

	<b>ANIMAL WELFARE AND BIOSAFETY TECHNICAL REGULATION</b> <b>“INTERPORC ANIMAL WELFARE SPAIN”</b> <b>IAWS</b>	<b>Rev. 06</b> <b>CC07</b>
	<b>INTENSIVE FARMING OF WHITE PORK</b>	<b>30.03.2020</b>



**ANIMAL WELFARE AND BIOSAFETY TECHNICAL REGULATION**  
**“INTERPORC ANIMAL WELFARE SPAIN”**  
**IAWS**

**ANNEX 1**  
**OVERVIEW**  
**INTENSIVE FARMING OF WHITE PORK**

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(\*) Amendments to the preceding version:

- Page 5:
  - o Section 2. Paragraph 4: the term “public health” is added.
  - o A new paragraph in reference to PRAN is added.
  - o New wording of the final paragraph.
- Page 6 (table):
  - o “Minimum surfaces” is added for “young sows”.
  - o Clarifications referring to “castration” are added.
- Page 8. The “Traceability Certificate” requirement is eliminated. In its place, a new paragraph is added. Ditto for section 7, page 17: “management system requirements for traceability of feeding/movement of the animals” are eliminated.
- Page 12. Point 5. “Post-stunning and slaughter” is added.
- Page 13. Section 7 is reorganised.
- Page 14. New wording of the paragraph relating to the qualification of the internal auditor.
- Section 9:
  - o Clarifications are added in the specific scoring table on page 21.
  - o New adaptation of the table of indicators on page 23
  - o New adaptation of the KO requirements on page 25
- New reorganisation of section 10.
- Mistake corrected in table 10.1.3 on page 27

(\*) The numbering referred to in this section corresponds to the numbering of the preceding version, not this one.

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## 1/ OVERVIEW

For consumers, animal welfare is an intrinsic part of the “farm-to-table” concept and expect foods to be produced respecting ethical, sustainability, biosafety, and food safety principles.

It is our moral and deontological obligation as committed professional farmers and manufacturers to provide the animal, in all phases of production, with the care and installations required for proper physical and psychological development and to see that these requirements are met. As international operators in the sector, our decisions have a significant impact on the production chain, and for that reason we must be responsible and contribute to sustaining and spreading these values.

The physiological and zootechnical bases to which we refer is established in the so-called five freedoms of animals and in the considerations and criteria established in that regard.

According to the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the OIE*, “animal welfare is the manner in which an animal faces the conditions in which it lives.” The principles of the OIE on animal welfare include the European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for farming purposes and reflect the so-called five freedoms adopted by the **Farm Animal Welfare Council**, to describe the right to welfare that animals under the control of human beings have.

1. ***Freedom from hunger, thirst, and malnutrition.***
2. ***Freedom from fear and distress.***
3. ***Freedom from physical or thermal discomfort.***
4. ***Freedom from pain, injuries or diseases.***
5. ***Freedom to express normal behaviour.***

Based on these 5 freedoms, the 12 General Criteria for Animal Welfare have been established according to the OIE, taking into account at the same time the EU regulation:

1. The animals must have sufficient and suitable food so as not to suffer prolonged hunger.
2. The animals must have access to a chemical a water supply with a chemical and bacteriological composition that is suitable for animal consumption in a sufficient and suitable amount so as not to suffer thirst for a prolonged time.
3. The animals must be comfortable while resting.
4. The animals must have a suitable temperature so they will not suffer from heat or cold.
5. The animals must have enough space to move freely.
6. The animals cannot have physical injuries.
7. The farmers must maintain the environmental and hygiene conditions so as to minimize occurrence of diseases.
8. The animals must not suffer pain during handling, zoological operations, surgical interventions, or stamping out.
9. The animals must be able to show normal and non-damaging social behaviours.
10. The animals must be able to show other normal and natural behaviours specific of their species.
11. The animals must be correctly handled in all circumstances, daily or work routines, round-up and transport, among others, regardless of their category or type.
12. Stressful situations that lead to fear, distress, frustration, or apathy must be avoided, and favourable environments that provide safety and satisfaction must be promoted.

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In the same manner, the General Principles of the OIE for animal welfare in production systems are taken from these five freedoms:

- Genetic selection must always take animal health and welfare into account.
- The animals selected to be introduced in new environments must go through a period of adaptation to the local environment, to suitable nutrition, and have an immune system that is able to respond to possible infectious agents that may be present.
- The environmental aspects, including surfaces (for walking, resting, etc.), must be adapted to the species for the purpose of minimizing the risks of wounds or of the transmission of diseases or parasites to the animals.
- The environmental aspects must allow for comfortable resting, sure and comfortable movements including changes in normal postures, and it must also allow the animals to exhibit normal behaviour.
- Social grouping of the animals favours positive social behaviours and minimises wounds, disorders, or chronic fear.
- In the case of animals in stalls, the quality of the air, the temperature, and humidity must contribute to good animal health and not be a negative factor. When extreme conditions present, the animals cannot be prevented from using their natural thermoregulation methods.
- The animals must have access to sufficient quality food and quality, in accordance with the animals' age and needs, to maintain normal health and productivity and prevent prolonged hunger, thirst, malnutrition, or dehydration.
- Diseases and parasites must be prevented and controlled, to the greatest extent possible, through good handling practices, preventive programs, and animal prophylaxis. Animals with serious health problems must be isolated and treated rapidly or sacrificed under suitable conditions, in the event that treatment is not viable or if the animals have few possibilities of recovering.
- Where painful procedures cannot be avoided, the pain must be managed as allowed for by the available methods.
- Handling animals must promote a positive relationship between humans and animals and not cause wounds, panic, lasting fear, or continuous stress.
- Owners and stockmen must have sufficient skills and sufficient knowledge so as to assure that the animals are treated according to these principles

The OIE establishes 8 basic principles in relation to establishing the criteria guiding the pillars of animal welfare worldwide:

1. Animal welfare is related to animal health.
2. Animal welfare is included under the five basic freedoms.
3. The use of animals in scientific research must be governed by the three criteria for “replacement, reduction, and refining.”
4. The evaluation of animal welfare is based on the assessment of explicit opinions, where possible.
5. The use of animals in agriculture, science, as pets, and for entertainment contributes to human welfare.
6. The use of animals entails an ethical responsibility to care for their welfare.
7. Animal welfare also entails improvements in productivity and economic profits.
8. The comparison between animal welfare rules and recommendations must be based on results.

Applying the preceding guidelines in all phases of the production process or service contribute not only to the general health and to the ethical treatment of the animal, but also to an increase in productivity and to the improvement of the economy, because from a scientific viewpoint, there is a direct relationship between welfare and productivity, quality, and sustainability of the animal as a resource or asset.

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## 2/ PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE AND BIOSAFETY PROGRAM

This Animal Welfare and Biosafety Regulation seeks to provide a response to the needs of the large-scale retail trade sector and to end consumers, offering a tool for the control and evaluation of not only animal welfare on farms, but also of health, prophylaxis, biosafety, handling, and traceability, such that food safety is integrated and reinforced.

The purpose of this Regulation is to develop the basis and the tools required to assure overall animal welfare, and there is constant information feed-back between all the links that are in direct contact with the animals, assuring that suitable welfare and health status are maintained. Obtaining personalised data associated with animal welfare indicators is a breakthrough with respect to the improvement and knowledge about the intrinsic and extrinsic factors that condition animal welfare, which allows implementing quick-to-adapt improvement mechanisms.

The scope of the program entails all the links forming the white pig production chain that are in contact with the animals, either directly or indirectly. This means genuine transparency and traceability will be required of all operators, which contributes to generating a living dynamic control model.

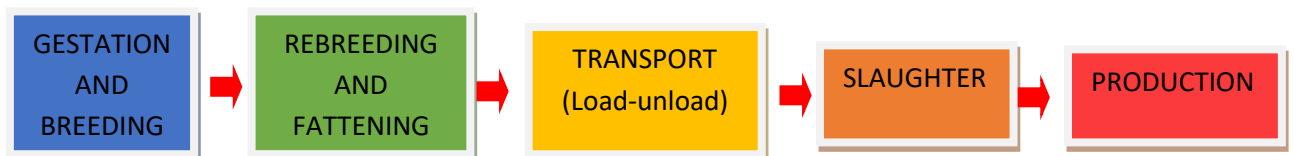
The Regulation not only assures compliance with the Community regulation on animal welfare, but it also brings with it a bonus, because it considerably widens the fields of action and control by reinforcing and complementing aspects of biosafety and food and public health safety, and, furthermore, it is devised as a continuous improvement tool.

Furthermore, the Regulation verifies adherence to the antibiotic reduction programme of the PRAN (*Programa Nacional Frente a la Resistencia de los Antibióticos* – National Programme Against Antibiotic Resistance) so as to spread awareness of the responsible use, the reduction of and resistances to antibiotics on farms, as well as to promote good hygiene practice and other measures that allow the prevention of infections on farms and, therefore, to lessen the use of antibiotics.

The methodology is established based on the identification and control of those aspects that may entail a risk for the welfare physical or psychological of the animals, and also a risk in the food chain of the products intended for human consumption.

Applying the guidelines entails both inspecting the suitability of the installations and handling practices, such as the assessment of compliance with the 5 principles of animal welfare in each of the 8 areas of control that have been established. These areas comprise all those aspects directly involved in the breeding and the development of the animals, which are required to assure that the environmental conditions and the behaviour of the animals are in accordance with welfare standards.

This Animal Welfare and Biosafety Regulation contemplates the following of phases of the production process associated with pigs:



The control covers the entire life span of the animals, incorporating audits in the livestock installations, of transport conditions, and finally in processing centres. This Regulation, by means of its corresponding annex, also

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allows including those enterprises in the meat industry which process and prepare products for final placing on the market. The purpose is to cover all the phases or stages with respect to both farmers and manufacturers.

### 3/PRODUCTION SYSTEMS:

The control measures affect all the links involved in production, regardless of the type of production system they may develop.

Three production systems are established in farms:

	PRODUCTION SYSTEM	TYPE 1	TYPE 2	TYPE 3
<b>Minimum surface area</b>	<b>Sows</b>	2.25 m <sup>2</sup> (+/- 10%)*	2.5 m <sup>2</sup>	2.5 m <sup>2</sup> + 1.9 m <sup>2</sup>
	<b>Young sows</b>	1.64 m <sup>2</sup> (+/- 10%)*	1.81 m <sup>2</sup>	1.81 m <sup>2</sup> + 1.9 m <sup>2</sup>
	<b>Farrowing crates</b>	3.5 m <sup>2</sup>	5.5 m <sup>2</sup>	> 5.5 m <sup>2</sup>
	<b>Piglets &lt; 20 kg</b>	0.2 m <sup>2</sup>	0.4 m <sup>2</sup>	0.6 m <sup>2</sup> + 0.4 m <sup>2</sup>
	<b>Fattening 85 - 110 kg</b>	0.65 m <sup>2</sup>	1 m <sup>2</sup>	1.3 m <sup>2</sup> + 1 m <sup>2</sup>
	<b>Fattening &gt; 110 kg</b>	1 m <sup>2</sup>	1.5 m <sup>2</sup>	2 m <sup>2</sup> + 1.6 m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Pregnant sows in groups</b>	Before 28 days of post-service	Obligatory after service	Obligatory after service	
<b>Free roaming farrowing sows</b>	Non-obligatory	After the 5 <sup>th</sup> day	After the 1 <sup>st</sup> day	
<b>Access to the outside for sows</b>	Non-obligatory	Non-obligatory	Obligatory	
<b>Access to the outside for fattening</b>	Non-obligatory	Non-obligatory	Obligatory	
<b>Fattening bedding</b>	Non-obligatory	Straw	Straw	
<b>Lactation</b>	> 21 days	At least 28 days	At least 42 days	
<b>Enrichment materials</b>	Wood, natural ropes, and the like	Straw	Straw	
<b>Castration</b>	Non-obligatory (≤7 days with anaesthesia; >7 days con anaesthesia + analgesic)	Non-obligatory (≤7 days with anaesthesia; >7 days con anaesthesia + analgesic)	Non-obligatory (≤7 days with anaesthesia; >7 days con anaesthesia + analgesic)	
<b>Tail docking</b>	Non-obligatory	Not allowed	Not allowed	
<b>Teeth clipping</b>	Non-obligatory	Not allowed	Not allowed	
<b>Transport of piglets</b>	At most 18 hours	At most 12 hours	At most 6 hours	
<b>Transport of pigs</b>	At most 18 hours	At most 12 hours	At most 6 hours	

\*: When sows or young sows are raised in groups of less than 6 individuals, the ground surface area will be increased by 10%. When sows or young sows are raised in groups of less than 40 individuals or more, the ground surface area may be increased by 10%.

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The data obtained in the various phases of the production process, relating to animal welfare and health indicators, allow providing feed-back to the system and identifying any deviations from the standards on farms and in transport. This information is obtained by means of inspection of the animals and/or carcasses, which allows monitoring the indicators, thereby granting the system a genuine guarantee of transparency and soundness.

#### 4/CRITERIA FOR APPLICATION

The criteria for application of this Regulation, established according to the phase of the process, are included in the following chart:

Table of applicability codes	<b>R</b>	Breeding sows weaning-mating-mating confirmed phase
	<b>L</b>	Breeding sows lactation phase
	<b>D</b>	Weaning: piglets weaned
	<b>C</b>	Fattening: fattening and finishing. It is also applied to animals intended for slaughter plant.
	<b>TC</b>	Transport: load on the farm
	<b>S</b>	Slaughter
	<b>IC</b>	Meat processing plant

#### 5/AREAS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE AND BIOSAFETY REGULATION

The purpose of the structure of this Animal Welfare and Biosafety Requirement Regulation is for compliance with the welfare principles in each of the areas involved.

AREA	PRINCIPLE	PURPOSE
<b>A/FEEDING</b>	GOOD FEEDING	Body condition/Absence of hunger/Absence of thirst
<b>B/CLEANING AND DISINFECTION + PEST CONTROL. HYGIENE AND BIOSAFETY PLAN</b>	GOOD HEALTH	Good health: Absence of injuries and diseases/Absence of suffering
<b>C/HOUSING</b>	GOOD HOUSING	Comfort while resting/Ease of movement/Environmental comfort
<b>D/HEALTH</b>	GOOD HEALTH	Good health: Absence of injuries and diseases/Absence of suffering
<b>E/BEHAVIOUR</b>	SUITABLE BEHAVIOUR	Expression of social behaviours/Positive emotional state
<b>F/HANDLING</b>	POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH HUMANS	Positive emotional state/Absence of suffering due to handling
<b>G/CONTROL OF THE FARMS AND THE ANIMALS</b>	ALL	Report and assure compliance with the program on farms
<b>H/CONTROL AT SLAUGHTER PLANT</b>		Report and assure compliance with the program at slaughter
<b>I/MEAT PROCESSING PLANT</b>	TRACEABILITY	Report and assure compliance with traceability.

Each Area of control is divided into different Subareas:

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AREA	SUBAREAS
A/5.1/FEEDING	Body condition
	Water supply
	Supply of feed
B/5.2/CLEANING AND DISINFECTION + PEST CONTROL. HYGIENE AND BIOSAFETY PLAN	Hygiene and Biosafety Plan
	Pest control
	Biosafety
C/5.3/HOUSING	Correct state and sizing of the installations
	Housing for sows
	Space and state of the stockyards
	Lighting
	Thermal comfort and ventilation
	Suitability of passageways, areas of animal transit and mobility
	Pavements and slats
D/5.4/HEALTH	Control of injuries, diseases, and their treatments
	Control of retired animals
	Handling sick animals
	Handling when bringing the animals together
	Criteria for slaughter. Absence of suffering
E/5.5/BEHAVIOUR	Expression of social behaviour
	Expression of other behaviours
F/5.6/HANDLING	General considerations
	Early weaning
	Absence of pain due to handling
	Loading animals for slaughter plant
G/5.7/CONTROL OF THE FARMS AND THE ANIMALS	Data and technical information about the farms
	Livestock traceability
H/5.8/CONTROL AT SLAUGHTER PLANT	Transport of animals for slaughter
	Criteria for control of installations and handling at slaughter
	General considerations
	Control of signs of animal welfare
	Control of injuries and diseases: Indicators/measurements
H/5.9/MEAT PROCESSING PLANT	General meat processing plant traceability requirements
	General meat processing plant traceability requirements

Farm enterprises and the manufacturers under the auspices of this program take on as one of their missions the respectful and humane treatment of the animals, as well as to analyse the operations and practices including independent, third-party audits, to assure the continuous improvement of the animal welfare and biosafety practices on livestock farms.

The sale of products (animals, carcasses, meats, viscera, offal, meat products, meat preparations, and meat-derived products) certified under this standard mandatorily involves the certification of all the immediately preceding links. It is the duty of all the chain operators to transmit, to the subsequent link, indication concerning the condition of the IAWS certified product/products.

Only those companies that comply with all the following prior requirements may choose to be certified under this Regulation:

- **Farms with an individual production management system/farms with an integrated production management system**
1. The operator must submit at the start of the audit a copy of the authorisation from the supplying feed factory/factories, identifying their authorisation number, based on Regulation (EC) 183/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down requirements for feed hygiene, and on Royal Decree



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629/2019, regulating the general registry of establishments in the animal feeding sector. In the case of farms/companies that do not have their own feed factory, they must submit the copy/copies of the authorisations of the feed factory/factories from which they obtain their supply.

2. Adherence to PRAN (*Programa Nacional Frente a la Resistencia de los Antibióticos* – National Programme Against Antibiotic Resistance) antibiotic reduction programmes

- **Slaughter plant with a livestock production control system.**

1. International certification in Food safety GSFI (IFS, BRC, or FSSC 22000)
2. Integrated Environmental Authorization according to Annex I of Royal Legislative Decree 1/2016
3. Documented self-control procedure for farms falling under the management system

The Certification Entity will verify the following:

- The slaughter plant with a livestock production control system has a documented procedure which assures that all the farms under its control comply with the requirements established in the IAWS Technical Regulation.
  - An updated list detailing all the farms controlled under this system is at the disposal of the Certification Entity. This list will indicate the company name of the livestock producer and the farm REGA numbers.
  - The operator has, within its organization chart, recognized and specifically designated internal auditor/auditors and the responsible person for animal welfare and biosafety who must have a technical career of 3 years or more (veterinarians, agronomists, or biologists) and a minimum 2 years experience in performing tasks relating to animal welfare and biosafety control.
  - The team/internal auditor perform yearly internal audits on all the farms falling under this system. These audits will be based on compliance with the requirements established the IAWS technical regulation, and the self-control model of Annex 7B of the IAWS technical regulation will be used as a register, recording therein, where applicable, the detection of non-conformity, the implementation of timely corrective measures, as well as the verification of the rectification of non-conformity.
4. Adherence of farms falling under the management system to PRAN (National Programme Against Antibiotic Resistance) antibiotic reduction programmes
  5. Installation of a continuous image recording system in the areas in which live animals are housed (the unloading area, pigpens, the pre-stunning area, post-stunning area, and slaughter area) for the purpose of monitoring aspects relating to animal welfare and assuring the existence of good practices. Said system must allow storing images for at least one month and said images must be at the disposal of the official veterinary services.
- **Slaughter plant/plants with a livestock production control system/meat processing plants (quartering, processing, and preparation of pork products):**
    - International Certification in Food Safety GSFI (IFS, BRC, or FSSC 22000)

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- Integrated Environmental Authorization according to Annex I of Royal Legislative Decree 1/2016
- Installation of a continuous image recording system in the areas in which live animals are housed (the unloading area, pigpens, the pre-stunning area, post-stunning area, and slaughter area) for the purpose of monitoring aspects relating to animal welfare and assuring the existence of good practices. Said system must allow storing images for at least one month and said images must be at the disposal of the official veterinary services.

## 6/ANIMAL WELFARE AND BIOSAFETY REQUIREMENTS

These requirements are provided in specific documents within the Technical Regulation:

- Overview. (Annex 1).
- Intensive Pig Rearing Farms. (Annex 2).
- Pig Slaughter Plant. (Annex 3).
- Meat Processing Plants, Quartering, Processing, and Preparation of Pork Products. (Annex 4).
- Assessment of Animal Welfare Indicators in Pig Farms (Annex 5).
- Assessment of Animal Welfare Indicators in Slaughter Plants (Annex 6).

## 7/SELF-CONTROL PROCEDURE

The self-control recording models specified by INTERPORC will be used for recording the internal audit data depending on the operator and on the type of production carried out. Said self-control will be common for all the operators for the purpose of unifying control criteria, merging into the requirements, and facilitating audit tasks. (Annexes 7A/7B/7C of Technical Regulation of the Guarantee Mark IAWS)

The procedure will be as follows depending on the operator type:

- Farms with an Individual Production Management System and Farms with an Integrated Production Management System, which have less than 100 attached farms, and Farms with an Individual Production Management System and Farms with an Integrated Production Management System, which have 100 attached farms or more.

Evidence presented by the operator before initial certification audit	Scope to be confirmed in the certificate/technical annex	Self-evaluation requirements during the first year of certification	Self-evaluation requirements while the certificate is in force (3 years) and after renewals
Without any internal self-control audit records or internal self-control audit records of < 50% of the active farms under management	Connection with the REGA registration numbers of the audited farms is included  (See Note 1)	At least performing internal audits on 50% of the active farms under management. This enables changing the certificate/annex with indication of the category during tracking (without REGA numbers)  (See Note 2)	Internal self-control audits on all of the farms under management in the period in which the certificate is in force

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With internal self-control audit records of ≥50% of the active farms under management (performed in a period not exceeding 12 months prior to the date of the initial audit)	Certificate/annex with indication of the category of farms under management (without indicating REGA)	Without specific requirements, continue with the internal audit programme	Internal self-control audits on all of the farms under management in the period in which the certificate is in force
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Note 1: In said option, the operator can request the Certification Entity to perform a larger number of sampling on the farms to be audited than that corresponding thereto in accordance with the tables according to the category of the farms under management. Therefore, more farms can be audited and included in the certificate/annex, although to that end the Certification Entity will have to apply audit times that comply with the same criterion as that of the sampling table.

Note 2: If the operator carried out the self-control programme before the first year of the certification being in force, it can request the Certification Entity to wait for the follow-up audit so as to enable changing the certificate/annex.

- Slaughter plants with a livestock production control system must perform yearly farm self-control by means of auditing all the farms falling under this system based on INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation. An exclusive supply agreement between the farms and the slaughter plant is essential to operate in this manner.
- Slaughter plant and meat processing plants require internal audits to be performed yearly and for each of the work centres.

In all cases, this internal audit must be conducted by persons holding the appropriate technical qualification, which requires technical studies of at least three years:

- Veterinarians, Agricultural Technicians - Engineers specialising in farming, or Biologists among all types of operators, and with at least 2 years of experience in work relative to Animal Welfare and Biosafety
- Chemists, Pharmacists, or Food Technicians, in the food industry and with at least 2 years of experience in work relative to food safety control

The function of the internal auditor is to evaluate conformance with respect to the requirements established in the corresponding Annexes of the “INTERPORC ANIMAL WELFARE SPAIN” IAWS TECHNICAL REGULATION FOR ANIMAL WELFARE AND BIOSAFETY, always based on the scope of the audits and processes/activities that the operator/company manages. It is not authorised to take on responsibilities which do not correspond to and are not characteristic of an internal auditor. In that sense, the internal auditor may neither exercise nor take on functions that are the responsibility of the administration, of official veterinary services, the head veterinarian or the veterinarian responsible for the farm.

The company must have, within its organization chart, recognized and specifically designated internal auditor/auditors and the responsible person for animal welfare and biosafety.

The operator must keep all self-control-related records for at least of 5 years as means for controlling and assuring compliance with the requirements established in this Technical Regulation.

The operator is free to plan the different audits within the indicated time frames in the manner it deems appropriate depending on its resources, staff, and condition or situation of the different farms.

A certificate cannot be renewed or maintained if, upon expiration of said certificate, the organization fails to complete the self-control programme and to demonstrate that all the active farms or work centres (for slaughter plants/meat processing plants) object of the scope of the IAWS certificate have been visited and audited.

During the yearly follow-ups the certification entities verify that the operator certificates have the corresponding self-control programmes defined based on internal audits:

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- For the case of Farms with an Individual Production Management System and Farms with an Integrated Production Management System with less than 100 attached farms, and Farms with an Individual Production Management System and Farms with an Integrated Production Management System with 100 attached farms or more: the organization must provide the Certification Entity with a list of active farms under management that fall within the scope of the certificate, providing information and evidence of the audits that have been performed (number of farms), the result of the audits, and the rectification of detected deviations, based on the self-control record model established in Annex 7A of the IAWS Technical Regulation. During each of the periods in which the certificate is in force (3 years), the self-control programme must be carried out by means of internal audits covering all the farms object of the scope of the certificate, based on INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation. In the audit for certificate renewal (on the third year following the issuance of the certificate), the Certification Entity verifies that the self-control programme has been completed and that the organization has performed audits on all the farms.

The evidence shall be provided in each of the yearly follow-ups until certificate renewal.

In the yearly follow-up audit, the Certification Entity will verify that the self-control programme is completed.

If the self-control programme is not complied with, the Certification Entity will indicate same as non-compliance and it will have to be resolved within the terms established for that purpose to enable maintaining the certificate. Compliance with the self-control programme is also required in certificate renewal, otherwise it will be indicated as non-compliance and certificate renewal will become impossible.

- For the case of slaughter plants with a livestock production control system:  
The slaughter plant with a livestock production control system must have a documented procedure which assures that all the farms under its control comply with the requirements established in the IAWS Technical Regulation.  
The organization must provide the Certification Entity with a list of active farms under management that fall within the scope of the certificate, providing information and evidence of the audits that have been performed (number of farms) and the results of the audits as well as the rectification of detected deviations, based on the self-control record model established in Annex 7B of the IAWS Technical Regulation. The internal audit records of all the active farms under management must be provided in the initial audit.

The evidence of the audits that have been performed shall be provided in each of the yearly follow-ups until certificate renewal.

In the yearly follow-up audit, the Certification Entity will verify that the self-control programme has been completed and that the organization has performed audits on all the farms.

If the self-control programme is not complied with due to the failure to perform yearly audits on all the farms, the Certification Entity will indicate same as non-compliance and it will have to be resolved within the terms established for that purpose to enable maintaining the certificate. Compliance with the self-control programme is also required in certificate renewal, otherwise it will be indicated as non-compliance and certificate renewal will become impossible.

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- For the case of the activity performed in a slaughter plant/meat processing plant: the organization must provide the Certification Entity with a list of work/production centres under management that fall within the scope of the certificate, providing information and evidence of the audits that have been performed and the result of the audits.

Internal audit must be performed every fiscal year on all the work/production centres under management. Evidence of having performed said audit must be provided in each of the follow-ups carried out by the certification entities for maintaining the certificate, based on the -control record model established in Annex 7C of the IAWS Technical Regulation.

If the self-control programme is not complied with due to the failure to perform yearly audits on all the work/production centres, the Certification Entity will indicate same as non-compliance and it will have to be resolved within the terms established for that purpose to enable maintaining the certificate. Compliance with the self-control programme is also required in certificate renewal, otherwise it will be indicated as non-compliance and certificate renewal will become impossible.

## 8/SAMPLING TABLE AND AUDIT FREQUENCY (Animal Welfare)

### 8.1/VISITS TO PIG FARMS (including report drafting) (based on the Military Standard sampling table (MIL STD-105E/ISO 2859))

Management system	Audit frequency	Installations to visit within the scope
<b>Farms with an individual production management system</b>	YEARLY	According to Military Standard sampling tables (MIL STD-105E/ISO 2859)
<b>Livestock production companies with an integrated production management system</b>	YEARLY	According to Military Standard sampling tables (MIL STD-105E/ISO 2859)
<b>Farms of slaughter plants with a livestock production control system</b>	YEARLY	According to Military Standard sampling tables (MIL STD-105E/ISO 2859)

To establish the sampling of farms to be inspected, this must be proportional to the number of existing farms of each type. Furthermore, the number of farms shall be fixed according to each phase of the process: Gestation (G), Farrowing (L), Weaning (D), and Fattening (C), for the purpose of assuring control of each of the phases. There must also be a specific certificate for each phase of production: Breeding - Farrowing, Transition and Fattening

<b>No. of farms under management Transition/Fattening</b>	<b>No. of farms to visit</b>	<b>Time in days (Minimum time)</b>
1 to 3	1	0.5
4 to 15	2	1.0
16 to 50	4	2.0
51 to 100	7	3.5
101 to 200	9	4.5
201 to 400	12	6.0
401 to 600	15	7.5
More than 601	20	10.0

Note: the evaluation of requirement 5.6.3 in fattening farms is applied with the following criterion

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<b>No. of farms under management Fattening</b>	<b>No. of farms to be audited 5.6.3</b>
1 to 50	1
51 to 400	2
More than 401	3

<b>No. of farms to visit Breeding – farrowing</b>	<b>Time in days (Minimum time)</b>
1 for every 5 farms under management or fraction	1.0 day per farm

Note: In those cases in which the weaning phase and, where applicable, the fattening phase are also carried out in the breeding-farrowing farm, other production phases must also be audited at the time indicated in the preceding table (1 day/farm), and provided that it is performed by means of sampling, the days of audit are increased by:

- 0.5 day for the weaning phase
- 0.5 day for the fattening phase.

**8.2/PERFORMING AUDITS IN LIVESTOCK OPERATOR OFFICES (Livestock production companies with an integrated production management system //Slaughter plants with a livestock production control system) for self-control investigation and adherence to the PRAN programme (including report drafting)**

<b>No. of farms under management</b>	<b>Time in days (Minimum time)</b>
1 to 50	0.33
51 to 400	0.66
More than 401	1.00

The following requirements must be complied with for inclusion of a livestock production company in the certification through slaughter plants with a livestock production control system:

- Exclusive Supply Agreement between the farms and the slaughter plant.
- Maximum number of farms per operator: 2

**8.3/AUDITING TIMES AND FREQUENCY IN A SLAUGHTER PLANT (per centre of activity, including report drafting).**

<b>No. of unloaded pig trucks</b>	<b>Minimum no. of trucks to be controlled during unloading</b>
1-3	2
4-13	3
>13	4

<b>Slaughter volume Pigs/Day</b>	<b>Minimum number of lots to be controlled during slaughter</b>	<b>Number of sampling to be controlled during stunning</b>	<b>Time in days (Minimum time)</b>
< 4,000	2	2	0.75
4001 to 8000	3	3	0.75
> 8000	4	4	1.00

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<b>Audit frequency</b>	Yearly
<b>Installations to visit within the scope</b>	100%

The slaughter plant must comply with the animal welfare requirements established in this Regulation, regardless of whether the animals are received from certified or non-certified farms. In that sense, the sampling tables shall apply to all the received animals.

#### 8.4/AUDIT TIMES AND FREQUENCY IN MEAT PROCESSING PLANTS (by centre of activity, including report drafting).

Production volume kg/Week*	Minimum number of lots to be controlled in traceability	Time in days (Minimum time)
< 4,000	2	0.50
4001 to 8000	3	0.65
> 8000	4	0.75

\*Production volumes refer to kg of IAWS certified meat

<b>Audit frequency</b>	Yearly
<b>Installations to visit within the scope</b>	100%

#### 9/SCORING CRITERIA

The auditor assesses each of the subareas according to the following criterion and score:

##### Farms and Slaughter plants

Level Result	Score	Comment
A	20	<b>Full compliance</b> with all the requirements of the subarea. There has been no aspect whatsoever that may put in doubt or call into question the proper animal welfare.
B	15	<b>Partial non-compliance</b> with one of the requirements of the subarea is observed ( <b>not exceeding 20%</b> ) but this non-compliance does not generally put animal welfare at risk.
C	5	<b>Partial non-compliance</b> with some of the requirements of the subarea is observed ( <b>not exceeding 40%</b> ) but this non-compliance does not generally put animal welfare at risk.
D	0	<b>General non-compliance</b> with various requirements of the subarea and/or general non-compliance that demonstrates improper animal welfare or serious health hazard.

##### Quartering room and meat processing plant

Score	Comment
<b>Compliance</b>	<b>Full compliance</b> with all the requirements of the subarea. There has been no aspect whatsoever that may put in doubt or call into question the traceability of carcasses/meats/IAWS certified products.
<b>Non-compliance</b>	<b>General non-compliance</b> with various requirements of the subarea and/or general non-compliance that demonstrates the maintenance of the traceability of carcasses/meats/ IAWS certified products.

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The following specific score is established for the following cases:

Score Maximum	Comment
<b>10</b>	Maximum score of 10 points in corrective action plan evaluation. In those cases in which it was necessary to submit a corrective action plan due to non-compliance in one of the subareas, and provided that the result thereof is satisfactory, the subarea can have a new score of at most <b>10 points</b> . (a score of <b>5</b> is possible)
	Maximum score of 10 points in repeat audits as a result of having exceeded the maximum areas with result <b>D</b> (0 points). Provided that there was a need to repeat an audit due to an unsatisfactory result, the subareas which obtained a D (0 point) in the first audit can have a maximum score of at most <b>10 points</b> . (a score of <b>5</b> is possible)
	In the sections related to the evaluation of possible animals with injuries or wounds, provided that there is an action plan in the farm aimed at solving the problem, the subarea can have a score of at most <b>10 points</b> . The action plan must be specific to the farm at hand and to the detected problem. It must be signed by a veterinarian or a competent technician. The date of the action plan must be consistent with the onset of the problem and the presence of the animals. General action plans that are valid for different farms and have an indefinite temporal validity are not accepted.

**Clarifying note:** in the case of partial non-compliances bringing about a score **B of 15 points**, it is also mandatory to submit the corresponding CA plan, and this plan must receive a satisfactory evaluation. However, in those cases the initial score of 15 will be maintained and the score of 10 will not be assigned.

#### IN RELATION TO ANNEX 2. INTENSIVE PIG REARING FARMS

POINT	INDICATOR	Possible Maximum Score 20	Possible Maximum Score 15	Possible Maximum Score 5	Score 0
(5.1.1) 5.1.1.1.1	<b>Poor body condition</b> Acceptance criterion: maximum 2% of the observed animals with deficiencies.	0 % of deficiencies	≤ 1 % of deficiencies	>1 % ≤ 2 % of deficiencies	>2% of deficiencies
(5.3.5) 5.3.5.11	<b>Breathing difficulty</b> Acceptance criterion: maximum 20% of the observed animals with deficiencies	0 % of deficiencies	≤10 % of deficiencies	>10 % ≤ 20 % of deficiencies	>20% of deficiencies
(5.4.1) 5.4.1.1	<b>Open wounds/ulcers in shoulder/back/tail bone</b> <b>Metritis (purulent vulval discharges)</b> <b>Mastitis (swollen mammary gland inflammation)</b> <b>Rectal or uterine prolapse</b> <b>Hernias</b> <b>Abscesses</b> <b>Locomotor problems</b> <b>Injuries on external reproductive system.</b> Acceptance criterion: maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies	0 % of deficiencies	≤2 % of deficiencies	>2 % ≤ 5 % of deficiencies	>5 % of deficiencies



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(5.4.1) 5.4.1.2	<b>Open wounds</b> <b>Rectal prolapse</b> <b>Hernias</b> <b>Abscesses</b> <b>Lameness</b> <b>Tail biting</b> Acceptance criterion: maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies	0 % of deficiencies	≤2 % of deficiencies	>2 % ≤ 5 % of deficiencies	>5 % of deficiencies
(5.6.2) 5.6.2.9	<b>Incorrect tail docking</b> Acceptance criterion: maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies.	0 % of deficiencies	≤2 % of deficiencies	>2 % ≤ 5 % of deficiencies	>5 % of deficiencies

In addition to the foregoing, it has been considered that they are a series of critical or significant requirements for which any non-compliance (in accordance with the criteria set forth below) would involve the automatic assignment of **0** score regardless of the possible compliance with the rest of the requirements of the subarea.

Requirement	Tolerance or acceptance limit	Score
<b>(5.1.2) (5.1.3)</b> Absence of drinking water or food supply	Presence of 1 or more piggens that do not comply	0
<b>(5.3.2.9)</b> Presence of tied up females	Presence of 1 or more animals in the farm	0
<b>(5.3.3.)</b> Pen density	Presence of 1 or more piggens that do not comply	0
<b>(5.3.7)</b> Slat measurements	Presence of 1 or more piggens that do not comply	0
<b>(5.1.1) (5.3.5) (5.4.1) (5.6.2)</b> All those requirements relating to body condition, breathing problems, wounds, injuries, prolapses, deficiencies in tail docking, lameness, ...	Exceeding the criterion of maximum % established in each of the applicable sections.	0
<b>(5.4. 5)</b> Presence of animals that are not viable and/or exhibit obvious signs of suffering without application of the stamping out protocol	Presence of 1 or more animals in the farm	0
<b>(5.5.2.2)</b> Absence of enrichment material or deficient material	Presence of 1 or more piggens on the farm	0
<b>(5.2.15)</b> The products used (biocides) are authorised products.	Presence of 1 or more unauthorised products	0
<b>(5.4.1.8)</b> Only medicinal products authorised by the competent authorities of the EU will be allowed for use	Presence of 1 or more unauthorised medicines	0

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<b>(5.4.1.15)</b> Only antibiotics for therapeutic purposes, not prophylactic, are allowed for use.	Evidence of the use of antibiotics for non-therapeutic but rather prophylactic purposes	0
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In those cases where the “technical KO” in one of the audits is brought about by scores of 0 in subareas that regarded as more critical, those subareas regarded as more critical or significant in relation to the physical condition and health of the animals (5.1.2) (5.1.3) (5.3.2.9) (5.3.3.) (5.3.7) (5.1.1) (5.3.5) (5.4.1) (5.6.2) (5.4.5) (5.5.2.2) (5.2.15) (5.4.1.8) (5.4.1.15) and provided that it proves an inadequate treatment or unjustified suffering of the animals, the auditor shall inform the manager or technician responsible for the farm or slaughter plant, so that they may adopt the relevant measures in that regard.

The certification of the present regulation is based on conformance with the requirements established in various subareas and in their assessment or score. This must lead to the ability to confirm that the operator’s employees are aware of their responsibilities with respect to animal welfare, that the animal welfare principles established in this Regulation are implemented and respected by all the staff handling and working the animals.

An unsatisfactory result or non-compliance with the requirements established in the various subareas may involve the need to implement a corrective action plan or a technical **KO** with the suspension of the certification process and the need for a new audit.

Certificate grant or maintenance, whichever applicable, is conditioned upon the criteria described below. These criteria are complemented by those described in other sections. In no case may a certificate be granted if non-compliances have been detected and such non-compliances were not corrected with the corresponding corrective action plan with a satisfactory result

## 10/RESULT OF THE AUDIT

The final result of the audit is conditioned upon the scores obtained in the various subareas and the number of subareas obtaining a B (15 points), C (5 points), and D (0 points) due to failure to comply.

### 10.1 Pig farms

#### 10.1.1/ Score for farm subareas (individually), results and interpretation criterion

On each farm and in productive orientation (RL / DT / C) an individual score must be given for each of the different subareas that apply.

AREA	SUBAREA	RL	DT	C
<b>5.1/FEEDING</b>	Body condition	X	X	X
	Water supply	X	X	x
	Supply of feed	X	X	x
<b>5.2/CLEANING AND DISINFECTION + PEST CONTROL. HYGIENE AND BIOSAFETY PLAN</b>	Hygiene and Biosafety Plan.	X	X	X
	DDD Programme	X	X	X
	Biosafety	X	X	X
<b>5.3/HOUSING</b>	Correct installation state and sizing	X	X	X
	Housing for sows	X		
	Pen space and state	X	X	X
	Lighting	X	X	X
	Thermal comfort and ventilation	X	X	X
	Suitability of passageways, areas of animal transit and mobility	X	X	X

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	Floorings and slats	X	X	X
5.4/HEALTH	Control of injuries, diseases, and treatment thereof	X	X	X
	Control of losses	X	X	X
	Management of sick animals	X	X	X
	Animal mixing management	X	X	X
	Stamping out criteria. Absence of suffering	X	X	X
5.5/BEHAVIOUR	Expression of the social behaviour	X	X	X
	Expression of other behaviours	X	X	X
5.6/MANAGEMENT	General considerations	X	X	X
	Early weaning	X		
	Absence of pain induced by management	X		
	Loading animals for slaughter plant			x
5-7/CONTROL OF THE FARMS AND THE ANIMALS	Date and technical information relating to the farms	X	X	X
	Livestock traceability	X	X	x
<b>Total subareas that apply</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>

With the following interpretation criterion:

Result / Score Level	A / 20	B / 15	C / 5	D / 0
<b>Result</b>	<b>Correct</b> Full compliance	<b>Incorrect</b> Partial non-compliances	<b>Incorrect</b> Partial non-compliances	<b>Incorrect</b> General non-compliances
<b>Need to submit a CA plan</b>	No	<b>Yes</b> There is a need to submit a corrective action plan as well as all evidence that can be possibly provided to evaluate the implementation and status thereof		
<b>Term for submitting CAs</b>	--	Maximum time period for submitting the action plan: <b>30 days</b> from the submission of the audit report		
<b>Evaluation criterion of the CA plan and new score</b>	---	The criteria of <b>section 9</b> apply for evaluating the corrective action plan and scoring the subarea or subareas again.		

A maximum of subareas with a score of **0 points** on each farm is allowed:

- ❖ Subareas with 0 score

	No. of subareas with 0 points	Action
<b>Pig farms</b>	1 to 5	The certification process may continue upon submission of the corresponding Corrective Action Plan
<b>Pig farms</b>	More than 5	Technical <b>KO</b> . New complete audit (auditing all the subareas again) on each <b>KO</b> farm.

Complementary to the scores of each of the subareas, it will also be necessary to achieve a minimum score for granting the possible certificate.

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The result of the audit (RA) for each individual farm is obtained by adding up the scores of all the applicable subareas in accordance with the scoring criteria indicated in the preceding section (20/15/5/0 or 10 points), divided by the possible maximum score (PMS) and multiplied by 100.

$$RA = \frac{\sum \text{Subarea scores}}{\text{PMS}} \times 100$$

Productive orientation	RL	DT	C
Total subareas that apply	25	22	23
Maximum possible score	500	440	460

- ❖ Minimum score of 70 points

	Partial score of specific farms	Action
Pig farms	< 70	Technical <b>KO</b> . New full audit with the same scope for that farm or specific farms.

A score of less than **70 points** necessarily implies that various subareas present non-compliances with scores of **15, 5 or 0** points. Accordingly, it will be necessary to submit the corresponding Corrective Action (CA) Plan for evaluation and for a new score of the subareas with non-compliances.

If the new re-evaluation and score of the subareas does not allow achieving the minimum score (RA) of **70 points**, the result is considered a technical **KO**.

### 10.1.2/ Overall mean score for various farms, results and interpretation criterion

This section applies to livestock companies and operators that manage various farms and for which the sampling criterion makes it mandatory to visit several of them.

In the case of individual livestock farmers or where the sampling criterion only requires visiting 1 farm, that mentioned above in section (10.1.1) is sufficient, therefore it is not necessary to obtain the average mean of all the farms visited.

In any event, the scores and interpretation criteria for each of the individual or specific farms are the same as those set forth in section 10.1.1. Possible non-compliances of each individual farm must therefore be resolved, the allowed maximum of subareas with **0 points** may not be exceeded, and the minimum score of **70 points** must also be achieved.

The average mean of the result of the various farms audited (always for each of the production orientations) is obtained:

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$$RF = \frac{\sum \text{Scores of each farm}}{\text{No. of farms audited}}$$

Complementary to the scores of each of the farms, it will also be necessary to achieve an overall minimum score for granting the possible certificate.

- ❖ Minimum score of 70 points

	Final overall score of the farms	Action
Pig farms	< 70	<b>Technical KO.</b> New full audit with the same scope or sampling for the farms. Unless the < 70 overall score is caused by specific farms whose <b>KO</b> has already involved new audits, with the rest having scores exceeding 70 points.

A score of less than **70 points** necessarily implies that one/some of the farms present subareas with non-compliances and scores of **15, 5 or 0** points. Accordingly, it will be necessary to submit the corresponding Corrective Action (CA) Plan for evaluation and for a new score of the subareas with non-compliances.

If the new re-evaluation and score of the subareas and farms does not allow achieving the minimum score (RA) of **70 points**, the result is considered a technical **KO**.

## 10.2/ Slaughter plant

The final result of the audit is conditioned upon the scores obtained in the various subareas and the number of subareas obtaining scores of **B (15 points)**, **C (5 points)**, and **D (0 points)** due to failure to comply.

### 10.2.1/ Score for subareas in a slaughter plant, results and interpretation criterion

In each slaughter plant, an individual score must be given for each of the different subareas that apply.

AREA	SUBAREA	S
H/CONTROL IN SLAUGHTER PLANT	Transport of animals for slaughter	X
	CRITERIA FOR INSTALLATION CONTROL AND HANDLING AT SLAUGHTER	X
	General considerations	X
	Control of signs of animal welfare	X
	Control of injuries and diseases: Indicators/measurements	X
<b>Total subareas that apply</b>		<b>5</b>

With the following interpretation criterion:

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Result / Score Level	A / 20	B / 15	C / 5	D / 0
<b>Result</b>	Correct Full compliance	Incorrect Partial non-compliances	Incorrect Partial non-compliances	Incorrect General non-compliances
<b>Need to submit a CA plan</b>	No	<b>Yes</b> There is a need to submit a corrective action plan as well as all evidence that can be possibly provided to evaluate the implementation and status thereof		
<b>Term for submitting CAs</b>	--	Maximum time period for submitting the action plan: <b>30 days</b> from the submission of the audit report		
<b>Evaluation criterion of the CA plan and new score</b>	---	The criteria of <b>section 9</b> apply for evaluating the corrective action plan and scoring the subarea or subareas again.		

A maximum of subareas with a score of **0 points** in each slaughter plant is allowed:

- ❖ Subareas with 0 score

	No. of subareas with 0 points	Action
<b>Slaughter plant</b>	1 to 2	The certification process may continue upon submission of the corresponding Corrective Action Plan
<b>Slaughter plant</b>	More than 2	<b>Technical KO.</b> New complete audit (auditing all the subareas again) in the slaughter plant.

Complementary to the scores of each of the subareas, it will also be necessary to achieve a minimum score for granting the possible certificate.

The result of the audit (RA) is obtained by adding up the scores of all the applicable subareas in accordance with the scoring criteria indicated in the preceding section (20/15/5/0 or 10 points), divided by the possible maximum score (PMS) and multiplied by 100.

$$RA = \frac{\sum \text{Subarea scores}}{\text{PMS}} \times 100$$

<b>Slaughter plant</b>	<b>S</b>
<b>Total subareas that apply</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Maximum possible score</b>	<b>100</b>

⇒ In the case of the slaughter plant, a total of 5 subareas applies, and this provides a PMS of 100 points

- ❖ Minimum score of 70 points

	Final and overall score	Action
<b>Slaughter plant</b>	< 70	<b>Technical KO.</b> New complete audit with the same scope as for that slaughter plant.

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A score of less than **70 points** necessarily implies that various subareas present non-compliances with scores of **15, 5 or 0** points. Accordingly, it will be necessary to submit the corresponding Corrective Action (CA) Plan for evaluation and for a new score of the subareas with non-compliances.

If the new re-evaluation and score of the subareas does not allow achieving the minimum score (RA) of **70 points**, the result is considered a technical **KO**.

### 10.3/ Meat processing plants: quartering, processing, and preparation of pork products

Scores for the subareas are not established with respect to the requirements that meat production companies must comply. The evaluation will therefore be centred on the assessment of the compliance or non-compliance of all the requirements of each of the subareas.

AREA	SUBAREA	IC
<b>I/MEAT PROCESSING PLANTS</b>	General requirements of the meat processing plants	X
	Specific requirements of the meat processing plants	X

Said activities do not involve living animals, and accordingly the evaluation criteria are based on other requirements.

Number of non-compliance	Result
<b>0 (none)</b>	❖ Excellent and Suitable for granting the certificate
<b>1 to 5</b>	❖ Suitable ❖ There is a need to submit a corrective action plan as well as all evidence that can be possibly provided to evaluate the implementation and status thereof. ❖ Maximum time period for submitting the action plan: <b>30 days</b> from the submission of the audit report.
<b>More than 5</b>	❖ Unsuitable ❖ There is a need to perform a new audit. ❖ The audit will be a full audit that includes all the requirements, i.e., identical to the initial audit. ❖ Maximum time period for performing the audit: <b>45 days</b> .

### 11/CERTIFICATION CATEGORY

The following certification categories are established depending on the result of the audits performed on different operators:

- **Pig farms and livestock production companies**

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Defined depending on the score obtained in the audit, and will be applicable both for individual farm qualification and for scoring the operator:

Category	Excellent level	Standard level	Unsuitable
Score	100-91	90-70	<70

- **Slaughter plants**

Defined depending on the score obtained in the audit:

Category	Excellent level	Standard level	Unsuitable
Score	100-91	90-70	<70

- **Meat processing plants: quartering, processing, and preparation of pork products.**

During the audit, consideration is given only to compliance or non-compliance with the requirements established in of INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation for this case:

Category	Excellent level	Standard level	Unsuitable
Score	0 non-compliance	≤ 5 non-compliance	> 5 non-compliance

## **12/TABLES FOR THE CONTROL OF WELFARE INDICATORS IN PIG FARMS**

### **12.1 TABLE FOR THE CONTROL OF ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS IN BREEDING PIGS**

POINT	INDICATOR	No. of animals with deficiencies	% of Total observed
5.1.1.1	<b>Poor body condition</b> Acceptance criterion: maximum 2% of the observed animals with deficiencies		
5.3.5.11	<b>Breathing difficulty</b> Acceptance criterion: maximum 20% of the observed animals with deficiencies		
5.4.1.1	<b>Open wounds/ulcers in shoulder/back/tail bone</b> <b>Metritis (purulent vulval discharges)</b> <b>Mastitis (swollen mammary gland inflammation)</b> <b>Rectal or uterine prolapse</b> <b>Hernias</b> <b>Abscesses</b> <b>Locomotor problems</b> <b>Injuries on external reproductive system.</b> Acceptance criterion: maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies		



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### 12.2 TABLE FOR THE CONTROL OF ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS IN PIGLETS

POINT	INDICATOR	No. of animals with deficiencies	% with respect to the total observed
5.1.1.1	<b>Poor body condition</b> Acceptance criterion: maximum 2% of the observed animals with deficiencies		
5.3.5.11	<b>Respiratory symptoms</b> Acceptance criterion: maximum 20% of the observed animals with deficiencies		
(5.4.1) 5.4.1.2	<b>Open wounds</b> <b>Rectal prolapse</b> <b>Hernias</b> <b>Abscesses</b> <b>Lameness</b> <b>Tail biting</b> Acceptance criterion: maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies		
5.6.2.9	<b>Incorrect tail docking</b> Acceptance criterion: maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies.		

### 12.3 TABLE FOR THE CONTROL OF ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS IN FATTENING PIGS

POINT	INDICATOR	No. of animals with deficiencies	% with respect to the total observed
5.1.1.1.1	<b>Poor body condition</b> Acceptance criterion: maximum 2% of the observed animals with deficiencies.		
5.3.5.11	<b>Breathing difficulty</b> Acceptance criterion: maximum 20% of the observed animals with deficiencies		
5.4.1.2	<b>Open wounds</b> <b>Rectal prolapse</b> <b>Hernias</b> <b>Abscesses</b> <b>Lameness</b> <b>Tail biting</b> Acceptance criterion: maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies		

### 13/CRITERIA FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS IN PIG FARMS AND SLAUGHTER PLANTS (SEE SPECIFIC DOCUMENTS ANNEXES 5 AND 6).

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#### 14/DEFINITIONS

- **Pig:** animal of the porcine species, of any age, kept for breeding or fattening
- **Boar:** a male animal of the porcine species, after puberty, intended for breeding.
- **Gilt:** a female animal of the porcine species, after puberty and before farrowing.
- **Sow/breeding sow:** a female animal of the porcine species after the first farrowing.
- **Farrowing sow:** sow between the perinatal period and the weaning of the piglets.
- **Post-weaning sow and pregnant sow:** sow between weaning her piglets and the perinatal period.
- **Sow outside productive cycle:** sow which did not get pregnant or with miscarriage
- **Weaner:** pig from birth to weaning.
- **Piglet:** pig from weaning to fattening.
- **Rearing pig:** pig of more than 10 weeks old to slaughter (fattening pig) or service (breeding pig).
- **Pig farm:** Installation dedicated to breeding and fattening animals which is legally protected under its corresponding official mark.
- **Batch of animals:** a homogenous group of animals from one and the same location, under one and the breeding programme or guideline, from one and the same start date and with a specific end date which corresponds to the end of the batch. The entry and/or exit of the pigs can take place on different dates that are always close to one another.
- **Batch of slaughter** (lot number): a batch consisting of animals with the same origin (same livestock farm, same feed, same health programme, etc.), the same date of receipt, and identical date and conditions of slaughter.
- **Batch of quartering:** a batch consisting of quartered carcasses corresponding to animals slaughtered on the same day.
- **Batch of fresh meat/packaged meat:** a batch consisting of the quartering of the carcasses corresponding to animals processed on the same day.
- **Traceability:** the possibility of finding and tracking, through all the production, transformation, and distribution stages, foodstuff, feed, animal intended for food production, or a substance intended to be or able to be incorporated in foods or feeds. In terms of a product, traceability may be related to: the origin of the materials, the processing history, the product distribution and localization after delivery.
- **Individual livestock producer:** any natural or legal person who manages one or more farms as the owner of said farms.
- **Authorized or qualified veterinarian:** Person holding a Degree in Veterinary Medicine recognized by the competent authority to perform the functions established in the regulations, particularly, a veterinarian from health protection groups and a farm veterinarian.
- **Farm veterinarian or responsible veterinarian of the farm:** Veterinarian or veterinary company which is at the exclusive or non-exclusive service of a farm, temporarily or permanently, to provide to said farm services and to perform tasks typical of a veterinarian which are assigned to him/her by the owner or the responsible person of the farm.
- **Health protection group:** Association of livestock farm proprietors or owners incorporated for the purpose of increasing the level of health and production and improving the zootechnical conditions of their farms, by means of establishing and running prophylaxis programmes, fighting against animal diseases, and improving hygiene and production conditions. For these purposes, agricultural cooperatives may also be part of health protection groups.
- **Feeding programme:** A set of procedures intended for assuring suitable and balanced animal nutrition adapted to the physiological needs of the animals depending on their age, reproductive state, and the breeding system.

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- **Health programme:** Procedure detailing treatment and application guidelines intended for preventing and curing animal diseases, adapted to age, reproductive state, and breeding system. The health programme must contemplate strategies from the prophylactic viewpoint.
- **Loss:** Animal that died in a farm, during transport, or in a slaughter plant, often as a result of pathological, physiological, or traumatological problems.
- **Killing:** any intentionally induced process which causes the death of an animal.
- **Stamping out (emergency killing):** A term equivalent to emergency killing that is commonly used in the pig rearing sector. It is used in this regulation to facilitate understanding by all operators. It corresponds with the immediate killing of an animal to prevent suffering. It shall always be applied under veterinarian control and, where applicable, by trained staff. There shall be a detailed procedure for its application and it shall be applied in cases of animals suffering from pains, pathologies, or animal welfare problems which require an immediate action. The requirements established in Chapter VI, Section I of Annex III of the Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 shall not apply for animals certified under this IAWS regulation, such that the determination on whether they are suitable for human consumption can only be performed in slaughter plants (slaughterhouse) by the veterinarian services of the competent authority.

It is equivalent to the **Emergency killing** definition found in Regulation 1099/2009: the killing of animals which are injured or have a disease associated with severe pain or suffering and where there is no other practical possibility to alleviate this pain or suffering.

- **Sickbay pigpen:** Specific farm installation intended for separating those animals suffering from pains and problems derived from hierarchy or pathologies for the purpose of applying special veterinary care for animal recovery. These installations must be fully identified.
- **Integrating companies:** any natural or legal person who manages one or more farms on an integration basis. It will generally be understood that the integrator owns the animals and supplies everything that is required for animal fattening (feed, health treatments), and the integrated partner provides the installations and manpower.
- **Integrated livestock producer:** Any natural or legal person who manages the animals supplied thereto by an integrator.
- **Farms with an individual production management system:** management system implemented in farms owned by one and the same operator, in which feeding, handling, training, hygienic health plan, veterinary control, and traceability system are common for all the animals.
- **Farms with an integrated production management:** Management system implemented by the integrating company in the installations of all its integrated livestock producers, in which feeding, handling, training, hygienic health plan, veterinary control, and traceability system are common for all the animals.
- **Pig slaughter plant:** establishment in which animals of the porcine species are slaughtered. It is equivalent to the slaughterhouse definition of Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009: any establishment used for slaughtering terrestrial animals which falls within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.
- **Slaughter plant with a livestock production control system:** Any slaughter plant which establishes a common control system for feeding, handling, training, hygienic health plan, veterinary control, and traceability system, for all or part of its livestock suppliers, by means of providing advice, performing audit and periodic control of the farms and installations thereof.
- **Meat processing plant:** establishment dedicated to the preparation and manufacture of meat products. Quartering room, slicing room, packaging room, cold meat storage room, meat product and meat preparation factories.

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- **Carcass:** The pig carcass is defined as the body of the slaughtered, stripped, bled, and eviscerated animal that can be whole or split in half longitudinally, without tongue, hair, nails, genitals, kidney and pelvic fats, kidneys, and diaphragm, but with skin, feet, and head. Pig carcasses can also be without feet.
- **Meat:** meat that has not been subjected to preservation processes other than chilling, freezing, or quick-freezing. This section includes meat packed under vacuum or in a controlled atmosphere. This meat has therefore not been modified. It is at most chilled, frozen, or quick-frozen
- **Offal:** fresh meat other than that of the carcass, including viscera and blood.
- **Viscera:** organs of the thoracic, abdominal, and pelvic cavities, as well as the trachea and oesophagus.
- **Meat preparations:** fresh meat, including meat that has been cut, which has had foodstuffs, seasonings, or additives added to it or which has been subjected to processes that do not modify the internal muscle fibre structure of the meat or eliminate the characteristics of fresh meat. It is a product that has undergone a certain degree of preparation but which nonetheless maintains an appearance similar to fresh meat
- **Meat products:** processed products resulting from the processing of meat or from the further processing of such processed products, such that the cut surface shows that the product no longer has the characteristics of fresh meat.
- **Meat-derived products:** foodstuffs prepared completely or partially with meat or animal offal (mentioned in *Regulation 853/2004* of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004, laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin subjected to specific operations prior to being released for consumption). They cannot in any case be confused with meat.
- **Wound:** Injury, usually bleeding injury, inflicted on external body tissues outside as a result of a cut, pressure, friction, etc.
- **Metritis:** inflammation of the uterus, usually due to a microbial infection.
- **Mastitis:** Inflammation of the mammary glands, usually due to a microbial infection.
- **Prolapse:** the last portion of the uterus or rectum being exposed to the outside due to a mechanical or pathological problem.
- **Hernia:** organ or part of an organ protruding out of the cavity it usually occupies in the body.
- **Abscess:** Internal or external pus accumulation in a tissue.
- **Lameness:** Physical disability on one limb that prevents animal from moving normally.
- **Prostration:** A state of depression or declines due to a disease or pain, preventing the animal from standing up and/or moving normally.

## 15/LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- ROYAL DECREE 348/2000, of 10 March, by which Directive 98/58 / EC, relative to the protection of animals in livestock farms, is incorporated into the legal system.
- LAW 32/2007, of 7 November, on animal care, transport, testing, and slaughter.
- COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97.
- ROYAL DECREE 1135/2002, of 31 October, on minimum standards for the protection of pigs.
- ROYAL DECREE 1221/2009, establishing basic standards of management of extensive pig farms.
- ROYAL DECREE N324/2000, of 3 March, establishing basic standards of management of livestock farms.
- COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1099/2009 of 24 September 2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing.

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- ROYAL DECREE 37/2014, of 24 January, whereby regulating aspects relating to the protection of animals at the time of killing.
- REGULATION (EC) 1/2005 on protection of the animals during transport and related operations.
- REGULATION (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety
- ROYAL DECREE 191/2011, of 18 February, on the general sanitary registry for food companies and foodstuffs
- REGULATION (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs.
- REGULATION (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific hygiene rules of food of animal origin.
- ROYAL LEGISLATIVE DECREE 1/2016, of 16 December, approving the consolidated text of the integrated pollution prevention and control law.
- REGULATION (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation)
- ROYAL DECREE 629/2019 of 31 October, regulating the general registry of establishments in the animal feeding sector, authorisation or registration conditions applied to said establishments and of national points of entry, the activity of feed operators and the national Commission for the coordination of animal feeding.
- REGULATION (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 laying down requirements for feed hygiene.
- ROYAL DECREE 306/2020 of 11 February, establishing basic provisions for intensive pig farms and amending the basic regulation for extensive pig livestock operations.
- ROYAL DECREE 205/1996 of 9 February, establishing a system for the identification and registration of cattle, pig, sheep, and goat animal species.
- ROYAL DECREE 479/2004 of 26 March, establishing and regulating general livestock farms.
- ROYAL DECREE 728/2007 of 13 June, whereby establishing and regulating the General Registry of livestock movements and the General Registry for the individual identification of animals.

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**ANNEX 2**  
**PIG FARMS**  
**INTENSIVE FARMING OF WHITE PORK**

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(\*) Amendments to the preceding version:

- Page 3. Section 5.1.1.1. The wording of this section is adapted.
- Page 3. Section 5.1.2.2. Table is amended.
- Page 3. Section 5.1.2.4. The wording of this section is adapted.
- Page 4. Section 5.1.3.1. The wording of this section is adapted.
- Page 6. Section 5.3.2.4. The wording of this section is amended.
- Page 7. Section 5.3.3.2. New comments are added.
- Page 8. New wording of section 5.3.5.1.
- Page 9:
  - Section 5.3.5.11. Clarification regarding “physiological tachypnea” is added.
  - Sections 5.3.7.2 and 5.3.7.3. Clarification regarding “pigs raised in a group” is added.
- Page 10. Section 5.4.1.6. A new comment is added.
- Page 11: Section 5.4.1.15. A new comment is added.
- Page 14. Section 5.5.2.2. Table showing manipulable material is included.
- Page 16.
  - The wording of Section 5.6.2.1 is amended.
  - New wording of Section 5.6.2.4.
  - Amendment to subarea 5.6.3.
- Page 18. Section 5.7.2.1. A new paragraph is added for the identification of animals.

(\*) The numbering referred to in this section corresponds to the numbering of the preceding version, not this one.

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## 5/ANIMAL WELFARE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>AREA A</b> <b>FEEDING</b>	<b>Good feeding</b>	<b>Body condition/Absence of thirst/Absence of hunger</b>

5.1.1	BODY CONDITION (GOOD FEEDING)	R	L	D	C
5.1.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feeding programme: suitable to cover the nutritional needs of the animals in their different physiological states and phases.  <b>Assessment criterion:</b> Visual.  The suitable body condition of the animals is visually assessed. Any non-compliance involves the existence of lean animals having prominent backbones, shoulder bones, and hip bones that are visible through the skin. Animals housed in pigpens in sick bays or recovery stations are not taken into consideration.  <b>Acceptance criterion:</b> maximum 2% of the animals observed with poor body condition.</li> </ul>				

5.1.2	WATER SUPPLY (ABSENCE OF THIRST)	R	L	D	C																																		
5.1.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supply system: all pigs over 2 weeks of age have <i>ad libitum</i> access to clean and fresh drinking water (verifying water availability)</li> </ul>																																						
5.1.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sufficient and continuous flow is assured. A 200 ml disposable container will be used to measure the flow by first filling the container, pressing the spout of the drinker completely and maintaining water outflow for the time established in the chart below, depending on the type of drinker. The flow rate is considered to be correct if the container is filled up to or over 200 ml.</li> </ul> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">TYPE OF PIG</th> <th rowspan="2">REQUIRED FLOW RATE L/Min</th> <th>Time for filling a 200 ml container</th> <th rowspan="2">MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER DRINKER</th> </tr> <tr> <th>MAXIMUM TIME (s)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NURSING PIGLET</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>26</td> <td>Not relevant</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">WEANER</td> <td>0.8 to 1.0</td> <td>24</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.5 to 0.8</td> <td>24</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">FATTENING</td> <td>0.8 to 1.0</td> <td>15</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.5 to 0.8</td> <td>24</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">BREEDING SOWS IN GROUP</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.5</td> <td>9</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INDIVIDUAL BREEDING SOW</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>9</td> <td>Not relevant</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TYPE OF PIG	REQUIRED FLOW RATE L/Min	Time for filling a 200 ml container	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER DRINKER	MAXIMUM TIME (s)	NURSING PIGLET	0.5	26	Not relevant	WEANER	0.8 to 1.0	24	18	0.5 to 0.8	24	10	FATTENING	0.8 to 1.0	15	18	0.5 to 0.8	24	10	BREEDING SOWS IN GROUP	3.0	5	10	1.5	9	5	INDIVIDUAL BREEDING SOW	1.5	9	Not relevant				
TYPE OF PIG	REQUIRED FLOW RATE L/Min			Time for filling a 200 ml container		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER DRINKER																																	
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INDIVIDUAL BREEDING SOW	1.5	9	Not relevant																																				
5.1.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water supply equipment is kept in proper conditions of use, without any dirt, faeces, or possible contamination.</li> </ul>																																						
5.1.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The correct state, placement, arrangement, and number (according to the chart of Section 5.1.2.2) is assured. The drinkers for livestock drinking water must be designed and placed such that free access for all the animals is assured.</li> </ul>																																						
5.1.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If timers are provided to regulate supply, the proper functioning and programming of said timers are verified (supply time, opening/closing frequency).</li> </ul>																																						
5.1.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A warning or notification system is provided in the event of power failure which may affect the water supply equipment.</li> </ul>																																						



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5.1.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Water quality control is carried out based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Knowledge of the drinking water origin (public system or prospecting/well)</li> <li>▪ In the case of water from prospecting/wells, the type of treatment applied to the water guaranteeing its potability will be verified, and a microbiological and physicochemical control of water potability will be conducted at least once a year.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
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5.1.3	FEED SUPPLY (ABSENCE OF HUNGER)	R	L	D	C
5.1.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The feeding programme is suitable for the correct physiological and physical state of the animal: <i>ad libitum</i> or rationed, in which case supply times must be specified.  <b>Feeding programme assessment criterion:</b> the farm veterinarian and/or feed production facility nutritionist will define the feeding programme for each type of animal with the recommended use intervals for each feed. It will be assessed whether said feeding programme is being used under supervision of the type of feed used for each type of animal.</li> </ul>				
5.1.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It is assured that the animals are provided with a sufficient feed ration and that the feed presents no alterations or contamination that may alter its quality (which can be detected by visual or organoleptic inspection).</li> </ul>				
5.1.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Correct size of feeding troughs based on the type of feeding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Free or <i>ad libitum</i> feeding. The number of animals per feeding station will be checked: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Piglets: 5 animals per feeding station</li> <li>○ Fattening: 20 animals per feeding station</li> <li>○ Finishing (over 110 kg): 20 animals per feeding station</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Programmed feeding. The minimum space per animal will be checked: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Piglets: 6 cm</li> <li>○ Fattening: 25 cm</li> <li>○ Finishing (over 110 kg): 30 cm</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
5.1.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The feeders are in a correct state: all the equipment and installations, including the hoppers, are kept clean and in working conditions.</li> </ul>				
5.1.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The automatic feed distribution equipment and dispensers/hoppers are in a correct state.</li> </ul>				
5.1.3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A notification/warning/control system is provided for individualised animal feeding systems by means of automatic equipment (chip identification and computer-based feeding programme).</li> </ul>				
5.1.3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All the ingredients of the food used are known and can be traced.</li> </ul>				
5.1.3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The delivery records of feeds supplied to the livestock are safeguarded.</li> </ul>				
5.1.3.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Food supply obtained from scraps, food stocks, substandard foods from feed companies, or leftover foods of farm workers is not allowed.</li> </ul>				

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>AREA B</b> <b>CLEANING AND DISINFECTION + PEST CONTROL. HYGIENE AND BIOSAFETY PLAN</b>	<b>Good health</b>	<b>Absence of injuries and diseases/Absence of suffering</b>

5.2	CLEANING AND DISINFECTION/HYGIENE AND BIOSAFETY PLAN	R	L	D	C
5.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The farms will have a Hygiene and Biosafety Plan supervised by the veterinarian of the farm which covers cleaning and disinfection of the installations as well as the elimination of insects and rodents therefrom that are known to the farm staff.</li> </ul>				

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5.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Hygiene and Biosafety Plan will contemplate operative aspects such as the prohibition to smoke, eat, or drink inside the auxiliary installations or facilities or in the presence of the animals.</li> </ul>				
5.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The farms will have dressing rooms and washrooms (washbasin and wc) which will be provided with drinking water and soap for staff hygiene.</li> </ul>				
5.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The operators shall wear the appropriate attire for farm work.</li> </ul>				
5.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is the duty of the workers to report the existence of any animal with signs of disease.</li> </ul>				
5.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All staff must be provided with information about good hygiene practices.</li> </ul>				
5.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The workers in charge of cleaning and disinfecting the facilities, pens, individual housing, etc., are respectful of the possible presence of animals</li> </ul>				
5.2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The products used (chemical products or disinfectants) are authorised for use with livestock.</li> </ul>				
5.2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each fattening farm must be managed by means of the “All-In-All-Out” (AI- AO) system. In the case of continuous cycles, the system is applied by modules/rooms, when management by facilities is not possible.</li> </ul>				
5.2.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This system allows complete cleaning and disinfection to be carried out after emptying the unit at the end of each lot/batch/room/facility of pigs.</li> </ul>				
5.2.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proper cleaning of the pens and silos must be checked before letting in a new lot/batch.</li> </ul>				
5.2.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The hygiene and biosafety instructions must be displayed in the farm such that they are in full view of the workers and visitors.</li> </ul>				

5.2	<b>PEST CONTROL</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>
5.2.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A floor plan or layout of the livestock farm or centre is included indicating the points where bait stations are located, as well as the type of bait used.</li> </ul>				
5.2.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The bait boxes must be tamper-proof.</li> </ul>				
5.2.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The products used (biocides) are authorised products.</li> </ul>				
5.2.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action logs and contract with the company providing pest and rodent elimination/disinfection service (if this service is outsourced) are provided.</li> </ul>				
5.2.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dead rodents will be immediately removed.</li> </ul>				

5.2	<b>BIOSAFETY</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>
5.2.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All farm visitors must be recorded indicating the date of their visit, their names, Their ID numbers, their signatures, and where appropriate, their companies, and whether they have recently visited other farms, slaughterhouses, or industries of the sector.</li> </ul>				
5.2.19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The visitors will be provided with suitable protective clothing before they enter the installation.</li> </ul>				
5.2.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The installation must be completely fenced, assuring that all auxiliary installation and facility accesses are duly closed, and people, vehicle, and animal accesses duly controlled.</li> </ul>				

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>AREA C HOUSING</b>	<b>Good Housing</b>	<b>Comfort around resting/Ease of movement/Thermal comfort</b>

5.3.1	<b>CORRECT INSTALLATION STATE AND SIZING</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>
5.3.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The installations must be built, equipped, and maintained such that they do not affect animal health or generate behavioural problems. They must have the suitable design and sizes to adapt to the breed, size, and physiological state of the animals.</li> </ul>				

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5.3.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The type of materials and the constructive characteristics of the facilities, pens, and passageways must allow suitable animal management and assure animal health, natural behaviour, and welfare. They must provide sufficient protection against adverse climate conditions.</li> </ul>				
5.3.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If anomalies are detected in automatic or mechanical equipment (automatic feeding systems, ventilation or chilling systems), these anomalies must be solved immediately and recorded in an incident document, indicating the date, the cause of failure, and the date in which the anomalies are solved. If it is not possible to solve the anomalies immediately, measures which safeguard animal health and welfare must be taken.</li> </ul>				
5.3.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The individual housings allow the animals to move in order to access the feeders, drinkers, and rest areas, without them brushing or hitting against the physical elements.</li> </ul>				
5.3.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The installations are properly maintained without any physical elements such as bars that are broken or have come loose which may harm or cause injuries to the animals.</li> </ul>				

5.3.2	<b>SOW HOUSING AND MANAGEMENT:</b>	R	L	D	C
5.3.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the period in which the sow is housed individually, it must be allowed to stand up anytime without any difficulty.</li> </ul>				
5.3.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The installations where the sows are individually housed enable visual and olfactory contact allowing expression of their natural behaviour.</li> </ul>				
5.3.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In <b>type 1</b> production systems, always prior to 28 days post-service, the sows are moved to yards for them to live in group. In <b>type 2</b> and <b>type 3</b> production systems, the sows must live in groups from the moment of service. With the exception in all categories of sows that must be housed individually due to aggression or physical problems.</li> </ul>				
5.3.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sows are not transferred to a farrowing crate more than 7 days prior to the expected farrowing date in all types (1, 2 and 3), and they do not remain individually housed in farrowing crates for more than 42 days after farrowing for <b>type 1</b>. In <b>types 2 and 3</b>, where handling is with sows roaming freely when farrowing, the minimum time they must remaining in the farrowing enclosure will be 28 days after farrowing for <b>type 2</b> and 42 days for <b>type 3</b>.</li> </ul>				
5.3.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The upper transverse bars of the farrowing crates must leave enough space to allow sows to stand up, sit, and lie down easily without hitting against them.</li> </ul>				
5.3.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The individual housings are long enough to allow sows to lie down in a comfortable, fully stretched out position.</li> </ul>				
5.3.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The group pregnancy cubicles will be designed such that breeding sows can enter and leave freely.</li> </ul>				
5.3.2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The individual farrowing housings will have devices, such as farrowing rails, for protecting the piglets.</li> </ul>				
5.3.2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of tether straps is in no way allowed.</li> </ul>				
5.3.2.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the case of sows of <b>type 2</b> production systems, they will continue to roam freely after the 5<sup>th</sup> day of lactation. In the case of sows of <b>type 3</b> production systems, they will continue to roam freely from the 1<sup>st</sup> day of lactation.</li> </ul>				
5.3.2.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the case of sows of <b>type 3</b> production systems, they will have continuous access to the outside.</li> </ul>				

5.3.3	<b>PEN SPACE AND STATE:</b>	R	L	D	C
5.3.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ease of movement of the animals is assured (positive assessment of separations inside yards with several animals so as to allow the animals to escape in the event of possible fights).</li> </ul>				

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5.3.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pens are correctly sized (primiparous sows following insemination and multiparous sows) to comply with the following animal density requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The total floor area provided to each gilt after being inseminated and to each adult sow, when the gilts and/or adult sows are kept in groups, must be at least 1.64 m<sup>2</sup> and 2.25 m<sup>2</sup>, respectively.</li> <li>○ When these animals are in groups of less than 6, the floor area will be increased by 10%. (1.80 m<sup>2</sup> and 2.47 m<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>○ When these animals are in groups of 40 or more, the floor area can be reduced by 10%. (1.48 m<sup>2</sup> and 2.03 m<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ For groups with fewer than 6 sows, the smaller side of the pen must measure 2.4 m, and for para groups with more than 6 sows, this length must be longer than 2.8 m.</li> <li>▪ After the 4th week post-service and up to one week before farrowing, pregnant sows, with the exception of sows not adapted, with the justification of the veterinarian, must be housed in groups, regardless of the number of animals on the farm.</li> </ul>				
5.3.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pens are correctly sized (total minimum space intended for weaners, fattening pigs, and finishing pigs) to comply with the following animal density requirements for Type 1 production systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ to ≤10 kg: 0.15 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;10 kg to ≤20 kg: 0.20 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;20 kg to ≤30 kg: 0.30 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;30 kg to ≤50 kg: 0.40 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;50 kg to ≤85 kg: 0.55 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;85 kg to ≤110 kg: 0.65 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ more than ≥110 kg 1.00 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ Adult boar &gt; 6 m<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ In the case of Type 2 production systems, the animal density requirements are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ to ≤10 kg: 0.40 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;10 kg to ≤20 kg: 0.40 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;20 kg to ≤30 kg: 0.50 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;30 kg to ≤50 kg: 0.60 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;50 kg to ≤85 kg: 0.75 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;85 kg to ≤110 kg: 1.00 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ more than ≥110 kg 1.50 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ Adult boar &gt; 6 m<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ In the case of <b>type 3</b> production systems, the animal density requirements shall contemplate a supplementary open space as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ to ≤10 kg: 0.60 m<sup>2</sup> + 0.40 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;10 kg to ≤20 kg: 0.60 m<sup>2</sup> + 0.40 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;20 kg to ≤30 kg: 0.70 m<sup>2</sup> + 0.50 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;30 kg to ≤50 kg: 0.80 m<sup>2</sup> + 0.60 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;50 kg to ≤85 kg: 1.00 m<sup>2</sup> + 0.80 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;85 kg to ≤110 kg: 1.30 m<sup>2</sup> + 1.00 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ more than ≥110 kg 2.00 m<sup>2</sup> + 1.60 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ Adult boar &gt; 6 m<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul>				

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5.3.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In the case of pregnant sows housed in groups, the “lying areas” are well-defined in buildings with two well-defined environments. For example, the flat floor surface in partially slatted enclosures must comply with the population density defined below:  In the case of gilts after being inseminated and pregnant sows: a part of the required area must at least be equivalent to 0.95 m<sup>2</sup> per gilt and 1.3 m<sup>2</sup> per adult sow; must be of solid continuous floor of which a maximum of 15% is reserved for drainage openings.</li> </ul>				
5.3.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The pigs can in any case: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ turn around freely (with the exception of female pigs which may be housed in farrowing crates)</li> <li>○ lie down all at the same time</li> <li>○ hear, smell, and see other pigs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
5.3.3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A comfortable and accessible area is provided for the animals to rest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A clean and dry area for the animals to lie down</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
5.3.3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In <b>type 2 production systems</b>, the fattening animals have free access to the outside, in the case of <b>type 3</b> production systems, access to the outside is obligatory. See chart of section 5.3.3.3.</li> </ul>				

5.3.4	<b>LIGHTING:</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>
5.3.4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Suitable (fixed or portable) natural or artificial lighting which suits the physiological needs of the animal and allows proper livestock control, management, and supervision is provided at all times. (Minimum 40 Lux). It will be measured with a light meter at the height of the animal’s head in at least 3 locations of the facility (in the center and at both ends).</li> </ul>				

5.3.5	<b>THERMAL COMFORT AND VENTILATION (TEMPERATURE, VENTILATION, AIR FLOWS).</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>
5.3.5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If automatic ambient temperature regulation equipment is provided, this equipment shall be programmed so as to comply with the following setpoint temperatures that are suitable for the age, weight, and density of the housed animals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sows 15-25°C</li> <li>○ Nursing piglets 28-32°C</li> <li>○ Weaners weighing 4-7 kg 25-32°C</li> <li>○ Piglets weighing 7-25 kg 21-27°C</li> <li>○ Fattening pigs 15-25°C</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
5.3.5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In the case of pig housing areas without sufficient natural ventilation for maintaining a suitable internal environment, forced or automatic ventilation is provided with its proper functioning, state, and maintenance being assured.</li> </ul>				
5.3.5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Air circulation, dust levels, temperature, relative humidity, gas concentration in the environment, and sound contamination are kept at levels which do not harm the animals.</li> </ul>				
5.3.5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The ventilation systems are designed, maintained, and operated such that excessive accumulation of gas does not occur.</li> </ul>				
5.3.5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If automatic window regulation systems are provided, the proper functioning of the equipment (probe, programmed parameters) is assured.</li> </ul>				
5.3.5.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Necessary measures for periods of extreme conditions (possible wetting panels for hot weather, or possible heaters, thermal blankets, etc. for cold weather) were established.</li> </ul>				
5.3.5.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It will be assured that the heating systems in farrowing and weaning crates are suitable and correctly sized, and that their proper functioning and maintenance are assured</li> </ul>				

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5.3.5.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In areas with forced or automatic ventilation where there is no sufficient natural ventilation, a warning system is provided to warn the staff of a ventilation system failure. Alarms are required in all climate-controlled outhouses where the animals would suffocate and/or suffer heat/cold stress in the event of a black-out.</li> </ul>				
5.3.5.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In the case of artificial ventilation systems, an alternative system must be provided to assure sufficient air renewal in order to maintain pig health and welfare in the event of a ventilation system failure, and an operative warning system must also be provided.</li> </ul>				
5.3.5.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Periodic checks on the proper functioning of the emergency system (genset/emergency electric generator) are performed and recorded at least every six months.</li> </ul>				
5.3.5.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The thermal comfort of the animals will be assessed by observing signs of increase in breathing frequency/wheezing as a sign of breathing difficulty (physiological tachypnea).  <b>Assessment criterion:</b> Visual.  <b>Acceptance criterion:</b> maximum 20% of the observed animals with deficiencies</li> </ul>				

5.3.6	<b>ADAPTATION OF THE PASSAGEWAYS, CORRIDORS, AND AREAS WHERE THE ANIMALS PASS THROUGH AND MOVE</b>	R	L	D	C
5.3.6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Absence of corners, edges, protrusions, or other objects that may harm or cause injuries to the animals.</li> </ul>				
5.3.6.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Suitably sized passageways and areas for the livestock to pass through.</li> </ul>				
5.3.6.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Correct inclination of the ramps and/or loading-unloading bays: the inclination of the ramps is not greater than 20% to prevent the animals from slipping.</li> </ul>				

5.3.7	<b>FLOORINGS AND SLATS</b>	R	L	D	C
5.3.7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The floor/flooring must be in good condition and must not be slippery or uneven.</li> </ul>				
5.3.7.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It is assured that the slatted floor design is in accordance with the size of the pigs raised in a group in order to assure the absence of widespread damage on legs. The sizes of the concrete slats are as follows:  The maximum width of the openings must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 11 mm for piglets in farrowing crates,</li> <li>○ 14 mm for weaners,</li> <li>○ 18 mm for rearing pigs,</li> <li>○ 20 mm for gilts after being inseminated and adult sows.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
5.3.7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It is assured that the slatted floor design is in accordance with the size of the pigs raised in a group in order to assure the absence of widespread damage on legs. The sizes of the concrete slats are as follows  The minimum width of the slat must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 50 mm for piglets and weaned piglets,</li> <li>○ 80 mm for rearing pigs, gilts after being inseminated, and adult sows.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
5.3.7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Absence of broken or deteriorated slats which may harm or cause injuries to the animals.</li> </ul>				
5.3.7.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The slatted floors must be built and maintained such that the animals can stand up and lie down safely and easily.</li> </ul>				

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REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
AREA D HEALTH	Good health	Absence of injuries and diseases/Absence of suffering

5.4.1	CONTROL OF INJURIES, DISEASES, AND TREATMENT THEREOF	R	L	D	C
5.4.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In breeding sows, verify the absence of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ open wounds/ulcers on the back and/or shoulder and/or hip which appear to be caused by abrasion with farrowing crates. Examination will be performed in pens, farrowing crates, enclosures, etc. by observing the animals present therein, and investigating if the injuries were caused in the actual location in which the animal is housed or if they originated from previous locations (for example, for example, sows going from individual housings to other enclosures).</li> <li>○ absence of metritis, mastitis, uterine prolapse, rectal prolapse, hernias, abscesses, lameness, or injuries on external reproductive system (also applicable to breeding animals).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Assessment criterion:</b> Visual. The presence of injuries derived from poor management or absence of veterinary treatment shall be considered non-compliance. Animals housed in pigpens in sick bays or recovery stations are not taken into consideration.</p> <p><b>Acceptance criterion:</b> maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies * For the score of this sub-area and provided that an action plan specific for the farm is available, see the conditions established in the corresponding section.</p>				
5.4.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In the case of weaners and fattening pigs, the absence of injuries shall be assessed: wounds, lameness, rectal prolapse, hernias, abscesses, and tail biting. Verify same in pens by observing the animals present therein, as well as investigating if the injuries were caused in the actual location in which the animal is housed or if they originated from previous locations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assessment criterion:</b> Visual. The presence of injuries derived from poor management or absence of veterinary treatment shall be considered non-compliance. Animals housed in pigpens in sick bays or recovery stations are not taken into consideration</p> <p><b>Acceptance criterion:</b> maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies * For the score of this sub-area and provided that an action plan specific for the farm is available, see the conditions established in the corresponding section.</p>				
5.4.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Medication and treatment control (treatment records, veterinary prescriptions, notes and observations on possible pathologies and health problems, veterinary follow-up, etc.)</li> </ul>				
5.4.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Competent staff as well as services of a responsible veterinarian of the farm are available so that, where necessary, consultation is available in the event of a suspected disease or epidemic.</li> </ul>				
5.4.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information about the medicinal products that can be used, the condition to be treated, the method of application, and the phasing-out period is at the disposal of the farm staff.</li> </ul>				
5.4.1.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All staff handling veterinary medicinal products, chemical products, or disinfectants must be duly trained. The site veterinary will be who authorises use of such products by operators. There must be a control data sheet showing the authorised operators and the veterinarian who authorises them.</li> </ul>				



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5.4.1.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A health programme drafted for each production phase and supervised by the veterinarian for the farm will be at the disposal of the farms. The plan will contain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Disease prevention strategy adapted to each productive state.</li> <li>○ Vaccination and deworming plan.</li> <li>○ Actions to be taken in the event of notifiable diseases.</li> <li>○ Quarantine measures for incoming pigs (where applicable)</li> <li>○ Drug treatment regimens for each type of animal depending on its age and health condition.</li> <li>○ Programme review and update (where applicable).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
5.4.1.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Only medicinal products authorised by the competent authorities of the EU will be allowed for use.</li> </ul>				
5.4.1.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All medicinal products must be accompanied by prescription and can only be administered by skilled, competent staff. The prescriptions must be kept for 5 years.</li> </ul>				
5.4.1.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Only use medicinal products if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1. they were prescribed by a veterinarian.</li> <li>○ 2. they are used according to the product information leaflet</li> <li>○ 3. the minimum withdrawal periods for each product are complied with.</li> <li>○ Under veterinary prescription which contemplates the dosage and duration of treatment as well as the withdrawal period.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
5.4.1.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Any use of medicinal products must be recorded, indicating: the type of medicinal product, the amount used, the date of use, the identification of the animals, or the treated batch and withdrawal period.</li> </ul>				
5.4.1.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The records of any medicinal product or treatment applied to the animals must be kept and safeguarded for at least 3 years. These records must be available for inspection.</li> </ul>				
5.4.1.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If there are no medicinal products authorised for the treatment of an illness or disease, in order to prevent animal suffering, the responsible veterinarian of the farm may use a medicinal product authorised for use in another animal species or for another disease of the same species, if there is no such product, the veterinarian may use medicinal products for human use, and if there is no such product, the veterinarian may request for a magistral formula that must be prepared by a pharmacist. If a medicinal product does not specify a withdrawal period for the species, said withdrawal period must be at least 28 days in meat.</li> </ul>				
5.4.1.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It is mandatory to apply injectables exclusively in the neck area of the animal, unless a veterinary prescription indicates another site of application.</li> </ul>				
5.4.1.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Only antibiotics for therapeutic purposes, not prophylactic, are allowed for use, at the discretion of the site veterinarian.</li> </ul>				
5.4.1.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All medicinal products must be stored safely and only authorised staff will have access to them.</li> </ul>				

5.4.2	<b>CONTROL OF LOSSES</b>	R	L	D	C
5.4.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Animal losses in the farm are recorded, clearly separating losses due to death from losses due to stamping out</li> </ul>				
5.4.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The record must be safeguarded for at least 3 years.</li> </ul>				
5.4.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Containers for carcasses must be clean and in good condition. They must be completely closed and the carcasses shall be placed such that they are in no case exposed and visible from the outside.</li> </ul>				
5.4.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dead animals are removed immediately or as soon as possible every day and will be handled by an authorised handler according to the regulation in force concerning the handling of animal by-products not intended for human consumption. If carcasses are handled using duly authorised incineration or hydrolysis equipment, waste removal must be performed by authorised companies in compliance with the specific regulation in each case.</li> </ul>				



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5.4.3	MANAGEMENT OF SICK ANIMALS:	R	L	D	C
5.4.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The staff inspect all pigs for wounds, poor health, or exhaustion at least one time a day.</li> </ul>				
5.4.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The inspection of farrowing sows and piglets is performed at least 2 times a day.</li> </ul>				
5.4.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Absence of sick or injured animals in healthy animal pens. Verify that all sick or seriously injured animals have been identified, isolated in sick bay pigpens, and are given specific treatments, or scheduled for the type of slaughter to be applied.</li> </ul>				
5.4.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sick or wounded animals must be promptly cared for and subjected to veterinary control as soon as possible. In extreme situations, stamping out may be resorted to in order to prevent animal suffering.</li> </ul>				
5.4.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If there is evidence of cannibalism, tail, face, or ear biting, or fights which go beyond normal behaviour, there is a need to come into agreement with the responsible veterinarian of the farm of an effective action plan. Said action plan must be developed and drafted by the responsible veterinarian of the farm or assessor veterinarian of the establishment and its implementation must be reflected.</li> </ul>				
5.4.3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of sick bay pigpens in sufficient number of premises/pens for housing sick or wounded animals: hospitalisation enclosures (sick bay pigpens) designated for the isolation and care of sick and injured pigs are provided.</li> </ul>				
5.4.3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Correct localisation, identification, or signalling of barns acting as sick bays.</li> </ul>				
5.4.3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The hospitalization enclosures are well ventilated, structurally solid, sheltered, and dry. They must be kept dry and clean and allow the animal to lie down. They will be provided with feeders and drinkers.</li> </ul>				
5.4.3.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If required, the sick bay pigpen will be provided with solid, well-conditioned floor.</li> </ul>				
5.4.3.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supervision and treatments in said premises/pens must be more comprehensive. Where necessary, the responsible veterinarian of the farm can be consulted to determine the action plan or treatments to be performed.</li> </ul>				
5.4.3.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Animal density in sick bay pigpens (lower than the density of normal pens) in order to assure an effective control of the animals present therein.</li> </ul>				
5.4.3.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The correct use of sick bays: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sick bays only house sick animals and not healthy animals and/or a mixture of sick/injured animals with healthy animals.</li> <li>○ There are no seriously injured (“evicted”) animals in the sick bay pigpens. These animals must be slaughtered to prevent unnecessary suffering.</li> <li>○ The staff must prove that they know from whom they can ask for advice if the pigs do not respond to treatment. They may ask for advice from a professional superior staff, but the advice must ultimately be based on the decision made by responsible veterinarian of the farm.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
5.4.3.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In the event that a veterinary treatment applied to an animal proves to be unsatisfactory or incapable of alleviating the animal suffering, the animal must then be promptly stunned by means of the method according to Section 5.4.5, and slaughtered once stunned by means of an authorized method to prevent suffering.</li> </ul>				
5.4.3.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hospitalization enclosures are emptied between every batch of animals occupying the enclosures and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. The staff must confirm that this is the practice when interviewed.</li> </ul>				

5.4.4	ANIMAL MIXING MANAGEMENT:	R	L	D	C
5.4.4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Suitable operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Never administer tranquilisers (save under exceptional cases)</li> <li>○ Use of deterrent systems (spray)</li> <li>○ Times at which the animals are the calmest</li> <li>○ No mixing of sexes, if it is not strictly necessary.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				

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5.4.5	STAMPING OUT CRITERIA: ABSENCE OF SUFFERING	R	L	D	C
5.4.5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The method of stamping out will be drafted and developed by a responsible veterinarian of the farm. This stamping out method will be implemented based on compliance with the provisions laid out in the EU regulation for animal slaughter.</li> </ul>				
5.4.5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The method or methods used cause minimum suffering and stress to the animals.</li> </ul>				
5.4.5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The staff know the operation to be performed on each type of livestock: piglets, fattening pigs, breeding pigs.</li> </ul>				
5.4.5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stamping out can only be carried out by the responsible veterinarian of the farm or competent staff trained in this matter. The staff must know the basics of stunning, slaughtering techniques, and animal welfare.</li> </ul>				
5.4.5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The captive bolt pistols shall be kept under the responsibility of the responsible veterinarian of the farm or the trained staff, where appropriate.</li> </ul>				
5.4.5.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The stamping out performed shall be recorded, indicating the date, reason, animal identification, and the name of the staff who performs said stamping out.</li> </ul>				

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>Area E BEHAVIOUR</b>	<b>Appropriate behaviour</b>	<b>Expression of social behaviours/Positive emotional state</b>

5.5.1	EXPRESSION OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR:	R	L	D	C
5.5.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of positive social behaviours and low level of negative social behaviours.</li> </ul>				

5.5.2	EXPRESSION OF OTHER BEHAVIOURS	R	L	D	C
5.5.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of exploratory behaviour</li> </ul>				
5.5.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental enrichment. To prevent cannibalism, tail biting, and other habits. Furthermore, in order for the pigs to also fulfil their behavioural needs, the pigs (depending on the environment and population density) will have access to straw or other suitable material/object to fulfil those needs and allow improvement to the environment. Suitable objects are natural fibre ropes, woods, authorised plastic elements, straw, etc., but not tyres or just food in feeders or drinkers. The material must not put the animals at risk or contaminate them. In the case of <b>type 2</b> and <b>type 3</b> production systems, straw must be used as the enrichment material. Manipulable material can be supplied as bedding, as an object, or as fodder, and according to MAPA (Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing, and Food) recommendations, the characteristics of manipulable material are as follows:</li> </ul>				

		Material	Presentation	Interest	Complement				
		Straw, hay, silage, elephant grass, tubers	Bedding	Optimal	May be used independently				
		Soil	Bedding	Suboptimal	With edible and chewable mat.				
		Shavings	Bedding	Suboptimal	With edible and manipulable mat.				
		Sawdust	Bedding	Suboptimal	With edible and chewable mat.				
		Mushroom, peat moss compost	Bedding	Suboptimal	With chewable mat.				
		Sand and stones	Bedding	Suboptimal	With edible and chewable mat.				
		Punched paper	Partial bedding	Suboptimal	With edible mat.				
		Pellet dispenser	dispenser	Suboptimal	Depends on the amount of pellets provided				
		Straw, hay, or silage	Food trough or dispenser	Suboptimal	Manipulable materials that allow investigation				
		Soft untreated wood, cardboard, ropes made of natural material, burlap sacks	“object”	Suboptimal	Edible and manipulable material				
		Compressed cylindrical hay bales	“object”	Suboptimal	Material that allows investigation and manipulation				
		Sawdust briquettes (fixed or hanging)	“object”	Suboptimal	Edible material that allows investigation and manipulation				
		Chains, rubber and soft plastic tubing, hard plastics and woods, balls, salt blocks	“object”	Marginal	Must be complemented with optimal or suboptimal materials.				
		<small>Source: <a href="https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/produccion-y-mercados-ganaderos/20171031documentosobregestiondelasexplotacionesparalaprevenciondelraboteo_tcm30-441875.pdf">https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/produccion-y-mercados-ganaderos/20171031documentosobregestiondelasexplotacionesparalaprevenciondelraboteo_tcm30-441875.pdf</a></small>							
5.5.2.3	▪	The housing design must allow the animals to see one another.							
5.5.2.4	▪	Rearing pigs must be kept in stable groups with as little mixing as possible. If there is a need to mix pigs from other groups, this must be done at an earlier age, if possible after they weaned.							
5.5.2.5	▪	When there are signs of severe fighting, they must be immediately investigated and appropriate measures taken, such as providing plentiful straw or other materials for investigation and play. Animals at risk or particularly aggressive animals shall be kept separate from the group, at the discretion of the site veterinarian.							
5.5.2.6	▪	Aggressive animals which have been attacked or are wounded shall be housed alone temporarily, at the discretion of the site veterinarian.							
5.5.2.7	▪	The breeder is responsible to assure that the persistence of aggressions is under control and that it does not lead to food deprivation or injuries. The affected or aggressive animals must be removed from the group, at the discretion of the site veterinarian.							
5.5.2.8	▪	All animals (including animals in sick bay pigpens) must be able to see and hear other animals of their species, unless the responsible veterinarian of the farm indicates otherwise, for example, as a result of an infectious disease.							
5.5.2.9	▪	In the case of <b>type 2</b> and <b>type 3</b> production systems, straw bedding must be used during fattening.							

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REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>Area F</b> <b>MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH HUMANS</b>	<b>Positive emotional state/Absence of suffering induced by management</b>

5.6.0	GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS	R	L	D	C
5.6.0.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All the animals must be treated in a compassionate and respectful manner. The use of force is prohibited.</li> </ul>				
5.6.0.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Only trained, professionally competent staff will care for the animals. The staff will be suitably trained in terms of animal management, welfare, and health. New staff who lack training will be supervised by a responsible person until the corresponding training has been imparted to them. There must be staff training records.</li> </ul>				
5.6.0.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There are sufficient staff to assure suitable management and that animal welfare is not compromised.</li> </ul>				
5.6.0.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sick or wounded animals must be inspected at least twice a day.</li> </ul>				
5.6.0.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The staff must be able to correctly use the equipment and installations directly affecting animal welfare. They must be able to select the suitable equipment, carry out routine equipment maintenance, recognise the signs of malfunction, and know the correct procedure to follow in such circumstances.</li> </ul>				
5.6.0.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The management and installations must allow the animals to develop normal behavioural patterns, as well as maintain social structures and relations.</li> </ul>				
5.6.0.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Any act of violence against the animals, as well as any action which may scare or startle the animals is prohibited.</li> </ul>				
5.6.0.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The use of electric prods or goads, sticks, or any blunt object, for managing the animals is prohibited.</li> </ul>				
5.6.0.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All the animals must be inspected at least once a day by a person responsible to look for signs of lethargy, lack of appetite, appearance of bruises, cuts, abrasions, excessive secretions from the eyes, nose, mouth, or vulva, cough, joint inflammation, lameness, diarrhoea, evidence of parasites. etc.</li> </ul>				
5.6.0.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The animals must be kept in social groups of similar and compatible types. Whenever possible, these groups must be kept together during transport and until slaughter.</li> </ul>				
5.6.0.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All the necessary measures must be taken to assure animal welfare and that the animals do not feel pain or suffer. The animals must also be free of recurrent or chronic injuries and injuries relating to aggressions of other animals, structures, equipment, or management.</li> </ul>				
5.6.0.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Any animal which, after receiving an injectable treatment, is suspected of carrying in its body remnants of needles, shall be clearly identified with a colour tag so that it is possible to tell the animal apart in the slaughtering establishment.</li> </ul>				
5.6.0.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The possible presence of animals carrying remnants of hypodermic needles in the lot shall be indicated in the dispatch/transport document by means of the corresponding written annotation or observation.</li> </ul>				

5.6.1	EARLY WEANING	R	L	D	C
5.6.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No piglets shall be weaned if they are below 28 days of age, unless a reason from the veterinary perspective or an important reason in terms of their welfare justifies so: availability of veterinary authorisation to wean before 28 days. Piglets can be weaned up to 7 days beforehand if they are moved to specific installations, according to their age and state of health, with suitable management which limits the transmission of diseases to piglets.</li> </ul>				

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5.6.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Animals of the <b>type 1</b> production systems are never weaned before 21 days of age.</li> <li>▪ Animals of the <b>type 2</b> production systems are never weaned before 28 days of age.</li> <li>▪ Animals of the <b>type 3</b> production systems are never weaned before 42 days of age.</li> </ul>				
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5.6.2	<b>ABSENCE OF PAIN INDUCED BY MANAGEMENT (CASTRATION, TAIL DOCKING, EAR DOCKING...)</b>	R	L	D	C
5.6.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In the event of having to castrate male animals less than 7 days old, it can be done with means that do not involve tearing tissues, using any of the following methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Surgical castration with general anaesthesia</li> <li>- Surgical castration with local anaesthesia</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>In any event, if castration is done after the animals are 7 days old, it must be done with anaesthesia and prolonged analgesics under the supervision of a veterinarian with a means that does not involve tearing tissues, or by immunocastration.</p>				
5.6.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If tusk clipping or grinding is carried out, the responsible veterinarian of the farm/assessor veterinarian of the farm must provide a written recommendation in that regard. Teeth clipping or grinding is accepted in newborn piglets when it is in accordance with law and with the recommendation of the responsible veterinarian of the farm. When necessary, teeth clipping or grinding is carried out by a competent, trained operator, normally within 48 hours following the birth of the piglet and always before 7 days. Only allowed in <b>type 1</b> production systems.</li> </ul>				
5.6.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If tail docking and/or castration are carried out, the responsible veterinarian of the farm/assessor veterinarian of the establishment must provide a written recommendation to perform same. If the responsible veterinarian of the farm responsible for the establishment considers tail docking to be suitable (always in accordance with law), it is carried out by a trained, competent staff, normally within 48 hours following the birth of the piglet and always before 7 days. Only allowed in <b>type 1</b> production systems.</li> </ul>				
5.6.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ear notching is prohibited.</li> </ul>				
5.6.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Teeth clipping, tail docking, castration, etc. must be carried out by a responsible veterinarian of the farm or a person who has been duly trained and instructed.</li> </ul>				
5.6.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The loss of sensitive structures of the body, such as castration and tail docking, for diagnostic/therapeutic or identification purposes, must be carried out under veterinary supervision such that the pain the animals experience is minimized.</li> </ul>				
5.6.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Castration and tail docking can only be carried out after the application of anaesthetics and prolonged analgesia unless it is performed before the animals are 7 days old.</li> </ul>				
5.6.2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A standard working procedure developed by the responsible veterinarian of the farm will be provided. This procedure contemplates in detail the rules to be followed (age, working method, treatments, etc.) for teeth clipping, tail docking, and castration, and are used in the all the farms as guideline.</li> </ul>				
5.6.2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Incorrect tail docking indicator</li> </ul> <p>In the case of tail docking, the length of the tail that remains will be assessed. This remaining tail must at least cover the vulva in the case of female pigs and the anal sphincter in the case of male pigs. However, animals from the same pen must have tails of similar length.</p> <p>Proper healing thereof will similarly be observed, without any wounds or bleeding.</p> <p><b>Assessment criterion:</b> Visual.</p> <p><b>Acceptance criterion:</b> maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies</p>				
5.6.2.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tail docking and teeth clipping are in no way allowed in <b>type 2 and type 3</b> production systems. In these systems and if castration is to be performed, it will be carried out using alternative methods to surgical castration without anaesthesia or analgesia.</li> </ul>				

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5.6.3	LOADING OF ANIMALS	R	L	D	C
5.6.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pigs to be sent to slaughter plant are deprived of food between 8 and 12 hours, and at most 24 hours, before delivery. In the interview, the staff must prove the compliance of the foregoing and the manner in which it has been carried out.</li> </ul>				
5.6.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The administration of sedatives/tranquiliser prior to or during loading is prohibited unless it is strictly necessary for animal health, in this case the administration of sedatives/tranquiliser must always be under veterinary prescription.</li> </ul>				
5.6.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There must be no tranquilisers in fattening establishments. In establishments where pigs are reared, medicinal product purchase records must be verified and the records are used to confirm that tranquilisers are only used in breeding animals.</li> </ul>				
5.6.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To prevent the animals from slipping, the inclination of the ramps must not exceed 20%.</li> </ul>				
5.6.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The loading area complies with the suitable loading conditions as regards space, flooring, and lighting.</li> </ul>				
5.6.3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transport of animals that are wounded, debilitated, or cannot walk on their own feet, with signs of serious pathologies, severe bleeding, signs of intense suffering, severe prolapse, pelvic fractures, pregnant female pigs, or animals less than 7 days of age, is prohibited, with the exception of animals with small wounds or mild pathologies which will not experience more suffering from being transported.</li> </ul>				
5.6.3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If there are doubts concerning the ability to transport animals, the responsible veterinarian of the farm shall be consulted.</li> </ul>				
5.6.3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There must be mechanisms for individually identifying the animals bound for a slaughter plant, either with ear tags or a tattoo hammer with the corresponding farm number.</li> </ul>				

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>AREA G</b> <b>FARM AND ANIMAL CONTROL</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Reporting and assuring programme compliance in farms</b>

5.7.1	DATE AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FARMS	R	L	D	C
5.7.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is a database for the farms under management which contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Internal code</li> <li>○ Name, address</li> <li>○ Registration number and other legal and official data (health status)</li> <li>○ Authorised capacity</li> <li>○ Livestock characteristics: genetic.</li> <li>○ Feeding type (where applicable)</li> <li>○ Physical characteristics: technical data//water origin//sanitation system //</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				

5.7.2	LIVESTOCK TRACEABILITY:	R	L	D	C
5.7.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Livestock identification control by means of an ear tag and/or tattoo hammer</li> <li>▪ Livestock movement control: point of origin and destination among several farms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Farm data sheet</li> <li>○ Notes indicating the exit/entrance of livestock</li> <li>○ Movement summary</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				

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5.7.2.2	<b>Breeding establishments</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The producer keeps detailed, written records of the point of origin, type, and breed of all incoming pigs and/or semen for artificial insemination. The records must include the origin, type, and breed of all incoming pigs and/or semen for artificial insemination.</li> </ul>				
5.7.2.3	<b>Weaning/fattening establishments</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The producer keeps detailed records of the point of origin of all incoming pigs and their point of origin.</li> </ul>				
5.7.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The producer keeps detailed records of the destination of all pigs leaving the farm.</li> </ul>				
5.7.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The producer possesses relevant health information of the slaughterhouse (seized materials or health problems) relating to the animals sent to slaughter.</li> </ul>				

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**ANIMAL WELFARE AND BIOSAFETY TECHNICAL REGULATION**  
**“INTERPORC ANIMAL WELFARE SPAIN”**  
**IAWS**

**ANNEX 3**  
**SLAUGHTER PLANT**  
**INTENSIVE FARMING OF WHITE PORK**



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(\*) Amendments to the preceding version:

- Page 5: A new section 5.8.1.13 is added.

(\*) The numbering referred to in this section corresponds to the numbering of the preceding version, not this one.

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### 5/ANIMAL WELFARE REQUIREMENTS.

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>AREA H CONTROL AT SLAUGHTER PLANT</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Reporting and assuring programme compliance in farms</b>
<b>Subarea A FEEDING</b>	<b>Good feeding</b>	<b>Body condition/Absence of thirst/Absence of hunger</b>
<b>Subarea C HOUSING</b>	<b>Good Housing</b>	<b>Comfort around resting/Ease of movement/Thermal comfort</b>
<b>Subarea D HEALTH</b>	<b>Good health</b>	<b>Absence of injuries and diseases/Absence of suffering</b>
<b>Subarea E BEHAVIOUR</b>	<b>Appropriate behaviour</b>	<b>Expression of social behaviours/Positive emotional state</b>

5.8.1	<b>TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER</b>	TC																														
5.8.1.1	The livestock will be transported in well-conditioned vehicles, provided with non-slip floors built to prevent injuring the animals .																															
5.8.1.2	<p>The maximum transport time is 18 hours for type 1 production system, 12 hours for type 2 production system, and of 6 hours for type 3 production system. Transports lasting more than 12 hours must comply with the following premises based on the recommendations in the “Manual de transporte de calidad de animales de granja” (Quality Farm Animal Transport Manual) by the DG SANCO for the welfare in transports of long distance in pigs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximum travel time of 18 h.</li> <li>• The animals must have access to water for the entire trip.</li> <li>• The animals must be fasting prior to being loaded.</li> <li>• The transport must be provided with bedding material.</li> <li>• Maximum stall length of: 3.1 m.</li> <li>• The space for animals will be calculated by multiplying the number of animals by the corresponding value in the second column:</li> </ul> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Mean weight in kg</th> <th>Area per animal in m<sup>2</sup></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>20</td><td>0.085</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td>0.128</td></tr> <tr><td>40</td><td>0.170</td></tr> <tr><td>50</td><td>0.213</td></tr> <tr><td>70</td><td>0.298</td></tr> <tr><td>90</td><td>0.383</td></tr> <tr><td>100</td><td>0.426</td></tr> <tr><td>110</td><td>0.468</td></tr> <tr><td>130</td><td>0.553</td></tr> <tr><td>150</td><td>0.638</td></tr> <tr><td>170</td><td>0.723</td></tr> <tr><td>190</td><td>0.809</td></tr> <tr><td>210</td><td>0.894</td></tr> <tr><td>230</td><td>0.979</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Mean weight in kg	Area per animal in m <sup>2</sup>	20	0.085	30	0.128	40	0.170	50	0.213	70	0.298	90	0.383	100	0.426	110	0.468	130	0.553	150	0.638	170	0.723	190	0.809	210	0.894	230	0.979	
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5.8.1.3	<p>The animals must be transported under fasting conditions. The minimum fasting period in the farm must be between 8 and 12 h before sending the animals to the slaughterhouse. The total fasting period of the animals up to the moment of slaughter must not exceed 24 h. There must be documentation transported along with the animals and at the farm that indicates the time the animals started fasting on the livestock farm. Similarly, there must be records in the slaughterhouse which allow controlling the time the animals arrive at and remain in the pigpens, for the purpose of controlling fasting.</p>																												
5.8.1.4	<p>The pigs are transported by authorised transporters with certificate of qualification in animal welfare.</p>																												
5.8.1.5	<p>Depending on vehicle size, there shall be a suitable animal density during transport. The best ventilation possible shall be sought at all time.</p> <p>The loading densities of the animals for slaughter in the trucks shall be at least the density established in the following tables for transports under 12 hours:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Maximum live weight [kg/animal]</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Minimum floor space [m<sup>2</sup>/animal]</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><b>PIGLETS</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">&lt; 20</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.085</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.106</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.128</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><b>SLAUGHTER</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">100</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.426</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">110</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.468</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">130</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.553</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">150</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.638</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">170</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.723</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">190</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.809</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">210</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.894</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">230</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.979</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Maximum live weight [kg/animal]	Minimum floor space [m <sup>2</sup> /animal]	<b>PIGLETS</b>		< 20	0.085	25	0.106	30	0.128	<b>SLAUGHTER</b>		100	0.426	110	0.468	130	0.553	150	0.638	170	0.723	190	0.809	210	0.894	230	0.979
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5.8.1.6	<p>For these minimum requirements to be met, the load density of pigs weighing approximately 100 kg in transport may not exceed 235 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, with the compulsory need to provide bedding in order to prevent slipping and falling.</p> <p>The breed, size, and physical state of the pigs may require the minimum floor surface area established in the preceding paragraph to be increased; said surface area may also be increased by up to 20% depending on weather conditions and the duration of the trip.</p>																												
5.8.1.7	<p>There must be partitions in the middle of the transport, creating groups with a maximum of 20 pigs for animals having a live weight below 70 kg, and with 15 pigs for animals having a live weight of 70 kg. In the case of breeding sows, the groups will have a maximum of 5 pigs.</p>																												
5.8.1.8	<p>Provided that the livestock is unloaded using ramps, the inclination of such ramps may not exceed an angle of 20 degrees, i.e., 36.4% with respect to the horizontal.</p> <p>When the slope is greater than 10 degrees, i.e., greater than 17.6% with respect to the horizontal, the ramps must be equipped with a system, for example, of transverse slats which assure that the animals can get in or out free of risk or complication.</p>																												
5.8.1.9	<p>Lifting platforms and upper floors must have safety barriers to prevent the animals from falling out or running away during unloading operations</p>																												

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5.8.1.10	Transport of animals that are wounded, debilitated, or cannot walk on their own feet, with signs of serious pathologies, severe bleeding, signs of intense suffering, severe prolapse, pelvic fractures, pregnant female pigs, or animals less than 7 days of age, is prohibited, with the exception of animals with small wounds or mild pathologies which will not experience more suffering from being transported.	
5.8.1.11	The installations must be designed to prevent the animals from falling and slipping during unloading. A maximum of 10% slipping incidents and a maximum of 1% of falling incidents will be considered optimum. The evaluation will be carried out based on the sampling table of pig trucks unloaded per day.	
5.8.1.12	All the animal lots that are received must come with their livestock waybill or, where appropriate, the official transfer document in proper form, the ICA, the vehicle disinfection report, and the accompanying or shipping document duly completed by the responsible person of the farm or the integrator company, assuring the control of livestock origin and owner at all times.	
5.8.1.13	It is verified that all animals are identified by a tattoo hammer and/or ear tag.	
5.8.1.14	All fattening pigs intended for obtaining certified carcasses and meats in accordance with the IAWS Programme come from officially approved suppliers and farms that meet the requirements applied for fattening pig farms.	
5.8.1.15	The slaughterhouse must have knowledge of and be provided with an updated listing of officially approved suppliers who they must address to handle the purchase of the pigs for the IAWS programme certification.	
5.8.1.16	It is unequivocally indicated on the delivery note/good issue document from the farm whether or not the livestock enterprise or operator is under the auspices of the certification programme (IAWS).	
5.8.1.17	There must be installations to shelter the transport trucks from the weather in the event that the planning established for unloading and the installations cannot guarantee a wait time of less than 60 minutes for unloading	
5.8.1.18	The maximum wait time for unloading is 60 minutes (included in the total travel time) and the total wait + unloading time must not exceed 90 minutes.	

5.8.2	<b>CRITERIA FOR INSTALLATION CONTROL AND HANDLING AT SLAUGHTER</b>	<b>S</b>
5.8.2.1	During the reception, unloading, and housing in stockyard phases, correct distinction of the lot and its traceability until the end of the slaughter process are assured.	
5.8.2.2	<p>The slaughter plant must comply with the regulation in force in relation to animal welfare at the time of killing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Head of Animal Welfare reporting to general management, who will be in charge of training personnel, coordinating and verifying that activities relating to animal welfare and animal protection at the time of killing are performed as expected, having organizational freedom and authority to do so.</li> <li>• Monitors Responsible for Animal Welfare, who will have the authority delegated by the Head of Animal Welfare, to assure that slaughterhouse staff take those corrective measures required to assure compliance with the rules relating to animal.</li> <li>• All staff involved in tasks which require contact with the animals, from unloading to bleeding, will be trained in the subject of animal welfare.</li> <li>• There must be registers indicating animal welfare status during unloading and for the evaluation of insensitivity after the animals have been stunned.</li> <li>• The Head of Animal Welfare will conduct an annual animal welfare audit at the installations.</li> </ul>	

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5.8.2.3	<p>The installations must have a housing system equipped with the infrastructure required so that animal welfare conditions are the most suitable, according to European regulation. All this must allow the animal to recover from any possible stress sustained during transport. The auditor will evaluate a sample of 10% of the piggins:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suitable lighting of at least 50 LUX is provided for unloading operations and housing. It must enable perfectly observing the state of the animals.</li> <li>• The installations must be protected against the weather in order to shield animals from storms, particularly from being exposed to the sun directly.</li> <li>• The animals enjoy physical comfort and protection, and they are particularly kept clean and under suitable ventilation, light, and temperature conditions. The slaughterhouse, based on its geographic location and installations, must establish suitable measures to assure thermal comfort of the animals.</li> <li>• Animals in piggins will be considered to have suitable thermal comfort when a maximum of 8% of the animals are panting and a maximum of 5% of the animals have tremors. Evaluation will be performed on the sum of occupied piggins based on the sampling table for trucks of animals slaughtered per day.</li> <li>• The installations must have systems for showering the animals for the purpose of cleaning and relaxing them. The water for the showers must cover 80% of the surface of the pignoren. Showers must be put into operation immediately after the animals enter the pignoren and must continue operating for at least 15 minutes. When the ambient temperature in the pignoren is less than 10°C, the animals will not be showered for thermal comfort reasons (the conditions of this showering are independent of the showering performed prior to slaughter for hygiene reasons).</li> <li>• The pignoren must have easy-to-access drinkers and water must be available <i>ad libitum</i>. The drinkers must be clean and in perfect working order. Bowls must be placed a maximum of 40 cm from the ground and drinking bottles a maximum of 70 cm from the ground. A maximum of 20 animals per drinker is considered suitable.</li> <li>• If the animals are in the housing area for more than 12 hours, they must be fed. It is the slaughterhouse’s obligation to have feeding systems for the animals in these cases. All these systems must be clean and in good condition, and there has to be a fast feed supply plan.</li> <li>• The installations must have the capacity to house animals in pignoren that is at least 3 times the kill capacity per hour.</li> <li>• The pignoren will be washed every day.</li> <li>• The floors will be non-slip floors and the structure of the pignoren will be designed to prevent possible livestock injuries. There cannot be any holes, cracks, or erosions in the floors that may injure the animals.</li> <li>• The design will allow performing the ante-mortem inspection of the livestock.</li> <li>• There must be informative signs indicating the number of animals to be placed in each pignoren, the dimensions of the pignoren, or both.</li> <li>• The minimum allowed density will be 0.50 m<sup>2</sup> per animal for fattening pigs, and more than 1 m<sup>2</sup> per animal for breeding sows and boars.</li> <li>• In those cases in which the official ante-mortem inspection or the installations do not allow the immediate stamping out of sick animals, animals suspected of being sick, or based on reasons of animal welfare, there may be pignoren fit out to house animals of this type while waiting for the opinion of the official veterinary services.</li> </ul>
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5.8.2.4	<p>Slaughter and evisceration must be performed using legally authorized methods. The livestock will be carefully led to the knock-out/stunning system (CO2, electric discharge, etc.)...)</p> <p>This system must comply with a series of values assuring its suitability for knocking out animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The animals are slaughtered only once they have been stunned.</li> <li>• The animal is protected at all times against suffering or pain.</li> <li>• Slaughter will be efficient and not cause any stress in the livestock.</li> <li>• The animals must be prevented from hitting against one another or becoming injured during the process.</li> <li>• The effective stunning of the animal, with a complete loss of consciousness until bleeding, is assured.</li> <li>• The carcass must not be damaged.</li> <li>• The proper bleeding of the animal is fomented.</li> <li>• The system must be subjected to a maintenance and calibration programme.</li> <li>• It must be assured that the animals losses consciousness and sensitivity until death.</li> <li>• If the animals recover consciousness, they will be stunned again.</li> <li>• There must be a documented online or emergency post-stunning knock-out control procedure based on the evaluation of the signs of consciousness (palpebral reflex, rhythmic breathing, attempts to stand up, and vocalizations).</li> <li>• The existence of more than 3% of animals with palpebral reflex will be considered non-compliance. The existence of a single animal that exhibits rhythmic breathing, tries to stand up, or tries to vocalize themselves will be considered a general non-compliance. The assessment will be is performed on a sample of 20 animals. The number of samples will be determined by the stunning control table, leaving a time interval between each assessment.</li> <li>• There must be a visual and acoustic alarm system in the event that the level of CO2 is less than 80% and in the event of a low electric intensity level: &lt; 1.3 A</li> <li>• Slaughter and evisceration must be performed using legally authorized methods.</li> <li>• There must be an emergency knock-out system in the event of an unsuccessful stunning. There will be a re-stunning procedure that specifies the need for stunning and immediate bleeding of the animals.</li> <li>• There must be a system for monitoring the parameters of the stunning equipment continuously or, where appropriate, displays visible to the staff so that they know the stunning equipment data and parameters. The equipment working parameters must be recorded continuously throughout the work day. Emergency stunning equipment is an exception to this requirement.</li> <li>• Stunning effectiveness is controlled by safeguarding documentary records.</li> </ul>	
5.8.3	<b>GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS</b>	<b>S</b>
5.8.3.1	All pigs reaching the slaughterhouse are subjected to the corresponding official veterinary inspections both during unloading and during the slaughtering process, for the purpose of detecting, and where appropriate, reporting any possible malpractice during the fattening period	

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5.8.3.2	<p>All the animals must be inspected at reception to look for signs that may indicate practices against animal welfare.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General condition of the lot of animals (absence of injuries or wounds, animals that died during transport, emergency slaughters, lameness, fractures, signs of intentionally inflicted contusions or wounds, etc.).</li> <li>• Ante-mortem signs of: prostration, hematomas, cuts, abrasions, cough, severe joint inflammation, abscesses, or cachexia.</li> <li>• Free of injuries relating to aggressions of other animals (excluding those that are characteristic of the hierarchy phenomena characteristic of the species), structures, equipment, or handling.</li> </ul>
5.8.3.3	<p>There must be corresponding records documenting the ante-mortem actions taken in the slaughterhouse (traceability, seized animals, losses, emergency slaughters, animals that died during transport, etc.)</p>
5.8.3.4	<p>The animals that become sick, suffer injuries during transport, or are unable to move are separated while waiting to be examined as soon as possible by the Official Veterinary Services, who will determine if the meat is suitable for human consumption.</p>
5.8.3.5	<p>Wounded animals, animals that are unable to move, animals with reduced mobility, or animals showing signs of disease that must be slaughtered for health reasons will be subjected to stamping out according to an actuation protocol established in these cases. This stamping out method will be implemented based on compliance with the provisions laid out in the EU regulation for animal slaughter.</p> <p>The animal must not be moved from its location, whether in the truck, in the unloading area, or in the pigpens, for the purpose of preventing animal suffering.</p> <p>Stunning and slaughter will be carried out as soon as possible.</p> <p>There must be records of the stamping out that is carried out, indicating the date, time, reason, the identification of the animal, and the name of the person performing the slaughter.</p>
5.8.3.6	<p>All the animals must be treated in a compassionate and respectful manner. The use of force is prohibited.</p>
5.8.3.7	<p>The slaughter and those operations associated with it can only be performed by those who hold a level of competency suitable for that purpose, without causing the animals avoidable pain, distress, or suffering. The staff will be duly trained in the subject of animal handling, animal welfare, and animal health. New staff who lack training will be supervised by a responsible person until the corresponding training has been imparted to them. There must be staff training records.</p>
5.8.3.8	<p>The staff must be able to correctly use the equipment and installations directly affecting animal welfare. They must be able to select the suitable equipment, carry out routine equipment maintenance, recognise the signs of malfunction, and know the correct procedure to follow in such circumstances.</p>
5.8.3.9	<p>Any act of violence against the animals, as well as any action which may scare or startle the animals is prohibited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- hitting or kicking the animals;</li> <li>- applying pressure on particularly sensitive points of the animals' body such that it causes them unnecessary pain or suffering;</li> <li>- picking up or dragging the animals by their head, ears, legs, or tail, or handling them such that it causes them unnecessary pain or suffering;</li> <li>- using prods or other sharp pointed instruments;</li> <li>- voluntarily blocking the passage of the animal being guided or led in any place where animals are handled.</li> </ul>
5.8.3.10	<p>The use of stun batons or electric batteries or any blunt object for handling the animals is prohibited. Plastic or textile materials, which at the same time may make noise, can be suitably used for leading the animals provided that the noise they make does not alter or stress the animals.</p>

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5.8.3.11	All those measures that are necessary to assure animal welfare and to assure that the animals do not show signs of or experience pain, suffering, injuries, fear, or any other avoidable abnormal behaviour, and that they do not experience avoidable interactions with other animals that may be detrimental to their welfare, must be taken.	
5.8.3.12	The management and installations must allow the animals to develop normal behavioural patterns, as well as maintain social structures and relations.	
5.8.3.13	The animals must be kept in social groups of similar and compatible types. Provided that is possible, these groups must be maintained throughout transport until slaughter.	

5.8.4	<b>CONTROL OF SIGNS OF ANIMAL WELFARE.</b>	S																		
5.8.4.1	<p>During unloading and ante-mortem inspection, any evidence or signs that may indicate welfare problems in the farms or transport will be controlled and recorded for all animals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Animals with signs of intentionally inflicted wounds or contusions.</li> <li>▪ Too many animals in transport.</li> <li>▪ Use of objects when unloading the animals that may cause intentionally inflicted harm, wounds, or contusions.</li> <li>▪ Animals with shortness of breath</li> </ul>	S																		
5.8.5	<b>CONTROL OF INJURIES AND DISEASES. ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS. GOOD HEALTH MEASURES IN THE SLAUGHTER PLANT</b>	S																		
5.8.5.1	<p><b>ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS PER LOT COMMUNICATED TO THE LIVESTOCK PRODUCER</b></p> <p>The slaughter plant will provide the producer with information about any lot with markers exceeding the maximum alarm level so that the producer can adopt the appropriate measures. For every day of slaughter, evidence of pathologies or injuries that may indicate welfare problems in the farms will be controlled and recorded. To that end, the following markers and alarm levels are established per livestock lot:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">ANTE-MORTEM ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATOR</th> <th style="text-align: left;">MAXIMUM ALARM LEVEL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Fractures/lameness/prostrated animals</td> <td>&gt; 1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evidence of signs of intentionally inflicted wounds or contusions.</td> <td>&gt; 0% (Any incident)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Animals that die in pigpens</td> <td>&gt; 0,5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Animals that die in transport</td> <td>&gt; 1%</td> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">POST-MORTEM ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATOR</th> <th style="text-align: left;">MAXIMUM ALARM LEVEL</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Fractures/tears</td> <td>&gt; 1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hernias</td> <td>&gt; 2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carcasses with skin injuries/hematomas due to poor handling</td> <td>&gt; 2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ANTE-MORTEM ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATOR	MAXIMUM ALARM LEVEL	Fractures/lameness/prostrated animals	> 1%	Evidence of signs of intentionally inflicted wounds or contusions.	> 0% (Any incident)	Animals that die in pigpens	> 0,5%	Animals that die in transport	> 1%	POST-MORTEM ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATOR	MAXIMUM ALARM LEVEL	Fractures/tears	> 1%	Hernias	> 2%	Carcasses with skin injuries/hematomas due to poor handling	> 2%	S
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Hernias	> 2%																			
Carcasses with skin injuries/hematomas due to poor handling	> 2%																			
5.8.5.2	<p><b>GENERAL SLAUGHTERHOUSE ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS ON AUDITED LOTS</b></p> <p>The following levels to be evaluated during the audit carried out by the Independent Control Entity (ICE) are established in the chart, following Annex 5 of Animal Welfare Indicator Assessment at Slaughterhouses. The ante mortem evaluation will be conducted based on the sampling table for trucks of pigs unloaded per day.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">ANTE-MORTEM EVALUATION</th> <th style="text-align: left;">MAXIMUM LEVEL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lameness</td> <td>&lt; 1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prostrated animals unable to move by themselves</td> <td>&lt; 0.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ANTE-MORTEM EVALUATION	MAXIMUM LEVEL	Lameness	< 1%	Prostrated animals unable to move by themselves	< 0.5%	S												
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5.8.5.3	<b>GENERAL ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS AT SLAUGHTERHOUSES</b> <b>The evaluation of animals that die in transport and in pigpens will be conducted based on the quarterly kill data provided by the slaughterhouse.</b>	
	<b>ANTE-MORTEM EVALUATION</b>	<b>MAXIMUM LEVEL</b>
	Animals that die in pigpens	< 0.01%
	Animals that die in transport	< 0.2%

**Note:** for “Slaughter Plants with a Livestock Production Control System”, the section on “animal movement traceability”, included in the corresponding Self-control Questionnaire (Annex 7B) shall also be taken into account .

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**ANNEX 4**  
**MEAT PROCESSING PLANTS**  
**QUARTERING, PROCESSING, AND PREPARATION OF WHITE PORK PRODUCTS**

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## 1/PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this certification programme is to meet the demand in a sector in which consumers are concerned about the welfare in animal production so as to provide an offer that stands out from other products on the market.

Its scope of application is comprised in those meat processing plants which process and prepare products involving the processing of pork and pig-derived products originating from certified carcasses in accordance with the **INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Regulation (IAWS)**.

## 2/DEFINITIONS

- ⇒ **Fresh meat:** fresh meat refers to meat that has not been subjected to preservation processes other than chilling, freezing, or quick-freezing. This includes this includes meat packed under vacuum or in a controlled atmosphere. This meat has therefore not been modified. It is at most chilled, frozen, or quick-frozen.
- ⇒ **Offal:** offal refers to fresh meat other than that of the carcass, including viscera and blood.
- ⇒ **Viscera:** viscera refer to the organs of the thoracic, abdominal, and pelvic cavities, as well as the trachea and oesophagus.
- ⇒ **Meat preparations:** meat preparations refer to fresh meat, including meat that has been cut, which has had foodstuffs, seasonings, or additives added to it or which has been subjected to processes that do not modify the internal muscle fibre structure of the meat or eliminate the characteristics of fresh meat. It is a product that has undergone a certain degree of preparation but which nonetheless maintains an appearance similar to fresh meat.
- ⇒ **Meat products:** meat products mean processed products resulting from the processing of meat or from the further processing of such processed products, such that the cut surface shows that the product no longer has the characteristics of fresh meat.
- ⇒ **Meat-derived products:** meat-derived products refer to foodstuffs prepared completely or partially with meat or animal offal (mentioned in *Regulation 853/2004* of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004, laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin subjected to specific operations prior to being released for consumption). They cannot in any case be confused with meat.
- ⇒ **Meat processing plant:** meat processing plant refers to quartering room, slicing room, packaging room, cold meat storage room, meat product and meat preparation factories, and other activities such as slicing room, packaging room, etc.

For the purpose of this certification programme no distinction is made among the products, and they are considered to be one and the same category and generically referred to as *Meat products*. Accordingly, the requirements provided for in this programme apply to all of them with no exception, which does not mean all of such requirements are compulsory, since depending on the characteristics and/or composition of the products, there may be those requirements that do not apply (for example, those formulas in pieces of meats or meat slices sold refrigerated or frozen).

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### 3/REQUIREMENTS

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>AREA I MEAT PROCESSING PLANT</b> <b>(Quartering, processing, and preparation of pork products)</b>	<b>Traceability</b>	<b>To report on and assure traceability compliance</b>

5.9.1	GENERAL TRACEABILITY REQUIREMENTS IN MEAT PROCESSING PLANTS
5.9.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All the meats forming or making up the meat products must correspond entirely (100%) to pork meats.</li> </ul>
5.9.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The mixing of meats from other animal species is prohibited.</li> </ul>
5.9.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The mixing of certified meats of the different production systems reflected in this Technical Regulation (Types 1, 2, and 3) is prohibited. If the establishment processes animals or meats from different production systems, there must be a clear separation for the handling of each of the product types.</li> </ul>
5.9.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All the pork meats forming or making up the meat products must correspond to IAWS certified meats or carcasses.</li> </ul>
5.9.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The mixing of IAWS certified pork meats and non-certified pork meats is prohibited.</li> </ul>

5.9.2	SPECIFIC TRACEABILITY REQUIREMENTS IN MEAT PROCESSING PLANTS
5.9.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The meat processing plant must have a <b>meat/carcass entry record</b>, with the documents provided by the quartering room or slaughterhouse. The record must contain information about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Origin/supplier.</li> <li>○ Production system (type 1, type 2, or type 3) if the plant handles different product types.</li> <li>○ Date.</li> <li>○ Type(s) of product(s)</li> <li>○ Batch/batches of the meat(s) or carcasses,</li> <li>○ Amount(s).</li> <li>○ Indication of the condition of the <b>IAWS</b> certified product(s).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
5.9.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ (Fresh or frozen) meats must have an identification tag applied in each of the units for sale. The tag must at least contain information about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Product type.</li> <li>○ Batch.</li> <li>○ Indication of the condition of the <b>IAWS</b> certified product and the production system (type 1, type 2, or type 3) of the animals.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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5.9.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The meat processing plant inspects the meat/carcass identification system so that there will be no doubt concerning the IAWS “certified” or “non-certified” status of the meats/carcasses.</li> <li>▪ The meat processing plant safeguards the documents that come together with the meats/carcasses provided by the quartering rooms/slaughterhouse.</li> </ul>
5.9.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If a meat processing plant works with “IAWS certified” meats/carcasses and “non-certified” meats/carcasses, there is a need to establish a work system which assures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The internal identification of the different products in all their phases and states (reception, storage, in-process, unpackaged or packaged end products, etc.) which allows the unequivocal differentiation between “IAWS certified” and “non-certified” meats/carcasses.</li> <li>○ “IAWS certified” meats/carcasses and “non-certified” meats/carcasses are not mixed.</li> <li>○ All the meat product batches are perfectly identified and this identification allows knowing the batches of the meats/carcasses forming or making up same.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
5.9.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If a meat processing plant works with “IAWS certified” meats/carcasses from different production systems (Type 1, Type 2, or Type 3), there is a need to establish a work system which assures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The internal identification of the different products in all their phases and states (reception, storage, in-process, unpackaged or packaged end products, etc.) which allows the unequivocal differentiation between the “IAWS certified” production systems (Type 1, Type 2, or Type 3).</li> <li>○ “IAWS certified” meats/carcasses from different production systems (Type 1, Type 2, or Type 3) are not mixed.</li> <li>○ All the meat product batches are perfectly identified and this identification allows knowing the batches of the meats/carcasses forming or making up same.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
5.9.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Formulas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ There is a need to define the manufacturing formulas of all (100%) the meat products manufactured in the centre of activity object of certification (without any exclusion whatsoever) with the indication of all their components and proportions.</li> <li>○ There is a need to keep a record with the history of the formulas applied in the preparation of the different products; this record must allow knowing from which day a given formula is applied and on which date the use of the formula is stopped.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
5.9.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The different batches of prepared meat products must be able to be identified by means of the manufacturing date or a batch numbering system.</li> </ul>
5.9.2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Whenever the processing of given products cannot be completed on the same day or phase of production, there is a need to maintain the identification of the batch number, as well as the traceability thereof to the batch of the meats/carcasses forming or making up same.</li> </ul>

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5.9.2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In all the phases and processes, including preservation and storage, the correct product identification, and where appropriate, the separation or segregation of the products intended for IAWS certification, must be assured.</li> </ul>
5.9.2.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The meat processing plant must assure traceability between batches of products and raw materials by means of suitable internal records. Said traceability must allow knowing the consumptions and incorporations of the raw materials that were recorded with a batch number during reception (see requirement with respect to entry records). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The plant must be able to link incoming products with outgoing products, i.e., the plant must have internal traceability (process traceability). Specifically, the plant must be able to perform tracking starting from raw materials, their incorporation in the prepared products, processing, location, and destination; a reverse tracking of this type also being possible.</li> <li>○ The traceability of the materials and objects must be assured in all the steps to facilitate control, defective product removal, consumer information, and assigning responsibilities.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
5.9.2.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The labelling of the products object of this programme will be performed in accordance with the provisions set forth in the community and regional regulations in relation to general food products labelling.</li> </ul>
5.9.2.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The meat products must have an identification label applied in each of the units for sale. The label must at least contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Product type.</li> <li>○ Batch.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> for products with IAWS certification, the identification labels of the packaged products may bear, on the voluntary basis, the graphical Guarantee Mark which will include the Authorized and Certified Operator Number (Número de Operador Autorizado Certificado-NOAC), indicating the production system (type 1, type 2, or type 3) to which the animals belong.</p> </li> </ul>
5.9.2.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In meat product shipping, the exit documents or accompanying delivery notes must include the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Recipient</li> <li>○ Date of delivery or shipping.</li> <li>○ Type(s) of product(s).</li> <li>○ Batch/batches or date of manufacture</li> <li>○ Amount(s).</li> <li>○ Identification of the IAWS certification condition: Graphical Guarantee Mark which will include the Authorized and Certified Operator Number, indicating the production system (type 1, type 2, or type 3) to which the animals belong.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> the meat products must reach their destination with the physical identification (tag or any other system) which allows knowing the indication of the batch.</p> </li> </ul>
5.9.2.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The meat processing plant must safeguard a copy of the exit documents or accompanying delivery notes of the shipped products.</li> </ul>


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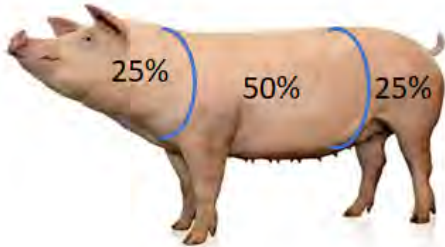


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**ANNEX 5 TO THE TECHNICAL REGULATION**  
**ASSESSMENT OF ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS IN PIG FARMS**


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INDICATOR	5.1.1.1 POOR BODY CONDITION
<b>RANGE</b>	BREEDING SOWS. FATTENING
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Animals with evident signs of nutritional problems, pathological problems, or handling problems, as well as evident signs of malnutrition.
<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	The suitable body condition of the animals is visually assessed. The existence of lean animals having prominent backbones, shoulder bones, and hip bones that are visible through the skin will be taken into consideration. Animals in quarantine stations or recovery stations are not taken into consideration.
<b>MAXIMUM ALLOWED LEVEL</b>	< 2% of the evaluated animals
<b>DIAGNOSTIC IMAGE</b>	

INDICATOR	5.2.8 DIRTINESS 50% OF THE BODY
<b>RANGE</b>	BREEDING SOWS. FATTENING
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Animals with dirt over 50% of their body.
<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	The regions of the body of the animal with dirt are visually assessed. The animal will be divided into three regions depending on their body surface. These regions include the head region (25%), the middle region (50%), and the tail region (25%). The amount of dirt-covered surface on each region will be estimated and the sum of the dirt-covered surfaces of the three regions will be obtained.
<b>MAXIMUM ALLOWED LEVEL</b>	100 % of the observed animals with deficiencies. (The installation must be inspected if all the animals of a pigpen have dirt over 50% of their body)
<b>DIAGNOSTIC IMAGE</b>	





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<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>5.3.5.11 BREATHING DIFFICULTY</b>
<b>RANGE</b>	BREEDING SOWS. FATTENING
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Animals with evident signs of breathing difficulty.
<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	The existence of animals which have shortness of breath, accelerated abdominal sagging, severe coughing, and dog-like sitting postures is visually assessed. Animals in quarantine stations or recovery stations are not taken into consideration.
<b>MAXIMUM ALLOWED LEVEL</b>	< 20% of the evaluated animals
<b>DIAGNOSTIC IMAGE</b>	


<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>5.4.1.1 /5.4.1.2 OPEN WOUNDS/ULCERS IN SHOULDER, BACK, OR TAIL BONE</b>
<b>RANGE</b>	BREEDING SOWS. FATTENING
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Animals with open wounds or ulcers in shoulder, back, or tail bone.
<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	The existence of untreated open wounds or ulcers sin treatment is visually assessed, particularly in the areas exposed to frictions or injuries (back, shoulder, and tail bone).
<b>MAXIMUM ALLOWED LEVEL</b>	<5% of the evaluated animals with the injuries established in Sections 5.4.1.1 / 5.4.1.2
<b>DIAGNOSTIC IMAGE</b>	


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<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>5.4.1.1 METRITIS</b>
<b>RANGE</b>	BREEDING SOWS
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Animals with evident signs of purulent infection of the genital system.
<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	The existence of congested vulva along with the appearance of purulent vaginal discharges is visually assessed.
<b>MAXIMUM ALLOWED LEVEL</b>	<5% of the evaluated animals with the injuries established in the Section 5.4.1.1
<b>DIAGNOSTIC IMAGE</b>	

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>5.4.1.1 MASTITIS</b>
<b>RANGE</b>	BREEDING SOWS
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Animals with evident signs of mammary gland infection/inflammation.
<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	The appearance of inflamed, reddened, and swollen mammary glands is visually assessed.
<b>MAXIMUM ALLOWED LEVEL</b>	<5% of the evaluated animals with the injuries established in the Section 5.4.1.1
<b>DIAGNOSTIC IMAGE</b>	

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INDICATOR	5.4.1.1 / 5.4.1.2 RECTAL OR UTERINE PROLAPSE
<b>RANGE</b>	BREEDING SOWS. FATTENING
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Animals with the last portion of the uterus or rectum exposed to the outside due to a mechanical or pathological problem.
<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	The existence of necrotic or non-necrotic uterine or rectal prolapse of more than 20 cm, with or without bleeding, is visually assessed.
<b>MAXIMUM ALLOWED LEVEL</b>	<5% of the evaluated animals with the injuries established in Sections 5.4.1.1 / 5.4.1.2
<b>DIAGNOSTIC IMAGE</b>	

INDICATOR	5.4.1.1 / 5.4.1.2 HERNIAS
<b>RANGE</b>	BREEDING SOWS. FATTENING
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Animals with organs protruding out of the cavity they usually occupy in the body. Hernias are divided into umbilical hernias (umbilical area), inguinal hernias (groin area), or scrotal hernias (scrotum).
<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	The existence of hernias of more than 20 cm which hinder suitable mobility of the animal or entail a risk of injury for said animal is visually assessed. The existence of open wounds and/or abrasions will also be assessed.
<b>MAXIMUM ALLOWED LEVEL</b>	<5% of the evaluated animals with the injuries established in Sections 5.4.1.1 / 5.4.1.2
<b>DIAGNOSTIC IMAGE</b>	





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INDICATOR	5.4.1.1 / 5.4.1.2 ABSCESSES
<b>RANGE</b>	BREEDING SOWS. FATTENING
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Animals with visible pus accumulations that can be seen externally in any body region.
<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	The existence of abscesses throughout the animal anatomy is visually assessed.
<b>MAXIMUM ALLOWED LEVEL</b>	<5% of the evaluated animals with the injuries established in Sections 5.4.1.1 / 5.4.1.2
<b>DIAGNOSTIC IMAGE</b>	 


INDICATOR	5.4.1.1 / 5.4.1.2 LAMENESS
<b>RANGE</b>	BREEDING SOWS. FATTENING
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Animals with a limb that is unable to bear weight normally or sufficiently. Animals with evident signs of difficulty in bearing their own weight on a certain limb, raising said limb completely at all times or partially when it comes into contact with the ground.
<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	The existence of limbs that are unable to bear the weight of the animals is visually assessed, always with the animal moving about.
<b>MAXIMUM ALLOWED LEVEL</b>	<5% of the evaluated animals with the injuries established in Sections 5.4.1.1 / 5.4.1.2
<b>DIAGNOSTIC IMAGE</b>	 


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	<b>PIGS</b>	<b>05.04.2019</b>

INDICATOR	5.4.1.2 TAIL BITING
RANGE	FATTENING PIGS
DESCRIPTION	Animals with injured or amputated tail due to biting.
METHODOLOGY	The existence of necrotic, open wounds in the tail as well as the lost of tail as a result of injuries is visually assessed. The assessment will be obtained from the sum of Level 1 and Level 2 injuries.
MAXIMUM ALLOWED LEVEL	<5% of the evaluated animals with the injuries established in the Section 5.4.1.2
DIAGNOSTIC IMAGE	 <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> <span>LEVEL 1</span> <span>LEVEL 2</span> </div>

INDICATOR	5.4.1.1 INJURIES ON EXTERNAL REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM
RANGE	BREEDING PIGS
DESCRIPTION	Animals with injured or amputated external reproductive system (vulva, mammary glands, scrotum, prepuce)
METHODOLOGY	The existence of necrotic or open wounds in the external reproductive system is visually assessed.
MAXIMUM ALLOWED LEVEL	<5% of the evaluated animals with the injuries established in the Section 5.4.1.1
DIAGNOSTIC IMAGE	

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INDICATOR	5.6.2.9 POOR TAIL DOCKING
<b>RANGE</b>	Piglets
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Animals with unsuitably docked tails in terms of their inadequate length or poor healing.
<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	The length of tail that remains is visually assessed. This remaining tail must at least cover the vulva in the case of female pigs and the anal sphincter in the case of male pigs. However, animals from the same pen must have tails of similar length. Proper healing thereof will similarly be observed, without any wounds or bleeding.
<b>MAXIMUM ALLOWED LEVEL</b>	< 5% of the evaluated animals
<b>DIAGNOSTIC IMAGE</b>	


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**“INTERPORC ANIMAL WELFARE SPAIN”**  
**IAWS**

**ANNEX 6 TO THE TECHNICAL REGULATION**  
**ASSESSMENT OF ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS IN PIG SLAUGHTER PLANTS**



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	<b>PIGS</b>	<b>05.04.2019</b>

INDICATOR	5.8.5.2 LAMENESS
RANGE	BREEDING SOWS FATTENING
DESCRIPTION	Animals with a limb that is unable to bear weight normally or sufficiently. Animals with evident signs of difficulty in bearing their own weight on a certain limb, raising said limb completely at all times or partially when it comes into contact with the ground.
METHODOLOGY	The existence of limbs that are unable to bear the weight of the animals is visually assessed, always with the animal moving about while being unloaded.
MAXIMUM ALLOWED LEVEL	<1% OF THE EVALUATED ANIMALS
DIAGNOSTIC IMAGE	

INDICATOR	5.8.5.3 PROSTRATION. INCAPACITY TO MOVE
RANGE	BREEDING SOWS. FATTENING
DESCRIPTION	Animals that are incapable of moving by themselves and require help to move about.
METHODOLOGY	The postures adopted by the animal, i.e., prostrate, seated, or lying down completely on the ground, is visually assessed during unloading. There is then a need to approach the animal and observe if the animal attempts to stand up but is incapable of doing so, moves by dragging its body or limbs, or turns round and round as a flight reflex.
MAXIMUM ALLOWED LEVEL	<0.5% OF THE EVALUATED ANIMALS
DIAGNOSTIC IMAGE	



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**ANNEX 7-A**  
**SELF-CONTROL QUESTIONNAIRE “LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION COMPANIES WITH**  
**AN INTEGRATED PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM”**

<b>DATE</b>	
<b>INTEGRATING COMPANY</b>	
<b>INTERNAL AUDITOR</b>	
<b>FARM IRRIGATION</b>	
<b>FARM ADDRESS OR COORDINATES</b>	
<b>FARM TECHNICAL MANAGER</b>	

**INDICATIONS:**

During the internal audit, one of the 2 columns on the right-hand side of the questionnaire identified with the letter “S” or “N”, in each of the subareas of the questionnaire, will be marked with an “X”.

The column with the letter “S” indicates compliance with the requirement, the column with the letter “N” indicates non-compliance with the requirement.

Once the questionnaire has been completed, the internal auditor will prepare a report in which a “detailed non-conformity” will be generated for each subarea marked as non-compliance, and a report for overcoming the deficiencies within a maximum resolution period of 1 month from the day of the audit will be issued, said report must be validated by the internal auditor.

Said report will be forwarded to the farm owner or manager and to the office of the livestock production company with integrated production management, and said forwarding of the report will be recorded. This report must be safeguarded together with the self-control questionnaire for a period of 3 years at the disposal of the Certification Entity.

**Indicate in the following chart the type of farm audited (mark the column of the right-hand side with an “X” )**

Table of applicability codes	<b>R</b>	Breeding sows weaning-mating-mating confirmed phase	
	<b>L</b>	Breeding sows lactation phase	
	<b>D</b>	Weaning: piglets weaned	
	<b>C</b>	Fattening: fattening and finishing. It is also applied to animals intended for slaughter plant.	
	<b>TC</b>	Transport: load on the farm	

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(\*) Amendments to the preceding version:

- Page 3. Section 5.1.1.1. The wording of this section is adapted.
- Page 3. Section 5.1.2.2. Table is amended.
- Page 3. Section 5.1.2.4. The wording of this section is adapted.
- Page 4. Section 5.1.3.1. The wording of this section is adapted.
- Page 6. Section 5.3.2.4. The wording of this section is amended.
- Page 7. Section 5.3.3.2. New comments are added.
- Page 8. New wording of section 5.3.5.1.
- Page 9:
  - o Section 5.3.5.11. Clarification regarding “physiological tachypnea” is added.
  - o Section 5.3.7.2. Clarification regarding “pigs raised in a group” is added.
- Page 10. Section 5.4.1.6. A new comment is added.
- Page 11: Section 5.4.1.15. A new comment is added.
- Page 14. Section 5.5.2.2. Table showing manipulable material is included.
- Page 16.
  - o The wording of Section 5.6.2.1 is amended.
  - o New wording of Section 5.6.2.4.
  - o Amendment to subarea 5.6.3.
- Page 18. Section 5.7.2.1. A new paragraph is added for the identification of animals.

(\*) The numbering referred to in this section corresponds to the numbering of the preceding version, not this one.

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### 5/ANIMAL WELFARE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>AREA A</b> <b>FEEDING</b>	<b>Good feeding</b>	<b>Body condition/Absence of thirst/Absence of hunger</b>

5.1.1	BODY CONDITION (GOOD FEEDING)	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.1.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feeding programme: suitable to cover the nutritional needs of the animals in their different physiological states and phases.  <b>Assessment criterion:</b> Visual.  The suitable body condition of the animals is visually assessed. Any non-compliance involves the existence of lean animals having prominent backbones, shoulder bones, and hip bones that are visible through the skin. Animals housed in pigpens in sick bays or recovery stations are not taken into consideration.  <b>Acceptance criterion:</b> maximum 2% of the animals observed with poor body condition.</li> </ul>						

5.1.2	WATER SUPPLY (ABSENCE OF THIRST)	R	L	D	C	S	N																																	
5.1.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supply system: all pigs over 2 weeks of age have <i>ad libitum</i> access to clean and fresh drinking water (verifying water availability)</li> </ul>																																							
5.1.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sufficient and continuous flow is assured. A 200 ml disposable container will be used to measure the flow by first filling the container, pressing the spout of the drinker completely and maintaining water outflow for the time established in the chart below, depending on the type of drinker. The flow rate is considered to be correct if the container is filled up to or over 200 ml.</li> </ul> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>TYPE OF PIG</th> <th>REQUIRED FLOW RATE L/Min</th> <th>TIME FOR FILLING A 200 ML CONTAINER MAXIMUM TIME (s)</th> <th>MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER DRINKER</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NURSING PIGLET</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>26</td> <td>Not relevant</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">WEANER</td> <td>0.8 to 1.0</td> <td>24</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.5 to 0.8</td> <td>24</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">FATTENING</td> <td>0.8 to 1.0</td> <td>15</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.5 to 0.8</td> <td>24</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">BREEDING SOWS IN GROUP</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.5</td> <td>9</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INDIVIDUAL BREEDING SOW</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>9</td> <td>Not relevant</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TYPE OF PIG	REQUIRED FLOW RATE L/Min	TIME FOR FILLING A 200 ML CONTAINER MAXIMUM TIME (s)	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER DRINKER	NURSING PIGLET	0.5	26	Not relevant	WEANER	0.8 to 1.0	24	18	0.5 to 0.8	24	10	FATTENING	0.8 to 1.0	15	18	0.5 to 0.8	24	10	BREEDING SOWS IN GROUP	3.0	5	10	1.5	9	5	INDIVIDUAL BREEDING SOW	1.5	9	Not relevant						
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INDIVIDUAL BREEDING SOW	1.5	9	Not relevant																																					
5.1.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water supply equipment is kept in proper conditions of use, without any dirt, faeces, or possible contamination.</li> </ul>																																							
5.1.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The correct state, placement, arrangement, and number (according to the chart of Section 5.1.2.2) is assured. The drinkers for livestock drinking water must be designed and placed such that free access for all the animals is assured.</li> </ul>																																							
5.1.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If timers are provided to regulate supply, the proper functioning and programming of said timers are verified (supply time, opening/closing frequency).</li> </ul>																																							
5.1.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A warning or notification system is provided in the event of power failure which may affect the water supply equipment.</li> </ul>																																							

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5.1.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Water quality control is carried out based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Knowledge of the drinking water origin (public system or prospecting/well)</li> <li>▪ In the case of water from prospecting/wells, the type of treatment applied to the water guaranteeing its potability will be verified, and a microbiological and physicochemical control of water potability will be conducted at least once a year.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>								
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5.1.3	FEED SUPPLY (ABSENCE OF HUNGER)	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.1.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The feeding programme is suitable for the correct physiological and physical state of the animal: <i>ad libitum</i> or rationed, in which case supply times must be specified.  <b>Feeding programme assessment criterion:</b> the farm veterinarian and/or feed production facility nutritionist will define the feeding programme for each type of animal with the recommended use intervals for each feed. It will be assessed whether said feeding programme is being used under supervision of the type of feed used for each type of animal.</li> </ul>						
5.1.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It is assured that the animals are provided with a sufficient feed ration and that the feed presents no alterations or contamination that may alter its quality (which can be detected by visual or organoleptic inspection).</li> </ul>						
5.1.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Correct size of feeding troughs based on the type of feeding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Free or <i>ad libitum</i> feeding. The number of animals per feeding station will be checked: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Piglets: 5 animals per feeding station</li> <li>○ Fattening: 20 animals per feeding station</li> <li>○ Finishing (over 110 kg): 20 animals per feeding station</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Programmed feeding. The minimum space per animal will be checked: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Piglets: 6 cm</li> <li>○ Fattening: 25 cm</li> <li>○ Finishing (over 110 kg): 30 cm</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>						
5.1.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The feeders are in a correct state: all the equipment and installations, including the hoppers, are kept clean and in working conditions.</li> </ul>						
5.1.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The automatic feed distribution equipment and dispensers/hoppers are in a correct state.</li> </ul>						
5.1.3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A notification/warning/control system is provided for individualised animal feeding systems by means of automatic equipment (chip identification and computer-based feeding programme).</li> </ul>						
5.1.3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All the ingredients of the food used are known and can be traced.</li> </ul>						
5.1.3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The delivery records of feeds supplied to the livestock are safeguarded.</li> </ul>						
5.1.3.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Food supply obtained from scraps, food stocks, substandard foods from feed companies, or leftover foods of farm workers is not allowed.</li> </ul>						

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>AREA B</b> <b>CLEANING AND DISINFECTION + PEST CONTROL. HYGIENE AND BIOSAFETY PLAN</b>	<b>Good health</b>	<b>Absence of injuries and diseases/Absence of suffering</b>

5.2	CLEANING AND DISINFECTION/HYGIENE AND BIOSAFETY PLAN	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The farms will have a Hygiene and Biosafety Plan supervised by the veterinarian of the farm which covers cleaning and disinfection of the installations as well as the elimination of insects and rodents therefrom that are known to the farm staff.</li> </ul>						

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5.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Hygiene and Biosafety Plan will contemplate operative aspects such as the prohibition to smoke, eat, or drink inside the auxiliary installations or facilities or in the presence of the animals.</li> </ul>						
5.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The farms will have dressing rooms and washrooms (washbasin and wc) which will be provided with drinking water and soap for staff hygiene.</li> </ul>						
5.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The operators shall wear the appropriate attire for farm work.</li> </ul>						
5.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is the duty of the workers to report the existence of any animal with signs of disease.</li> </ul>						
5.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All staff must be provided with information about good hygiene practices.</li> </ul>						
5.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The workers in charge of cleaning and disinfecting the facilities, pens, individual housing, etc., are respectful of the possible presence of animals.</li> </ul>						
5.2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The products used (chemical products or disinfectants) are authorised for use with livestock.</li> </ul>						
5.2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each fattening farm must be managed by means of the “All-In-All-Out” (AI- AO) system. In the case of continuous cycles, the system is applied by modules/rooms, when management by facilities is not possible.</li> </ul>						
5.2.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This system allows complete cleaning and disinfection to be carried out after emptying the unit at the end of each lot/batch/room/facility of pigs.</li> </ul>						
5.2.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proper cleaning of the pens and silos must be checked before letting in a new lot/batch.</li> </ul>						
5.2.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The hygiene and biosafety instructions must be displayed in the farm such that they are in full view of the workers and visitors.</li> </ul>						

5.2	<b>PEST CONTROL</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>N</b>
5.2.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A floor plan or layout of the livestock farm or center is included indicating the points where bait stations are located, as well as the type of bait used.</li> </ul>						
5.2.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The bait boxes must be tamper-proof.</li> </ul>						
5.2.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The products used (biocides) are authorised products.</li> </ul>						
5.2.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action logs and contract with the company providing pest and rodent elimination/disinfection service (if this service is outsourced) are provided.</li> </ul>						
5.2.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dead rodents will be immediately removed.</li> </ul>						

5.2	<b>BIOSAFETY</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>N</b>
5.2.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All farm visitors must be recorded indicating the date of their visit, their names, their ID numbers, their signatures, and where appropriate, their companies, and whether they have recently visited other farms, slaughterhouses, or industries of the sector.</li> </ul>						
5.2.19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The visitors will be provided with suitable protective clothing before they enter the installation.</li> </ul>						
5.2.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The installation must be completely fenced, assuring that all auxiliary installation and facility accesses are duly closed, and people, vehicle, and animal accesses duly controlled.</li> </ul>						

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>AREA C HOUSING</b>	<b>Good Housing</b>	<b>Comfort around resting/Ease of movement/Thermal comfort</b>

5.3.1	<b>CORRECT INSTALLATION STATE AND SIZING</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>N</b>
5.3.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The installations must be built, equipped, and maintained such that they do not affect animal health or generate behavioural problems. They must have the suitable design and sizes to adapt to the breed, size, and physiological state of the animals.</li> </ul>						

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5.3.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The type of materials and the constructive characteristics of the facilities, pens, and passageways must allow suitable animal management and assure animal health, natural behaviour, and welfare. They must provide sufficient protection against adverse climate conditions.</li> </ul>						
5.3.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If anomalies are detected in automatic or mechanical equipment (automatic feeding systems, ventilation or chilling systems), these anomalies must be solved immediately and recorded in an incident document, indicating the date, the cause of failure, and the date in which the anomalies are solved. If it is not possible to solve the anomalies immediately, measures which safeguard animal health and welfare must be taken.</li> </ul>						
5.3.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The individual housings allow the animals to move in order to access the feeders, drinkers, and rest areas, without them brushing or hitting against the physical elements.</li> </ul>						
5.3.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The installations are properly maintained without any physical elements such as bars that are broken or have come loose which may harm or cause injuries to the animals.</li> </ul>						

5.3.2	<b>SOW HOUSING AND MANAGEMENT:</b>	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.3.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the period in which the sow is housed individually, it must be allowed to stand up anytime without any difficulty.</li> </ul>						
5.3.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The installations where the sows are individually housed enable visual and olfactory contact allowing expression of their natural behaviour.</li> </ul>						
5.3.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In <b>type 1</b> production systems, always prior to 28 days post-service, the sows are moved to yards for them to live in group. In <b>type 2</b> and <b>type 3</b> production systems, the sows must live in groups from the moment of service. With the exception in all categories of sows that must be housed individually due to aggression or physical problems.</li> </ul>						
5.3.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sows are not transferred to a farrowing crate more than 7 days prior to the expected farrowing date in all types (1, 2 and 3), and they do not remain individually housed in farrowing crates for more than 42 days after farrowing for <b>type 1</b>. In <b>types 2 and 3</b>, where handling is with sows roaming freely when farrowing, the minimum time they must remaining in the farrowing enclosure will be 28 days after farrowing for <b>type 2</b> and 42 days for <b>type 3</b>.</li> </ul>						
5.3.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The upper transverse bars of the farrowing crates must leave enough space to allow sows to stand up, sit, and lie down easily without hitting against them.</li> </ul>						
5.3.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The individual housings are long enough to allow sows to lie down in a comfortable, fully stretched out position.</li> </ul>						
5.3.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The group pregnancy cubicles will be designed such that breeding sows can enter and leave freely.</li> </ul>						
5.3.2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The individual farrowing housings will have devices, such as farrowing rails, for protecting the piglets.</li> </ul>						
5.3.2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of tether straps is in no way allowed.</li> </ul>						
5.3.2.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the case of sows of <b>type 2</b> production systems, they will continue to roam freely after the 5<sup>th</sup> day of lactation. In the case of sows of <b>type 3</b> production systems, they will continue to roam freely from the 1<sup>st</sup> day of lactation.</li> </ul>						
5.3.2.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the case of sows of <b>type 3</b> production systems, they will have continuous access to the outside.</li> </ul>						

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5.3.3	PEN SPACE AND STATE:	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.3.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The ease of movement of the animals is assured (positive assessment of separations inside yards with several animals so as to allow the animals to escape in the event of possible fights).</li> </ul>						
5.3.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pens are correctly sized (primiparous sows following insemination and multiparous sows) to comply with the following animal density requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The total floor area provided to each gilt after being inseminated and to each adult sow, when the gilts and/or adult sows are kept in groups, must be at least 1.64 m<sup>2</sup> and 2.25 m<sup>2</sup>, respectively.</li> <li>○ When these animals are in groups of less than 6, the floor area will be increased by 10%. (1.80 m<sup>2</sup> and 2.47 m<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>○ When these animals are in groups of 40 or more, the floor area can be reduced by 10%. (1.48 m<sup>2</sup> and 2.03 m<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ For groups with fewer than 6 sows, the smaller side of the pen must measure 2.4 m, and for para groups with more than 6 sows, this length must be longer than 2.8 m.</li> <li>▪ After the 4th week post-service and up to one week before farrowing, pregnant sows, with the exception of sows not adapted, with the justification of the veterinarian, must be housed in groups, regardless of the number of animals on the farm.</li> </ul>						
5.3.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pens are correctly sized (total minimum space intended for weaners, fattening pigs, and finishing pigs) to comply with the following animal density requirements for <b>type 1</b> production systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ to ≤10 kg: 0.15 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;10 kg to ≤20 kg: 0.20 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;20 kg to ≤30 kg: 0.30 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;30 kg to ≤50 kg: 0.40 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;50 kg to ≤85 kg: 0.55 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;85 kg to ≤110 kg: 0.65 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ more than ≥110 kg 1.00 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ Adult boar &gt; 6 m<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ In the case of <b>type 2</b> production systems, the animal density requirements are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ to ≤10 kg: 0.40 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;10 kg to ≤20 kg: 0.40 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;20 kg to ≤30 kg: 0.50 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;30 kg to ≤50 kg: 0.60 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;50 kg to ≤85 kg: 0.75 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;85 kg to ≤110 kg: 1.00 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ more than ≥110 kg 1.50 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ Adult boar &gt; 6 m<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ In the case of <b>type 3</b> production systems, the animal density requirements shall contemplate a supplementary open space as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ to ≤10 kg: 0.60 m<sup>2</sup> + 0.40 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;10 kg to ≤20 kg: 0.60 m<sup>2</sup> + 0.40 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;20 kg to ≤30 kg: 0.70 m<sup>2</sup> + 0.50 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;30 kg to ≤50 kg: 0.80 m<sup>2</sup> + 0.60 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;50 kg to ≤85 kg: 1.00 m<sup>2</sup> + 0.80 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;85 kg to ≤110 kg: 1.30 m<sup>2</sup> + 1.00 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ more than ≥110 kg 2.00 m<sup>2</sup> + 1.60 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ Adult boar &gt; 6 m<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul>						

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5.3.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In the case of pregnant sows housed in groups, the “lying areas” are well-defined in buildings with two well-defined environments. For example, the flat floor surface in partially slatted enclosures must comply with the population density defined below:  In the case of gilts after being inseminated and pregnant sows: a part of the required area must at least be equivalent to 0.95 m<sup>2</sup> per gilt and 1.3 m<sup>2</sup> per adult sow; must be of solid continuous floor of which a maximum of 15% is reserved for drainage openings.</li> </ul>						
5.3.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The pigs can in any case: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ turn around freely (with the exception of female pigs which may be housed in farrowing crates)</li> <li>○ lie down all at the same time</li> <li>○ hear, smell, and see other pigs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						
5.3.3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A comfortable and accessible area is provided for the animals to rest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A clean and dry area for the animals to lie down</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						
5.3.3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In <b>type 2 production systems</b>, the fattening animals have free access to the outside, in the case of <b>type 3</b> production systems, access to the outside is obligatory. See chart of section 5.3.3.3.</li> </ul>						

5.3.4	<b>LIGHTING:</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>N</b>
5.3.4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Suitable (fixed or portable) natural or artificial lighting which suits the physiological needs of the animal and allows proper livestock control, management, and supervision is provided at all times. (Minimum 40 Lux). It will be measured with a light meter at the height of the animal’s head in at least 3 locations of the facility (in the center and at both ends).</li> </ul>						

5.3.5	<b>THERMAL COMFORT AND VENTILATION (TEMPERATURE, VENTILATION, AIR FLOWS).</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>N</b>
5.3.5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If automatic ambient temperature regulation equipment is provided, this equipment shall be programmed so as to comply with the following setpoint temperatures that are suitable for the age, weight, and density of the housed animals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sows 15-25°C</li> <li>○ Nursing piglets 28-32°C</li> <li>○ Weaners weighing 4-7 kg 25-32°C</li> <li>○ Piglets weighing 7-25 kg 21-27°C</li> <li>○ Fattening pig 15-21°C</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						
5.3.5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In the case of pig housing areas without sufficient natural ventilation for maintaining a suitable internal environment, forced or automatic ventilation is provided with its proper functioning, state, and maintenance being assured.</li> </ul>						
5.3.5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Air circulation, dust levels, temperature, relative humidity, gas concentration in the environment, and sound contamination are kept at levels which do not harm the animals.</li> </ul>						
5.3.5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The ventilation systems are designed, maintained, and operated such that excessive accumulation of gas does not occur.</li> </ul>						
5.3.5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If automatic window regulation systems are provided, the proper functioning of the equipment (probe, programmed parameters) is assured.</li> </ul>						
5.3.5.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Necessary measures for periods of extreme conditions (possible wetting panels for hot weather, or possible heaters, thermal blankets, etc. for cold weather) were established.</li> </ul>						
5.3.5.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It will be assured that the heating systems in farrowing and weaning crates are suitable and correctly sized, and that their proper functioning and maintenance are assured</li> </ul>						



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5.3.5.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In areas with forced or automatic ventilation where there is no sufficient natural ventilation, a warning system is provided to warn the staff of a ventilation system failure. Alarms are required in all climate-controlled outhouses where the animals would suffocate and/or suffer heat/cold stress in the event of a black-out.</li> </ul>						
5.3.5.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the case of artificial ventilation systems, an alternative system must be provided to assure sufficient air renewal in order to maintain pig health and welfare in the event of a ventilation system failure, and an operative warning system must also be provided.</li> </ul>						
5.3.5.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Periodic checks on the proper functioning of the emergency system (genset/emergency electric generator) are performed and recorded at least every six months.</li> </ul>						
5.3.5.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The thermal comfort of the animals will be assessed by observing signs of increase in breathing frequency/wheezing as a sign of breathing difficulty (physiological tachypnea).  <b>Assessment criterion:</b> Visual.  <b>Acceptance criterion:</b> maximum 20% of the observed animals with deficiencies</li> </ul>						

5.3.6	<b>ADAPTATION OF THE PASSAGEWAYS, CORRIDORS, AND AREAS WHERE THE ANIMALS PASS THROUGH AND MOVE</b>	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.3.6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absence of corners, edges, protrusions, or other objects that may harm or cause injuries to the animals.</li> </ul>						
5.3.6.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suitably sized passageways and areas for the livestock to pass through.</li> </ul>						
5.3.6.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Correct inclination of the ramps and/or loading-unloading bays: the inclination of the ramps is not greater than 20% to prevent the animals from slipping.</li> </ul>						

5.3.7	<b>FLOORINGS AND SLATS</b>	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.3.7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The floor/flooring must be in good condition and must not be slippery or uneven.</li> </ul>						
5.3.7.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is assured that the slatted floor design is in accordance with the size of the pigs raised in a group in order to assure the absence of widespread damage on legs. The sizes of the concrete slats are as follows:  The maximum width of the openings must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11 mm for piglets in farrowing crates,</li> <li>14 mm for weaners,</li> <li>18 mm for rearing pigs,</li> <li>20 mm for gilts after being inseminated and adult sows.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						
5.3.7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is assured that the slatted floor design is in accordance with the size of the pigs raised in a group in order to assure the absence of widespread damage on legs. The sizes of the concrete slats are as follows  The minimum width of the slat must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50 mm for piglets and weaned piglets,</li> <li>80 mm for rearing pigs, gilts after being inseminated, and adult sows.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						
5.3.7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absence of broken or deteriorated slats which may harm or cause injuries to the animals.</li> </ul>						
5.3.7.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The slatted floors must be built and maintained such that the animals can stand up and lie down safely and easily.</li> </ul>						

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REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>AREA D</b> <b>HEALTH</b>	<b>Good health</b>	<b>Absence of injuries and diseases/Absence of suffering</b>

5.4.1	CONTROL OF INJURIES, DISEASES, AND TREATMENT THEREOF	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.4.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In breeding sows, verify the absence of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ open wounds/ulcers on the back and/or shoulder and/or hip which appear to be caused by abrasion with farrowing crates. Examination will be performed in pens, farrowing crates, enclosures, etc. by observing the animals present therein, and investigating if the injuries were caused in the actual location in which the animal is housed or if they originated from previous locations (for example, for example, sows going from individual housings to other enclosures).</li> <li>○ absence of metritis, mastitis, uterine prolapse, rectal prolapse, hernias, abscesses, lameness, or injuries on external reproductive system (also applicable to breeding animals).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Assessment criterion:</b> Visual. The presence of injuries derived from poor management or absence of veterinary treatment shall be considered non-compliance. Animals housed in pigpens in sick bays or recovery stations are not taken into consideration.</p> <p><b>Acceptance criterion:</b> maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies * For the score of this sub-area and provided that an action plan specific for the farm is available, see the conditions established in the corresponding section.</p>						
5.4.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In the case of weaners and fattening pigs, the absence of injuries shall be assessed: wounds, lameness, rectal prolapse, hernias, abscesses, and tail biting. Verify same in pens by observing the animals present therein, as well as investigating if the injuries were caused in the actual location in which the animal is housed or if they originated from previous locations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assessment criterion:</b> Visual. The presence of injuries derived from poor management or absence of veterinary treatment shall be considered non-compliance. Animals housed in pigpens in sick bays or recovery stations are not taken into consideration</p> <p><b>Acceptance criterion:</b> maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies * For the score of this sub-area and provided that an action plan specific for the farm is available, see the conditions established in the corresponding section.</p>						
5.4.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Medication and treatment control (treatment records, veterinary prescriptions, notes and observations on possible pathologies and health problems, veterinary follow-up, etc.)</li> </ul>						
5.4.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Competent staff as well as services of a responsible veterinarian of the farm are available so that, where necessary, consultation is available in the event of a suspected disease or epidemic.</li> </ul>						
5.4.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information about the medicinal products that can be used, the condition to be treated, the method of application, and the phasing-out period is at the disposal of the farm staff.</li> </ul>						
5.4.1.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All staff handling veterinary medicinal products, chemical products, or disinfectants must be duly trained. The site veterinary will be who authorises use of such products by operators. There must be a control data sheet showing the authorised operators and the veterinarian who authorises them.</li> </ul>						

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5.4.1.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A health programme drafted for each production phase and supervised by the veterinarian for the farm will be at the disposal of the farms. The plan will contain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Disease prevention strategy adapted to each productive state.</li> <li>○ Vaccination and deworming plan.</li> <li>○ Actions to be taken in the event of notifiable diseases.</li> <li>○ Quarantine measures for incoming pigs (where applicable)</li> <li>○ Drug treatment regimens for each type of animal depending on its age and health condition.</li> <li>○ Programme review and update (where applicable).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>										
5.4.1.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Only medicinal products authorised by the competent authorities of the EU will be allowed for use.</li> </ul>										
5.4.1.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All medicinal products must be accompanied by prescription and can only be administered by skilled, competent staff. The prescriptions must be kept for 5 years.</li> </ul>										
5.4.1.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Only use medicinal products if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1. they were prescribed by a veterinarian.</li> <li>○ 2. they are used according to the product information leaflet.</li> <li>○ 3. the minimum withdrawal periods for each product are complied with.</li> <li>○ Under veterinary prescription which contemplates the dosage and duration of treatment as well as the withdrawal period.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>										
5.4.1.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Any use of medicinal products must be recorded, indicating: the type of medicinal product, the amount used, the date of use, the identification of the animals, or the treated batch and withdrawal period.</li> </ul>										
5.4.1.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The records of any medicinal product or treatment applied to the animals must be kept and safeguarded for at least 3 years. These records must be available for inspection.</li> </ul>										
5.4.1.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If there are no medicinal products authorised for the treatment of an illness or disease, in order to prevent animal suffering, the responsible veterinarian of the farm may use a medicinal product authorised for use in another animal species or for another disease of the same species, if there is no such product, the veterinarian may use medicinal products for human use, and if there is no such product, the veterinarian may request for a magistral formula that must be prepared by a pharmacist. If a medicinal product does not specify a withdrawal period for the species, said withdrawal period must be at least 28 days in meat.</li> </ul>										
5.4.1.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It is mandatory to apply injectables exclusively in the neck area of the animal, unless a veterinary prescription indicates another site of application.</li> </ul>										
5.4.1.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Only antibiotics for therapeutic purposes, not prophylactic, are allowed for use, at the discretion of the site veterinarian.</li> </ul>										
5.4.1.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All medicinal products must be stored safely and only authorised staff will have access to them.</li> </ul>										

5.4.2	<b>CONTROL OF LOSSES</b>	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.4.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Animal losses in the farm are recorded, clearly separating losses due to death from losses due to stamping out</li> </ul>						
5.4.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The record must be safeguarded for at least 3 years.</li> </ul>						
5.4.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Containers for carcasses must be clean and in good condition. They must be completely closed and the carcasses shall be placed such that they are in no case exposed and visible from the outside.</li> </ul>						
5.4.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dead animals are removed immediately or as soon as possible every day and will be handled by an authorised handler according to the regulation in force concerning the handling of animal by-products not intended for human consumption. If carcasses are handled using duly authorised incineration or hydrolysis equipment, waste removal must be performed by authorised companies in compliance with the specific regulation in each case.</li> </ul>						

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5.4.3	MANAGEMENT OF SICK ANIMALS:	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.4.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The staff inspect all pigs for wounds, poor health, or exhaustion at least one time a day.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The inspection of farrowing sows and piglets is performed at least 2 times a day.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Absence of sick or injured animals in healthy animal pens. Verify that all sick or seriously injured animals have been identified, isolated in sick bay pigpens, and are given specific treatments, or scheduled for the type of slaughter to be applied.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sick or wounded animals must be promptly cared for and subjected to veterinary control as soon as possible. In extreme situations, stamping out may be resorted to in order to prevent animal suffering.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If there is evidence of cannibalism, tail, face, or ear biting, or fights which go beyond normal behaviour, there is a need to come into agreement with the responsible veterinarian of the farm of an effective action plan. Said action plan must be developed and drafted by the responsible veterinarian of the farm or assessor veterinarian of the establishment and its implementation must be reflected.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of sick bay pigpens in sufficient number of premises/pens for housing sick or wounded animals: hospitalisation enclosures (sick bay pigpens) designated for the isolation and care of sick and injured pigs are provided.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Correct localisation, identification, or signalling of barns acting as sick bays.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The hospitalization enclosures are well ventilated, structurally solid, sheltered, and dry. They must be kept dry and clean and allow the animal to lie down. They will be provided with feeders and drinkers.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If required, the sick bay pigpen will be provided with solid, well-conditioned floor.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supervision and treatments in said premises/pens must be more comprehensive. Where necessary, the responsible veterinarian of the farm can be consulted to determine the action plan or treatments to be performed.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Animal density in sick bay pigpens (lower than the density of normal pens) in order to assure an effective control of the animals present therein.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The correct use of sick bays: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sick bays only house sick animals and not healthy animals and/or a mixture of sick/injured animals with healthy animals.</li> <li>○ There are no seriously injured (“evicted”) animals in the sick bay pigpens. These animals must be slaughtered to prevent unnecessary suffering.</li> <li>○ The staff must prove that they know from whom they can ask for advice if the pigs do not respond to treatment. They may ask for advice from a professional superior staff, but the advice must ultimately be based on the decision made by responsible veterinarian of the farm.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						
5.4.3.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In the event that a veterinary treatment applied to an animal proves to be unsatisfactory or incapable of alleviating the animal suffering, the animal must then be promptly stunned by means of the method according to Section 5.4.5, and slaughtered once stunned by means of an authorized method to prevent suffering.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hospitalization enclosures are emptied between every batch of animals occupying the enclosures and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. The staff must confirm that this is the practice when interviewed.</li> </ul>						

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5.4.4	ANIMAL MIXING MANAGEMENT:	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.4.4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Suitable operations:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Never administer tranquilisers (save under exceptional cases)</li> <li>○ Use of deterrent systems (spray)</li> <li>○ Times at which the animals are the calmest</li> <li>○ No mixing of sexes, if it is not strictly necessary.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						

5.4.5	STAMPING OUT CRITERIA: ABSENCE OF SUFFERING	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.4.5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The method of stamping out will be drafted and developed by a responsible veterinarian of the farm. This stamping out method will be implemented based on compliance with the provisions laid out in the EU regulation for animal slaughter.</li> </ul>						
5.4.5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The method or methods used cause minimum suffering and stress to the animals.</li> </ul>						
5.4.5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The staff know the operation to be performed on each type of livestock: piglets, fattening pigs, breeding pigs.</li> </ul>						
5.4.5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Stamping out can only be carried out by the responsible veterinarian of the farm or competent staff trained in this matter. The staff must know the basics of stunning, slaughtering techniques, and animal welfare.</li> </ul>						
5.4.5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The captive bolt pistols shall be kept under the responsibility of the responsible veterinarian of the farm or the trained staff, where appropriate.</li> </ul>						
5.4.5.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The stamping out performed shall be recorded, indicating the date, reason, animal identification, and the name of the staff who performs said stamping out.</li> </ul>						

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>Area E</b> <b>BEHAVIOUR</b>	<b>Appropriate behaviour</b>	<b>Expression of social behaviours/Positive emotional state</b>

5.5.1	EXPRESSION OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR:	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.5.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Presence of positive social behaviours and low level of negative social behaviours.</li> </ul>						

5.5.2	EXPRESSION OF OTHER BEHAVIOURS	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.5.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Presence of exploratory behaviour</li> </ul>						
5.5.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Environmental enrichment. To prevent cannibalism, tail biting, and other habits. Furthermore, in order for the pigs to also fulfil their behavioural needs, the pigs (depending on the environment and population density) will have access to straw or other suitable material/object to fulfil those needs and allow improvement to the environment. Suitable objects are natural fibre ropes, woods, authorised plastic elements, straw, etc., but not tyres or just food in feeders or drinkers. The material must not put the animals at risk or contaminate them. In the case of <b>type 2</b> and <b>type 3</b> production systems, straw must be used as the enrichment material. Manipulable material can be supplied as bedding, as an object, or as fodder, and according to MAPA (Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing, and Food) recommendations, the characteristics of manipulable material are as follows:</li> </ul>						

	Material	Presentation	Interest	Complement					
	Straw, hay, silage, elephant grass, tubers	Bedding	Optimal	May be used independently					
	Soil	Bedding	Suboptimal	With edible and chewable mat.					
	Shavings	Bedding	Suboptimal	With edible and manipulable mat.					
	Sawdust	Bedding	Suboptimal	With edible and chewable mat.					
	Mushroom, peat moss compost	Bedding	Suboptimal	With chewable mat.					
	Sand and stones	Bedding	Suboptimal	With edible and chewable mat.					
	Punched paper	Partial bedding	Suboptimal	With edible mat.					
	Pellet dispenser	dispenser	Suboptimal	Depends on the amount of pellets provided					
	Straw, hay, or silage	Food trough or dispenser	Suboptimal	Manipulable materials that allow investigation					
	Soft untreated wood, cardboard, ropes made of natural material, burlap sacks	“object”	Suboptimal	Edible and manipulable material					
	Compressed cylindrical hay bales	“object”	Suboptimal	Material that allows investigation and manipulation					
	Sawdust briquettes (fixed or hanging)	“object”	Suboptimal	Edible material that allows investigation and manipulation					
	Chains, rubber and soft plastic tubing, hard plastics and woods, balls, salt blocks	“object”	Marginal	Must be complemented with optimal or suboptimal materials.					
<small>Source: <a href="https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/produccion-y-mercados-ganaderos/20171031documentosobregestiondelasexplotacionesparalaprevenciondelaboteo_tcm30-441875.pdf">https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/produccion-y-mercados-ganaderos/20171031documentosobregestiondelasexplotacionesparalaprevenciondelaboteo_tcm30-441875.pdf</a></small>									
5.5.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The housing design must allow the animals to see one another.</li> </ul>								
5.5.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rearing pigs must be kept in stable groups with as little mixing as possible. If there is a need to mix pigs from other groups, this must be done at an earlier age, if possible after they weaned.</li> </ul>								
5.5.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When there are signs of severe fighting, they must be immediately investigated and appropriate measures taken, such as providing plentiful straw or other materials for investigation and play. Animals at risk or particularly aggressive animals shall be kept separate from the group, at the discretion of the site veterinarian.</li> </ul>								
5.5.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aggressive animals which have been attacked or are wounded shall be housed alone temporarily, at the discretion of the site veterinarian.</li> </ul>								
5.5.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The breeder is responsible to assure that the persistence of aggressions is under control and that it does not lead to food deprivation or injuries. The affected or aggressive animals must be removed from the group, at the discretion of the site veterinarian.</li> </ul>								
5.5.2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All animals (including animals in sick bay pigpens) must be able to see and hear other animals of their species, unless the responsible veterinarian of the farm indicates otherwise, for example, as a result of an infectious disease.</li> </ul>								
5.5.2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the case of <b>type 2</b> and <b>type 3</b> production systems, straw bedding must be used during fattening.</li> </ul>								

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REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>Area F</b> <b>MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH HUMANS</b>	<b>Positive emotional state/Absence of suffering induced by management</b>

5.6.0	GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.6.0.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All the animals must be treated in a compassionate and respectful manner. The use of force is prohibited.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Only trained, professionally competent staff will care for the animals. The staff will be suitably trained in terms of animal management, welfare, and health. New staff who lack training will be supervised by a responsible person until the corresponding training has been imparted to them. There must be staff training records.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There are sufficient staff to assure suitable management and that animal welfare is not compromised.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sick or wounded animals must be inspected at least twice a day.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The staff must be able to correctly use the equipment and installations directly affecting animal welfare. They must be able to select the suitable equipment, carry out routine equipment maintenance, recognise the signs of malfunction, and know the correct procedure to follow in such circumstances.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The management and installations must allow the animals to develop normal behavioural patterns, as well as maintain social structures and relations.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Any act of violence against the animals, as well as any action which may scare or startle the animals is prohibited.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The use of electric prods or goads, sticks, or any blunt object, for managing the animals is prohibited.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All the animals must be inspected at least once a day by a person responsible to look for signs of lethargy, lack of appetite, appearance of bruises, cuts, abrasions, excessive secretions from the eyes, nose, mouth, or vulva, cough, joint inflammation, lameness, diarrhoea, evidence of parasites. etc.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The animals must be kept in social groups of similar and compatible types. Whenever possible, these groups must be kept together during transport and until slaughter.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All the necessary measures must be taken to assure animal welfare and that the animals do not feel pain or suffer. The animals must also be free of recurrent or chronic injuries and injuries relating to aggressions of other animals, structures, equipment, or management.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Any animal which, after receiving an injectable treatment, is suspected of carrying in its body remnants of needles, shall be clearly identified with a colour tag so that it is possible to tell the animal apart in the slaughtering establishment.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The possible presence of animals carrying remnants of hypodermic needles in the lot shall be indicated in the dispatch/transport document by means of the corresponding written annotation or observation.</li> </ul>						



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5.6.1	EARLY WEANING	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.6.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No piglets shall be weaned if they are below 28 days of age, unless a reason from the veterinary perspective or an important reason in terms of their welfare justifies so: availability of veterinary authorisation to wean before 28 days. Piglets can be weaned up to 7 days beforehand if they are moved to specific installations, according to their age and state of health, with suitable management which limits the transmission of diseases to piglets.</li> </ul>						
5.6.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Animals of the <b>type 1</b> production systems are never weaned before 21 days of age. Animals of the <b>type 2</b> production systems are never weaned before 28 days of age. Animals of the <b>type 3</b> production systems are never weaned before 42 days of age.</li> </ul>						

5.6.2	ABSENCE OF PAIN INDUCED BY MANAGEMENT (CASTRATION, TAIL DOCKING, EAR DOCKING...)	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.6.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the event of having to castrate male animals less than 7 days old, it can be done with means that do not involve tearing tissues, using any of the following methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Surgical castration with general anaesthesia</li> <li>- Surgical castration with local anaesthesia</li> </ul> In any event, if castration is done after the animals are 7 days old, it must be done with anaesthesia and prolonged analgesics under the supervision of a veterinarian with a means that does not involve tearing tissues, or by immunocastration.</li> </ul>						
5.6.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If tusk clipping or grinding is carried out, the responsible veterinarian of the farm/assessor veterinarian of the farm must provide a written recommendation in that regard. Teeth clipping or grinding is accepted in newborn piglets when it is in accordance with law and with the recommendation of the responsible veterinarian of the farm. When necessary, teeth clipping or grinding is carried out by a competent, trained operator, normally within 48 hours following the birth of the piglet and always before 7 days. Only allowed in <b>type 1</b> production systems.</li> </ul>						
5.6.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If tail docking and/or castration are carried out, the responsible veterinarian of the farm/assessor veterinarian of the establishment must provide a written recommendation to perform same. If the responsible veterinarian of the farm in charge of the establishment considers tail docking to be suitable (always in accordance with law), it is carried out by a trained, competent staff, normally within 48 hours following the birth of the piglet and always before 7 days. Only allowed in <b>type 1</b> production systems.</li> </ul>						
5.6.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ear notching is prohibited.</li> </ul>						
5.6.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teeth clipping, tail docking, castration, etc. must be carried out by a responsible veterinarian of the farm or a person who has been duly trained and instructed.</li> </ul>						
5.6.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The loss of sensitive structures of the body, such as castration and tail docking, for diagnostic/therapeutic or identification purposes, must be carried out under veterinary supervision such that the pain the animals experience is minimized.</li> </ul>						
5.6.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Castration and tail docking can only be carried out after the application of anaesthetics and prolonged analgesia unless it is performed before the animals are 7 days old.</li> </ul>						
5.6.2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A standard working procedure developed by the responsible veterinarian of the farm will be provided. This procedure contemplates in detail the rules to be followed (age, working method, treatments, etc.) for teeth clipping, tail docking, and castration, and are used in the all the farms as guideline.</li> </ul>						



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5.6.2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Incorrect tail docking indicator In the case of tail docking, the length of the tail that remains will be assessed. This remaining tail must at least cover the vulva in the case of female pigs and the anal sphincter in the case of male pigs. However, animals from the same pen must have tails of similar length. Proper healing thereof will similarly be observed, without any wounds or bleeding. <b>Assessment criterion:</b> Visual. <b>Acceptance criterion:</b> maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies</li> </ul>						
5.6.2.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tail docking and teeth clipping are in no way allowed in <b>type 2 and type 3</b> production systems. In these systems and if castration is to be performed, it will be carried out using alternative methods to surgical castration without anaesthesia or analgesia.</li> </ul>						

5.6.3	LOADING OF ANIMALS	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.6.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pigs to be sent to slaughter plant are deprived of food between 8 and 12 hours, and at most 24 hours, before delivery. In the interview, the staff must prove the compliance of the foregoing and the manner in which it has been carried out.</li> </ul>						
5.6.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The administration of sedatives/tranquiliser prior to or during loading is prohibited unless it is strictly necessary for animal health, in this case the administration of sedatives/tranquiliser must always be under veterinary prescription.</li> </ul>						
5.6.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There must be no tranquilisers in fattening establishments. In establishments where pigs are reared, medicinal product purchase records must be verified and the records are used to confirm that tranquilisers are only used in breeding animals.</li> </ul>						
5.6.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To prevent the animals from slipping, the inclination of the ramps must not exceed 20%.</li> </ul>						
5.6.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The loading area complies with the suitable loading conditions as regards space, flooring, and lighting.</li> </ul>						
5.6.3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transport of animals that are wounded, debilitated, or cannot walk on their own feet, with signs of serious pathologies, severe bleeding, signs of intense suffering, severe prolapse, pelvic fractures, pregnant female pigs, or animals less than 7 days of age, is prohibited, with the exception of animals with small wounds or mild pathologies which will not experience more suffering from being transported.</li> </ul>						
5.6.3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If there are doubts concerning the ability to transport animals, the responsible veterinarian of the farm shall be consulted.</li> </ul>						
5.6.3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There must be mechanisms for individually identifying the animals bound for a slaughter plant, either with ear tags or a tattoo hammer with the corresponding farm number.</li> </ul>						

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>AREA G</b> <b>FARM AND ANIMAL CONTROL</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Reporting and assuring programme compliance in farms</b>

5.7.1	DATE AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FARMS	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.7.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is a database for the farms under management which contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Internal code</li> <li>○ Name, address</li> <li>○ Registration number and other legal and official data (health status)</li> <li>○ Authorised capacity</li> <li>○ Livestock characteristics: genetic.</li> <li>○ Feeding type (where applicable)</li> <li>○ Physical characteristics: technical data//water origin//sanitation system //</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						

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5.7.2	LIVESTOCK TRACEABILITY:	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.7.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Livestock identification control by means of an ear tag and/or tattoo hammer</li> <li>▪ Livestock movement control: point of origin and destination among several farms               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Farm data sheet</li> <li>○ Notes indicating the exit/entrance of livestock</li> <li>○ Movement summary</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						
5.7.2.2	Breeding establishments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The producer keeps detailed, written records of the point of origin, type, and breed of all incoming pigs and/or semen for artificial insemination. The records must include the point of origin, type, and breed of all incoming pigs and/or semen for artificial insemination.</li> </ul>						
5.7.2.3	Weaning/fattening establishments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The producer keeps detailed records of the point of origin of all incoming pigs and their point of origin.</li> </ul>						
5.7.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The producer keeps detailed records of the destination of all pigs leaving the farm.</li> </ul>						
5.7.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The producer possesses relevant health information of the slaughterhouse (seized materials or health problems) relating to the animals sent to slaughter.</li> </ul>						

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**COMMENTS OR OBSERVATIONS OF THE AUDIT TEAM**



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**ANNEX 7-B**  
**SELF-CONTROL QUESTIONNAIRE “SLAUGHTER PLANTS WITH LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION CONTROL SYSTEM”**

<b>DATE</b>	
<b>CENTER OF SLAUGHTER</b>	
<b>INTERNAL AUDITOR</b>	
<b>COMPANY NAME OF LIVESTOCK PROVIDER</b>	
<b>FARM IRRIGATION</b>	
<b>FARM ADDRESS OR COORDINATES</b>	
<b>FARM TECHNICAL MANAGER</b>	

**INDICATIONS:**

During the internal audit, one of the 2 columns on the right-hand side of the questionnaire identified with the letter “S” or “N”, in each of the subareas of the questionnaire, will be marked with an “X”.

The column with the letter “S” indicates compliance with the requirement, the column with the letter “N” indicates non-compliance with the requirement.

Once the questionnaire has been completed, the internal auditor will prepare a report in which a “detailed non-conformity” will be generated for each subarea marked as non-compliance, and a report for overcoming the deficiencies within a maximum resolution period of 1 month from the day of the audit will be issued, said report must be validated by the internal auditor.

Said report will be forwarded to the farm owner or manager and to the office of the Livestock production company with integrated production management, and said forwarding of the report will be recorded. This report must be safeguarded together with the self-control questionnaire for a period of 3 years at the disposal of the Certification Entity

**Indicate in the following chart the type of farm audited (mark the column of the right-hand side with an “X” )**

<b>Table of applicability codes</b>	<b>R</b>	Breeding sows weaning-mating-mating confirmed phase	
	<b>L</b>	Breeding sows lactation phase	
	<b>D</b>	Weaning: piglets weaned	
	<b>C</b>	Fattening: fattening and finishing. It is also applied to animals intended for slaughter plant.	
	<b>TC</b>	Transport: load on the farm	

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(\*) Amendments to the preceding version:

- Page 3. Section 5.1.1.1. The wording of this section is adapted.
- Page 3. Section 5.1.2.2. Table is amended.
- Page 3. Section 5.1.2.4. The wording of this section is adapted.
- Page 4. Section 5.1.3.1. The wording of this section is adapted.
- Page 6. Section 5.3.2.4. The wording of this section is amended.
- Page 7. Section 5.3.3.2. New comments are added.
- Page 8. New wording of section 5.3.5.1.
- Page 9:
  - o Section 5.3.5.11. Clarification regarding “physiological tachypnea” is added.
  - o Section 5.3.7.2. Clarification regarding “pigs raised in a group” is added.
- Page 10. Section 5.4.1.6. A new comment is added.
- Page 11: Section 5.4.1.15. A new comment is added.
- Page 14. Section 5.5.2.2. Table showing manipulable material is included.
- Page 16.
  - o The wording of Section 5.6.2.1 is amended.
  - o New wording of Section 5.6.2.4.
  - o Amendment to subarea 5.6.3.
- Page 18. Section 5.7.2.1. A new paragraph is added for the identification of animals.

**(\*) The numbering referred to in this section corresponds to the numbering of the preceding version, not this one.**

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## 5/ANIMAL WELFARE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>AREA A</b> <b>FEEDING</b>	<b>Good feeding</b>	<b>Body condition/Absence of thirst/Absence of hunger</b>

5.1.1	BODY CONDITION (GOOD FEEDING)	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.1.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feeding programme: suitable to cover the nutritional needs of the animals in their different physiological states and phases.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assessment criterion:</b> Visual.</p> <p>The suitable body condition of the animals is visually assessed. Any non-compliance involves the existence of lean animals having prominent backbones, shoulder bones, and hip bones that are visible through the skin. Animals housed in piggens in sick bays or recovery stations are not taken into consideration.</p> <p><b>Acceptance criterion:</b> maximum 2% of the animals observed with poor body condition.</p>						

5.1.2	WATER SUPPLY (ABSENCE OF THIRST)	R	L	D	C	S	N																																												
5.1.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supply system: all pigs over 2 weeks of age have <i>ad libitum</i> access to clean and fresh drinking water (verifying water availability).</li> </ul>																																																		
5.1.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sufficient and continuous flow is assured. A 200 ml disposable container will be used to measure the flow by first filling the container, pressing the spout of the drinker completely and maintaining water outflow for the time established in the chart below, depending on the type of drinker. The flow rate is considered to be correct if the container is filled up to or over 200 ml.</li> </ul> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">TYPE OF PIG</th> <th rowspan="2">REQUIRED FLOW RATE L/Min</th> <th colspan="2">Time for filling a 200 ml container</th> <th rowspan="2">MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER DRINKER</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">MAXIMUM TIME (s)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NURSING PIGLET</td> <td>0,5</td> <td colspan="2">26</td> <td>Not relevant</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">WEANER</td> <td>0,8 a 1,0</td> <td colspan="2">24</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0,5 a 0,8</td> <td colspan="2">24</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">FATTENING</td> <td>0,8 a 1,0</td> <td colspan="2">15</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0,5 a 0,8</td> <td colspan="2">24</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">BREEDING SOWS IN GROUP</td> <td>3,0</td> <td colspan="2">5</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1,5</td> <td colspan="2">9</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INDIVIDUAL BREEDING SOW</td> <td>1,5</td> <td colspan="2">9</td> <td>Not relevant</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TYPE OF PIG	REQUIRED FLOW RATE L/Min	Time for filling a 200 ml container		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER DRINKER	MAXIMUM TIME (s)		NURSING PIGLET	0,5	26		Not relevant	WEANER	0,8 a 1,0	24		18	0,5 a 0,8	24		10	FATTENING	0,8 a 1,0	15		18	0,5 a 0,8	24		10	BREEDING SOWS IN GROUP	3,0	5		10	1,5	9		5	INDIVIDUAL BREEDING SOW	1,5	9		Not relevant						
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5.1.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water supply equipment is kept in proper conditions of use, without any dirt, faeces, or possible contamination.</li> </ul>																																																		
5.1.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The correct state, placement, arrangement, and number (according to the chart of Section 5.1.2.2) is assured. The drinkers for livestock drinking water must be designed and placed such that free access for all the animals is assured.</li> </ul>																																																		
5.1.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In timers are provided to regulate supply, the proper functioning and programming of said timers are verified (supply time, opening/closing frequency).</li> </ul>																																																		
5.1.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A warning or notification system is provided in the event of power failure which may affect the water supply equipment.</li> </ul>																																																		
5.1.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water quality control is carried out based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knowledge of the drinking water origin (public system or prospecting/well)</li> <li>In the case of water from prospecting/wells, the type of treatment applied to the water guaranteeing its potability will be verified, and a microbiological and physicochemical control of water potability will be conducted at least once a year.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>																																																		

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5.1.3	FEED SUPPLY (ABSENCE OF HUNGER)	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.1.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The feeding programme is suitable for the correct physiological and physical state of the animal: <i>ad libitum</i> or rationed, in which case supply times must be specified.  <b>Feeding programme assessment criterion:</b> the farm veterinarian and/or feed production facility nutritionist will define the feeding programme for each type of animal with the recommended use intervals for each feed. It will be assessed whether said feeding programme is being used under supervision of the type of feed used for each type of animal.</li> </ul>						
5.1.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It is assured that the animals are provided with a sufficient feed ration and that the feed presents no alterations or contamination that may alter its quality (which can be detected by visual or organoleptic inspection).</li> </ul>						
5.1.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Correct size of feeding troughs based on the type of feeding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Free or <i>ad libitum</i> feeding. The number of animals per feeding station will be checked: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Piglets: 5 animals per feeding station</li> <li>○ Fattening: 20 animals per feeding station</li> <li>○ Finishing (over 110 kg): 20 animals per feeding station</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Programmed feeding. The minimum space per animal will be checked: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Piglets: 6 cm</li> <li>○ Fattening: 25 cm</li> <li>○ Finishing (over 110 kg): 30 cm</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>						
5.1.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The feeders are in a correct state: all the equipment and installations, including the hoppers, are kept clean and in working conditions.</li> </ul>						
5.1.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The automatic feed distribution equipment and dispensers/hoppers are in a correct state.</li> </ul>						
5.1.3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A notification/warning/control system is provided for individualised animal feeding systems by means of automatic equipment (chip identification and computer-based feeding programme).</li> </ul>						
5.1.3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All the ingredients of the food used are known and can be traced.</li> </ul>						
5.1.3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The delivery records of feeds supplied to the livestock are safeguarded.</li> </ul>						
5.1.3.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Food supply obtained from scraps, food stocks, substandard foods from feed companies, or leftover foods of farm workers is not allowed.</li> </ul>						

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>AREA B</b> <b>CLEANING AND DISINFECTION + PEST CONTROL. HYGIENE AND BIOSAFETY PLAN</b>	<b>Good health</b>	<b>Absence of injuries and diseases/Absence of suffering</b>

5.2	CLEANING AND DISINFECTION/HYGIENE AND BIOSAFETY PLAN	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The farms will have a Hygiene and Biosafety Plan supervised by the veterinarian of the farm which covers cleaning and disinfection of the installations as well as the elimination of insects and rodents therefrom that are known to the farm staff.</li> </ul>						
5.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Hygiene and Biosafety Plan will contemplate operative aspects such as the prohibition to smoke, eat, or drink inside the auxiliary installations or facilities or in the presence of the animals.</li> </ul>						
5.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The farms will have dressing rooms and washrooms (washbasin and wc) which will be provided with drinking water and soap for staff hygiene.</li> </ul>						
5.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The operators shall wear the appropriate attire for farm work.</li> </ul>						
5.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It is the duty of the workers to report the existence of any animal with signs of disease.</li> </ul>						
5.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All staff must be provided with information about good hygiene practices.</li> </ul>						

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5.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The workers in charge of cleaning and disinfecting the facilities, pens, individual housing, etc., are respectful of the possible presence of animals</li> </ul>						
5.2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The products used (chemical products or disinfectants) are authorised for use with livestock.</li> </ul>						
5.2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each fattening farm must be managed by means of the “All-In-All-Out” (AI- AO) system. In the case of continuous cycles, the system is applied by modules/rooms, when management by facilities is not possible.</li> </ul>						
5.2.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This system allows complete cleaning and disinfection to be carried out after emptying the unit at the end of each lot/batch/room/facility of pigs.</li> </ul>						
5.2.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proper cleaning of the pens and silos must be checked before letting in a new lot/batch.</li> </ul>						
5.2.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The hygiene and biosafety instructions must be displayed in the farm such that they are in full view of the workers and visitors.</li> </ul>						

5.2	<b>PEST CONTROL</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>N</b>
5.2.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A floor plan or layout of the livestock farm or centre is included indicating the points where bait stations are located, as well as the type of bait used.</li> </ul>						
5.2.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The bait boxes must be tamper-proof.</li> </ul>						
5.2.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Products used (biocides) are authorised products.</li> </ul>						
5.2.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action logs and contract with the company providing pest and rodent elimination/disinfection service (if this service is outsourced) are provided.</li> </ul>						
5.2.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dead rodents will be immediately removed.</li> </ul>						

5.2	<b>BIOSAFETY</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>N</b>
5.2.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All farm visitors must be recorded indicating the date of their visit, their names, their ID numbers, their signatures, and where appropriate, their companies, and whether they have recently visited other farms, slaughterhouses, or industries of the sector.</li> </ul>						
5.2.19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The visitors will be provided with suitable protective clothing before they enter the installation.</li> </ul>						
5.2.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The installation must be completely fenced, assuring that all auxiliary installation and facility accesses are duly closed, and people, vehicle, and animal accesses duly controlled.</li> </ul>						

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>AREA C HOUSING</b>	<b>Good Housing</b>	<b>Comfort around resting/Ease of movement/Thermal comfort</b>

5.3.1	<b>CORRECT INSTALLATION STATE AND SIZING</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>N</b>
5.3.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The installations must be built, equipped, and maintained such that they do not affect animal health or generate behavioural problems. They must have the suitable design and sizes to adapt to the breed, size, and physiological state of the animals.</li> </ul>						
5.3.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The type of materials and the constructive characteristics of the facilities, pens, and passageways must allow suitable animal management and assure animal health, natural behaviour, and welfare. They must provide sufficient protection against adverse climate conditions.</li> </ul>						
5.3.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If anomalies are detected in automatic or mechanical equipment (automatic feeding systems, ventilation or chilling systems), these anomalies must be solved immediately and recorded in an incident document, indicating the date, the cause of failure, and the date in which the anomalies are solved. If it is not possible to solve the anomalies immediately, measures which safeguard animal health and welfare must be taken.</li> </ul>						



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5.3.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The individual housings allow the animals to move in order to access the feeders, drinkers, and rest areas, without them brushing or hitting against the physical elements.</li> </ul>						
5.3.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The installations are properly maintained without any physical elements such as bars that are broken or have come loose which may harm or cause injuries to the animals.</li> </ul>						

5.3.2	SOW HOUSING AND MANAGEMENT:	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.3.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the period in which the sow is housed individually, it must be allowed to stand up anytime without any difficulty.</li> </ul>						
5.3.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The installations where the sows are individually housed enable visual and olfactory contact allowing expression of their natural behaviour.</li> </ul>						
5.3.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In <b>type 1</b> production systems, always prior to 28 days post-service, the sows are moved to yards for them to live in group. In <b>type 2</b> and <b>type 3</b> the sows must live in groups from the moment of service. With the exception in all categories of sows that must be housed individually due to aggression or physical problems.</li> </ul>						
5.3.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sows are not transferred to a farrowing crate more than 7 days prior to the expected farrowing date in all types (1, 2 and 3), and they do not remain individually housed in farrowing crates for more than 42 days after farrowing for <b>type 1</b>. In <b>types 2 and 3</b>, where handling is with sows roaming freely when farrowing, the minimum time they must remaining in the farrowing enclosure will be 28 days after farrowing for <b>type 2</b> and 42 days for <b>type 3</b>.</li> </ul>						
5.3.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The upper transverse bars of the farrowing crates must leave enough space to allow sows to stand up, sit, and lie down easily without hitting against them.</li> </ul>						
5.3.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The individual housings are long enough to allow sows to lie down in a comfortable, fully stretched out position.</li> </ul>						
5.3.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The group pregnancy cubicles will be designed such that breeding sows can enter and leave freely.</li> </ul>						
5.3.2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The individual farrowing housings will have devices, such as farrowing rails, for protecting the piglets.</li> </ul>						
5.3.2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of tether straps is in no way allowed.</li> </ul>						
5.3.2.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the case of sows of <b>type 2</b> production systems, they will continue to roam freely after the 5<sup>th</sup> day of lactation. In the case of sows of <b>type 3</b> production systems, they will continue to roam freely from the 1<sup>st</sup> day of lactation.</li> </ul>						
5.3.2.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the case of sows of <b>type 3</b> production systems, they will have continuous access to the exterior.</li> </ul>						

5.3.3	PEN SPACE AND STATE:	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.3.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ease of movement of the animals is assured (positive assessment of separations inside yards with several animals so as to allow the animals to escape in the event of possible fights).</li> </ul>						

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5.3.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pens are correctly sized (primiparous sows following insemination and multiparous sows) to comply with the following animal density requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The total floor area provided to each gilt after being inseminated and to each adult sow, when the gilts and/or adult sows are kept in groups, must be at least 1.64 m<sup>2</sup> and 2.25 m<sup>2</sup>, respectively.</li> <li>○ When these animals are in groups of less than 6, the floor area will be increased by 10%. (1.80 m<sup>2</sup> and 2.47 m<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>○ When these animals are in groups of 40 or more, the floor area can be reduced by 10%. (1.48 m<sup>2</sup> and 2.03 m<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ For groups with fewer than 6 sows, the smaller side of the pen must measure 2.4 m, and for para groups with more than 6 sows, this length must be longer than 2.8 m.</li> <li>▪ After the 4th week post-service and up to one week before farrowing, pregnant sows, with the exception of sows not adapted, with the justification of the veterinarian, must be housed in groups, regardless of the number of animals on the farm.</li> </ul>						
5.3.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pens are correctly sized (total minimum space intended for weaners, fattening pigs, and finishing pigs) to comply with the following animal density requirements for Type 1 production systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ to ≤10 kg: 0.15 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;10 kg to ≤20 kg: 0.20 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;20 kg to ≤30 kg: 0.30 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;30 kg to ≤50 kg: 0.40 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;50 kg to ≤85 kg: 0.55 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;85 kg to ≤110 kg: 0.65 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ more than ≥110 kg 1.00 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ Adult boar &gt; 6 m<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ In the case of Type 2 production systems, the animal density requirements are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ to ≤10 kg: 0.40 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;10 kg to ≤20 kg: 0.40 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;20 kg to ≤30 kg: 0.50 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;30 kg to ≤50 kg: 0.60 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;50 kg to ≤85 kg: 0.75 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;85 kg to ≤110 kg: 1.00 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ more than ≥110 kg 1.50 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ Adult boar &gt; 6 m<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ In the case of <b>type 3</b> production systems, the animal density requirements shall contemplate a supplementary open space as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ to ≤10 kg: 0.60 m<sup>2</sup> + 0.40 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;10 kg to ≤20 kg: 0.60 m<sup>2</sup> + 0.40 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;20 kg to ≤30 kg: 0.70 m<sup>2</sup> + 0.50 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;30 kg to ≤50 kg: 0.80 m<sup>2</sup> + 0.60 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;50 kg to ≤85 kg: 1.00 m<sup>2</sup> + 0.80 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ from &gt;85 kg to ≤110 kg: 1.30 m<sup>2</sup> + 1.00 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ more than ≥110 kg 2.00 m<sup>2</sup> + 1.60 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ Adult boar &gt; 6 m<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul>						

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5.3.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In the case of pregnant sows housed in groups, the “lying areas” are well-defined in buildings with two well-defined environments. For example, the flat floor surface in partially slatted enclosures must comply with the population density defined below:  In the case of gilts after being inseminated and pregnant sows: a part of the required area must at least be equivalent to 0.95 m<sup>2</sup> per gilt and 1.3 m<sup>2</sup> per adult sow; must be of solid continuous floor of which a maximum of 15% is reserved for drainage openings.</li> </ul>						
5.3.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The pigs can in any case: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ turn around freely (with the exception of female pigs which may be housed in farrowing crates)</li> <li>○ lie down all at the same time</li> <li>○ hear, smell, and see other pigs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						
5.3.3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A comfortable and accessible area is provided for the animals to rest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A clean and dry area for the animals to lie down</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						
5.3.3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In <b>type 2 production systems</b>, the fattening animals have free access to the outside, in the case of <b>type 3</b> production systems, access to the outside is obligatory. See chart of section 5.3.3.3.</li> </ul>						

5.3.4	<b>LIGHTING:</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>N</b>
5.3.4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Suitable (fixed or portable) natural or artificial lighting which suits the physiological needs of the animal and allows proper livestock control, management, and supervision is provided at all times. (Minimum 40 Lux). It will be measured with a light meter at the height of the animal’s head in at least 3 locations of the facility (in the center and at both ends).</li> </ul>						

5.3.5	<b>THERMAL COMFORT AND VENTILATION (TEMPERATURE, VENTILATION, AIR FLOWS).</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>N</b>
5.3.5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If automatic ambient temperature regulation equipment is provided, this equipment shall be programmed so as to comply with the following setpoint temperatures that are suitable for the age, weight, and density of the housed animals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sows 15-25°C</li> <li>○ Nursing piglets 28-32°C</li> <li>○ Weaners weighing 4-7 kg 25-32°C</li> <li>○ Piglets weighing 7-25 kg 21-27°C</li> <li>○ Fattening pig 15-25°C</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						
5.3.5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In the case of pig housing areas without sufficient natural ventilation for maintaining a suitable internal environment, forced or automatic ventilation is provided with its proper functioning, state, and maintenance being assured.</li> </ul>						
5.3.5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Air circulation, dust levels, temperature, relative humidity, gas concentration in the environment, and sound contamination are kept at levels which do not harm the animals.</li> </ul>						
5.3.5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The ventilation systems are designed, maintained, and operated such that excessive accumulation of gas does not occur.</li> </ul>						
5.3.5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If automatic window regulation systems are provided, the proper functioning of the equipment (probe, programmed parameters) is assured.</li> </ul>						
5.3.5.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Necessary measures for periods of extreme conditions (possible wetting panels for hot weather, or possible heaters, thermal blankets, etc. for cold weather) were established.</li> </ul>						
5.3.5.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It will be assured that the heating systems in farrowing and weaning crates are suitable and correctly sized, and that their proper functioning and maintenance are assured</li> </ul>						

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5.3.5.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In areas with forced or automatic ventilation where there is no sufficient natural ventilation, a warning system is provided to warn the staff of a ventilation system failure. Alarms are required in all climate-controlled outhouses where the animals would suffocate and/or suffer heat/cold stress in the event of a black-out.</li> </ul>						
5.3.5.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In the case of artificial ventilation systems, an alternative system must be provided to assure sufficient air renewal in order to maintain pig health and welfare in the event of a ventilation system failure, and an operative warning system must also be provided.</li> </ul>						
5.3.5.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Periodic checks on the proper functioning of the emergency system (genset/emergency electric generator) are performed and recorded at least every six months.</li> </ul>						
5.3.5.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The thermal comfort of the animals will be assessed by observing signs of increase in breathing frequency/wheezing as a sign of breathing difficulty (physiological tachypnea).  <b>Assessment criterion:</b> Visual.  <b>Acceptance criterion:</b> maximum 20% of the observed animals with deficiencies</li> </ul>						

5.3.6	<b>ADAPTATION OF THE PASSAGEWAYS, CORRIDORS, AND AREAS WHERE THE ANIMALS PASS THROUGH AND MOVE</b>	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.3.6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Absence of corners, edges, protrusions, or other objects that may harm or cause injuries to the animals.</li> </ul>						
5.3.6.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Suitably sized passageways and areas for the livestock to pass through.</li> </ul>						
5.3.6.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Correct inclination of the ramps and/or loading-unloading bays: the inclination of the ramps is not greater than 20% to prevent the animals from slipping.</li> </ul>						

5.3.7	<b>FLOORINGS AND SLATS</b>	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.3.7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The floor/flooring must be in good condition and must not be slippery or uneven.</li> </ul>						
5.3.7.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It is assured that the slatted floor design is in accordance with the size of the pigs raised in a group in order to assure the absence of widespread damage on legs. The sizes of the concrete slats are as follows:  The maximum width of the openings must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 11 mm for piglets in farrowing crates,</li> <li>○ 14 mm for weaners,</li> <li>○ 18 mm for rearing pigs,</li> <li>○ 20 mm for gilts after being inseminated and adult sows.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						
5.3.7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It is assured that the slatted floor design is in accordance with the size of the pigs raised in a group in order to assure the absence of widespread damage on legs. The sizes of the concrete slats are as follows  The minimum width of the slat must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 50 mm for piglets and weaned piglets,</li> <li>○ 80 mm for rearing pigs, gilts after being inseminated, and adult sows.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						
5.3.7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Absence of broken or deteriorated slats which may harm or cause injuries to the animals.</li> </ul>						
5.3.7.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The slatted floors must be built and maintained such that the animals can stand up and lie down safely and easily.</li> </ul>						

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REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>AREA D</b> <b>HEALTH</b>	<b>Good health</b>	<b>Absence of injuries and diseases/Absence of suffering</b>

5.4.1	CONTROL OF INJURIES, DISEASES, AND TREATMENT THEREOF	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.4.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In breeding sows, verify the absence of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ open wounds/ulcers on the back and/or shoulder and/or hip which appear to be caused by abrasion with farrowing crates. Examination will be performed in pens, farrowing crates, enclosures, etc. by observing the animals present therein, and investigating if the injuries were caused in the actual location in which the animal is housed or if they originated from previous locations (for example, for example, sows going from individual housings to other enclosures).</li> <li>○ absence of metritis, mastitis, uterine prolapse, rectal prolapse, hernias, abscesses, lameness, or injuries on external reproductive system (also applicable to breeding animals).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Assessment criterion:</b> Visual. The presence of injuries derived from poor management or absence of veterinary treatment shall be considered non-compliance. Animals housed in pigpens in sick bays or recovery stations are not taken into consideration.</p> <p><b>Acceptance criterion:</b> maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies * For the score of this sub-area and provided that an action plan specific for the farm is available, see the conditions established in the corresponding section.</p>						
5.4.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In the case of weaners and fattening pigs, the absence of injuries shall be assessed: wounds, lameness, rectal prolapse, hernias, abscesses, and tail biting. Verify same in pens by observing the animals present therein, as well as investigating if the injuries were caused in the actual location in which the animal is housed or if they originated from previous locations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assessment criterion:</b> Visual. The presence of injuries derived from poor management or absence of veterinary treatment shall be considered non-compliance. Animals housed in pigpens in sick bays or recovery stations are not taken into consideration</p> <p><b>Acceptance criterion:</b> maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies * For the score of this sub-area and provided that an action plan specific for the farm is available, see the conditions established in the corresponding section.</p>						
5.4.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Medication and treatment control (treatment records, veterinary prescriptions, notes and observations on possible pathologies and health problems, veterinary follow-up, etc.)</li> </ul>						
5.4.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Competent staff as well as services of a responsible veterinarian of the farm are available so that, where necessary, consultation is available in the event of a suspected disease or epidemic.</li> </ul>						
5.4.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information about the medicinal products that can be used, the condition to be treated, the method of application, and the phasing-out period is at the disposal of the farm staff.</li> </ul>						
5.4.1.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All staff handling veterinary medicinal products, chemical products, or disinfectants must be duly trained. The site veterinary will be who authorises use of such products by operators. There must be a control data sheet showing the authorised operators and the veterinarian who authorises them.</li> </ul>						

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5.4.1.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A health programme drafted for each production phase and supervised by the veterinarian for the farm will be at the disposal of the farms. The plan will contain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Disease prevention strategy adapted to each productive state.</li> <li>○ Vaccination and deworming plan.</li> <li>○ Actions to be taken in the event of notifiable diseases.</li> <li>○ Quarantine measures for incoming pigs (where applicable)</li> <li>○ Drug treatment regimens for each type of animal depending on its age and health condition.</li> <li>○ Programme review and update (where applicable).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>								
5.4.1.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Only medicinal products authorised by the competent authorities of the EU will be allowed for use.</li> </ul>								
5.4.1.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All medicinal products must be accompanied by prescription and can only be administered by skilled, competent staff. The prescriptions must be kept for 5 years.</li> </ul>								
5.4.1.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Only use medicinal products if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1. they were prescribed by a veterinarian.</li> <li>○ 2. they are used according to the product information leaflet</li> <li>○ 3. the minimum withdrawal periods for each product are complied with.</li> <li>○ Under veterinary prescription which contemplates the dosage and duration of treatment as well as the withdrawal period.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>								
5.4.1.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Any use of medicinal products must be recorded, indicating: the type of medicinal product, the amount used, the date of use, the identification of the animals, or the treated batch and withdrawal period.</li> </ul>								
5.4.1.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The records of any medicinal product or treatment applied to the animals must be kept and safeguarded for at least 3 years. These records must be available for inspection.</li> </ul>								
5.4.1.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If there are no medicinal products authorised for the treatment of an illness or disease, in order to prevent animal suffering, the responsible veterinarian of the farm may use a medicinal product authorised for use in another animal species or for another disease of the same species, if there is no such product, the veterinarian may use medicinal products for human use, and if there is no such product, the veterinarian may request for a magistral formula that must be prepared by a pharmacist. If a medicinal product does not specify a withdrawal period for the species, said withdrawal period must be at least 28 days in meat.</li> </ul>								
5.4.1.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It is mandatory to apply injectables exclusively in the neck area of the animal, unless a veterinary prescription indicates another site of application.</li> </ul>								
5.4.1.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Only antibiotics for therapeutic purposes, not prophylactic, are allowed for use, at the discretion of the site veterinarian.</li> </ul>								
5.4.1.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All medicinal products must be stored safely and only authorised staff will have access to them.</li> </ul>								

5.4.2	<b>CONTROL OF LOSSES</b>	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.4.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Animal losses in the farm are recorded, clearly separating losses due to death from losses due to stamping out</li> </ul>						
5.4.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The record must be safeguarded for at least 3 years.</li> </ul>						
5.4.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Containers for carcasses must be clean and in good condition. They must be completely closed and the carcasses shall be placed such that they are in no case exposed and visible from the outside.</li> </ul>						
5.4.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dead animals are removed immediately or as soon as possible every day and will be handled by an authorised handler according to the regulation in force concerning the handling of animal by-products not intended for human consumption. If carcasses are handled using duly authorised incineration or hydrolysis equipment, waste removal must be performed by authorised companies in compliance with the specific regulation in each case.</li> </ul>						

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5.4.3	MANAGEMENT OF SICK ANIMALS:	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.4.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The staff inspect all pigs for wounds, poor health, or exhaustion at least one time a day.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The inspection of farrowing sows and piglets is performed at least 2 times a day.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Absence of sick or injured animals in healthy animal pens. Verify that all sick or seriously injured animals have been identified, isolated in sick bay pigpens, and are given specific treatments, or scheduled for the type of slaughter to be applied.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sick or wounded animals must be promptly cared for and subjected to veterinary control as soon as possible. In extreme situations, stamping out may be resorted to in order to prevent animal suffering.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If there is evidence of cannibalism, tail, face, or ear biting, or fights which go beyond normal behaviour, there is a need to come into agreement with the responsible veterinarian of the farm of an effective action plan. Said action plan must be developed and drafted by the responsible veterinarian of the farm or assessor veterinarian of the establishment and its implementation must be reflected.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of sick bay pigpens in sufficient number of premises/pens for housing sick or wounded animals: hospitalisation enclosures (sick bay pigpens) designated for the isolation and care of sick and injured pigs are provided.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Correct localisation, identification, or signalling of barns acting as sick bays.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The hospitalization enclosures are well ventilated, structurally solid, sheltered, and dry. They must be kept dry and clean and allow the animal to lie down. They will be provided with feeders and drinkers.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If required, the sick bay pigpen will be provided with solid, well-conditioned floor.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supervision and treatments in said premises/pens must be more comprehensive. Where necessary, the responsible veterinarian of the farm can be consulted to determine the action plan or treatments to be performed.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Animal density in sick bay pigpens (lower than the density of normal pens) in order to assure an effective control of the animals present therein.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The correct use of sick bays: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sick bays only house sick animals and not healthy animals and/or a mixture of sick/injured animals with healthy animals.</li> <li>○ There are no seriously injured (“evicted”) animals in the sick bay pigpens. These animals must be slaughtered to prevent unnecessary suffering.</li> <li>○ The staff must prove that they know from whom they can ask for advice if the pigs do not respond to treatment. They may ask for advice from a professional superior staff, but the advice must ultimately be based on the decision made by responsible veterinarian of the farm.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						
5.4.3.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In the event that a veterinary treatment applied to an animal proves to be unsatisfactory or incapable of alleviating the animal suffering, the animal must then be promptly stunned by means of the method according to Section 5.4.5, and slaughtered once stunned by means of an authorized method to prevent suffering.</li> </ul>						
5.4.3.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hospitalization enclosures are emptied between every batch of animals occupying the enclosures and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. The staff must confirm that this is the practice when interviewed.</li> </ul>						

5.4.4	ANIMAL MIXING MANAGEMENT:	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.4.4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Suitable operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Never administer tranquilisers (save under exceptional cases)</li> <li>○ Use of deterrent systems (spray)</li> <li>○ Times at which the animals are the calmest</li> <li>○ No mixing of sexes, if it is not strictly necessary.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						



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5.4.5	STAMPING OUT CRITERIA: ABSENCE OF SUFFERING	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.4.5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The method of stamping out will be drafted and developed by a responsible veterinarian of the farm. This stamping out method will be implemented based on compliance with the provisions laid out in the EU regulation for animal slaughter.</li> </ul>						
5.4.5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The method or methods used cause minimum suffering and stress to the animals.</li> </ul>						
5.4.5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The staff know the operation to be performed on each type of livestock: piglets, fattening pigs, breeding pigs.</li> </ul>						
5.4.5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stamping out can only be carried out by the responsible veterinarian of the farm or competent staff trained in this matter. The staff must know the basics of stunning, slaughtering techniques, and animal welfare.</li> </ul>						
5.4.5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The captive bolt pistols shall be kept under the responsibility of the responsible veterinarian of the farm or the trained staff, where appropriate.</li> </ul>						
5.4.5.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The stamping out performed shall be recorded, indicating the date, reason, animal identification, and the name of the staff who performs said stamping out.</li> </ul>						

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>Area E</b> <b>BEHAVIOUR</b>	<b>Appropriate behaviour</b>	<b>Expression of social behaviours/Positive emotional state</b>

5.5.1	EXPRESSION OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR:	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.5.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of positive social behaviours and low level of negative social behaviours.</li> </ul>						

5.5.2	EXPRESSION OF OTHER BEHAVIOURS	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.5.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of exploratory behaviour</li> </ul>						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental enrichment. To prevent cannibalism, tail biting, and other habits. Furthermore, in order for the pigs to also fulfil their behavioural needs, the pigs (depending on the environment and population density) will have access to straw or other suitable material/object to fulfil those needs and allow improvement to the environment. Suitable objects are natural fibre ropes, woods, authorised plastic elements, straw, etc., but not tyres or just food in feeders or drinkers. The material must not put the animals at risk or contaminate them. In the case of <b>type 2</b> and <b>type 3</b> production systems, straw must be used as the enrichment material. Manipulable material can be supplied as bedding, as an object, or as fodder, and according to MAPA (Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing, and Food) recommendations, the characteristics of manipulable material are as follows:</li> </ul>						

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	Material	Presentation	Interest	Complement					
5.5.2.2	Straw, hay, silage, elephant grass, tubers	Bedding	Optimal	May be used independently					
	Soil	Bedding	Suboptimal	With edible and chewable mat.					
	Shavings	Bedding	Suboptimal	With edible and manipulable mat.					
	Sawdust	Bedding	Suboptimal	With edible and chewable mat.					
	Mushroom, peat moss compost	Bedding	Suboptimal	With chewable mat.					
	Sand and stones	Bedding	Suboptimal	With edible and chewable mat.					
	Punched paper	Partial bedding	Suboptimal	With edible mat.					
	Pellet dispenser	dispenser	Suboptimal	Depends on the amount of pellets provided					
	Straw, hay, or silage	Food trough or dispenser	Suboptimal	Manipulable materials that allow investigation					
	Soft untreated wood, cardboard, ropes made of natural material, burlap sacks	“object”	Suboptimal	Edible and manipulable material					
	Compressed cylindrical hay bales	“object”	Suboptimal	Material that allows investigation and manipulation					
Sawdust briquettes (fixed or hanging)	“object”	Suboptimal	Edible material that allows investigation and manipulation						
Chains, rubber and soft plastic tubing, hard plastics and woods, balls, salt blocks	“object”	Marginal	Must be complemented with optimal or suboptimal materials.						
<small>Source: <a href="https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/produccion-y-mercados-ganaderos/20171031documentosobregestiondelasexplotacionesparalapreenciondelraboteo_tcm30-441875.pdf">https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/produccion-y-mercados-ganaderos/20171031documentosobregestiondelasexplotacionesparalapreenciondelraboteo_tcm30-441875.pdf</a></small>									
5.5.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The housing design must allow the animals to see one another.</li> </ul>								
5.5.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rearing pigs must be kept in stable groups with as little mixing as possible. If there is a need to mix pigs from other groups, this must be done at an earlier age, if possible after they weaned.</li> </ul>								
5.5.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When there are signs of severe fighting, they must be immediately investigated and appropriate measures taken, such as providing plentiful straw or other materials for investigation and play. Animals at risk or particularly aggressive animals shall be kept separate from the group, at the discretion of the site veterinarian.</li> </ul>								
5.5.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aggressive animals which have been attacked or are wounded shall be housed alone temporarily, at the discretion of the site veterinarian.</li> </ul>								
5.5.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The breeder is responsible to assure that the persistence of aggressions is under control and that it does not lead to food deprivation or injuries. The affected or aggressive animals must be removed from the group, at the discretion of the site veterinarian.</li> </ul>								
5.5.2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All animals (including animals in sick bay pigpens) must be able to see and hear other animals of their species, unless the responsible veterinarian of the farm indicates otherwise, for example, as a result of an infectious disease.</li> </ul>								
5.5.2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the case of <b>type 2</b> and <b>type 3</b> production systems, straw bedding must be used during fattening.</li> </ul>								

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REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>Area F</b> <b>MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH HUMANS</b>	<b>Positive emotional state/Absence of suffering induced by management</b>

5.6.0	GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.6.0.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All the animals must be treated in a compassionate and respectful manner. The use of force is prohibited.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Only trained, professionally competent staff will care for the animals. The staff will be suitably trained in terms of animal management, welfare, and health. New staff who lack training will be supervised by a responsible person until the corresponding training has been imparted to them. There must be staff training records.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There are sufficient staff to assure suitable management and that animal welfare is not compromised.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sick or wounded animals must be inspected at least twice a day.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The staff must be able to correctly use the equipment and installations directly affecting animal welfare. They must be able to select the suitable equipment, carry out routine equipment maintenance, recognise the signs of malfunction, and know the correct procedure to follow in such circumstances.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The management and installations must allow the animals to develop normal behavioural patterns, as well as maintain social structures and relations.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Any act of violence against the animals, as well as any action which may scare or startle the animals is prohibited.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The use of electric prods or goads, sticks, or any blunt object, for managing the animals is prohibited.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All the animals must be inspected at least once a day by a person responsible to look for signs of lethargy, lack of appetite, appearance of bruises, cuts, abrasions, excessive secretions from the eyes, nose, mouth, or vulva, cough, joint inflammation, lameness, diarrhoea, evidence of parasites. etc.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The animals must be kept in social groups of similar and compatible types. Whenever possible, these groups must be kept together during transport and until slaughter.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All the necessary measures must be taken to assure animal welfare and that the animals do not feel pain or suffer. The animals must also be free of recurrent or chronic injuries and injuries relating to aggressions of other animals, structures, equipment, or management.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Any animal which, after receiving an injectable treatment, is suspected of carrying in its body remnants of needles, shall be clearly identified with a colour tag so that it is possible to tell the animal apart in the slaughtering establishment.</li> </ul>						
5.6.0.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The possible presence of animals carrying remnants of hypodermic needles in the lot shall be indicated in the dispatch/transport document by means of the corresponding written annotation or observation.</li> </ul>						

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5.6.1	EARLY WEANING	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.6.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No piglets shall be weaned if they are below 28 days of age, unless a reason from the veterinary perspective or an important reason in terms of their welfare justifies so: availability of veterinary authorisation to wean before 28 days. Piglets can be weaned up to 7 days beforehand if they are moved to specific installations, according to their age and state of health, with suitable management which limits the transmission of diseases to piglets.</li> </ul>						
5.6.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Animals of the <b>type 1</b> production systems are never weaned before 21 days of age. Animals of the <b>type 2</b> production systems are never weaned before 28 days of age. Animals of the <b>type 3</b> production systems are never weaned before 42 days of age.</li> </ul>						

5.6.2	ABSENCE OF PAIN INDUCED BY MANAGEMENT (CASTRATION, TAIL DOCKING, EAR DOCKING...)	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.6.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the event of having to castrate male animals less than 7 days old, it can be done with means that do not involve tearing tissues, using any of the following methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Surgical castration with general anaesthesia</li> <li>- Surgical castration with local anaesthesia</li> </ul> </li> <li>In any event, if castration is done after the animals are 7 days old, it must be done with anaesthesia and prolonged analgesics under the supervision of a veterinarian with a means that does not involve tearing tissues, or by immunocastration.</li> </ul>						
5.6.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If tusk clipping or grinding is carried out, the responsible veterinarian of the farm/assessor veterinarian of the farm must provide a written recommendation in that regard. Teeth clipping or grinding is accepted in newborn piglets when it is in accordance with law and with the recommendation of the responsible veterinarian of the farm. When necessary, teeth clipping or grinding is carried out by a competent, trained operator, normally within 48 hours following the birth of the piglet and always before 7 days. Only allowed in <b>type 1</b> production systems.</li> </ul>						
5.6.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If tail docking and/or castration are carried out, the responsible veterinarian of the farm/assessor veterinarian of the establishment must provide a written recommendation to perform same. If the responsible veterinarian of the farm responsible for the establishment considers tail docking to be suitable (always in accordance with law), it is carried out by a trained, competent staff, normally within 48 hours following the birth of the piglet and always before 7 days. Only allowed in <b>type 1</b> production systems.</li> </ul>						
5.6.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ear notching is prohibited.</li> </ul>						
5.6.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teeth clipping, tail docking, castration, etc. must be carried out by a responsible veterinarian of the farm or a person who has been duly trained and instructed.</li> </ul>						
5.6.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The loss of sensitive structures of the body, such as castration and tail docking, for diagnostic/therapeutic or identification purposes, must be carried out under veterinary supervision such that the pain the animals experience is minimized.</li> </ul>						
5.6.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Castration and tail docking can only be carried out after the application of anaesthetics and prolonged analgesia unless it is performed before the animals are 7 days old.</li> </ul>						
5.6.2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A standard working procedure developed by the responsible veterinarian of the farm will be provided. This procedure contemplates in detail the rules to be followed (age, working method, treatments, etc.) for teeth clipping, tail docking, and castration, and are used in the all the farms as guideline.</li> </ul>						

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5.6.2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Incorrect tail docking indicator In the case of tail docking, the length of the tail that remains will be assessed. This remaining tail must at least cover the vulva in the case of female pigs and the anal sphincter in the case of male pigs. However, animals from the same pen must have tails of similar length. Proper healing thereof will similarly be observed, without any wounds or bleeding. <b>Assessment criterion:</b> Visual. <b>Acceptance criterion:</b> maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies</li> </ul>						
5.6.2.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tail docking and teeth clipping are in no way allowed in <b>type 2 and type 3</b> production systems. In these systems and if castration is to be performed, it will be carried out using alternative methods to surgical castration without anaesthesia or analgesia.</li> </ul>						

5.6.3	LOADING OF ANIMALS	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.6.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pigs to be sent to slaughter plant are deprived of food between 8 and 12 hours, and at most 24 hours, before delivery. In the interview, the staff must prove the compliance of the foregoing and the manner in which it has been carried out.</li> </ul>						
5.6.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The administration of sedatives/tranquiliser prior to or during loading is prohibited unless it is strictly necessary for animal health, in this case the administration of sedatives/tranquiliser must always be under veterinary prescription.</li> </ul>						
5.6.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There must be no tranquilisers in fattening establishments. In establishments where pigs are reared, medicinal product purchase records must be verified and the records are used to confirm that tranquilisers are only used in breeding animals.</li> </ul>						
5.6.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To prevent the animals from slipping, the inclination of the ramps must not exceed 20%.</li> </ul>						
5.6.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The loading area complies with the suitable loading conditions as regards space, flooring, and lighting.</li> </ul>						
5.6.3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transport of animals that are wounded, debilitated, or cannot walk on their own feet, with signs of serious pathologies, severe bleeding, signs of intense suffering, severe prolapse, pelvic fractures, pregnant female pigs, or animals less than 7 days of age, is prohibited, with the exception of animals with small wounds or mild pathologies which will not experience more suffering from being transported.</li> </ul>						
5.6.3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If there are doubts concerning the ability to transport animals, the responsible veterinarian of the farm shall be consulted.</li> </ul>						
5.6.3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There must be mechanisms for individually identifying the animals bound for a slaughter plant, either with ear tags or a tattoo hammer with the corresponding farm number.</li> </ul>						

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>AREA G</b> <b>FARM AND ANIMAL CONTROL</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Reporting and assuring programme compliance in farms</b>

5.7.1	DATE AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FARMS	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.7.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is a database for the farms under management which contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Internal code</li> <li>○ Name, address</li> <li>○ Registration number and other legal and official data (health status)</li> <li>○ Authorised capacity</li> <li>○ Livestock characteristics: genetic.</li> <li>○ Feeding type (where applicable)</li> <li>○ Physical characteristics: technical data//water origin//sanitation system //</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						

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5.7.2	LIVESTOCK TRACEABILITY:	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.7.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Livestock identification control by means of an ear tag and/or tattoo hammer</li> <li>▪ Livestock movement control: point of origin and destination among several farms               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Farm data sheet</li> <li>○ Notes indicating the exit/entrance of livestock</li> <li>○ Movement summary</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						
5.7.2.2	Breeding establishments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The producer keeps detailed, written records of the point of origin, type, and breed of all incoming pigs and/or semen for artificial insemination. The records must include the point of origin, type, and breed of all incoming pigs and/or semen for artificial insemination.</li> </ul>						
5.7.2.3	Weaning/fattening establishments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The producer keeps detailed records of the point of origin of all incoming pigs and their point of origin.</li> </ul>						
5.7.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The producer keeps detailed records of the destination of all pigs leaving the farm.</li> </ul>						
5.7.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The producer possesses relevant health information of the slaughterhouse (seized materials or health problems) relating to the animals sent to slaughter.</li> </ul>						

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>TRACEABILITY OF ANIMAL MOVEMENT</b>		<b>Reporting and assuring programme compliance in farms</b>

	TRACEABILITY OF ANIMAL MOVEMENT	S	N
AUT 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of the farm (also the fattening unit or facility, where appropriate).</li> <li>• Batch identification.</li> <li>• Delivery date.</li> <li>• Number of piglets.</li> <li>• Origin.</li> </ul>		
AUT 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feed used: indication of origin, type of feed, amounts, and delivery date. The feed delivery date must allow accessing the delivery note and identifying the batch or the date of manufacture.</li> </ul>		
AUT 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treatments and medication applied: date, type of medicinal product, and amount. The recording of the medication applied must indicate the medicinal products that have been generally used on the batch of animals. If said recording is carried out in the treatment log, traceability must be assured with the batch number or code assigned to the animals.</li> <li>• Vaccinations and deworming.</li> </ul>		
AUT 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Losses.</li> <li>• Removal of animals: indication of date, number, destination, and health guide number</li> </ul>		
AUT 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Shipping document for the slaughter plant. This document must contain:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farm irrigation</li> <li>• Livestock batch number.</li> <li>• Date of removal.</li> <li>• Number of animals.</li> <li>• Destination.</li> <li>• Livestock movement health document number.</li> <li>• Slaughterhouse reception batch.</li> <li>• Indication of belonging to the IAWS programme</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

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**COMMENTS OR OBSERVATIONS OF THE AUDIT TEAM**





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**ANIMAL WELFARE AND BIOSAFETY TECHNICAL REGULATION**  
**“INTERPORC ANIMAL WELFARE SPAIN”**  
**IAWS**

**ANNEX 7C**  
**SLAUGHTER PLANT SELF-CONTROL QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**INTENSIVE FARMING OF WHITE PORK**

<b>DATE</b>	
<b>INTERNAL AUDITOR</b>	

**INDICATIONS:**

During the internal audit, one of the 2 columns on the right-hand side of the questionnaire identified with the letter “S” or “N”, in each of the subareas of the questionnaire, will be marked with an “X”.

The column with the letter “S” indicates compliance with the requirement, the column with the letter “N” indicates non-compliance with the requirement.

Once the questionnaire has been completed, the internal auditor will prepare a report in which a “detailed non-conformity” will be generated for each subarea marked as non-compliance, and a report for overcoming the deficiencies within a maximum resolution period of 1 month from the day of the audit will be issued, said report must be validated by the internal auditor. This report must be safeguarded together with the self-control questionnaire for a period of 3 years at the disposal of the Certification Entity

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(\*) Amendments to the preceding version:

- Page 5: A new section 5.8.1.13 is added.

(\*) The numbering referred to in this section corresponds to the numbering of the preceding version, not this one.

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## 5/ANIMAL WELFARE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
<b>AREA H CONTROL AT SLAUGHTER PLANT</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Reporting and assuring programme compliance in farms</b>
<b>Subarea A FEEDING</b>	<b>Good feeding</b>	<b>Body condition/Absence of thirst/Absence of hunger</b>
<b>Subarea C HOUSING</b>	<b>Good Housing</b>	<b>Comfort around resting/Ease of movement/Thermal comfort</b>
<b>Subarea D HEALTH</b>	<b>Good health</b>	<b>Absence of injuries and diseases/Absence of suffering</b>
<b>Subarea E BEHAVIOUR</b>	<b>Appropriate behaviour</b>	<b>Expression of social behaviours/Positive emotional state</b>

5.8.1	<b>TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>N</b>																														
5.8.1.1	The livestock will be transported in well-conditioned vehicles, provided with non-slip floors built to prevent injuring the animals .																																
5.8.1.2	<p>The maximum transport time is 18 hours for type 1 production system, 12 hours for type 2 production system, and of 6 hours for type 3 production system. Transports lasting more than 12 hours must comply with the following premises based on the recommendations in the “Manual de transporte de calidad de animales de granja” (Quality Farm Animal Transport Manual) by the DG SANCO for the welfare in transports of long distance in pigs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximum travel time 24h.</li> <li>• The animals must have access to water for the entire trip.</li> <li>• The animals must be fasting prior to being loaded.</li> <li>• The transport must be provided with bedding material.</li> <li>• Maximum stall length of 3.1 m.</li> <li>• The space for animals will be calculated by multiplying the number of animals by the corresponding value in the second column:</li> </ul> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Mean weight in kg</th> <th>Area per animal in m<sup>2</sup></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>20</td><td>0.085</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td>0.128</td></tr> <tr><td>40</td><td>0.170</td></tr> <tr><td>50</td><td>0.213</td></tr> <tr><td>70</td><td>0.298</td></tr> <tr><td>90</td><td>0.383</td></tr> <tr><td>100</td><td>0.426</td></tr> <tr><td>110</td><td>0.468</td></tr> <tr><td>130</td><td>0.553</td></tr> <tr><td>150</td><td>0.638</td></tr> <tr><td>170</td><td>0.723</td></tr> <tr><td>190</td><td>0.809</td></tr> <tr><td>210</td><td>0.894</td></tr> <tr><td>230</td><td>0.979</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Mean weight in kg	Area per animal in m <sup>2</sup>	20	0.085	30	0.128	40	0.170	50	0.213	70	0.298	90	0.383	100	0.426	110	0.468	130	0.553	150	0.638	170	0.723	190	0.809	210	0.894	230	0.979		
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5.8.1.3	<p>The animals must be transported under fasting conditions. The minimum fasting period in the farm must be between 8 and 12 h before sending the animals to the slaughterhouse. The total fasting period of the animals up to the moment of slaughter must not exceed 24 h. There must be documentation transported along with the animals and at the farm that indicates the time the animals started fasting on the livestock farm. Similarly, there must be records in the slaughterhouse which allow controlling the time the animals arrive at and remain in the piggens, for the purpose of controlling fasting.</p>																														
5.8.1.4	<p>The pigs are transported by authorised transporters with certificate of qualification in animal welfare.</p>																														
5.8.1.5	<p>Depending on vehicle size, there shall be a suitable animal density during transport. The best ventilation possible shall be sought at all time. The loading densities of the animals for slaughter in the trucks shall not exceed the density established in the following tables:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Maximum live weight [kg/animal]</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Minimum floor space [m<sup>2</sup>/animal]</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><b>PIGLETS</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">&lt; 20</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.085</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.106</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.128</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><b>SLAUGHTER</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">100</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.426</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">110</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.468</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">130</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.553</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">150</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.638</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">170</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.723</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">190</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.809</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">210</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.894</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">230</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.979</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Maximum live weight [kg/animal]	Minimum floor space [m <sup>2</sup> /animal]	<b>PIGLETS</b>		< 20	0.085	25	0.106	30	0.128	<b>SLAUGHTER</b>		100	0.426	110	0.468	130	0.553	150	0.638	170	0.723	190	0.809	210	0.894	230	0.979		
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5.8.1.6	<p>For these minimum requirements to be met, the load density of pigs weighing approximately 100 kg in transport may not exceed 235 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, with the compulsory need to provide bedding in order to prevent slipping and falling. The breed, size, and physical state of the pigs may require the minimum floor surface area established in the preceding paragraph to be increased; said surface area may also be increased by up to 20% depending on weather conditions and the duration of the trip.</p>																														
5.8.1.7	<p>There must be partitions in the middle of the transport, creating groups with a maximum of 20 pigs for animals having a live weight below 70 kg, and with 15 pigs for animals having a live weight of 70 kg. In the case of breeding sows, the groups will have a maximum of 5 pigs.</p>																														
5.8.1.8	<p>Provided that the livestock is unloaded using ramps, the inclination of such ramps may not exceed an angle of 20 degrees, i.e., 36.4% with respect to the horizontal. When the slope is greater than 10 degrees, i.e., greater than 17.6% with respect to the horizontal, the ramps must be equipped with a system, for example, of transverse slats which assure that the animals can get in or out free of risk or complication.</p>																														
5.8.1.9	<p>Lifting platforms and upper floors must have safety barriers to prevent the animals from falling out or running away during unloading operations</p>																														

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5.8.1.10	Transport of animals that are wounded, debilitated, or cannot walk on their own feet, with signs of serious pathologies, severe bleeding, signs of intense suffering, severe prolapse, pelvic fractures, pregnant female pigs, or animals less than 7 days of age, is prohibited, with the exception of animals with small wounds or mild pathologies which will not experience more suffering from being transported.		
5.8.1.11	The installations must be designed to prevent the animals from falling and slipping during unloading. A maximum of 10% slipping incidents and a maximum of 1% of falling incidents will be considered optimum. The evaluation will be carried out based on the sampling table of pig trucks unloaded per day.		
5.8.1.12	All the animal lots that are received must come with their livestock waybill or, where appropriate, the official transfer document in proper form, the ICA, the vehicle disinfection report, and the accompanying or shipping document duly completed by the responsible person of the farm or the integrator company, assuring the control of livestock origin and owner at all times.		
5.8.1.13	It is verified that all animals are identified by a tattoo hammer and/or ear tag.		
5.8.1.14	All fattening pigs intended for obtaining certified carcasses and meats in accordance with the IAWS Programme come from officially approved suppliers and farms that meet the requirements applied for fattening pig farms		
5.8.1.15	The slaughterhouse must have knowledge of and be provided with an updated listing of officially approved suppliers who they must address to handle the purchase of the pigs for the IAWS programme certification.		
5.8.1.16	It is unequivocally indicated on the delivery note/good issue document from the farm whether or not the livestock enterprise or operator is under the auspices of the certification programme (IAWS).		
5.8.1.17	There must be installations to shelter the transport trucks from the severe weather in the event that the planning established for unloading and the installations cannot guarantee a wait time of less than 60 minutes for unloading.		
5.8.1.18	The maximum wait time for unloading is 60 minutes (included in the total travel time) and the total wait + unloading time must not exceed 90 minutes.		

5.8.2	<b>CRITERIA FOR INSTALLATION CONTROL AND HANDLING AT SLAUGHTER</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>N</b>
5.8.2.1	During the reception, unloading, and housing in stockyard phases, correct distinction of the lot and its traceability until the end of the slaughter process are assured.		
5.8.2.2	<p>The slaughter plant must comply with the regulation in force in relation to animal welfare at the time of killing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Head of Animal Welfare reporting to general management, who will be in charge of training personnel, coordinating and verifying that activities relating to animal welfare and animal protection at the time of killing are performed as expected, having organizational freedom and authority to do so.</li> <li>• Monitors Responsible for Animal Welfare, who will have the authority delegated by the Head of Animal Welfare, to assure that slaughterhouse staff take those corrective measures required to assure compliance with the rules relating to animal.</li> <li>• All staff involved in tasks which require contact with the animals, from unloading to bleeding, will be trained in the subject of animal welfare.</li> <li>• There must be registers indicating animal welfare status during unloading and for the evaluation of insensitivity after the animals have been stunned.</li> <li>• The Head of Animal Welfare will conduct an annual animal welfare audit at the installations.</li> </ul>		

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5.8.2.3	<p>The installations must have a housing system equipped with the infrastructure required so that animal welfare conditions are the most suitable, according to European regulation. All this must allow the animal to recover from any possible stress sustained during transport. The auditor will evaluate a sample of 10% of the pigpens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suitable lighting of at least 50 LUX is provided for unloading operations and housing. It must enable perfectly observing the state of the animals.</li> <li>• The installations must be protected against the weather in order to shield animals from storms, particularly from being exposed to the sun directly.</li> <li>• The animals enjoy physical comfort and protection, and they are particularly kept clean and under suitable ventilation, light, and temperature conditions. The slaughterhouse, based on its geographic location and installations, must establish suitable measures to assure thermal comfort of the animals.</li> <li>• Animals in pigpens will be considered to have suitable thermal comfort when a maximum of 8% of the animals are panting and a maximum of 5% of the animals have tremors. Evaluation will be performed based on the sampling table for trucks of animals slaughtered per day</li> <li>• The installations must have systems for showering the animals for the purpose of cleaning and relaxing them. The water for the showers must cover 80% of the surface of the pigpen. Showers must be put into operation immediately after the animals enter the pigpens and must continue operating for at least 15 minutes. When the ambient temperature in the pigpens is less than 10°C, the animals will not be showered for thermal comfort reasons (the conditions of this showering are independent of the showering performed prior to slaughter for hygiene reasons).</li> <li>• The pigpens must have easy-to-access drinkers and water must be available <i>ad libitum</i>. The drinkers must be clean and in perfect working order. Bowls must be placed a maximum of 40 cm from the ground and drinking bottles a maximum of 70 cm from the ground. A maximum of 20 animals per drinker is considered suitable.</li> <li>• If the animals are in the housing area for more than 12 hours, they must be fed. It is the slaughterhouse’s obligation to have feeding systems for the animals in these cases. All these systems must be clean and in good condition, and there has to be a fast feed supply plan.</li> <li>• The installations must have the capacity to house animals in pigpens that is at least 3 times the kill capacity per hour.</li> <li>• The pigpens will be washed every day.</li> <li>• The floors will be non-slip floors and the structure of the pigpen will be designed to prevent possible livestock injuries. There cannot be any holes, cracks, or erosions in the floors that may injure the animals.</li> <li>• The design will allow performing the ante-mortem inspection of the livestock.</li> <li>• There must be informative signs indicating the number of animals to be placed in each pigpen, the dimensions of the pigpen, or both.</li> <li>• The minimum allowed density will be 0.50 m<sup>2</sup> per animal for fattening pigs, and more than 1 m<sup>2</sup> per animal for breeding sows and boars.</li> <li>• In those cases in which the official ante-mortem inspection or the installations do not allow the immediate emergency stamping out of sick animals, animals suspected of being sick, or based on reasons of animal welfare, there may be pigpens fit out to house animals of this type while waiting for the opinion of the official veterinary services.</li> </ul>		
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5.8.2.4	<p>Slaughter and evisceration must be performed using legally authorized methods. The livestock will be carefully led to the knock-out/stunning system (CO2, electric discharge, etc.)...)</p> <p>This system must comply with a series of values assuring its suitability for knocking out animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The animals are slaughtered only once they have been stunned.</li> <li>• The animal is protected at all times against suffering or pain.</li> <li>• Slaughter will be efficient and not cause any stress in the livestock.</li> <li>• The animals must be prevented from hitting against one another or becoming injured during the process.</li> <li>• The effective stunning of the animal, with a complete loss of consciousness until bleeding, is assured.</li> <li>• The carcass must not be damaged.</li> <li>• The proper bleeding of the animal is fomented.</li> <li>• The system must be subjected to a maintenance and calibration programme.</li> <li>• It must be assured that the animals losses consciousness and sensitivity until death.</li> <li>• If the animals recover consciousness, they will be stunned again.</li> <li>• There must be a documented online or emergency post-stunning knock-out control procedure based on the evaluation of the signs of consciousness (palpebral reflex, rhythmic breathing, attempts to stand up, and vocalizations).</li> <li>• The existence of more than 3% of animals with palpebral reflex will be considered non-compliance. The existence of a single animal that exhibits rhythmic breathing, tries to stand up, or tries to vocalize themselves will be considered a general non-compliance. The assessment will be is performed on a sample of 20 animals. The number of samples will be determined by the stunning control table , leaving a time interval between each assessment.</li> <li>• There must be a visual and acoustic alarm system in the event that the level of CO2 is less than 80% and in the event of a low electric intensity level: &lt; 1.3 A</li> <li>• There must be an emergency knock-out system in the event of an unsuccessful stunning. There will be a re-stunning procedure that specifies the need for stunning and immediate bleeding of the animals.</li> <li>• There must be a system for monitoring the parameters of the stunning equipment continuously or, where appropriate, displays visible to the staff so that they know the stunning equipment data and parameters. The equipment working parameters must be recorded continuously throughout the work day. Emergency stunning equipment is an exception to this requirement.</li> <li>• Stunning effectiveness is controlled by safeguarding documentary records.</li> </ul>		
5.8.3	<b>GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>N</b>
5.8.3.1	All pigs reaching the slaughterhouse are subjected to the corresponding official veterinary inspections both during unloading and during the slaughtering process, for the purpose of detecting, and where appropriate, reporting any possible malpractice during the fattening period		

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5.8.3.2	<p>All the animals must be inspected at reception to look for signs that may indicate practices against animal welfare.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General condition of the lot of animals (absence of injuries or wounds, animals that died during transport, emergency slaughters, lameness, fractures, signs of intentionally inflicted contusions or wounds).</li> <li>• Ante-mortem signs of: prostration, hematomas, cuts, abrasions, cough, severe joint inflammation, abscesses, or cachexia.</li> <li>• Free of injuries relating to aggressions of other animals (excluding those that are characteristic of the hierarchy phenomena characteristic of the species), structures, equipment, or handling.</li> </ul>		
5.8.3.3	<p>There must be corresponding records documenting the ante-mortem actions taken in the slaughterhouse (traceability, seized animals, losses, emergency slaughters, animals that died during transport, etc.)</p>		
5.8.3.4	<p>The animals that become sick, suffer injuries during transport, or are unable to move are separated while waiting to be examined as soon as possible by the Official Veterinary Services, who will determine if the meat is suitable for human consumption.</p>		
5.8.3.5	<p>Wounded animals, animals that are unable to move, animals with reduced mobility, or animals showing signs of disease that must be slaughtered for health reasons will be subjected to humane slaughter according to an actuation protocol established in these cases. This stamping out method will be implemented based on compliance with the provisions laid out in the EU regulation for animal slaughter.</p> <p>The animal must not be moved from its location, whether in the truck, in the unloading area, or in the pigpens, for the purpose of preventing animal suffering.</p> <p>Stunning and/or slaughter will be carried out as soon as possible.</p> <p>There must be records of the stamping out that is carried out, indicating the date, time, reason, the identification of the animal, and the name of the person performing the slaughter.</p>		
5.8.3.6	<p>All the animals must be treated in a compassionate and respectful manner. The use of force is prohibited.</p>		
5.8.3.7	<p>The slaughter and those operations associated with it can only be performed by those who hold a level of competency suitable for that purpose, without causing the animals avoidable pain, distress, or suffering. The staff will be duly trained in the subject of animal handling, animal welfare, and animal health. New staff who lack training will be supervised by a responsible person until the corresponding training has been imparted to them. There must be staff training records.</p>		
5.8.3.8	<p>The staff must be able to correctly use the equipment and installations directly affecting animal welfare. They must be able to select the suitable equipment, carry out routine equipment maintenance, recognise the signs of malfunction, and know the correct procedure to follow in such circumstances.</p>		
5.8.3.9	<p>Any act of violence against the animals, as well as any action which may scare or startle the animals is prohibited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- hitting or kicking the animals;</li> <li>- applying pressure on particularly sensitive points of the animals' body such that it causes them unnecessary pain or suffering;</li> <li>- picking up or dragging the animals by their head, ears, legs, or tail, or handling them such that it causes them unnecessary pain or suffering;</li> <li>- using prods or other sharp pointed instruments;</li> <li>- voluntarily blocking the passage of the animal being guided or led in any place where animals are handled.</li> </ul>		
5.8.3.10	<p>The use of stun batons or electric batteries or any blunt object for handling the animals is prohibited. Plastic or textile materials, which at the same time may make noise, can be suitably used for leading the animals provided that the noise they make does not alter or stress the animals.</p>		

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5.8.3.11	All those measures that are necessary to assure animal welfare and to assure that the animals do not show signs of or experience pain, suffering, injuries, fear, or any other avoidable abnormal behaviour, and that they do not experience avoidable interactions with other animals that may be detrimental to their welfare, must be taken		
5.8.3.12	The management and installations must allow the animals to develop normal behavioural patterns, as well as maintain social structures and relations.		
5.8.3.13	The animals must be kept in social groups of similar and compatible types. Provided that is possible, these groups must be maintained throughout transport until slaughter.		

5.8.4	<b>CONTROL OF SIGNS OF ANIMAL WELFARE.</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>N</b>																		
5.8.4.1	<p>During unloading and ante-mortem inspection, any evidence or signs that may indicate welfare problems in the farms or transport will be controlled and recorded for all animals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Animals with signs of intentionally inflicted wounds or contusions.</li> <li>▪ Too many animals in transport.</li> <li>▪ Use of objects when unloading the animals that may cause intentionally inflicted harm, wounds, or contusions.</li> <li>▪ Animals with shortness of breath</li> </ul>																				
5.8.5	<b>CONTROL OF INJURIES AND DISEASES. ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS. GOOD HEALTH MEASURES IN THE SLAUGHTER PLANT</b>																				
5.8.5.1	<p><b>ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS PER LOT COMMUNICATED TO THE LIVESTOCK PRODUCER</b>  The slaughter plant will provide the producer with information about any lot with markers exceeding the maximum alarm level so that the producer can adopt the appropriate measures. For every day of slaughter, evidence of pathologies or injuries that may indicate welfare problems in the farms will be controlled and recorded. To that end, the following markers and alarm levels are established per livestock lot:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">ANTE-MORTEM ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATOR</th> <th style="text-align: left;">MAXIMUM ALARM LEVEL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Fractures/lameness/prostrated animals</td> <td>&gt; 1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evidence of signs of intentionally inflicted wounds or contusions.</td> <td>&gt; 0% (Any incident)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Animals that die in pigpens</td> <td>&gt; 0,5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Animals that die in transport</td> <td>&gt; 1%</td> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">POST-MORTEM ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATOR</th> <th style="text-align: left;">MAXIMUM ALARM LEVEL</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Fractures/tears</td> <td>&gt; 1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hernias</td> <td>&gt; 2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carcasses with skin injuries/hematomas due to poor handling</td> <td>&gt; 2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ANTE-MORTEM ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATOR	MAXIMUM ALARM LEVEL	Fractures/lameness/prostrated animals	> 1%	Evidence of signs of intentionally inflicted wounds or contusions.	> 0% (Any incident)	Animals that die in pigpens	> 0,5%	Animals that die in transport	> 1%	POST-MORTEM ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATOR	MAXIMUM ALARM LEVEL	Fractures/tears	> 1%	Hernias	> 2%	Carcasses with skin injuries/hematomas due to poor handling	> 2%		
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5.8.5.2	<p><b>GENERAL SLAUGHTERHOUSE ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS ON AUDITED LOTS</b>  The following levels to be evaluated during the audit carried out by the Independent Control Entity (ICE) are established in the chart, following Annex 5 of Animal Welfare Indicator Assessment at Slaughterhouses. The ante mortem evaluation will be conducted based on the sampling table for trucks of pigs unloaded per day.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">ANTE-MORTEM EVALUATION</th> <th style="text-align: left;">MAXIMUM LEVEL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lameness</td> <td>&lt; 1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prostrated animals unable to move by themselves</td> <td>&lt; 0.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ANTE-MORTEM EVALUATION	MAXIMUM LEVEL	Lameness	< 1%	Prostrated animals unable to move by themselves	< 0.5%														
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5.8.5.3	<p><b>GENERAL ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS AT SLAUGHTERHOUSES</b>  The evaluation of animals that die in transport and in pigpens will be conducted based on the quarterly kill data provided by the slaughterhouse.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">ANTE-MORTEM EVALUATION</th> <th style="text-align: left;">MAXIMUM LEVEL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Animals that die in pigpens</td> <td>&lt; 0.01%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Animals that die in transport</td> <td>&lt; 0.2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ANTE-MORTEM EVALUATION	MAXIMUM LEVEL	Animals that die in pigpens	< 0.01%	Animals that die in transport	< 0.2%														
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