

APPENDIX 2

LEGISLATION

DANISH Product Standard
Version 1.01



The following points are included in the DANISH Product Standard and are based on legislation.

1. Pig identification and traceability

- 3.1.1** Movement of pigs into and out of the herd must be registered in the Central Husbandry Register (CHR) within seven days.

2. Feed

- 3.2.1** Feed must be free from bonemeal/meat by-products and bonemeal/meat by-products are not allowed on the premises. The exception is dog and cat food, which is not allowed in the housing area, however.
- 3.2.2** Food waste, including processed catering waste containing animal products, is not allowed.
- 3.2.3** Antibiotic growth promoters may not be used or found in the housing area.
- 3.2.4** Feed may not contain undesirable substances in accordance with legislation.

3. Health and use of medicine

- 3.3.1** Buildings, pens, equipment and tools must be cleaned regularly and, if necessary, disinfected.
- 3.3.2** Manure and waste feed must be removed regularly to minimise odour and prevent flies, rats, mice and other rodents.
- 3.3.3** For farms exporting finishers to Germany and finisher farms that supply more than 200 pigs per year, the current salmonella level must be known.
- 3.3.4** All pigs treated with a mandatory retention time must be clearly identified either individually by ear tag or other clear identification or by pen. Pigs which have received medical treatment may not be sent for slaughter until the retention time is completed.

- 3.3.5** Producers and relevant employees must have received instruction in injection technique. All individuals treating pigs with medicine must meet the requirements laid down in Regulation no. 423 of 17/05/2016 regarding training in the use of medicine for food producing animals.

- 3.3.6** All persons handling live pigs must have participated in the hygiene course for persons who handle live pigs commercially.

- 3.3.7** Medicines and vaccines must be stored and used according to instructions given by the veterinarian, which are printed on the medicine label or packaging.

- 3.3.8** Unused antibiotics and chemotherapeutic medicines must not be kept on the premises after the expiry of the prescription unless the veterinarian issues a repeat prescription.

- 3.3.9** A log book recording medical treatment must be kept. When supplying medicine, the veterinarian must provide written instructions on the treatment and retention period. The following must be registered: date, animal – which and how many, reason, medicine, dosage and administration method.

Herds WITH a health advisory agreement:

Producers who administer medicine themselves:

- 3.3.10** At least every three months, the veterinarian shall complete a veterinary report. For finisher herds, the veterinarian shall complete a report at least every six months. The reports must be kept for at least two years.

- 3.3.11** A log book recording medical treatment must be kept. When supplying medicine, the veterinarian must provide written instructions on the treatment and retention period. The following must be registered: date, animal – which and how many, reason, medicine, dosage, administration method and who has administered the treatment (initials).

Producers who do not administer medicine themselves:

3.3.12 For interdisciplinary advisory courses, two annual visit reports from the herd veterinarian must be available. For farm-based courses, at least one annual veterinarian report and one annual report from a training programme must be available. These reports must be kept for at least two years.

3.3.13 Should the herd require medical treatment, the veterinarian may supply medicine for a maximum of five days' consumption and the veterinarian must provide written instructions on the treatment and post-treatment retention time.

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

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

- Wash basin
- Hand soap
- Hand disinfection
- Disposable towels
- Changing area
(change into work clothes or protective clothing for use in the herd), change of, or wash and disinfection of, footwear and equipment.

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

Herds WITHOUT health agreements:

3.3.16 The herd must be checked by a veterinarian at least once a year.

3.3.17 Should the herd require medical treatment, the veterinarian may supply medicine for a maximum of five days' consumption and the veterinarian must provide written instructions on the treatment and post-treatment retention time.

4. Treatment of sick or injured pigs

3.4.1 Sick or injured pigs must be treated immediately in order to avoid unnecessary pain or distress. This must be undertaken by medical treatment and/or moving the pigs to a hospital pen. Hospital pens must be sufficient in number so that at least one pen is always available for sick or injured pigs. The design of hospital pens must conform to the relevant guidelines. See guidelines for the design of hospital pens.

3.4.2 If the pigs do not show signs of improvement, treatment must be repeated in accordance with the veterinarian's instructions unless casualty slaughter is to be carried out.

3.4.3 Casualty slaughter must be carried out with a captive bolt pistol and subsequent exsanguination or pithing. See guidelines for correct use of bolt pistol.

3.4.4 Pigs which show persistently aggressive behaviour towards other pigs or are the victims of aggressive behaviour must be kept in temporary isolation or away from the other pigs.

5. Housing and equipment

3.5.1 Buildings and their interiors must be constructed and designed in line with current legislation.

3.5.2 Interiors, including flooring, must be constructed so that there are no sharp edges etc. likely to cause injury to the pigs.

3.5.3 The lying area must be comfortable, clean and suitably drained and must not be injurious to pigs. Where bedding is provided, it must be clean, dry and not harmful to the pigs.

3.5.4 No pigs may be tethered unless for veterinary treatment.

3.5.5 All pigs must have permanent access to a sufficient quantity of straw or other manipulable material to satisfy their need for enrichment and rooting.

3.5.6 With loose-housed pregnant sows and gilts, at least 1.3 m² per sow and 0.95 m² must be a contiguous area with solid or drained floor or a combination of both and with straw.

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

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

3.5.9 Pig housing must provide either natural or artificial light equivalent to at least 40 lux for a minimum period of at least eight hours per day.

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

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

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

6. Outdoor production

3.6.1 Outdoor pig production must comply with current legislation. See guidelines on outdoor pig production.

3.6.2 Pigs kept outdoors must be fenced with an inner and outer fence with a distance of at least 5 m between the two fences. An exception is where the inner fence is connected to the outer fence, which must consist of at least three electric wires with an alarm system. There must be at least 10 m from the inner fence to a public road and at least 50 m from the inner fence to lay-bys, camping grounds, etc. See guidelines for outdoor pig production.

3.6.3 Shelters must be insulated or arranged in a manner so that the pigs' temperature requirements can be addressed in all weather conditions.

3.6.4 The lying area in the shelters must be covered by straw or the like so that the pigs can be dry and warm in all weather conditions.

3.6.5 All pigs above 20 kg must have access to a wallow, a sprinkling or misting system when the average daily temperature in the shade exceeds 15° C.

3.6.6 Pregnant sows and gilts must be placed in farrowing shelters no later than seven days prior to the expected farrowing.

7. Feed and water provision

3.7.1 All pigs must have access to feed appropriate to their age, weight, behavioural and physiological needs for the benefit of their health and welfare.

3.7.2 All pigs must be fed at least once daily, and all pigs over two weeks old must have free access to clean and fresh drinking water.

8. Management

3.8.1 All pigs must be inspected at least once a day.

3.8.2 Pig producers employing stockpersons must ensure they have received instruction and guidance in legislation regarding the welfare of pigs.

3.8.3 Welfare conditions in the herds must be managed in accordance with Danish legislation.

3.8.4 Piglets must not be weaned before they are at least 28 days old. Piglets may, however, be weaned seven days earlier if they are moved to specialised housing units that have been emptied, thoroughly cleaned and disinfected between batches.

3.8.5 If castration of piglets is carried out, local anaesthetic and pain relief must be administered prior to the procedure taking place. The use of local anaesthetic and pain relief must be in line with SEGES' instructions on the use of local anaesthetic and pain relief for castration.

3.8.6 If necessary, the eye teeth of the piglets may have their sharp point removed by grinding within the first three days of life.

3.8.7 Tail docking of piglets is allowed if there is documentation that tail injuries in the herd can be attributed to omission of tail docking. If tail docking is necessary, no more than half the tail may be docked and it must be carried out between the piglet's second and fourth day of life. Prior to the commencement of tail docking, written documentation as to the reason must be available, e.g. tail biting. Moreover, a risk assessment must be carried out prior to tail docking and an action plan for remedying the conditions that have led to/may lead to tail docking. Finally, a plan must be in place for the gradual discontinuation of tail docking if this is used.

3.8.8 For sows with minor shoulder sores, preventative treatment must be initiated. Sows with more severe shoulder sores must be treated and kept in a hospital pen.

3.8.9 Pigs must be kept in stable groups and mixing must be avoided where possible.

3.8.10 Movement of pigs must be carried out considerately (avoid, for example, mixing).

3.8.11 Mechanical and automatic equipment which is critical to the health or welfare of the pigs (including equipment for feed and water provision and ventilation) must be checked at least once daily.

Reference should be made to the following at retsinformation.dk (always the latest current version):

1. Statutory order on the protection of pigs
2. Statutory order on indoor keeping of piglets, breeding stock and finishers
3. Statutory order on the indoor keeping of gilts, dry sows and pregnant sows
4. Statutory order on the Animal Welfare Act
5. Statutory order on the keeping of livestock
6. Statutory order on health advisory agreements for pig herds
7. Statutory order on livestock owners' use of livestock medicines and public control of feed companies' own control of residues