

DANISH PRODUCT STANDARD

JANUARY 2015 VERSION 2

Pig Research Centre



Introduction

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

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

The latest standard and information about the new requirements are available at www.danish.lf.dk

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

Ownership:

The DANISH Product Standard is owned by SEGES, the Pig Research Centre, Axeltorv 3, DK-1609 Copenhagen V.

Scope:

DANISH Product Standard is used at pig producing farms.

Purpose:

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

For further information about the DANISH Product Standard, please contact:
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1 Pig identification and traceability

- 1.1 Pig identification systems and management strategies must be able to document that pigs produced are of DANISH origin.
- 1.2 All pigs used in production must be of DANISH origin.
- 1.3 Movement of pigs into and out of the herd must be registered in the Central Husbandry Register (CHR) within 7 days.
- 1.4 All pigs sent for slaughter must be clearly tattooed with the supplier number of their farm of origin. All pigs sent for export must be clearly marked with ear tags. If the herd is registered in the Central Husbandry Register (CHR) for group delivery, group delivery of finishers is permitted insofar that finishers, by agreement with the herd owner and the slaughterhouse, may be transported directly from the herd to a slaughterhouse in Denmark without an approved ear tag or tattoo.
- 1.5 Any herd owners buying piglets must ensure that they originate from a DANISH approved herd (See <http://www.spfsus.dk>).

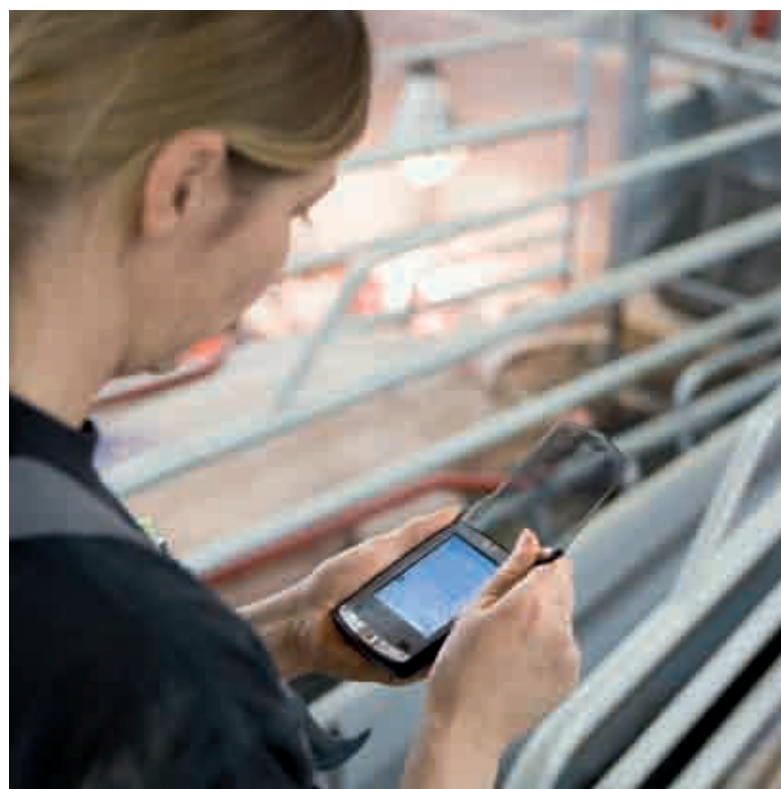


2 Feed

- 2.1 Feed ingredients and ready-mixed feed must be purchased from authorised DANISH or QS-certified feedstuff companies. A list of QS approved firms is available on: <http://www.q-s.info>.
- 2.2 Feed must be kept and handled according to the "Guidelines for Good Manufacturing Practice – an industry Code of Conduct", in order to avoid any accidental pollution by or cross-contamination with unwanted substances. Ref. 2.
- 2.3 All feed on the premises must be free of meat and bonemeal, and meat and bonemeal are not allowed on the property. Any petfood must be kept away from the housing unit.
- 2.4 The use of swill or processed catering waste containing animal products is not permitted.
- 2.5 Antibiotic growth promoters may not be used in feed or kept on the premises.
- 2.6 Feed must not contain undesirable substances such as pesticides and chemicals.
- 2.7 Fishmeal must not be used in feed for pigs of more than 40 kg weight.

3 Herd health and use of medicine

- 3.1 Visitors may only enter a housing unit with the permission of the owner, who is responsible for ensuring that visitors observe all regulations.
- 3.2 Buildings, pens, equipment and tools must be regularly cleaned and disinfected.
- 3.3 Manure, slurry and waste feed should be removed regularly to minimise smell and avoid the presence of flies and all vermin.
- 3.4 The herd must meet the requirements for high bio security in order to prevent entry by e.g. rodents
- 3.5 The Salmonella Level of all finisher herds delivering more than 200 pigs for slaughter per year or exporting pigs to Germany must be known.
- 3.6 All pigs treated with medicine 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 medicine withdrawal period is completed.
- 3.7 Where medicines are used for sows and finishers, which require a withdrawal period and contain tetracyclines, a 30 day withdrawal period is required. Cephalosporins may not be used unless special dispensation has been granted by the Danish Pig Research Centre.
- 3.8 Producers and staff must receive formal instruction on injection technique. All those treating pigs with medicine must meet the requirements laid down in Regulation No. 481 (29th May 2007), regarding training in the use of medicine for food producing animals.
- 3.9 If a needle breaks during injection, it must be removed immediately. Where this is impossible, the pig must be clearly and permanently identified. The slaughterhouse must be contacted prior to delivery.
- 3.10 Only approved detectable needles must be used (See <http://vsp.lf.dk/Services/Godkendte%20kanyle.aspx>).



- 3.11 Medicines and vaccines must be stored and used according to instructions given by the veterinarian or provided on the medicine label or packaging.
- 3.12 Unused antibiotics or chemotherapeutic medicines must not be kept on-site after the expiry of the prescription period, unless they are re-prescribed during a subsequent visit by the veterinarian.

Herds with a statutory health advisory agreement:

Producers who administer medicine themselves

All producers with more than

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

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

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

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

- 3.13 A logbook recording medical treatment must be kept. When supplying medicine, the veterinarian shall provide written instructions on the treatment and withdrawal period. The following must be reported: Date, animal – which and how many, reason, medicine, dosage, administration method and the initials of the person who has provided the treatment.
- 3.14 All producers must have a self-audit programme for welfare in their herd, which should be checked by the veterinarian.
- 3.15 At least every three months, the veterinarian shall complete a formal veterinary report. For finisher herds in category 2 and 3, the veterinarian shall complete a report at least every quarter. For finisher herds in category 1, the veterinarian shall complete a report at least every 6 months. The veterinary reports must be numbered and kept for at least 2 years.

Producers who do not administer medicine themselves

(applies primarily to organic herds).

Producers with more than

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

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

- 3.16 All producers must have a self-audit programme for welfare in their herd, which should be checked by the veterinarian.
- 3.17 For those who select farm and veterinary based advice, two annual visit reports from the herd veterinarian must be available. For those opting to attend a training programme, at least one annual veterinary report must be available and course attended each year. The reports must be kept for at least two years.

- 3.18 Should the herd require medical treatment, the veterinarian may supply medicine for a maximum of 5 days' consumption and the veterinarian must provide written instructions on the treatment and withdrawal period.
- 3.19 The person responsible for the herd shall prepare a zoonotic infection protection plan with the specific purpose of preventing the spread of infection from the herd. An example of an infection protection plan can be found at www.vsp.lf.dk
- 3.20 Any human access to and from the herd must be made through an anteroom. The anteroom must be equipped with the following facilities:
- washbasin
 - hand soap
 - hand disinfection
 - disposable hand towels
 - changing area (to change into work clothes or protective clothing for use in the herd)
 - changing or washing and disinfection facilities for footwear and equipment

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

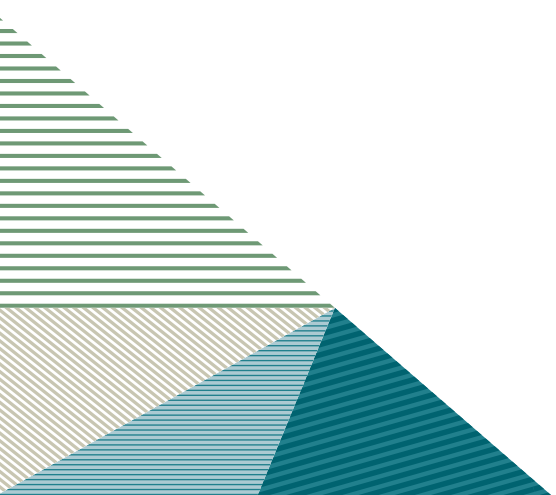
Herds without a formal health agreement:

Applies to producers with fewer than

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

and **not** administering medicine themselves.

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





4 Treatment of sick or injured pigs

- 4.1 Sick or injured pigs must be treated immediately in order to avoid unnecessary pain or distress. This must be achieved by medical treatment and/or moving the pig to a hospital pen. Hospital pens must be sufficient in number so that at least one pen is always available to sick or injured pigs. Hospital pens must conform with the relevant national legislation (See Ref. 3 in Appendix).
- 4.2 If the pigs do not respond to treatment, the veterinarian should be consulted immediately regarding re-treatment, unless casualty slaughter is to be carried out.
- 4.3 Casualty slaughter must be carried out humanely with a captive bolt pistol and exsanguination, in line with Requirements for the use of bolt pistols for pigs (See Ref. 4 in Appendix).
- 4.4 Pigs which demonstrate persistently aggressive behaviour towards other pigs, or those prone to aggressive behaviour, must be kept in temporary isolation or away from the other pigs.

5 Housing and equipment

- 5.1 Construction and design of buildings and their interiors must fully comply with current legislation (See Ref. 5 in Appendix).
- 5.2 The interior of all buildings, including flooring, must be constructed and maintained so that there are no sharp edges or protrusions likely to cause injury or distress to the pigs.
- 5.3 The lying area must be clean, comfortable, suitably drained and non-injurious. Where bedding is provided, it must be clean, dry and not harmful to the pigs.
- 5.4 No pigs may be tethered unless for veterinary treatment.
- 5.5 All pigs must have permanent access to a sufficient quantity of straw or other manipulable materials to satisfy their needs for rooting.



- 5.6 Loose housed, pregnant sows and gilts must have at least 1.3 m² per sow and 0.95 m² solid or drained floor or a combination of both with straw.
- 5.7 Sows must be loose housed no later than four weeks after service and until they are moved to a farrowing pen.
- 5.8 Boar pens must be constructed and sited in such a way that the boar can turn round without difficulty, hear, smell and see other pigs. The lying area must be clean, dry and comfortable. Boar pens used for natural serving must be at least 10 m².
- 5.9 Pig housing must provide either natural or artificial light equivalent to 40 lux for a minimum period of 8 hours a day.
- 5.10 If a mechanical or automatic ventilation system is used, an alarm system must be installed to warn of any failure of the ventilation equipment. The alarm system must also be able to function during any power failure or temperature increase in the housing units.
- 5.11 In case of ventilation equipment failure, it must be possible to provide adequate ventilation by alternative means.
- 5.12 A sprinkling or misting system must be installed for all pigs above 20 kg weight in housing units built or re-built after 1st July 2000, and for sows and gilts in housing units built or re-built after 1st January 1999, to allow the pigs to regulate their body temperature. This is a requirement in all housing units as of 1st July 2015.





6 Outdoor production

(Only relevant for pigs kept outdoors)

- 6.1 The production of pigs outdoors must fully comply with current legislation (See Ref. 6 in Appendix)
- 6.2 Pigs kept outdoors must be fenced with an inner and outer fence with a spacing of at least five metres between the two fences. An exception is where the inner fences are connected to the outer fences, which consist of at least three electric wires with an alarm system. The distance from the inner fence to a public road must be at least 10 metres, and there must be at least 50 metres distance to any lay-by, picnic area or camping ground etc (See Ref. 7 in Appendix)
- 6.3 The shelters must be insulated or arranged in a manner to meet the pigs' temperature requirement in all weather conditions.
- 6.4 The lying area in the shelters must be covered by straw or the like so that the pigs can be dry and warm in all weather conditions.
- 6.5 All pigs above 20 kg weight must have access to a wallow, a sprinkling or misting system, when the average daily temperature in the shade exceeds 15°C.
- 6.6 Pregnant sows and gilts must be placed in farrowing shelters no later than seven days prior to the predicted date of farrowing.

7 Feed and water provision

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



8 Management

- 8.1 All pigs must be inspected at least once a day.
- 8.2 Pig producers employing stockmen must ensure they are fully instructed on current legislation regarding the welfare of pigs.
- 8.3 Welfare conditions in the herds must be managed in accordance with DANISH legislation, specified in "Self Audit Scheme for Animal Welfare" (See Ref. 8 in appendix).
- 8.4 Piglets must not be weaned at less than 28 days of age - or 21 days of age if they are moved into special housing units that are cleansed and disinfected in between batches ('all in – all out').
- 8.5 If castration of piglets is carried out, pain relief must be administered prior to the procedure taking place, in line with the DANISH industry detailed guidelines.
- 8.6 If necessary, the eye teeth of the piglets may have their sharp point removed by grinding within the first 3 days of life.
- 8.7 Tail docking of piglets is allowed if there is documentation that tail injuries in the herd can be attributed to omission of tail docking. If tail docking is necessary, no more than half the tail may be docked and it must be carried out between the piglets' 2 and 4 day of life.
- 8.8 Sows with shoulder sores at Levels 1 or 2 must be treated. Sows with shoulder sores at Level 3 must be treated and kept in a hospital pen. Sows with shoulder sores at Level 4 must not be kept in the herd.
- 8.9 Pigs must be kept in stable groups and mixing must be avoided where possible.
- 8.10 Movement of pigs must be carried out considerately.
- 8.11 Any mechanical or automatic equipment, which is critical to the health or welfare of the pigs, including equipment for feed and water provision, ventilation and slurry handling, must be checked at least once daily.
- 8.12 If spagnum is used it must be heat treated or approved by SPF-SuS.
- 8.13 With effect, marking colours used in the herd must be food approved/FDA labelled.

9 Delivery of pigs

- 9.1 Before slaughter, the fasting period for the pigs before collection is 5 hours minimum.
- 9.2 Pigs may be held for a maximum of 2 hours in mobile collection pens.
- 9.3 All breeding pigs must have an approved ear tag, when they are moved from the herd of origin.
- 9.4 Sick or injured pigs, unable to walk or stand up without assistance, must not be transported.
- 9.5 All dead animals must be collected by approved rendering company.
- 9.6 Only DANISH-approved hauliers should be used. The list of approved hauliers and exporters can be found at www.danish.lf.dk. If non-DANISH approved carriers or exporters are used, a cleaning certificate (for vehicles that have been driven abroad) or a copy of the transport document (for vehicles driven domestically) must be supplied before collection and loading of the animals. Moreover, it must be ensured that the vehicle has complied with the 48 hour quarantine requirements wherever they apply. The producer is also obliged to keep approved cleaning certificates and transport documents for up to 2 years and at all times be able to demonstrate this in respect of both domestic and foreign carriage.
- 9.7 Vehicles coming from abroad must observe a 48 hour quarantine period from the time of washing and disinfection at an approved washing and disinfection area, before arrival at the Danish herd, if animals are to be moved between herds in Denmark.
- 9.8 After a red cleaning certificate has been issued, a 48-hour quarantine period must be observed prior to arrival to a Danish herd. Collection centres are exempt from quarantine regulations. Vehicles with a green washing certificate are allowed to drive directly to a Danish herd. If live animals are unloading in Denmark, a 48-hour quarantine period must be observed.
- 9.9 The 48 hour quarantine period must be observed, from the time of washing and disinfection at an approved washing and disinfection area, if the vehicle has passed through areas with a special risk of diseases such as swine fever and foot-and-mouth disease within the last 7 days. The list of specific risk areas can be found at www.danish.lf.dk. The list will be updated on an ongoing basis.
- 9.10 Producers must ensure that all transport of live pigs from DANISH approved herds between Danish herds for slaughtering in Denmark or for export must be undertaken by QS certified hauliers. The German quality system QS requires that all hauliers of live animals from DANISH approved herds are QS certified. Own vehicles are QS approved through their DANISH certification. Hauliers approved under the DANISH Transport Standards are automatically QS certified.

The list of QS certified hauliers is available at www.qs-plattform.de/QSSoftware/search.html lists. www.danish.lf.dk contains a list of DANISH Transport approved hauliers

10 Transport of live animals (Own vehicles)

Transport of own animals in own vehicles between herds or to slaughter in Denmark.

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

Transport of own pigs in own vehicles arriving from abroad.

- 10.4 Vehicles arriving directly from abroad must be washed and disinfected at a DANISH approved washing area at the border. The list of DANISH approved areas can be found at www.danish.lf.dk.
- 10.5 Vehicles coming directly from abroad must carry an approved cleaning certificate. Certificates must be kept for 2 years and contain the following information:
- the vehicle's registration number
 - date and time of completed wash and disinfection
 - name of disinfection fluid
 - certificate number
 - destination
- 10.6 Vehicles must observe a 48 hour quarantine period before arrival at the DANISH herd, if animals are to be moved between herds in Denmark.
- 10.7 The 48 hour quarantine period must be observed if the vehicle has passed through areas with special risk of diseases such as swine fever and foot-and-mouth disease. The list of specific risk areas can be found at www.danish.lf.dk. This will be updated on a regular basis.
- 10.8 Vehicles that have not been cleaned in accordance with the regulations at arrival at the washing area at the border, will be turned away and sent back to the washing area.

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

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

The following applies for journeys longer than 8 hours:

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

Appendix

All appendices for the DANISH Product Standard can be downloaded at www.danish.lf.dk

Appendix 1. Self-audit programme:

Self-audit programme for the production of "DANISH" pigs.

This self-audit programme forms the basis of the DANISH Product Standard. As a minimum, the following must be implemented in the herd:

Records and documentation must be updated in the Central Husbandry Register (CHR) in respect of the herd's intake and outflow of pigs.

When purchasing piglets from a fixed supplier, the producer must ensure that the 'pig ring' contract is registered in the CHR.

The feed must be checked by the recipient by means of monitoring and composition records. Invoices must be kept for 2 years.

Feed composition must be documented.

Guidance on good production practice – an industry code must be completed and signed.

There must be documentation for all veterinary visits. These reports must be kept for 2 years.

If a Health Advisory Contract is entered into, this should be readily available for inspection.

All use of veterinary medicine must be recorded in a logbook and written instructions from the veterinarian must be available for inspection.

Antibiotics and chemotherapeutics must not be stored on the farm after the prescription period has expired unless they have been re-prescribed by the veterinarian.

All pigs treated with medicine must be individually identified or identified by pen so that they can be monitored during the withdrawal period.

The completed self-audit programme on animal welfare must be available on request.

The piglets' weaning age in the sow unit must be documented.

Any mechanical and automatic equipment which is important for the pigs' health and welfare must be checked daily and any defects or deficiencies must be remedied as soon as possible.

The collection of any dead animals by an approved rendering company must be documented.

- Ref. 2. Guidance on good production practice – an industry code of conduct for feed and feed hygiene**
- Ref. 3. Guidance on the design of hospital pens**
- Ref. 4. Requirements for the use of bolt pistols for pigs**
- Ref. 5. Requirements for design of housing units**
- Ref. 6. Requirements for design of huts and shelters in outdoor pig facilities**
- Ref. 7. Construction manual for the guidance and operation of outdoor sow units**
- Ref. 8. Self-audit control programme for animal welfare**

Rules for participation in the DANISH Product Standard

1.0 Introduction

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

2.0 Rules for participation in the scheme

- 2.1 In the event of serious or repeated violation(s) of the Danish Product Standard rules, DANISH Product Standard approval may be withdrawn without further notice.
- 2.2 Particularly serious violations are, for example, but not limited to:
 - Pigs introduced into the approved CHR number, which are not DANISH approved
 - Sows are not loose-housed for four weeks after service and one week before expected farrowing
 - Neglect
 - Repetition of non-compliance with the 48 hour quarantine period if this is required
- 2.3 In the event of other violations, the DANISH Product Standard approval may be suspended. Before a suspension becomes effective, the owner of the CHR number has the opportunity to provide a statement within the stipulated deadline set by the auditing company.
- 2.4 If the conditions that resulted in the suspension are not rectified and approved by the auditing company, the DANISH Product Standard will be withdrawn.
- 2.5 Suspension and withdrawal and Danish Product Standard approval will be noted in the SPF-SuS database. The relevant slaughterhouse or trader will be informed accordingly.
- 2.6 All Danish Crown AmbA and Tican AmbA producers are automatically covered by the scheme with no separate declaration of assent. They must, however, be DANISH approved according to the rules below.
- 2.7 Approved producers of UK Contract pigs, organic or free-range pigs are automatically approved according to the DANISH scheme and require no further approval.
- 2.8 Other pig producers must actively confirm their participation in the scheme by signing a declaration of assent. This also applies to owners of organic and free-range herds who are not members of Danish Crown AmbA or Tican AmbA.
- 2.9 Compliance with the DANISH Product Standard is controlled by an independent certification firm appointed by the Committee for the DANISH Product Standard and UK Contract pigs.
- 2.10 Each CHR-registered farm must be checked at least every three years. Farms that have been revisited or where a large number of deviations from the DANISH Product Standard have been recorded, can be selected for a new DANISH visit within 12 months.
- 2.11 The certification company will arrange the dates of the visits. In general, the owners cannot change the date or time of the visit.
- 2.12 The visit can be unannounced with a warning of no more than 48 hours in order to ensure that the owner is present and prepared. Unannounced visits can neither be moved nor refused.

- 2.13 A maximum of 1.5 hours per CHR-registered farm will be set aside for the visit. The first visit will be paid by the Pig Levy Fund. If the herd is not approved on the first visit, the owner must pay for a second visit. If the visit cannot be completed within 1.5 hours because the owner is not prepared for the visit, the certification company can levy a separate fee for the extra time to be paid by the owner.
- 2.14 The certification company's representatives (= auditors) comply with the SPF-SuS's rules covering the sequence of visits. Owners who wish the auditor to respect a particular quarantine period will be invoiced DKK 1,000 for 12 hours quarantine and DKK 2,000 for 24 hours quarantine. The fee is to be paid to the certification company.
- 2.15 Owners who refuse notified visits will be reminded in writing of the consequences of not receiving a visit. If the visit does not take place within 1 month after the notified date, approval in the SPF-SuS database will lapse. The slaughterhouse or dealer in question will be advised accordingly.
- 2.16 If a CHR-registered farm wishes to re-register with the DANISH Product Standard scheme, after having lost his approval, a registration fee of DKK 10,000 will be charged.
- 2.17 If a herd passes the first visit with no significant deviations, the owner will be sent a certificate, which will remain valid until the next ordinary visit.
- 2.18 Should a herd not pass the first visit because of significant deviations from the Product Standard, the owner must submit the missing documentation within four weeks. If the documentation is not in order, this will result in a revisit within 3 months after the deadline. If the revisit does not result in approval, approval in the SPF-SuS database ceases. The slaughterhouse or dealer in question will be advised accordingly.
- 2.19 A herd that fails to pass the first visit because of very serious deviations from the Product Standard will retain its approval, but must be revisited within three months from the date of the first visit. The producer is responsible for the cost of such visits. If the herd is not approved following the second visit, approval in the SPF-SuS database ceases. The slaughterhouse or relevant dealer will be advised accordingly.

3.0 Fines

- 3.1 As a consequence of disregarding the rules, non-DANISH approved producers will be deducted an amount when supplying DANISH abattoirs or exporting live animals.
- 3.2 The deduction will be levied by the abattoirs or dealers. The following minimum amounts will be deducted from the payments:
- a. Finishers = DKK 15 per pig.
 - b. Piglets > 15 kg = DKK 10 per pig.
 - c. Piglets < 15 kg = DKK 8 per pig.
 - d. Sows = DKK 90 per pig.
- 3.3 The deduction will become effective from the date when the certification company informs the abattoir or dealer that the herd cannot be approved under the DANISH Product Standard.

4.0 Withdrawal from the scheme

- 4.1 Danish Crown AmbA and Tican AmbA producers cannot withdraw from the DANISH Product Standard.
- 4.2 Non-members can resign from the Danish Pig Research Centre at three months' written notice. Re-registration with the DANISH Product Standard incurs a fee of DKK 10,000.

5.0 Disputes

- 5.1 Any queries concerning the interpretations of these regulations and any dispute between the DPRC and the owner of the CHR-registered farm shall be finally settled by the Danish Agriculture & Food Council (DAFC) Arbitration Tribunal, whose rules are available on www.danish.lf.dk.

6.0 Amendments

- 6.1 The regulations can be changed by the DPRC on recommendation of the Committee for the DANISH Product Standard and UK Contract. The Committee comprises representatives of co-operative and privately-owned abattoirs, live pig distributors, LaDS and the Danish Pig Research Centre.
- 6.2 It is the owner's responsibility to remain updated on current regulations at all times and to ensure that these are implemented in the herd before an audit visit. The current DANISH Product Standard regulations are available at www.danish.lf.dk.

