

# GLOBAL G.A.P.

## ANIMAL WELFARE ADD-ON MODULE FOR PIGS/FINISHERS

### CONTROL POINTS AND COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

ENGLISH VERSION 1.0\_FEB13

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
	<b>ANIMAL WELFARE – ADD-ON FOR PIGS/FINISHERS</b>		
<b>AW PG 1</b>	<b>STOCKING DENSITY/SPACE ALLOWANCES</b>		
AW PG 1.1	Are the requirements of the EU guideline on stocking densities for pigs measured in m2 for individual pigs met or do specific customer requirements apply that must be higher in space allowances in kg/m2?	<p>The following space allowances must be provided per individual pig:            0,37 m2 for pigs at 20-30 kg ;            0,49 m2 for pigs at 30 - 50 kg;            0,68 m2 for pigs at 50-85 kg;            0,8 m2 for pigs at 85- 110 kg;            1,23 m2 for pigs over 110 kg.</p> <p>Specific customer requirements on m2 per pig may apply. These can only be higher in space availabilities per individual but never lower than the ones as outlined above. Visual assessment and calculation of randomized batches.</p> <p>(Additional reference see GLOBALG.A.P. IFA PG 5.4.1 and 5.4.2; Annex PG 1 Guideline; PG 6.4 for outdoor pigs)</p>	Major Must
<b>AW PG 2</b>	<b>VENTILATION SYSTEM AND AIR QUALITY</b>		
AW PG 2.1	Does the ventilation system maintain aerial contaminants below the levels that do cause eye or nose irritations in pigs and /or at humans during inspections?	<p>The ventilation system shall maintain aerial contaminants below levels that do not cause eye or nose irritation for housed pigs and /or humans during inspection.</p> <p>(Additional reference see GLOBALG.A.P. IFA PG 5.2.3)</p>	Recom.
<b>AW PG 3</b>	<b>BEDDING</b>		
AW PG 3.1	Is bedding provided?	Bedding must be provided. It must be fresh, clean and dry. Materials can be straw, saw dust, rubber mats or similar. Visual inspection.	Recom.

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
<b>AW PG 4</b>	<b>FLOORING OF THE PENS</b>		
AW PG 4.1	Is 40% of the flooring of the pens solid and not slatted?	The flooring of the pens must be constructed so that 40% of the available space is solid and not slatted. Visual inspection of the pens.  (Additional reference see GLOBALG.A.P. IFA PG 5.4.3)	Recom.
<b>AW PG 5</b>	<b>ENRICHED ENVIRONMENT</b>		
AW PG 5.1	Do pigs have permanent access to items that shall collectively provide rootable, chewable, destructable and refreshable characteristics to provide enriched environment?	Pigs shall have permanent access to items that are not harmful to pig's health and do provide collectively rootable, chewable, destructable and refreshable characteristics in order to provide enriched environment; quantity provided must be appropriate regarding amount and adopted to individual location; straw may be a good example. Visual inspection.  (Additional reference see GLOBALG.A.P. IFA PG 5.1.2)	Major Must
<b>AW PG 6</b>	<b>CLEANLINESS OF PIGS</b>		
AW PG 6.1	Is the cleanliness of the pigs appropriate to the husbandry system?	The cleanliness of the pigs which is scored on the trait "manure on the pigs body" must be good taking into account the individual husbandry system. Pigs under free range systems shall be judged differently from indoor ones. As a guideline for indoor: more than 50% of the body must be clean to comply. A random sample for scoring of 150 pigs is recommended. Visual inspection.  (Additional reference see GLOBALG.A.P. IFA PG 5.2.1 and 5.2.2)	Major Must
<b>AW PG 7</b>	<b>TAIL DOCKING</b>		
AW PG 7.1	Do all pigs at slaughter weight have a tail length of a minimum of 15 cm?	At slaughter weight the tail length of a minimum of 15 cm must be present in the pigs. For compliance a transition period of 1 year from the first audit shall be possible. Visual inspection.  (Additional reference see GLOBALG.A.P. IFA PG 3.6)	Recom.

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
<b>AW PG 8</b>	<b>CASTRATION</b>		
AW PG 8.1	Are male pigs entire?	Male pigs must be entire. Immunocastrated pigs are regarded as non-entire. Visual inspection.  (Additional reference see GLOBALG.A.P. IFA PG 3.1, PG 3.2 and PG 3.3)	Recom.
<b>AW PG 9</b>	<b>CANNIBALISM</b>		
AW PG 9.1	In case pigs are found with signs of cannibalism is a written action plan in place?	If cannibalism is evident a written action plan for the detection and elimination of the causes must be in place. Signs of cannibalism in pigs are defined under this scheme as lesions due to active biting by other pigs and causing wounds at the ears, tails, genital organs and limbs. Skin lesions in the flanks are not signs of cannibalism.  (Additional reference see GLOBALG.A.P. IFA PG 8.3.5)	Major Must
<b>AW PG 10</b>	<b>PRESENCE OF A HOSPITAL PEN</b>		
AW PG 10.1	Is a hospital pen per site in place and permanently available?	At least one hospital pen per site must be in place and permanently available. The floor must be solid and bedding must be provided. Visual contact to other pigs must be provided unless contrary to veterinary advice that must be documented. Visual inspection.  (Additional reference see GLOBALG.A.P. IFA PG 8.2.1, PG 8.2.2 and PG 8.2.3)	Major Must

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
<b>AW PG 11</b>	<b>ANIMAL TREATMENT INDEX</b>		
AW PG 11.1	Is the Animal Treatment Index (ATI) for the use of antibiotics in pigs calculated on each fattening group of pigs that went for slaughter and is it below 40?	The Animal Treatment Index (ATI) for the use of antibiotics shall be calculated on each fattening group of pigs that went for slaughter. The formula for the ATI is: (number of pigs treated with antibiotics in the fattening group) x (number of days of treatment with antibiotics of the said fattening group) divided by total number of pigs in the fattening group; Thresholds: < 10 for excellent; 10 - 40 for average;	Recom.
<b>AW PG 12</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS</b>		
AW PG 12.1	Is a written policy on the responsible use of antibiotics available, implemented and reviewed?	A written policy on the responsible use of antibiotics must be available, implemented and must be reviewed at least twice per year jointly with the contracted veterinarian taking into account antibiotics usage in the previous six months. As a reference see EPRUMA <a href="http://www.epruma.eu">www.epruma.eu</a> .	Major Must
<b>AW PG 13</b>	<b>MORTALITY LEVELS</b>		
AW PG 13.1	Is the overall mortality level from start of finishing period (35 kg) until dispatch for slaughter less than 3%?	The overall mortality of finishing pigs for a defined period must be 3% or less. The calculation shall include pigs that have been euthanized and reasons for euthanization must be documented.  (Additional reference see GLOBALG.A.P. IFA PG 12.1)	Major Must

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
<b>AW PG 14</b>	<b>POLICY ON EUTHANASIA</b>		
AW PG 14.1	Is there a written policy for the euthanasia of casualty pigs in place which is based on local legislation and is following humane principles?	<p>Casualty pigs are defined as animals being accidentally injured or sick with unlikely recovery and which cannot continue to be raised without further suffering of pain.</p> <p>There must be a written policy in place how to euthanize casualty pigs. This 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.</p> <p>Knowledge of workers to be shown additionally on interview.</p> <p>(Additional reference see GLOBALG.A.P. IFA LB 6.11)</p>	Major Must
<b>AW PG 15</b>	<b>MIXING OF ANIMALS</b>		
AW PG 15.1	Is the mixing of pigs avoided during the finishing period?	The mixing of pigs must be avoided during the whole finishing period in order to avoid stress and fighting. Producer to show awareness at interview.	Recom.
<b>AW PG 16</b>	<b>DOCUMENTATION ON ANIMAL WELFARE CONDITIONS AT PIGLET PRODUCER LEVEL - CHAIN OF CUSTODY</b>		
AW PG 16.1	Is there a documentation available on the level of implementation of animal welfare at the premises of the supplying piglet producer?	There shall be a documentation and signed declaration from the supplier of piglets stating that the welfare of the sows and piglets does follow specific requirements esp. focusing on provision of nest building material for farrowing sows 1 day prior to farrowing, no weaning of piglets before 28 days of age, annual assessment and management of the claws of the reproductive sows.	Recom.

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
<b>AW PG 17</b>	<b>TRANSPORT</b>		
AW PG 17.1	Is the transport of pigs for slaughter exclusively done by a certified transporter or by farmers with proof of competence when transporting their own pigs?	<p>The transport of finishing pigs must exclusively be performed by certified hauliers (e.g. GLOBALG.A.P. Livestock Transport Standard or benchmarked standards). Farmers with proof of competence are allowed to transport their own pigs. The transport must consider specifically the fitness of the animals prior to loading, the appropriateness of the loading areas, the avoidance of mixing of animals sourced from different groups and the transport time of less than 8 hours.</p> <p>(Additional reference see GLOBALG.A.P. Livestock Transport Standard).</p>	Major Must
<b>AW PG 18</b>	<b>SLAUGHTERHOUSE FEEDBACK</b>		
AW PG 18.1	Is there a feedback information system from the slaughterhouse to the producer that provides data on the grade of severe skin lesions and the grade of condemnations of lungs and livers?	<p>There must be a system in place that provides regular information from the slaughterhouse to the producer on the grade of severe skin lesions at the flanks and tails plus the degree of condemnations of lungs and livers. The threshold for deviations shall be the mean data of the slaughterhouse.</p> <p>(Additional reference see GLOBALG.A.P. IFA PG 13.1).</p>	Major Must