

# DANISH Product Standard

Version 4.0 – July 2024



Danish Agriculture & Food Council  
Pig Research Centre

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## Introduction

The DANISH Product Standard is a Danish pig producer's quality assurance programme, which forms the basis for accredited certification.

The provisions of the DANISH Product Standard ensure and document that DANISH certified pig farms comply with Danish legislation and industry requirements, with particular focus on animal welfare, a high standard of food safety and clear traceability.

A DANISH certificate is a farmer's mark of quality. The DANISH scheme enables Danish pig producers to account for all steps in production and document that they meet the quality scheme's objectives and requirements. This instils confidence in customers and consumers across the world.

### The purpose of the DANISH Product Standard

The DANISH Product Standard aims to provide accredited third-party certification for the production of live pigs.

### Scope of application

The DANISH Product Standard applies to publicly registered pig production farms. The scheme covers farms registered in CHR, i.e. registered sow, boar, piglet and finisher farms.

The ultimate responsibility for maintaining DANISH certification lies with the individual who has signed the certification agreement with a DANISH approved certification body. This individual is also responsible for keeping updated on the latest version of the DANISH Product Standard, which is available at DANISH Produktstandard (svineproduktion.dk)

Certification of the DANISH Product Standard must be carried out by a certification body accredited to the international standard ISO 17065:2012 – scope DANISH Product Standard. The DANISH Product Standard is the basic standard for the production of live pigs in Denmark.

## International acceptance

The DANISH Product Standard is internationally recognised. The German Qualität und Sicherheit GmbH (QS) thus recognises the standard as equivalent to QS' quality standard 'Agriculture Pig Farming', which provides direct access to live pigs and pig meat in the German market.

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For further information about the DANISH Product Standard:

Danish Agriculture & Food Council, F.m.b.A. Axelborg, Axeltorv 3  
DK 1609 Copenhagen V  
+45 3339 4500 | +45 3311 2545  
DANISH Product Standard (svineproduktion.dk)

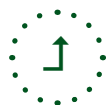
### Appendix

The following appendix overview is not covered by the accreditation but serves as a guideline. The latest versions can be found and downloaded from the website: svineproduktion.dk:

- Appendix 2 Guideline for advisory visits
- Appendix 3 Sanction guide
- Appendix 4 Requirements outside accreditation
- Appendix 5 Add-ons to the DANISH Product Standard
- Appendix 6 Guide to the self-audit programme for herds that are certified under the DANISH Product Standard
- Appendix 7 Requirements with differentiation in sanction

### Annex

There are 4 annexes to the product standard, all of which can be found in the annex overview. The annex overview is covered by the accreditation. The latest version can be found and downloaded from the website: DANISH Produktstandard (svineproduktion.dk).



## General rules and requirements

This document outlines the rules for anyone seeking DANISH Product Standard certification. This set of rules specifies the conditions for participation in the DANISH Product Standard certification scheme.

The DANISH scheme is designed to ensure and document that herds participating in the scheme meet legal requirements as well as those of the industry. The rules apply to the individual CHR number, and the responsibility for compliance with the rules lies with the owner or the user registered in the CHR (if the owner of the animals is someone other than the owner of the property). In the discussions of the rules below, the term 'owner' also means 'user'. Sund's website (spsus.dk) will indicate at all times which CHR numbers are DANISH certified and which CHR numbers are not.

### 1. Normative documents

The following normative documents are relevant for all applicants, including DANISH Product Standard certificate holders seeking certification.

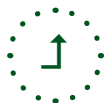
Language: Original documents are in Danish.

1. DANISH Product Standard certification agreement: An agreement between the certification body (CB) and the producer. Defines the legal framework for issuance of DANISH Product Standard certification. Such an agreement may be entered into by contacting a certification body.
2. DANISH Product Standard: Document describing the standard, requirements and sanction levels, as well as underlying documents (included in this document).
3. DANISH Product Standard checklists: This document is prepared by the CB and approved by the scheme owner with respect to control points and compliance criteria.
4. DANISH Product Standard auditor guidelines: This document is prepared by the CB and approved by the scheme owner with respect to control points and compliance criteria.

5. DANISH Product Standard general rules and requirements (contained in this document): Defines how the certification process works, the requirements for quality management systems and related topics.
6. DANISH Product Standard certificate: This document is prepared by the CB and approved by the scheme owner.
7. Technical news and normative updates issued by the DANISH Product Standard Secretariat (Danish Agriculture & Food Council F.m.b.A.) and published at: DANISH Product Standard (svineproduktion.dk) or via e-mail to the producer.
8. The Danish Agriculture & Food Council's general business terms and conditions (Forretningsbetingelser (lf.dk))
9. The Danish Agriculture & Food Council's privacy policy: Privacy policy for the Danish Agriculture & Food Council (lf.dk)

### Changes

1. The rules are subject to changes by the scheme owner. Tasks and responsibilities of the steering group for the DANISH Product Standard appear in the rules of procedure/terms of reference applicable at all times. It is the owner's responsibility to keep up to date with the rules in force at all times and to ensure that these are implemented in the herd before the next visit. The rules applicable at all times to the DANISH Product Standard can be viewed at DANISH Produktstandard (svineproduktion.dk)
2. Notification of changes must be made in reasonable time before they take effect as per 1 January, 1 April, 1 July or 1 October in a given year.
3. When changes take effect, as notified cf. point 2, audits conducted from and including the notified date, will be carried out according to the new version. Certificates issued based on the previous version will be valid until expiry. Provided, however, that the changes do not significantly affect the already certified product.



## 2. Certification options

Any producer of primary agricultural products covered by the DANISH Product Standard can apply for DANISH Product Standard certification. In DANISH Product Standard certification, the term "producer(s)" refers to persons (individuals) or companies (company, individual producer or producer group) legally responsible for the production process and products in the respective areas of responsibility, sold by these persons or companies. The term "producer(s)" is also used in these rules and requirements to describe livestock transport companies and feed producers.

## 3. The registration process

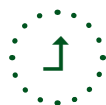
### 3.1 Selection of certification body (CB)

1. As a first step, applicants must choose a DANISH Product Standard approved certification body (CB). It is the applicant's responsibility to check whether the chosen CB is approved for the relevant area of responsibility.
2. The selected CB is responsible for registering the applicant producer in the SPF-Sund Database, data updates, and collection of fees.

### 3.2 Registration

1. As a minimum, the application must contain the information specified below. Upon registration, the applicant undertakes to comply with the certification requirements applicable at all times, provide information regarding changes in production to the CB, and pay the relevant fees set by the DANISH Product Standard and by the CB.
2. Privacy, Data Use and Data Release:
  - a. Upon registration, the applicant gives written permission to the standard owner and CB to use registration data in internal processes and sanction procedures.
  - b. The level of minimum and mandatory data release, as well as additional information on confidentiality and data use, are defined by DATA access rules, and are available in GDPR rules at CB.
3. The agreement between CB and the producer is valid for up to 3 years, with subsequent renewal for periods of up to 3 years at a time.
4. To complete registration, the applicant must meet all the following conditions:
  - a. Submit the relevant application with all necessary information to the CB.

- b. Accept in writing the DANISH Product Standard certification agreement in the latest version (available on CB's website) with CB.
  - c. Agree to pay the DANISH Product Standard's registration fee, as explained in the current ANNEX 4 (scheme owner's rates), if the applicant has been suspended by or withdrawn from the DANISH Product Standard.
  - d. Agree to pay the DANISH Product Standard's applicable rate for fee per exported pig for partial financing of the DANISH Transport Standard.
5. The registration process, in case of new certification or transfer, must be completed before an audit can take place.
  - a. A production site is defined as a registered CHR number.
  - b. A site may consist of several separate areas (areas with no common border or non-contiguous), and the production of more than one product is possible from the same site.
  - c. All production sites where product(s) included in the DANISH Product Standard certification are produced must be identified and registered.
  - d. All production sites must be leased or owned by, and under the direct control of, the legal entity.
    - Certificate owner/producer member name and legal identification.
    - Name and/or legal identification of the site owner.
    - Contact address of the site owner.
    - Details regarding the individual production sites.
    - Details of individual responsible for CHR (email address, mobile number, etc.).
  - e. Submit acceptance from the individual responsible for CHR.
  - f. A CHR is defined as facilities/buildings where products are handled. If a producer handles products within the scope of DANISH Product Standard certification in more than one CHR, all of these must be identified and registered.
6. Application and certification scope
  - a. The scope of DANISH Product Standard certification covers the following:
    - Only herds producing pigs can be registered for certification.
    - Only products that are self-produced. Producers cannot receive certification for products not produced by them.
  - b. Individual certification.
    - Individual producer applying for certification according to the DANISH Product Standard.
    - The certificate belongs to the individual producer upon certification.



- c. Group certification.
    - Not currently relevant.
7. Burden of proof
- a. In case of information submitted to the DANISH Product Standard Secretariat concerning a holder of a certificate under the DANISH Product Standard that could have a potential impact on the status/claims of the certified person, the certificate holder and the relevant CB are responsible for refuting such allegations by verifying and providing proof of compliance with the DANISH Product Standard.
  - b. The results and the measures taken must be reported by the CB to the DANISH Product Standard scheme owner within the defined time period.
  - c. If the certificate holders and the corresponding CBs do not provide the required evidence of compliance with the standard within the time frame defined by the DANISH Product Standard scheme owner, they will be subject to sanctions in accordance with the sanction procedures described in the DANISH Product Standard General Rules and Requirements.

#### 4. Certification process

1. To obtain certification, a certification applicant must be audited by an approved certification body (CB).
  - a. Audits must be carried out by a CB auditor.
  - b. The CB must audit the complete checklist covering the relevant area and sub-area during all audits.
2. During audits, comments must be applied to every requirement that has not been complied with. The audit may be performed unannounced with a maximum of 48 hours' notice, to ensure that the owner is present and prepared. Unannounced audits can neither be rescheduled nor refused.
3. Owners who refuse notified visits are reminded in writing of the consequences of not receiving a visit, which entails a revisit.

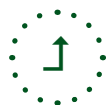
#### Audit requirements for all CHRs

1. These audits (unannounced and announced) must be carried out by an auditor authorised by the certification body.

2. Audit of the entire scope (all registered areas).
3. After first certification:
  - 20% of re-certification audits must be unannounced (selected by the CB), and re-certification must be made at least every three years (or according to the add-on certification cycle if this is less than 36 months). The audit can take place up to 4 months before the certificate expiry date.
4. The CB must revise the complete checklist for the relevant area(s) and sub-area(s). The audit must cover:
  - a. The entire validity area.
  - b. All registered production sites.
  - c. Where relevant, the administrative locations.

#### Sanctions and non-compliances

1. If non-compliances are found during the audit, the CB requires the producer to remedy the non-compliance(s) in accordance with the applicable list of sanctions.
2. If a non-compliance is found during an audit, the producer must receive written notice at the end of the audit. This constitutes a preliminary report which may be overridden by the CB certification authority. A final report is received following the certification decision.
3. Producers may not change CB until the non-compliance causing the respective sanction is satisfactorily remedied.
4. Only the CB imposing a sanction has the right to lift the sanction provided there is sufficient and timely evidence that the non-compliance has been remedied.
5. In case of non-compliance with contracts or the general rules, the CB must determine the time given to the producer to remedy the non-compliance before the certificate is suspended. This period must never exceed 28 days and can be shortened if the non-compliance is critical. An immediate suspension may take effect in cases of serious threats to food safety, occupational safety, animal welfare or consumer and/or product integrity (ie selling non-certified products as certified). This will be communicated via an official warning letter or email.



## Suspension

1. If the reason for the warning is not remedied within the defined period (maximum 28 days), the certification body shall immediately impose a suspension.
2. CBs can lift product suspensions imposed on producers.
3. A CHR number cannot be partially suspended at an individual producer (single location or locations), i.e. the suspension applies to the entire CHR number.
4. When a suspension is imposed, the CB must indicate the time period allocated to remedy the non-compliance (with a maximum of 12 months).
5. During the suspension period, the producer is prohibited from using the DANISH Product Standard logo, certificate or any other type of document that can be associated with the DANISH Product Standard in relation to the suspended product.
  - a. If a producer notifies the CB that the non-compliance has been remedied before the end of the suspension period, the relevant suspension may be lifted, subject to the provision of satisfactory evidence of the remedy.
  - b. If the reason for the suspension is not remedied by the expiry date, the certification is withdrawn.
6. The suspension remains active as long as the CB does not lift it or withdraws certification.
7. In the event of particularly gross and/or many repeated non-compliance(s) of the DANISH Product Standard rules, CB can remove the Product Standard certification without prior notice. Particularly serious violations include but are not limited to:
  - a. Pigs are assigned a DANISH-certified CHR number which are not DANISH certified.
  - b. Mistreatment of animals.
  - c. Repeat failure to comply with 48-hour quarantine, if required.
8. In the event of other non-compliances, the DANISH Product Standard Certification may be suspended. Before a suspension takes effect, the owner of the respective CHR number has the opportunity to provide an explanation within a period specified by the CB.

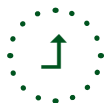
9. If the identified non-compliances causing the suspension are not rectified and approved by the CB, DANISH Product Standard certification will be withdrawn.
10. Suspension and withdrawal of the DANISH Product Standard certificate is noted in the SPF-Sund database by the CB. The slaughterhouse or trader in question will be informed of this by the CB.

## Self-imposed suspension

1. A producer or group of producers may voluntarily ask their respective CB(s) to suspend one, more or all products covered by a certificate (unless a CB has already imposed a sanction). This can happen if the producer has difficulties in meeting standard requirements and needs more time to rectify non-compliances.
2. Such suspension will not delay the renewal date nor allow the producer to avoid payment of registration and other applicable fees.
3. The deadline for rectifying non-compliances is determined by the producer/producer group, and must be agreed with the relevant CB(s).

## Withdrawal of the certification must take place if:

1. The CB finds evidence of fraud and/or a lack of confidence that the requirements under the DANISH Product Standard are met.
2. A producer cannot show that effective measures have been taken to rectify non-compliances within the period set by the CB before suspension.
3. Withdrawal of certification results in a total ban (on the relevant CHR number) against the use of a DANISH Product Standard logo/trademark, certificate, any device or document that could be linked to the DANISH Product Standard. The scheme owner decides whether producers who have had certification withdrawn will have the opportunity to regain DANISH Product Standard certification.
4. Pig producers can opt out of the scheme by contacting the certification body. Before any cancellation, you should make sure that you are not contractually bound to deliver DANISH certified pigs.



## Complaints

1. The CB must have a documented process for receiving, evaluating and deciding on complaints. The CB records complaints as well as actions taken to resolve them.
2. Upon receipt of a complaint, the CB must confirm whether the complaint relates to certification activities for which it is responsible and, if so, must address it.
3. The CB confirms receipt of a formal complaint.
4. The CB is responsible for gathering and verifying all necessary information (to the extent possible) to expedite the complaint or appeal of a decision.
5. The decision on the complaint or appeal must be made by or assessed and approved by one or more people not involved in the certification activities related to the complaint.
6. To avoid any conflict of interest, the CB may not use employees (including senior staff) who have provided advisory services for a pig producer or have been employed by a pig producer within the past two years.
7. The CB must, to the extent possible, give the complainant formal notice of the outcome and completion of the complaint process. The CB takes all necessary measures to resolve the complaint.

## Sanctioning of certification bodies

The DANISH Product Standard reserves the right to sanction CBs based on evidence that procedures or points in the certification agreement signed between the DANISH Product Standard and the CB have not been adhered to.

## DANISH Product Standard certificate and certification cycle

1. A DANISH Product Standard certificate can only be issued to the applicant legal entity.
2. The certification cycle is 36 months and is subject to sanctions and extensions in accordance with the scope described.

## Certificate information

The certificate issued by a CB must be completed in accordance with the templates included in Annex I. The format may be different, but it must contain the same information.

## Extension of certificate validity

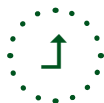
1. The validity can only be extended beyond the 36 months (for a maximum of 4 months) if there is a valid reason; this reason must be registered.

Reasons considered valid:

- a. The CB wants to schedule the on-site audit after the certificate has expired so that the auditor can observe a specific part of the production process not observed in the previous audit or because it is considered a high-risk process from a safety point of view.
  - b. The CB needs to extend individual certificates due to a lack of resources.
2. The CB was unable to carry out the on-site audit and/or the producer was unable to receive the CB auditor due to unforeseen circumstances (force majeure) e.g. natural disaster, epidemic, or the producer's absence for medical reasons.
  3. If the CB (which issued the original certificate), at the producer's request, accepts the product in the DANISH Product Standard's database in a full new cycle within the original validity period of the certificate.
  4. Exceptionally, a temporary extension of a certificate can be made at the request of the scheme owner. As an example, this can happen if major changes are to be made in the production so the expiry deadline for the certificate's validity period cannot be met.

## Maintaining DANISH Product Standard certification

The certified herd must be subjected to a full audit of all the certification requirements at least every three years (36 months).

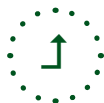
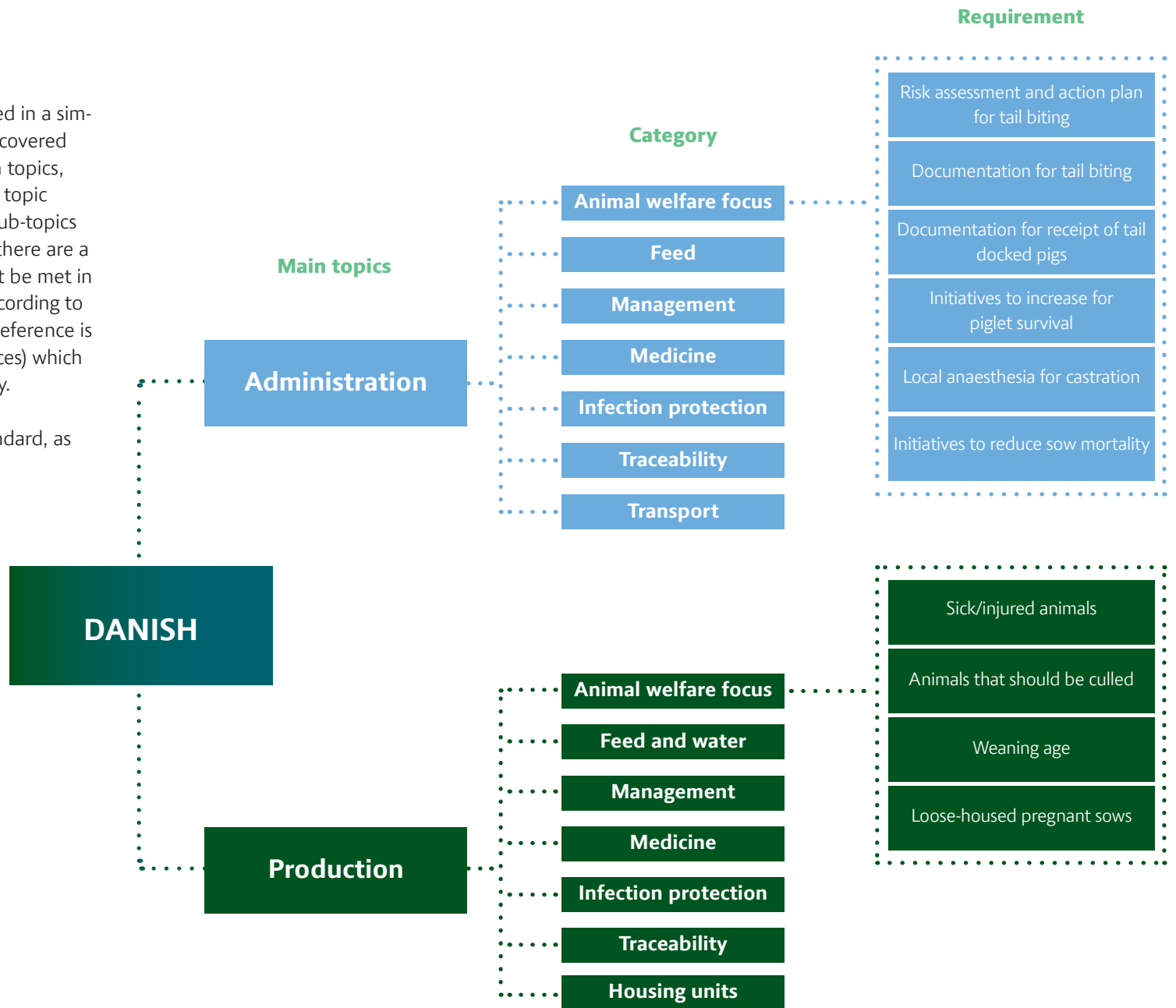




## Structure of the standard

The DANISH Product Standard is structured in a simple and transparent way, where the areas covered by the standard are described in two main topics, administration and production. Each main topic covers a number of categories which are sub-topics to the main topics. Within each category, there are a number of specific requirements that must be met in order to obtain a DANISH certification (according to the applicable sanctions list). In addition, reference is made to a number of guidelines (appendices) which can be usefully applied, but not necessarily.

The structure of the DANISH Product Standard, as described above, follows the form below.



## Overview of DANISH Product Standard requirements

The following provides an overview of all requirements (compliance requirements) within each main topic, as well as all categories that must be complied with to obtain a DANISH certification.



If the DANISH Box symbol appears next to the requirement, this means that this is a requirement that can be documented using the DANISH Box. For further information about the DANISH Box refer to: DANISH Box: Your digital overview (svineproduktion.dk).







Where a requirement is new since the last version of the DANISH Product Standard, this will be indicated by three stars \*\*\*.

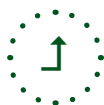


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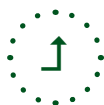
## Category: A.1 Animal welfare focus

Requirement	Master data	Description	
A.1.1 Documentation of tail biting	Herds practicing tail-docking	Before tail-docking or introducing tail-docked pigs, there must be documentation of tail biting.	
A.1.2 Risk assessment for tail biting	Herds practicing tail-docking	Before tail docking, there must be a risk assessment in which the producer addresses the risk factors for tail biting. The risk assessment must be based on the following areas: water, feed, rooting and enrichment material, housing climate, health and management. See more here: tail biting: risk assessment before tail docking (svineproduktion.dk)	
A.1.3 Action plan for tail biting/tail docking	Herds practicing tail-docking	Before tail docking, there must be an action plan cf. A 1.1 and A.1.2 for the improvement of conditions (risk factors) which have led/may lead to tail biting or a plan for gradual cessation of tail docking.	
A. 1.4 Documentation from the buyer/trader as regards tail-docked pigs	Herds practicing tail-docking	When selling piglets with docked tails, both in Denmark and abroad, the buyer or trader must provide documentation that piglets with docked tails are a requirement.	
A.1.5 Target for piglet survival		A target must be set to increase piglet survival, to be followed up annually. If the mortality exceeds 21%, there shall be an action plan. The requirement is only relevant to sow farms with piglets.	
A.1.6 Target for sow survival		A target must be set to increase sow survival, to be followed up annually. If the mortality exceeds 9%, there shall be an action plan.	
A.1.7 Local anaesthesia in connection with castration, ordination and consumption	Not male pig production	Local anaesthesia must be used for castration of piglets. This must be in accordance with the Danish Agriculture & Food Council's guidance on the use of local anaesthetic for castration. The consumption should preferably be more than 80% of the estimated consumption. This is available here: <a href="http://svineproduktion.dk/aktuelt/temaer/lokalbedoevelse">svineproduktion.dk/aktuelt/temaer/lokalbedoevelse</a> .	





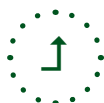
## Category: A.2 Feed

Requirement	Master data	Description	
A.2.1 Use of meat and bone meal/meat by-products		It must be documented that feed is free of meat bone meal/meat by-products, and no meat bone meal/meat by-products can be found on the property, except in dog and cat food, which, however, must not be found in the herd area.	
A.2.2 Purchase of feed from an approved supplier		Raw materials, pre-mixed feed, supplementary feed and additives must be purchased from Danish authorised feed companies and companies that appear on the positive list of the website of the Danish Agriculture & Food Council. The positive list can be found here: DANISH Product Standard (svineproduktion.dk) and is updated regularly.	
A.2.3 Inserts and/or mixing recipes		Package inserts/mixing recipes must be available for all feed.	
A.2.4 Purchase of supplement and/or premixed feed with blood plasma from an approved supplier		Only blood plasma, or products containing products from pigs (except pig fat) supplied by approved suppliers (on the positive list) may be used. The positive list can be found here: DANISH Product Standard (svineproduktion.dk) and is updated regularly.	
A.2.5 Purchase of soya from an approved supplier		Soya must be purchased, either in pure form or contained in mixtures, from a supplier that is on the positive list of companies that comply with the agreement in Danish agriculture on the use of responsible soya. The list can be found here: DANISH Product Standard (svineproduktion.dk) and is updated regularly.	
A.2.6 Use of fishmeal in feed for pigs over 40 kg		Fishmeal must not be used in feed for finishers of more than 40 kg in weight.	
A.2.7 Purchase of blood plasma in pure form from an approved manufacturer		On-farm mixers may only use blood plasma in pure form if it comes from a producer on the positive list. The positive list can be found here: DANISH Product Standard (svineproduktion.dk) and is updated regularly.	
A.2.8 Purchase of raw materials from areas affected by AFS		All feed that comes from areas of Asia where African Swine Fever is prevalent must be heat-treated by a method equivalent to the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration's requirements for heat treatment at all times in order to prevent, for example, Salmonella in feed. This is ensured when placing the order and checked on receipt. The requirement also applies to oil and fat products originating in Asia, unless the products are heated during transport or transshipment. Products from Asia that are liquid below 30°C must also be heat-treated, for example, by being included in pelleted feed, before being purchased for pig herds***.	








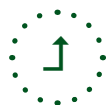
## Category: A.3 Management

Requirement	Master data	Description	
A.3.1 Annual review of self-audit programme		All farms must maintain a self-audit programme. The self-audit programme must be produced on request. (max. 12 months old) and signed as a declaration that the points in the programme have been reviewed. The requirement is only relevant for herds with a health advisory agreement. See appendix 6 for the format of the correct self-audit programme.	
A.3.2 Annual review on fitness for transport		Documentation from the herd veterinarian concerning an annual review of fact sheets from the Danish Agriculture & Food Council on fitness for transport must be produced on request. The fact sheet can be found here: <a href="http://Guidelines (svineproduktion.dk)">Guidelines (svineproduktion.dk)</a>	






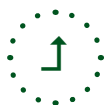
## Category: A.4 Medicine

Requirement	Master data	Description	
A.4.1 Instruction sheet	Farms WITH Health Advisory Agreement	The most recent instructions must be produced on request.	
A.4.2 Health Advisory Agreement, valid	Farms WITH Health Advisory Agreement	Valid health advisory agreement must be produced on request.	
A.4.3 Medication Management Course		Course certificate for completed medication management course must be produced on request. Only relevant if medicated.	
A.4.4 Local Anesthesia Course	Farms WITH Health Advisory Agreement	Course certificate for completed local anesthesia course must be produced on request. Only relevant if castrating is performed.	
A.4.5 Medication without prescription	Farms WITH Health Advisory Agreement	Residues of antibiotic and chemotherapeutic medicinal products must not be stored at the farm after expiry of the prescription period unless re-prescribed by the veterinarian.	
A.4.6 Documentation and registration for the use of medicines	Farms WITH Health Advisory Agreement	<p>Documentation and registration requirements for use of all medicinal products, including vaccines and vitamin and iron preparations. The following main elements must always be able to be documented and, if necessary, registered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation, name (based on one diagnosis)</li> <li>• Dosage</li> <li>• Date of first treatment</li> <li>• Duration of treatment</li> <li>• Withdrawal period</li> <li>• Number of pigs - which animals and how many have been treated, unique identification (ear tag) or with estimated weight and pen number</li> <li>• Medicine supplier</li> <li>• Acquisition of the medicine</li> </ul> <p>The guidelines can also be seen here: <a href="https://svineproduktion.dk">Medication registration (svineproduktion.dk)</a></p>	





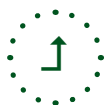
## Category: A.4 Medicine

Requirement	Master data	Description	
A.4.7 Pain relief in connection with castration	Not male pig production	<p>If piglets are castrated, pain-relieving treatment must be used for the procedure. Use of pain relief is ensured by compliance with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pain-relieving drugs have been prescribed for use with castration on the most recent instruction form</li> </ul> <p>Treatments are listed in the medication record. Only applies to a sow herd where piglets are castrated.</p>	
A.4.8 Quarterly/half-yearly reports	Farms WITH Health Advisory Agreement	The veterinarian must prepare a veterinary report at least every 3 months. For finisher herds, the veterinarian must prepare a report at least every 6 months. Quarterly or half-yearly reports from the veterinarian must be available for the past year.	
A.4.9 Dispensing of medicine	Farms WITHOUT Health Advisory Agreement	If there is a need for medication in the herd, the veterinarian may prescribe medication for a maximum of 5 days and must issue written instructions on treatment and withdrawal time.	
A.4.10 Annual veterinary visit	Farms WITHOUT Health Advisory Agreement	There must be at least one annual visit by a veterinarian, which must be documented.	




## Category: A.5 Infection protection

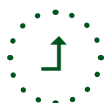
Requirement	Master data	Description	
A.5.1 Zoonotic infection protection plan	Farms WITH Health Advisory Agreement	The individual responsible for the herd must prepare a zoonotic infection protection plan, which is targeted at preventing the spread of infection from the herd. An example of an infection protection plan can be found at <a href="http://svineproduktion.dk">svineproduktion.dk</a> .	
A.5.2 Collection of dead animals		Dead animals must be handled in accordance with legislation and collected by an approved rendering company.	
A.5.3 Hygiene diploma/MRSA diploma		All persons who handle live pigs must have completed the course "Hygiene course for persons who handle live pigs professionally".	
A.5.4 Import of hay/wrap/straw/silage		Imported hay/straw/wrap/silage and other bedding materials that are not heat-treated and SPF-approved must not be found at the farm if this comes from high-risk countries or high-risk countries in heightened alertness - cf. map at <a href="http://dts.svineproduktion.dk">dts.svineproduktion.dk</a>	
A.5.5 Approved bedding materials		If sphagnum is used for bedding, it must be heat-treated or approved by SPF-Sund.	
A.5.6 Salmonella status		The salmonella status of the herd must be known and appear in the CHR register. Only relevant for finishers.	





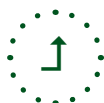
## Category: A.6 Traceability

Requirement	Master data	Description	
A.6.1 Supply chain (formerly delivery agreement/pig circle contract)		If ear tags are not used, there must be a supply chain between herds to which the pigs are moved to and from. A supply chain is a written agreement for the movement of pigs between owners of pig herds with two different CHR numbers. The supply chain means that the pigs do not need to be fitted with approved ear tags when moved between two herds.	
A.6.2 Pig movements		Movements of pigs to and from the herd must be registered in the Central Livestock Register (CHR) no later than 7 days after the move.	
A.6.3 Danish origin		All pigs must be of Danish origin	
A.6.4 DANISH approved suppliers of pigs		Herd owners who purchase pigs must ensure that the pigs come from a DANISH-approved herd (approval shown on spf.sund.dk).	
A.6.5 Removal of dead animals		If dead animals are moved to a carcass collection site or similar, between properties, this must be registered in the CHR register.	



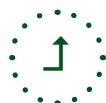
## Category: A.7 Transport

Requirement	Master data	Description	
A.7.1 Use of DANISH-approved hauliers/exporters		Only DANISH-approved carriers should be used. The list of approved hauliers and exporters can be found at <a href="https://dts.svineproduktion.dk">dts.svineproduktion.dk</a> . If a DANISH-approved haulier or exporter is not used, a washing certificate (if the vehicle has been driven abroad) or a copy of a transport document (if the vehicle has been driven domestically) must be supplied when collecting pigs and before loading the animals, as well as assurance that the vehicle has complied with any quarantine. The producer is obliged to keep approved washing certificates and transport documents for up to 2 years and must be able to document this at all times for both domestic transport and export.	
A.7.2 QS approved hauliers/traders		All DANISH-approved pigs must be transported by QS-approved hauliers/exporters or traders.	
A.7.3 No animals from collection centres to DANISH-approved herds		No animals may be transported from collection centres to the herd.	
A.7.4 Quarantine compliance		Vehicles used must always comply with the quarantine as shown in both <a href="https://tjekvogn.dk">tjekvogn.dk</a> and the vehicle's most recent valid washing certificate, regardless of the reason for quarantine. Quarantines are divided into four certificate colours: Black, Red, Yellow, and Green. Indicative quarantine times and an overview of risk areas are available at <a href="https://dts.svineproduktion.dk">dts.svineproduktion.dk</a> . The quarantine rules encompass the model on the following page:	









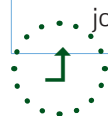
## Category: A.7 Transport, continued

Requirement	Master data	Description				
A.7.4 Quarantine compliance, continued			BLACK	RED	YELLOW	GREEN
		<b>Domestic transport</b> Transport of livestock between Danish herds	Allowed after 7 days	Allowed after 48 hours	Allowed after 48 hours	Allowed after 48 hours
		<b>Domestic transport to assembly centres</b> Transport of livestock from a Danish herd to an approved collection station	Allowed after 7 days	Allowed after 48 hours	Allowed after 48 hours	Allowed after wash and disinfection
		<b>Direct export</b> Transport of livestock from a Danish herd for export	Allowed after 7 days	Allowed after 48 hours	Allowed after 12 hours	Allowed after wash and disinfection
		<b>Export from assembly centres</b> Transport of livestock from an approved assembly centre for export	Allowed after wash and disinfection	Allowed after wash and disinfection	Allowed after wash and disinfection	Allowed after wash and disinfection
<p>a) In certain cases, the colour of the washing certificates can be changed in connection to a GPS-failure. The updated certificate colour will appear in tjekvogn.dk or in the Tjekvogn app.</p> <p>b) The quarantine period on the washing certificate can be found on Tjekvogn.dk or in the Tjekvogn app, where it will also appear if the certificate has been changed since the date of printing. It will appear in the right corner of the washing certificate as well.</p> <p>Note: Transports from DANISH-approved assembly centres directly abroad are exempt from the quarantine rules.</p>						



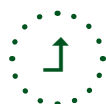
## Category: A.7 Transport, continued

Requirement	Master data	Description	
A 7.5 Use of DANISH-approved assembly centres	Driving with own vehicles	Only DANISH-approved assembly centres may be used	
A 7.6 Interior of the vehicle	Driving with own vehicles	It must be ensured that the vehicle is equipped, maintained, including supplied with sufficient straw, and used in such a way so as not to cause injury or suffering to the animals, and that weather protection is provided.	
A 7.7 Washing certificates after driving abroad	Driving with own vehicles	It must be ensured that valid washing certificates can be made available. Only relevant if the vehicle has been abroad.	
A 7.8 GPS in own vehicles	Driving with own vehicles	Vehicles undertaking domestic movement of pigs in Denmark must continuously provide the Danish Agriculture & Food Council's web server with GPS data. Guidance on setting this up can be found at dts.svineproduktion.dk. In order to possibly qualify for a shorter quarantine period, vehicles that have never undertaken domestic movement of pigs in Denmark can continually deliver GPS data (max 30 mins. intervals) to the Danish Agriculture & Food Council's web server as documentation that the vehicle has not been in risk areas. Self-drivers, cf. the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration definition, who only move animals between their own herds and do not cross the border, are exempt from the GPS requirement in their vehicle.	
A 7.9 Transport document	Driving with own vehicles above 50 km	It must be ensured that a valid transport document can be made available	
A 7.10 Records of washing and disinfection	Driving with own vehicles above 50 km	Records must be kept of washing and disinfecting the vehicle	
A 7.11 Valid training certificate	Driving with own vehicles above 65 km	A valid training certificate must be available, and the owner/driver of the vehicle must be authorised for transport. Applies to producers driving distances longer than 65 km.	
A 7.12 Approved for long journeys	Driving with own vehicles above 50 km	It must be ensured that the vehicle is approved and designed for long journeys. Applies to long journeys over 8 hours.	
A 7.13 Logbook for completed transports	Driving with own vehicles above 50 km	A logbook must be available for transport operations carried out. Applies to long journeys over 8 hours.	
A 7.14 Properly equipped vehicle at long journeys	Driving with own vehicles above 50 km	The vehicle must be equipped with: frost proof water supply facilities with a visible water level indicator, mechanical ventilation system and temperature registration. Applies to long journeys over 8 hours.	



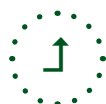
## Category: P.1 Animal welfare focus

Requirement	Master data	Description
P.1.1 Handling of sick/injured pigs		Sick or injured pigs must be treated immediately to avoid unnecessary suffering. This should be through medical treatment and/or transfer to a hospital pen. If the animals show no sign of recovery, they must be re-treated by agreement with a veterinarian, unless the pig is euthanised. Guidance on handling sick/injured animals can be found here: handling of sick and injured pigs (svineproduktion.dk).
P.1.2 Animals that should be euthanised		No animal should be found suffering unnecessarily and deemed not to be curable with medication and/or hospital pen. Guidance on handling sick/injured animals can be found here: handling of sick and injured pigs (svineproduktion.dk).
P.1.3 Loose-housed sows from weaning to farrowing	Mating section, New	Sows must be loose from weaning until transfer to a farrowing pen <sup>***</sup> . This applies to new housing units built after 1 January 2015 and to all housing units from 1 January 2035. Dry sows can be housed in individual pens or single animal stalls during heat for a maximum of 3 days. The requirement is only relevant for sow herds.
P.1.4 Loose-housed sows from four weeks after mating to farrowing (applying until and including 31.12.2034)	Not mating section, New	Sows must be loose from four weeks after mating and until farrowing <sup>***</sup> . The requirement is only relevant for sow herds.
P.1.5 Weaning age of piglets		Piglets must not be weaned until they are at least 28 days old. However, piglets can be weaned from the sow up to 7 days earlier if this is done in specialised units that are emptied, cleaned and disinfected thoroughly before the placement of a new group. The requirement is only relevant for sow herds.



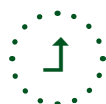
## Category: P.2 Feed and water

Requirement	Master data	Description
P.2.1 Fresh drinking water		All pigs over 2 weeks old must have free access to clean, fresh drinking water. Water can be provided in the feeding trough or through separate drinking valves. Drinking water with added iron and organic acid is considered fresh water. Formic acid added to drinking water in its pure form is not permitted.
P.2.2 Daily feeding		All pigs must be fed at least once a day.
P.2.3 Ban on antibiotic growth promoters		Antibiotic growth promoters must not be used in pig feed.
P.2.4 Chemicals separated from feed		Chemicals must not be stored together with feed as there may be a risk of it getting into the feed. This means, for example, (but not limited to this) that undiluted cleaning agents and disinfectants, fly repellants, etc. must be stored in a room separate from pigs and feed, or in locked cabinets and containers.
P.2.5 Cat and dog food in the herd area		Cat/dog food containing meat and bone meal must not be given in the herd area.
P.2.6 Feeding with food waste		It is prohibited to use food waste, including processed commercial kitchen waste, which contains animal products.
P.2.7 Storage of food		Food must be stored in closed silos or other containers, that rodents can't get into. All other food deliveries must be stored according to the guidelines for good production practice. See section 60.2 and 60.3 in The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration's Feed Guide.



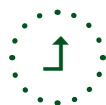
## Category: P.3 Management

Requirement	Master data	Description
P.3.1 Permanent access to rooting and enrichment material		All pigs must have permanent access to sufficient quantities of straw or other manipulable material to meet their needs for rooting and enrichment. Reference should be made to the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration's guidance on rooting and enrichment material, which can be found here: Control of animal welfare - Guidelines (foedevarestyrelsen.dk). The requirement for rooting and enrichment material applies to all animal groups, incl. boars.
P.3.2 Requirements for rooting and enrichment material must be complied with		The requirements for sufficient quantities of straw or other manipulable material that meet the pigs' need for rooting and enrichment material must be complied with. Reference should be made to the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration's guidance on rooting and enrichment material, which can be found here: Control of animal welfare - Guidelines (foedevarestyrelsen.dk).
P.3.3 Tail docking length		Piglets can be tail-docked if it is documented that injury to tails has occurred on the farm as a result of docking not being carried out (see, if applicable, requirements A.1.1-A.1.4). If tail docking is carried out, this must be done within the animal's 2nd-4th day of life, and no more than half the tail may be docked. If pigs with tails that are too short are received, this should be taken up with the sow farm where the tail docking took place.
P.3.4 Daily inspection		All pigs must be inspected at least once a day.
P.3.5 Euthanasia equipment		Euthanasia must be performed using a captive bolt pistol and subsequent exsanguination or pithing. See instructions for correct use of captive bolt pistol here: Correct use of captive bolt pistol (svineproduktion.dk)
P.3.6 Permanent access to straw for gestating animals		For gestating sows and gilts in loose housing, at least 1.3 m <sup>2</sup> per sow and 0.95 m <sup>2</sup> must be a continuous area with a solid or drained floor or combination thereof and with straw. Only relevant for sow herds.
P.3.7 Tooth clipping/grinding		If it is necessary to regulate the canines of piglets, this must be performed by grinding within the pigs' first 3 days of life. Tooth grinding must not be practised routinely. Clipping pigs' teeth is illegal. Only relevant for sow herds.
P.3.8 Ear-notching in piglets		Ear-notching is not allowed***.
P.3.9 Use of delivery vans for finishers		Finishers in delivery vans may remain there for a maximum of 2 hours. Only relevant when using delivery vans.



## Category: P.3 Management, continued

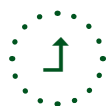
Requirement	Master data	Description
P.3.10 Resting area with straw in outdoor huts	Outdoor herds	The resting area in huts must be covered with straw or other material so that the pigs can remain dry and warm in all weather conditions. Only relevant for outdoor herds.
P.3.11 Penning in farrowing huts	Outdoor herds	Gestating sows and gilts must be penned in farrowing huts no later than 7 days before expected farrowing.
P.3.12 Use of electric prod		No electric driver may be used in the herd.
P.3.13 Control of automatic/mechanical equipment		Automatic/mechanical equipment must be checked daily.
P.3.14 Use of marking colors		Marking colors used in the herd must be food approved/FDA marked.





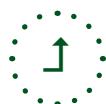
## Category: P.4 Medicine

Requirement	Master data	Description
P.4.1 Storage of medicines		Medicines and vaccines must be stored and used according to the veterinarian's instructions written on the label or packaging.
P.4.2 Disposal of needles		Needles must be properly disposed in a sealed container after use.
P.4.3 Use of Marbocyl, Baytril and Cephalosporins		Marbocyl or Baytril must not be used or be present in the herd. Cephalosporins can not be used either, unless a dispensation is given by Danish Agriculture & Food Council.
P.4.4 Medicines without a valid prescription period		Residues of medicines containing antibiotics and chemotherapeutic agents must not be stored on the farm after the expiry of the prescription period, unless they have been re-prescribed by the vet.
P.4.5 Syringes and needles in connection with castration		If piglets are castrated, syringes for local anesthesia that can dose down to 0.1ml must be available and these needles must have the measurements 0.5 mm x 16 mm***.
P.4.6 Traceable needles		Only approved detectable needles may be used. 0.5 x 16 mm needles are an exception. These may only be used for local anesthesia prior to castration of piglets. The list of approved needles can be found here: <a href="http://svineproduktion.dk">Approved needles (svineproduktion.dk)</a> and is regularly updated.



## Category: P.5 Infection protection

Requirement	Master data	Description
P.5.1 Storage of dead animals		Dead animals must be stored properly (cover and ventilated space, away from public roads). See instructions here: Collection site for dead pigs (svineproduktion.dk).
P.5.2 Entrance via anteroom	Farms WITH Health Advisory Agreement	<p>Applies only to herds with a health advisory agreement.</p> <p>All access by individuals to and from the herd must be via a anteroom, where the owner and employees must shower at the end of the working period. The anteroom must be equipped with the following facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shower*</li> <li>• Basin</li> <li>• Hand soap</li> <li>• Hand disinfection</li> <li>• Disposable towels</li> <li>• Change of clothes (change into work clothes or overalls for use in the herd), change of – or washing and disinfection of footwear and equipment.</li> </ul> <p>As regards free-range herds and thereby organic herds, and in cases where there is no anteroom contiguous with the entrance to the herd, it is exceptionally accepted that another room may serve as a anteroom, which is located as close to the entrance to the herd as possible. A mobile solution must contain both a clean and an unclean zone and serve as a normal anteroom.</p> <p>* In minimum one per CHR number.</p>
P.5.3 Cleaning of housing units, pens and equipment		Housing units, pens, equipment and tools must be kept clean by regular washing and (if necessary) disinfection.
P.5.4 Prevention of pests		Fertiliser and waste food must be removed regularly to reduce odour and prevent flies, rats, mice and other pests.
P.5.5 Requirements for fences and distance for outdoor herds	Outdoor herds	Outdoor pig herds must have an inner and outer fence, spaced at least 5 m apart. If using an inner fence directly on the outer fence, it should consist of at least three electrified wires with an alarm. 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 rest areas, camp sites and similar locations.



## Category: P.5 Infection protection, continued

Requirement	Master data	Description
P.5.6 Requirements for delivery conditions in relation to optimal infection protection		There must be a segregation pen located in connection to the delivery facilities, for pigs that are not transportable***.
P.5.7 Windows/doors at indoor herds	Not outdoor herds	If the herd is registered as indoors, it must be ensured that there are no open doors/windows that allow birds or other animals from outside to enter the herd.

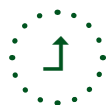
## Category: P.6 Traceability

Requirement	Master data	Description
P.6.1 Identification of treated animals and withdrawal period		Pigs that have been treated with medication requiring a withdrawal period must be identifiable either individually with ear tags or other clear marking or by pen. Pigs that have received medical treatment must not be sent for slaughter before the withdrawal period has expired. The procedure for ensuring this must be accounted for.
P.6.2 Approved ear tags for breeding animals		All breeding animals must be provided with an approved ear tag when they are moved from the herd of origin. This also applies to delivery to slaughterhouses. An approved ear tag is yellow, with a CHR number from the herd of origin.
P.6.3 Tattoo hammer		The tattoo hammer must be clean and intact.



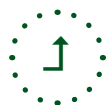
## Category: P.7 Housing units

Requirement	Master data	Description
P.7.1 Soiling of resting areas		The resting area must be comfortable, clean and properly drained. Bedding must be clean, dry and harmless to pigs.
P.7.2 Legal requirements for pen area		Pens with pigs inside must be constructed and designed in accordance with current legislation. Moreover, it must be ensured that the pen area per pig is always complied with.
P.7.3 Statutory requirements for floors (solid/drained area)		Floors in pens with pigs must be constructed and designed in accordance with current legislation.
P.7.4 Lighting		All pigs must be kept in light with a light intensity of at least 40 lux for a period of at least 8 hours per day.
P.7.5 Alarm		In the case of a mechanical ventilation system, there should be an alarm to warn of faults in the system. The alarm must also work during power failures and temperature rises in individual housing units.
P.7.6 Backup system to ensure air exchange		If an automatic or mechanical ventilation system is used, sufficient air exchange must be possible in the event of a system failure.
P.7.7 Sprinkler system		In pens for piglets over 20 kg, breeding and finishers, a sprinkler system or a similar device must be installed to regulate the animals' body temperature.
P.7.8 Boar pens		Boar pens must be located and designed so that the boar can turn around, hear, smell and see other pigs. The boar must have a clean, dry and comfortable lying area. Boars pens used for mating must be at least 10 m <sup>2</sup> . Only relevant for herds with boars.
P.7.9 Equipment and floors		Equipment and floors in housing units must be constructed so that there are no sharp edges etc. that could harm the pigs.



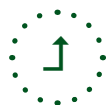
## Category: P.7 Housing units, continued

Requirement	Master data	Description
P.7.10 Hospital pens		There must be a sufficient number of hospital pens for all groups of animals, so that there is always at least one hospital pen ready for use by sick or injured pigs. The number of hospital pens for the loose-housed gestating sows must be equal to 2,5% of the place units.
P.7.11 Interior design of hospital pens		The design of hospital pens must comply with the legislative guidelines***. See guidance here: hospital pens: Guidance on layout requirements (svineproduktion.dk)
P.7.12 Confined sows, space ratio	Not mating section, New	Confined sows must be able to stand up and lie down without difficulty.
P.7.13 Requirements for outdoor huts	Outdoor herds	Huts must be insulated or otherwise designed so that the pigs' temperature requirements can be met in all weather conditions regardless the construction in both summer and winter. There should be inside standing height in the huts, so that the pigs are able to stand up and move their head without difficulties. In addition, it must be possible to check up on all the pigs from the openings in the huts.
P.7.14 Access to wallowing area	Outdoor herds	All pigs above 20 kg in weight must have access to a wallowing area, a sprinkler system or similar device when the average daily temperature exceeds 15° C in the shade.



All animal welfare matters in the herd must be dealt with in accordance with Danish legislation even if this is not necessarily in the standard. Reference is also made to the following legal texts at [retsinformation.dk](https://retsinformation.dk) (always the most recent version in force):

1. Executive Order on the Protection of Pigs
2. Executive Order on the Act on the Indoor Keeping of Piglets, Breeding Stock and Finishers
3. Executive Order on the Act on the Indoor Keeping of Gilts, Dry Sows and Gestating Sows
4. Executive Order on the Animal Protection Act
5. Executive Order on the Keeping of Animals
6. Executive Order on Health Advisory Agreements for Pig Herds
7. Executive Order on the Animal Owner's Use of Veterinary Medicines for Animals and Official Controls on Food Companies' Own Controls of Residue Concentration
8. Executive Order on the Outdoor Keeping of Pigs



## Sanction list

If an audit reveals a lack of compliance with the rules, it will be deemed a non-compliance. The degree of non-compliance is divided according to sanction levels with differentiated consequences. Under the individual requirement, there can be a differentiation in the level of non-compliance, which means that a lack of compliance is not necessarily sanctioned. There will also be requirements where, at the first ordinary audit, a comment is made that the non-compliance must be remedied immediately after the audit. In the event of a repetition of non-compliance with the requirement, a sanction will result. Non-compliances must follow DANISH Product Standard version 4.0. This also applies to non-compliances, that are repeated from version 3.0.

A distinction is made between 3 different degrees of sanction levels, depending on whether the non-compliances belong under the main topic, Administration or Production. If a herd receives the same non-compliance at the next audit, the sanction will, as a principle, be upgraded.

The following list of sanctions provides a description of the different levels of sanctions for the individual types of non-compliances (non-compliance with the standard's requirements).

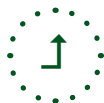
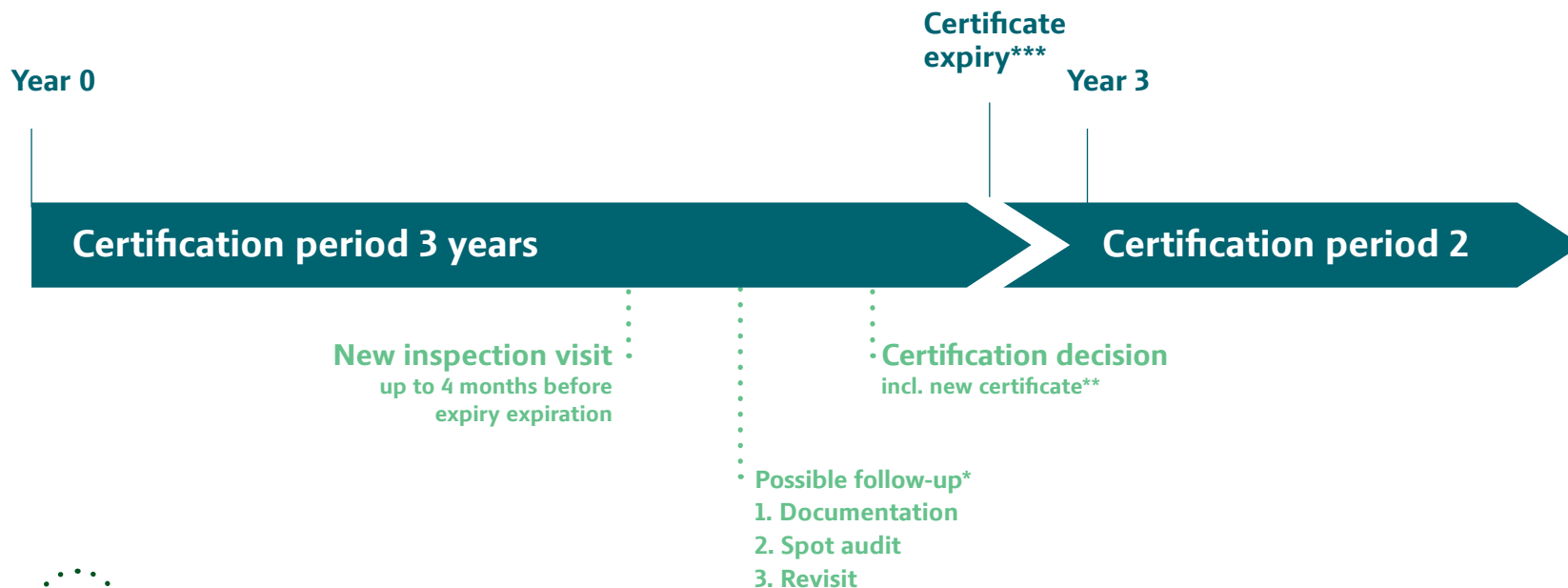
### As regards the following diagram

\*

Follow-up regarding non-compliance "1. administrative" or "production" takes place via  
1) documentation for the startup of advisory visits or  
2) Verification of the start of advisory sessions.

\*\*

A certificate is issued after the certification decision.  
The certificate for a new period starts at the expiry\*\*\* of the previous certificate.



# Administrative requirements

Sanction level	Consequence
Comment	Approved
1. administration	Submission of documentation (within 28 days)*
2. administration	Submission of documentation (within 28 days)* and unannounced audit at next regular audit.
3. administration	Submission of documentation (within 28 days)* and advisory visits, (3 within 6 months). The herd is set to an extraordinary follow up spot audit within 12 months.
Suspension of certificate	Documentation/objective evidence of improvement within 14 days. If improvement occurs: Advisory visits, 3 within 6 months. Reaudit within 6-9 months + unannounced audit at the next regular audit. If rectification does not occur, the certificate will be removed.
Removal of certificate	Removal of certificate. New start audit inclusive start audit fee.

\* If deemed necessary by the certification body due to non-compliances that cannot be rectified within the existing certification period, such as changes to housing systems (but not limited to this) there may – exceptionally - be a need to issue a certificate extension to allow for submission of documentation, spot audit or revisits within the certification period. A certificate can be extended for a maximum of 120 days. The scheme owner must be notified in the event of extension.



# Production requirements

Sanction level	Consequence
Comment	Approved
1. production	Unannounced spot audit (within category) within 3* months. The non-compliance will be closed after spot audit without the non-compliance.
2. production	Unannounced spot audit (within category) within 3* months and 3 advisory visits within 6 months. The herd is set to an extraordinary follow up spot audit within 12 months.
3. production	Reaudit within 3-4 weeks* and unannounced audit at next regular audit (33-36 months after certification date). The herd is set to an extraordinary follow up spot audit within 12 months.
Suspension of certificate	Documentation/objective evidence of improvement within 14 days. If improvement occurs: Advisory visits, 3 within 6 months. Reaudit within 6-9 months + unannounced audit at the next regular audit. If rectification does not occur, the certificate will be removed.
Removal of certificate	Removal of certificate. New start audit inclusive start audit fee.

\* If deemed necessary by the certification body due to non-compliances that cannot be rectified within the existing certification period, such as changes to housing systems (but not limited to this) there may – exceptionally - be a need to issue a certificate extension to allow for submission of documentation, spot audit or revisits within the certification period. A certificate can be extended for a maximum of 120 days. The scheme owner must be notified in the event of extension.

## Regulatory compliance

The following is an overview of each requirement within the standard and how a non-compliance from the requirement is assessed and sanctioned. All non-compliances from the requirements in the standard, must be noted, but whether or not to sanction will be defined under the individual requirement by means of differentiated threshold values.

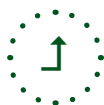
The following table shows how the compliance summary should be interpreted.

Requirement	Animal group	Differentiation	1. sanction	Repetition
Brief description of the requirement incl. number. Details of the requirement can be found in the overview of relevant requirements.	Indicates whether the requirement applies to one or more animal groups and which ones.	There may be threshold values that differentiate the sanction in terms of the requirement, e.g. in relation to the number of animals and/or pens affected. If the field stands empty, there is no differentiation in the sanction.	The sanction is given at the first ordinary audit in relation to certification under the applicable standard. If there is a “comment” in this field, it means that the first instance of non-compliance will not result in a sanction, but it should be remedied immediately after the audit. On the other hand, repetition of non-compliance with the requirement will result in a sanction.	The sanction is given due to repetition of the specific requirement compared to the last audit. If deemed necessary, repeated non-compliances may be up-graded in accordance with the guidance.



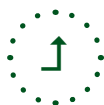
## Category: A.1 Animal welfare focus

Requirement	Master data	Animal group	Differentiation	1. sanction	Repetition
A.1.1 Documentation of tail biting	Herds practicing tail-docking	Piglets Finishers	In cases of insufficient registration	Comment	1. administration
			No kind of registration	1. administration	2. administration
A.1.2 Risk assessment for tail biting	Herds practicing tail-docking	Piglets Finishers		1. administration	2. administration
A.1.3 Action plan for tail biting/tail docking	Herds practicing tail-docking	Piglets Finishers		1. administration	3. administration
A. 1.4 Documentation from the buyer/traders of tail-docked pigs	Herds practicing tail-docking	Sows and piglets Weaners		1. administration	2. administration
A.1.5 Target for piglet survival		Sows and piglets	Total mortality >21% requires an action plan	1. administration	3. administration
A.1.6 Objective for sow survival		Sows	Mortality >9% requires an action plan	1. administration	3. administration
A.1.7 Local anesthesia in connection with castration, ordination and usage	Not male pig production	Sows and piglets	Below 80% of estimated usage	1. administration	3. administration



## Category: A.2 Feed

Requirement	Master data	Animal group	Differentiation	1. sanction	Repetition
A.2.1 Use of meat and bone meal/meat by-products		All		Comment	1. administration
A.2.2 Purchase of feed from an approved supplier		All		Comment	1. administration
A.2.3 Package leaflets and/or mixing recipes		All		Comment	1. administration
A.2.4 Purchase of supplement and/or premixed feed with blood plasma from an approved supplier		All		Comment	1. administration
A.2.5 Purchase of soya from an approved supplier		All		Comment	1. administration
A.2.6 Use of fish meal in the feed for pigs over 40 kg		Finishers		Comment	1. administration
A.2.7 Purchase of blood plasma in pure form from approved producer		All		Comment	1. administration
A.2.8 Purchase of raw materials from areas affected by AFS		All		3. administration	3. administration

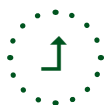


## Category: A.3 Management

Requirement	Master data	Animal group	Differentiation	1. sanction	Repetition
A.3.1 Annual review of self-audit program	Farms WITH Health Advisory Agreement	All		Comment	1. administration
A.3.2 Annual review of fitness for transport		Piglets Finishers		Comment	1. administration

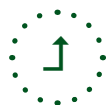
## Category: A.4 Medicine

Requirement	Master data	Animal group	Differentiation	1. sanction	Repetition
A.4.1 Instruction sheet	Farms WITH Health Advisory Agreement	All		1. administration	2. administration
A.4.2 Health Advisory Agreement, valid	Farms WITH Health Advisory Agreement	All		1. administration	2. administration
A.4.3 Medication Management Course		All		1. administration	2. administration
A.4.4 Local anesthesia Course	Farms WITH Health Advisory Agreement	Sows and piglets		1. administration	2. administration
A.4.5 Medication without prescription	Farms WITH Health Advisory Agreement	All		1. administration	2. administration



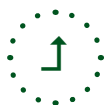
## Category: A.4 Medicine, continued

Requirement	Master data	Animal group	Differentiation	1. sanction	Repetition
A.4.6 Documentation and registration for the use of medicines	Farms WITH Health Advisory Agreement	All	Missing regarding one or more of the following: - Duration of treatment - Reason for treatment - Name of medicine - Withdrawal period	Comment	1. administration
			Missing regarding the following, see the instruction sheet: - Date of first treatment - Identification of treated animals - Dosage/given amount of the medicine	1. administration	2. administration
A.4.7 Pain relief in connection with castration	Not male pig production	Sows and piglets		1. administration	2. administration
A.4.8 Quarterly/half-yearly reports	Farms WITH Health Advisory Agreement	All		1. administration	2. administration
A.4.9 Dispensing of medicine	Farms WITHOUT Health Advisory Agreement	All		1. administration	2. administration
A.4.10 Annual veterinary visit	Farms WITHOUT Health Advisory Agreement	All		1. administration	2. administration



## Category: A.5 Infection protection

Requirement	Master data	Animal group	Differentiation	1. sanction	Repetition
A.5.1 Zoonotic infection protection plan	Farms WITH Health Advisory Agreement	All		1. administration	2. administration
A.5.2 Collection of dead animals		All		1. administration	2. administration
A.5.3 Hygiene diploma/MRSA diploma		All		1. administration	2. administration
A.5.4 Import of hay/wrap/straw/silage		All		3. administration	3. administration
A.5.5 Approved bedding materials		All		Comment	1. administration
A.5.6 Salmonella status		Finishers		Comment	1. administration

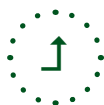


## Category: A.6 Traceability

Requirement	Master data	Animal group	Differentiation	1. sanction	Repetition
A.6.1 Supply chain (formerly delivery agreement/ pig circle contract)		All		1. administration	2. administration
A.6.2 Pig movements		All		1. administration	2. administration
A.6.3 Danish origin		All		Suspension	Suspension
A.6.4 DANISH approved suppliers of pigs		All		1. administration	Suspension
A.6.5 Removal of dead animals		All		Comment	2. administration

## Category: A.7 Transport

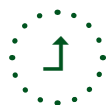
Requirement	Master data	Animal group	Differentiation	1. Sanction	Repetition
A.7.1 Use of DANISH-approved haulers/exporters		All		1. administration	2. administration
A.7.2 QS approved haulers/traders		All		1. administration	2. administration
A.7.3 No animals from collection centers to DANISH-approved herds		All		1. administration	2. administration
A.7.4 Quarantine compliance		All		1. administration	2. administration





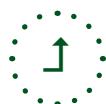
## Category: A.7 Transport, continued

Requirement	Master data	Animal group	Differentiation	1. sanction	Repetition
A.7.5 Use of DANISH-approved assembly centers	Driving with own vehicles	All		Comment	1. administration
A.7.6 Interior of the vehicle	Driving with own vehicles	All		Comment	1. administration
A.7.7 Washing certificates after driving abroad	Driving with own vehicles	All		Comment	1. administration
A.7.8 GPS in own vehicles	Driving with own vehicles	All		Comment	1. administration
A.7.9 Transport document	Driving with own vehicles above 50 km	All		1. administration	2. administration
A.7.10 Records of washing and disinfection	Driving with own vehicles above 50 km	All		1. administration	2. administration
A.7.11 Valid training certificate	Driving with own vehicles above 65 km	All		1. administration	2. administration
A.7.12 Approved for long journeys	Driving with own vehicles above 50 km	All		1. administration	2. administration
A.7.13 Logbook of completed transports	Driving with own vehicles above 50 km	All		1. administration	2. administration
A.7.14 Properly equipped vehicle at long journeys	Driving with own vehicles above 50 km	All		1. administration	2. administration



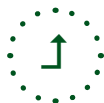
## Category: P.1 Animal welfare focus

Requirement	Master data	Animal group	Differentiation	1. sanction	Repetition
P.1.1 Handling of sick/injured pigs		All	>0.05% (more than 1 animal)	1. production	2. production
P.1.2 Animals that should be euthanized		All	≤0.025% (max 1 animal)	Comment	1. production
			>0.025% (more than 1 animal)	1. production	2. production
P.1.3 Loose-housed sows from weaning to farrowing	Mating section, New	Sows, mating section	≤0.5% of the animal groups	Comment	1. production
		Sows, gestating	>0.5% of the animal groups	1. production	2. production
P.1.4 Loose-housed sows from four weeks after mating to farrowing (applying until and including 31.12.2034)	Not mating section, New	Sows, gestating	≤0.5% of the animal groups	Comment	1. production
			>0.5% of the animal groups	1. production	2. production
P.1.5 Weaning age for piglets		Sows and piglets	≤5% of weekly batches	Comment	1. production
			>5% of weekly batches	1. production	2. production



## Category: P.2 Feed and waater

Requirement	Master data	Animal group	Differentiation	1. sanction	Repetition
P.2.1 Fresh drinking water		All		1. production	3. production
P.2.2 Daily feeding		All		1. production	3. production
P.2.3 Ban on antibiotic growth promoters		All		1. production	3. production
P.2.4 Chemicals separated from feed		All		1. production	3. production
P.2.5 Cat and dog food in the herd area		All		Comment	1. production
P.2.6 Feeding with food waste		All		Comment	1. production
P.2.7 Storage of food		All		Comment	1. production



## Category: P.3 Management

Requirement	Master data	Animal group	Differentiation	1. sanction	Repetition
P.3.1 Permanent access to rooting and enrichment material		All (incl. boars)	>2 ≤ 5 % of the animal group	Comment	1. production
			>5 % of the animal group	1. production	3. production
P.3.2 Requirements for rooting and enrichment material must be complied with		All (incl. boars)	>10% of the animal group	Comment	1. production
P.3.3 Tail docking length		Sows and piglets Growing animals	>20 ≤ 50 % of the animal group	Comment	1. production
			>50 % of the animal group	1. production	3. production
P.3.4 Daily inspection		All		Comment	1. production
P.3.5 Euthanasia equipment		All		Comment	1. production
P.3.6 Permanent access to straw for gestating animals		Sows, gestating	≤ 50 % of the animal group	Comment	1. production
			>50 % of the animal group	1. production	3. production
P.3.7 Teeth clipping/grinding		Sows and piglets		Comment	1. production
P.3.8 Ear-notching in piglets		Sows and piglets		Comment	1. production
P.3.9 Use of delivery vans for finishers		All		Comment	1. production
P.3.10 Resting area with straw in outdoor huts	Outdoor herds	Sows Growing animals	≤ 5 % of the animal group	Comment	1. production
			>5 % of the animals in the animal group	1. production	3. production

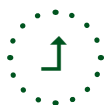


## Category: P.3 Management, continued

Requirement	Master data	Animal group	Differentiation	1. sanction	Repetition
P.3.11 Penning in farrowing huts	Outdoor herds	Sows gestating	>10 % of the animals in the animal group	Comment	1. production
P.3.12 Use of electric prod		All		Comment	1. production
P.3.13 Control of automatic/mechanical equipment		All		Comment	1. production
P.3.14 Use of marking colours		All		Comment	1. production

## Category: P.4 Medicine

Requirement	Master data	Animal group	Differentiation	1. sanction	Repetition
P.4.1 Storage of medicines		All		Comment	1. production
P.4.2 Disposal of needles		All		Comment	1. production
P.4.3 Use of Marbocyl, Baytril and Cephalosporins		All		Comment	1. production
P.4.4 Medicines without a valid prescription period		All		Comment	1. production
P.4.5 Syringes and needles in connection with castration		Sows and piglets		Comment	1. production
P.4.6 Traceable needles		All		Comment	1. production



## Category: P.5 Infection protection

Requirement	Master data	Animal group	Differentiation	1. sanction	Repetition
P.5.1 Storage of dead animals		All		Comment	1. production
P.5.2 Entrance via anteroom	Farms WITH Health Advisory Agreement	All		Comment	1. production
P.5.3 Cleaning of housing units, pens and equipment		All		Comment	1. production
P.5.4 Prevention of pests		All		Comment	1. production
P.5.5 Requirements for fences and distance for outdoor herds	Outdoor herds	All		Comment	1. production
P.5.6 Requirements for delivery conditions in relation to optimal infection protection		All		Comment	1. production
P.5.7 Windows/doors at indoor herds	Not outdoor herds	Growing animals		Comment	1. production

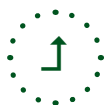
## Category: P.6 Traceability

Requirement	Master data	Animal group	Differentiation	1. sanction	Repetition
P.6.1 Identification of treated animals and withdrawal period		All		Comment	1. production
P.6.2 Approved ear tags for breeding animals		Sows		Comment	1. production
P.6.3 Tattoo hammer		All		Comment	1. production



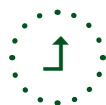
## Category: P.7 Housing units

Requirement	Master data	Animal group	Differentiation	1. sanction	Repetition
P.7.1 Soiling of resting areas		All	>5% of the pens for a single animal group	Comment	1. production
P.7.2 Legal requirements for pen area		All	>5% ≤ 15% of the animal group, that has >15% under the area requirements	Comment	1. production
			>15% of the animal group, that has >5% ≤15% under the area requirements	Comment	1. production
			>15% of the animal group, that has >15% under the area requirements	1. production	2. production
P.7.3 Statutory requirements for floors (solid/drained area)		All	≥10% <50% of the animals in the animal group	Comment	1. production
			≥50 % of the animals in the animal group	1. production	3. production
P.7.4 Lighting		All		Comment	1. production
P.7.5 Alarm		All		Comment	1. production
P.7.6 Backup system to ensure air exchange		All		Comment	1. production
P.7.7 Sprinkler system		All	>5% of the animals in the animal group	Comment	1. production
P.7.8 Boar pens		Boars		Comment	1. production



## Category: P.7 Housing units, continued

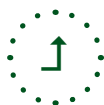
Requirement	Master data	Animal group	Differentiation	1. sanction	Repetition
P.7.9 Equipment and floors		All	≥10% <50% of the animals in the animal group	Comment	1. production
			≥50% of the animals in the animal group	1. production	3. production
P.7.10 Hospital pens		All		1. production	3. production
P.7.11 Interior design of hospital pens		All		Comment	1. production
P.7.12 Confined sows, space ratio	Not mating section, New	Sows and piglets Sows, mating section	≤5% of the sows in the housing section	Comment	1. production
			>5% of the sows in the housing section	1. production	3. production
P.7.13 Requirements for outdoor huts	Outdoor herds			Comment	1. production
P.7.14 Access to wallowing area	Outdoor herds			Comment	1. production





## Terminology

What	Definition
<b>Standard owner/scheme owner</b>	Company that owns and designs the standard.
<b>CB</b>	Certification Body, independent 3rd party company that audits and certifies herds according to the DANISH Product Standard.
<b>Main topic</b>	There are two main topics under which all the DANISH requirements are grouped, Administration and Production.
<b>Category</b>	Within each of the two main topics there are categories which are sub-topics for which requirements are set.
<b>Requirement</b>	DANISH requirements are the requirements that the individual CHR no. (herd) must meet in order to be DANISH certified. The requirements are placed under the relevant category.
<b>Animal group</b>	The animal group to which the requirement relates.
<b>Differentiation</b>	An indication in differentiation indicates that the requirement differs in sanction as regards the specific differentiation.
<b>Comment</b>	In cases where a requirement has not been complied with, a comment must be made that the requirement has not been met. The list of sanctions defines whether sanctions will be imposed. There will be requirements where, during the first ordinary audit, a comment stipulates that the non-compliance must be rectified immediately after the audit. In the event of a repetition, of non-compliance, a sanction will result.
<b>1st sanction</b>	The minimum sanction that is applied, and applies to the first ordinary audit within the DANISH Product Standard. The 1st sanction is also always used after a previous full audit at no non-compliances.
<b>Repetition</b>	Occurs after 1) 2nd audit or 2) during a spot audit or a revisit, where the non-compliance from the 1st audit occurs again.



## Terminology

What	Definition
<b>Spot audits</b>	Spot audit means that the herd will be subject to a follow-up audit before a certification decision can be taken. A spot audit is an unannounced audit where only parts of the production are reviewed. Only the requirements that fall under the specific category that triggered the spot audit are reviewed (i.e. not a full audit). The spot audit can be carried out up to 3 months after the ordinary audit (1st audit). There is no new certification, but the auditor notes whether the requirements within the category have been complied with and thus the non-compliance rectified. Self-funded.
<b>Revisit</b>	A revisit means that the herd is subject to a revisit before a certification decision can be taken. Revisits are triggered either directly due to the nature of the non-compliance or due to a repetition which upgrades the sanction, including repetitions noted at some spot audits. During a revisit, everything is reviewed, both in terms of administration and production (a full audit). A new audit report is drawn up, but the certification period does not change. There must be no repeated non-compliances found at a revisit. This will result in a suspension. Revisits are made 3-4 weeks after the ordinary audit (or spot audit) and the relevant slaughterhouse is notified prior to the revisit. Self-funded.
<b>Advisory visit</b>	If a herd is scheduled for advisory visits, this includes 3 visits within 6 months by an external adviser (not certification body). Follow-up within 12 months via a spot audit to verify that the advisory visits have taken place and to what extent they have had an effect (certification body performs the spot audit). Self-funded.
<b>Notified audit</b>	Notification of the audit is issued at least 14 days in advance.
<b>Unannounced audit</b>	Notification of the audit up to 48 hours in advance.

