, the quarantine period is reduced to 12 hours prior to transport abroad. However, the quarantine period remains at 48 hours for the transport of animals between Danish herds and from Danish herds to a collection centre or slaughterhouse. Biosecurity washing procedures are only offered to vehicles that transmit GPS data to SEGES' web server.
- 9.9 Producers must ensure that all transport of live pigs from DANISH approved herds between Danish herds for slaughtering in Denmark or for export to Germany is undertaken by QS certified hauliers*. Hauliers that only transport animals for slaughter to Danish Crown or Tican Fresh Meat are QS certified through their respective contracts.

A haulier's QS certification is visible on the washing certificate. The website dts.svineproduktion.dk contains a list of DANISH approved hauliers.

* To be certified under the German quality assurance scheme, QS, please contact Baltic Control at the following address cert@balticcontrol.com tel: + 45 86 21 62 11. A list of QS co-ordinators is available at the website q-s.de

10. Transport of live animals (own vehicles)

Transport of own animals in own vehicles between herds or for slaughter in Denmark

- 10.1 The vehicle must be built, maintained (including supply of adequate bedding) and used in such a way that the animals suffer no injury, are caused no suffering and are protected against the weather.
- 10.3 Only collection points operating under the DANISH Transport Standard can be used. A list of collection points that have joined the DANISH Transport Standard can be found at danish.lf.dk.

Transport of own pigs in own vehicles arriving from abroad

- 10.4 Vehicles arriving directly from abroad must be washed and disinfected at an approved washing area at the border. The list of DANISH approved areas can be found at danish.lf.dk
- 10.5 Vehicles coming directly from abroad must carry an approved washing certificate. Washing certificates must be kept for two years and contain the following information:
- The vehicle's registration number
 - Date and time of completed wash and disinfection
 - Name of disinfection fluid
 - Certificate number
 - Destination
- 10.6 Vehicles must observe a 48-hour quarantine period before arrival at the DANISH herd, if animals are to be moved between herds in Denmark.
- 10.7 The 48-hour quarantine period must be observed if the vehicle has passed through areas with special risk of diseases such as swine fever and foot and mouth disease. The list of specific risk areas can be found at danish.lf.dk. The list is updated on a regular basis.
- 10.8 Vehicles that have not been cleaned in accordance with official regulations at arrival at the washing area at the border, will be turned away and sent back to the washing area.

For shipments above 50 and 65 km the following requirements also apply:

- 10.9 Transport documents for each journey must be available and contain information about:
- the number of animals (journeys over 65 km only)
 - their origin and ownership
 - departure and destination
 - departure date, time and duration
- 10.10 Records must be kept of cleaning and disinfection. The vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected after each journey. Exceptions are made for journeys between the same two herds in Denmark on the same date.
- 10.11 Producers who drive in excess of 65 km must carry a valid training certificate and proof of being authorised to transport.
- 10.12 The animals may not be transported for more than 8 hours.

The following applies for journeys longer than 8 hours:

- 10.13 The vehicle must be approved by the authorities for long journeys.
- 10.14 The vehicle must be equipped with:
- a frost-proof water supply system with a visible water level meter
 - a mechanical ventilation system with temperature recording
 - navigation equipment
- 10.15 A log-book listing past shipments must be available.

Appendix

All appendices for the DANISH Product Standard can be downloaded at svineproduktion.dk

Appendix 1. Self-audit programme for herds that are approved under the DANISH Product Standard.

This self-audit programme is part of the DANISH Product Standard. The person responsible for the herd must check at least once a year that the requirements have been implemented.

The self-audit form can be found on page 16. This should be completed, signed and be available for inspection during a DANISH visit.

For guidance on animal welfare issues, please refer to "Guidance on animal welfare for pigs".

- a. "Industry Code for Good Production Practice in Primary Production" must be completed and signed (see Appendix 3).
- b. There must be documentation for all veterinary visits. These reports must be kept for two years.
- c. If a Health Advisory Contract is entered into, this must be readily available for inspection. If any animal welfare action plans have been drawn up, these must be available for inspection.
- d. All animals must be checked at least once a day. Checks should also be carried out to ensure that:
 - a. All animals have water and feed
 - b. Space requirements are complied with
 - c. All animals must be able to stand, lie and rest without difficulty
 - d. Flooring must not be slippery or uneven
- e. All mechanical and automatic equipment must be checked at least once a day.
- f. All procedures (castration, tail docking, teeth polishing and iron supplements) must be carried out in accordance with legislation, and with due care and attention to hygiene.

g. Sick, injured and aggressive animals must, if necessary, be isolated and transferred to a hospital pen and treated. A sufficient number of hospital pens must be available and be properly equipped. When mixing animals, additional procedures are required to be able to intervene quickly.

h. During daily inspections, check must be made to see whether there are any instances of tail-biting and/or shoulder sores. Any new cases must be treated.

i. Regular checks must be made that a bolt pistol and a sharp knife are available for exsanguination.

j. All pigs must have permanent access to sufficient quantities of straw or other manipulable materials, which meet their need for enrichment and rooting.

k. Only pigs that are fit to be transported can be moved to the delivery facilities (the delivery room). In cases of doubt, the pigs should be moved to a separate pen where the haulier or a veterinarian can assess whether the animal is in a fit state to be transported.

Ref. 2 Guidance on animal welfare for pigs

Ref. 3 An industry code of conduct for good production practice in primary production

Ref. 4 Guidance on the design of hospital pens

Ref. 5 Requirements for the use of bolt pistols for pigs

Ref. 6 Requirements for the design of housing units

Ref. 7 Requirements for the design of huts and shelters in outdoor pig facilities

Ref. 8 Construction manual for the guidance and operation of outdoor sow units

Rules for participation in the DANISH Product Standard

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The following rules set out the conditions for participation in the DANISH Product Standard Scheme
- 1.2 The purpose of the DANISH scheme is to ensure and document that the herds participating in the scheme comply with legislation and the industry's own requirements.
- 1.3 The rules apply to each CHR registered farm and responsibility for compliance rests with the CHR registered owners and users. These rules refer both to the owner and user.
- 1.4 At any given time, the SPF-SuS database will show approved and non-approved CHR numbers.

2.0 Rules for participating in the scheme

- 2.1 In the event of serious or repeated violation(s) of the Danish Product Standard rules, Danish Product Standard approval may be withdrawn without further notice.
- 2.2 Particularly serious violations are, for example, but not limited to:
 - Pigs introduced into the approved CHR number, which are not DANISH approved
 - Sows are not loose-housed for four weeks after service and one week before expected farrowing
 - Neglect
 - Repetition of non-compliance with the 48-hour quarantine period if this is required
- 2.3 In the event of other violations, the DANISH Product Standard approval may be suspended. Before a suspension becomes effective, the owner of the CHR number has the opportunity to provide a statement within the stipulated deadline set by the auditing company.
- 2.4 If the conditions that resulted in the suspension are not rectified and approved by the auditing company, the DANISH Product Standard will be withdrawn.
- 2.5 Suspension and withdrawal of the DANISH Product Standard approval will be noted in the SPF-SuS database. The relevant slaughterhouse or trader will be informed accordingly.
- 2.6 All Danish Crown and Tican Fresh Meat producers/suppliers are automatically covered by the scheme, with no separate declaration of assent. They must, however, be DANISH approved according to the rules below.

2.7 Approved producers of UK Contract pigs, organic or free-range pigs are automatically approved according to the DANISH scheme and require no further approval.

2.8 Other pig producers must actively confirm their participation in the scheme by signing a declaration of assent. This also applies to owners of organic and free-range herds who are not Danish Crown/Tican Fresh Meat producers/suppliers.

2.9 Compliance with the DANISH Product Standard is controlled by an independent auditing firm appointed by the Committee for the DANISH Product Standard.

2.10 Each CHR-registered farm must be checked at least every three years. Farms that have been revisited or where a large number of deviations from the DANISH Product Standard have been recorded, can be selected for a new DANISH visit within 12 months.

2.11 The auditing company will arrange the dates of the visits. In general, the owners cannot change the date or time of the visit.

2.12 The visit can be unannounced with a warning of no more than 48 hours in order to ensure that the owner is present and prepared. Unannounced visits can neither be moved nor refused.

2.13 A maximum of 1.5 hours per CHR-registered farm will be set aside for the visit. The first visit will be paid by the Pig Levy Fund. If the herd is not approved on the first visit, the owner must pay for a second visit. If the visit cannot be completed within 1.5 hours because the owner is not prepared for the visit, the auditing company can levy a separate fee for the extra time to be paid by the owner.

2.14 The auditing company's representative (= the auditors) comply with the SPF-SUS's rules covering the sequence of visits. Owners who wish the auditor to respect a particular quarantine period will be invoiced DKK 1,000 for 12 hours quarantine and DKK 2,000 for 24 hours quarantine. The fee is to be paid to the auditing company.

- 2.15 Owners who refuse notified visits will be reminded in writing of the consequences of not receiving a visit. If the visit does not take place within 1 month after the notified date, approval in the SPF-SuS database will lapse. The slaughterhouse or dealer in question will be advised accordingly.
- 2.16 If a CHR-registered farm wishes to re-register with the DANISH Product Standard scheme after having lost its approval, a registration fee of DKK 10,000 will be charged.
- 2.17 If a herd passes the first visit with no significant deviations, the owner will be sent a certificate, which will remain valid until the next ordinary visit.
- 2.18 Should a herd not pass the first visit because of significant deviations from the Product Standard, the owner must submit the missing documentation within four weeks. If the documentation is not in order, this will result in a user-paid revisit within three months of the deadline. If the revisit does not result in approval, approval in the SPF-SuS database ceases. The slaughterhouse or dealer in question will be advised accordingly.
- 2.19 A herd that fails to pass the first visit because of very serious deviations from the Product Standard will retain its approval, but must be revisited within three months from the date of the first visit. The producer is responsible for the cost of such visits. If the herd is not approved following the second visit, approval in the SPF-SuS database ceases. The slaughterhouse or relevant dealer will be advised accordingly.

3.0 Fines

- 3.1 As a consequence of disregarding the rules, non-DANISH approved producers will be deducted an amount when supplying DANISH abattoirs or exporting live animals.
- 3.2 The deduction will be levied by the abattoirs or dealers. The following minimum amounts will be deducted from the payments:

- a. Finishers = DKK 15 per pig
- b. Piglets >15 kg = DKK 10 per pig
- c. Piglets < 15 kg = DKK 8 per pig
- d. Sows = DKK 90 per pig

- 3.3 The deduction will become effective from the date when the auditing company informs the abattoir or dealer that the herd cannot be approved under the DANISH Product Standard.

4.0 Withdrawal from the scheme

- 4.1 Danish Crown and Tican Fresh Meat producers/suppliers cannot withdraw from the DANISH Product Standard.
- 4.2 Producers that are not producers/suppliers to Danish Crown and Tican Fresh Meat can resign from SEGES Pig Production at three months' written notice. Re-registration with the DANISH Product Standard incurs a fee of DKK 10,000.

5.0 Disputes

- 5.1 Any queries concerning the interpretations of these regulations and any dispute between SEGES Pig Production and the owner of the CHR-registered farm shall be finally settled by the Danish Agriculture & Food Council (DAFC) Arbitration Tribunal whose rules are available at svineproduktion.dk.

6.0 Amendments

- 6.1 The regulations can be changed by SEGES Pig Production on recommendation of the Committee for the DANISH Product Standard. The Committee comprises representatives of co-operative and privately-owned abattoirs, live pig distributors, the National Association of Danish Pig Producers and SEGES Pig Production.
- 6.2 It is the owner's responsibility to remain updated on current regulations at all times, and to ensure that these are implemented in the herd before an audit visit. The current DANISH Product Standard regulations are available at dps.svineproduktion.dk.

Self-audit programme for herds approved under the DANISH Product Standard

Form to be used for the self-audit programme in herds approved under the DANISH Product Standard

The self-audit programme, which is part of the DANISH Product Standard, must be checked at least once a year and signed by the person responsible for the herd. This will be inspected during the DANISH visit.

For guidance on animal welfare issues, please refer to “Guidance on animal welfare for pigs”

Item	Yes	No
A “Industry Code for Good Production Practice in Primary Production” has been completed and signed (see Appendix 3 of DANISH Product Standard).		
B There is documentation for all veterinary visits carried out. These reports must be kept for two years.		
C If a Health Advisory Contract is entered into, this can be made readily available for inspection. If any animal welfare action plans have been drawn up, these are available for inspection.		
D All animals are checked at least once a day. This is to ensure that:		
a. All animals have water and feed		
b. Space requirements are complied with		
c. All animals can stand, lie and rest without difficulty		
d. Flooring is not slippery or uneven		
E All mechanical and automatic equipment is checked at least once a day.		
F All procedures (castration, tail docking, teeth polishing and iron supplements) are carried out in accordance with legislation, and with due care and attention to hygiene.		
G Sick, injured and aggressive animals are, if necessary, isolated and transferred to a hospital pen and treated. A sufficient number of hospital pens are available and properly equipped. When mixing animals, additional procedures are in place to be able to intervene quickly.		
H During daily inspections, checks are made to see whether there are any instances of tail-biting and/or shoulder sores. Any new cases are treated.		
I A bolt pistol and a sharp knife for exsanguination and /or equipment for pithing are available.		
J It is ensured that all pigs have permanent access to sufficient quantities of straw or other manipulable materials, which can satisfy their need for enrichment and rooting.		
K It is ensured that only pigs that are fit to be transported are moved to the delivery facilities (the delivery room). In case of doubt, the pigs are moved to a separate pen where the haulier or a veterinarian can assess whether the animal is in a fit state to be transported.		

The self-audit was carried out (date): _____

Signature (person responsible for the herd): _____

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