GLOBALG.A.P. + ADD-ON

SUSTAINABLE MEAT INITIATIVE FOR DUTCH CBL

MODULE 1 - ANIMAL HEALTH AND RESPONSIBLE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS

SUBSCOPE: FINISHING PIGS

CONTROL POINTS AND COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

ENGLISH VERSION 1.0_JAN14

VALID FROM: JANUARY 2014

CONTENTS

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

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AH PG 1	**ANIMAL HEALTH**			
AH PG 1.1	Is the farm biosecurity plan in use and regularly updated?	Producers must have a farm biosecurity plan in which they systematically describe how biosecurity is controlled on the farm. This plan contains at least details on: 1. pest control (rodents, wildlife (e.g. wild boars, foxes) birds and insects) 2. a strict separation between the high level hygienic area which contains the pigs and the lower level-hygienic area (accessible to visitors, suppliers, trucks, etc.) when the farm is renewed or reconstructed. 3. hygienic access to the farm by employees, suppliers and guests must be through a hygiene sluice 4. sourcing and quality of water (drinking/cleaning) 5. cleaning and disinfection of the pens and stables 6. sourcing and storage of feed. (For additional references see GLOBALG.A.P. IFA PG 9.1 PG 9.2 PG 9.3 PG 9.4 PG 9.5)	Minor Must	**1 January 2014**
AH PG 2	**"ONE TO ONE" RELATION WITH CONTRACTED VETERINARIAN**			
AH PG 2.1	Does the producer have a one on one relation with a contracted specialized pig veterinarian?	The producer must have a contract with only one specialized pig veterinarian, who is solely responsible for all the veterinary services on that farm. This veterinarian can contact other (veterinary) specialist to provide full veterinary health service for instance for replacement during Holidays or illness. (For additional references see GLOBALG.A.P. IFA LB 6.1, PG 8..3.3 PG 8.3.4)	Minor Must	**1 January 2014**
AH PG 3	**FARM RELATED VETERINARY HEALTH PLAN**			

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level	Date of compliance
AH PG 3.1	Does the producer have a farm related veterinary health plan in use and is it regularly updated?	Producers must have a farm related veterinary health plan in which the farmer together with the contracted veterinarian describes what measures are taken to control and improve the health of the animals. Information from additional diagnostic tests, epidemiological circumstances of the region and the feedback system from the slaughterhouse have to be used to plan future interventions (e.g. improvements of the stables, vaccination, use and documentation of veterinary drugs etc.)This document has to be revised annually. (For additional references see GLOBALG.A.P. IFA LB 6.2 PG 8.2.1)	Minor Must	**1 January 2014**
AH PG 4	**LIVESTOCK/ANIMAL TREATMENT PLAN**			
AH PG 4.1	Is the livestock/animal treatment plan for veterinary drugs in use?	Producers must have a livestock/animal treatment plan for the use of veterinary drugs in which they describe jointly with the contracted veterinarian what line of treatment is used for the most common diseases. Detailing which veterinary drugs/antibiotics are first choice, second choice and third choice at any given disease. (For additional references see GLOBALG.A.P. IFA PG 8.3.6)	Minor Must	**1 January 2014**
AH PG 5	**EXCLUSION OF CRITICAL ANTIBIOTICS**			
AH PG 5.1	Are no antimicrobial drugs belonging to the groups of the fluoroquinolons or 3rd and 4th generation cephalosporins drugs used?	No so called critical antimicrobial drugs belonging to the groups of the fluoroquinolons or 3rd and 4th generation cephalosporins are to be used or to be present on the farm.	Major Must	**1 January 2014**
AH PG 6	**DOCUMENTATION OF MEDICATION**			
AH PG 6.1	Is all use of veterinary medication documented and are the amounts of antibiotics used put in a privately owned database accessible to the producer to be able to compare the level of use over time?	All use of veterinary medication (both individual and group medication) has to be documented. All antibiotics used must to be put into a privately owned database which is accessible to the producer. A trend analysis over time of the use of veterinary medication must be possible. (For additional references see GLOBALG.A.P. IFA LB 7.4 ff, esp. LB 7.4.3)	Major Must	**1 January 2014**
AH PG 7	**IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMALS TO SLAUGHTER**			

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AH PG 7.1	Are all animals/herds regarding the herd of origin clearly identified?	All animals/herds have to be clearly identified to be able to conduct full tracking and tracing in the production chain. Pigs sent to slaughter must be identified by an ear tag. Tattoos (klopnummer/slaghamer) are not acceptable.	Major Must	**1 January 2014**
AH PG 8	**FEEDBACK SLAUGHTERHOUSE**			
AH PG 8.1	Is a system for feedback of slaughterhouse information in use?	Slaughterhouse has to feed back information about pathological lesions (e.g. lung lesions, pleurisy lesions, liver lesions) and condemnation of (parts of) carcasses back to the producer. The producer together with the contracted veterinarian to integrate this information in his Farm Veterinary Health Plan to reduce future veterinary drug use. (For additional references see GLOBALG.A.P. IFA PG 13.1)	Minor Must	**1 January 2014**
AH PG 9	**ANTIMICROBIAL REDUCTION PLAN**			
AH PG 9.1	Is there a written policy on the reduction of the amount of antimicrobials used and is this assessed and reviewed regularly?	There must be a focus on the reduction of the amount of antimicrobials used. This must be noted down in a written policy (Veterinary Health Plan) and annually assessed and reviewed jointly with the contracted veterinarian. National schemes on the reduction of antimicrobial use must be taken into account. The average daily dose per animal per year should not exceed 10 for two consecutive years. Farmers who have a substantial higher daily dose per animal per year should have a detailed report on the cause of the high level and a plan to decrease.	Minor Must	**1 January 2014**
AH PG 9.2	Has the antimicrobials use been reduced to an acceptable level?	Sufficient reduction of the amount of antimicrobials used must be achieved. This means that within one year the antimicrobials use must be below the relevant action level as set by the Dutch Animal Drug Authority, and within two years antimicrobials use must be the target level as set by the Dutch Animal Drug Authority.	Major Must	**1 January 2015**

Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level	Date of compliance
AH PG 9.3	Are the average numbers of daily doses (ADD = animal defined daily dose) calculated and recorded per pig site?	The average number of daily doses (ADD = animal defined daily dose) per animal per year must be calculated and recorded per pig site. It must not exceed the figure 10 for two consecutive years. Farmers who have a substantial higher result for ADD than 10 per year (10 -22 for sows and piglets; 10-13 for fattening pigs) must have a detailed report on the reasons of the high level and must have a plan to reduce.	Major Must	**1 January 2015**
AH PG 10	**CLAW MANAGEMENT OF SOWS**			
AH PG 10.1	Is there a written policy for the claw management of sows?	There shall be a written policy on the claw management of sows. Annual assessment of the claws of sows required to prevent excessive growth (in relation to infections, painful movement).	Minor Must	**1 January 2015**
AH PG 11	**WATER ANALYSES**			
AH PG 11.1	Is the quality of the drinking water for the pigs analyzed four times a year on a quarterly schedule with samples to be taken at the animal level drinking point ?	The quality of the drinking water for the animals is controlled four times per year on a quarterly schedule via water samples taken and to be analyzed. Analysis must prove that the drinking water for the pigs is of sufficient quality. Water samples must be taken at the pigs drinking level (drink nipple), not at the source where the water comes from. The analyzing laboratory must be NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17025 certified. The analysis must prove that the quality of the drinking water is of sufficient quality by complying with the relevant national standards for drinking water used for pigs.	Minor Must	**1 January 2014**

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EDITION UPDATE REGISTER

New document	Replaced document	Date of publication	Description of Modifications
140130_gg_cbl_add-on_ah_cpcc_v1_0_en	130701_gg_add-on_ah_resp_use_of_ antibiotics_cpcc_v1_0_en	30 January 2014	Change of wording of Control Points and Compliance Criteria in the entire module

If you want to receive more information on the modifications in this document, please contact the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat mail to: translation_support@globalgap.org.

When the changes do not affect the accreditation of the standard, the version will remain “4.0” and edition update shall be indicated with “4.0-x”. When the changes do affect the accreditation of the standard, the version name will change to “4.x”.

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