

CONTRACT FOR UK PRODUCTION JANUARY 2015

Pig Research Centre



Introduction

This Product Standard defines the requirements for the production of pigs for the Contract for UK Production (UK Contract). 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 UK Contract.

Compliance is checked at an initial approval audit before pigs can be supplied under the terms of the UK Contract.

Audits are carried out annually to ensure continuing compliance with the detailed guidelines and 10% of the annual audits will be carried out on an 'unannounced' basis.

Only independent auditors approved by the scheme's Technical Committee may audit herds for supply under the UK Contract.

The UK Contract is a scheme accredited to the international standard EN 17065.

The Appendix to this Product Standard contains references to the details of relevant DANISH legislation, together with DANISH industry guidelines on interpretation.

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

Ownership

The ownership is handled by SEGES, Pig Research Centre.

For further information about the Contract for UK Production, please contact:

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1 Pig identification and traceability

- 1.1 Pig identification systems and farm management practices must ensure that pigs produced under the UK Contract are derived from herds approved for UK Contract production.
- 1.2 All pigs used in production must be of Danish origin and produced in Denmark.
- 1.3 All movements of pigs must be registered with the Central Husbandry Register (CHR) no later than seven days after movement.
- 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.



2 Feed

- 2.1 Feed ingredients and ready-mixed feed must be purchased from authorised DANISH or QS-certified feedstuff companies.
- 2.2 Feed must be kept and handled according to the “Guidelines for Good Manufacturing Practice – an industry Code of Conduct” to avoid any accidental pollution by or cross-contamination with unwanted substances.
- 2.3 There must be no meat and bone meal (MBM) or feed containing MBM on the premises, including the entrance lock and any separate feed barns.
- 2.4 Pet food must be kept away from the housing unit.
- 2.5 All feeds must be free of blood plasma and blood products.
- 2.6 The use of swill or processed catering waste containing animal products is not permitted.
- 2.7 Antibiotic growth promoters may not be used in feed or kept on the premises.
- 2.8 The use of animal fat in feed is not permitted.
- 2.9 Feed must not contain undesirable substances such as pesticides and chemicals.
- 2.10 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 producer who is responsible for ensuring that visitors observe all regulations regarding biosecurity.
- 3.2 All visitors must be registered by name and date of visit, and information of recent visits to other pig farms must be recorded.
- 3.3 Buildings, pens, equipment and tools must be regularly cleaned and disinfected.
- 3.4 All herds must have a cleaning and disinfection plan in place.
- 3.5 Manure, slurry and waste feed should be removed regularly to minimise smell and avoid the presence of flies and all vermin.
- 3.6 The herd must meet the requirements for high biosecurity in order to prevent entry by e.g. rodents.
- 3.7 The location of poison traps for all vermin must be documented.
- 3.8 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.
- 3.9. 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.
- 3.10 Producers and staff must receive formal instruction on correct techniques for injecting medicines or vaccines. 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.
- 3.11 If a needle breaks during injection, it must be removed immediately. Where this is impossible, the pig must be clearly and permanently identified, and the incident recorded in the medicine record. The slaughterhouse must be contacted prior to delivery.



- 3.12 Only approved detectable needles must be used (See <http://vsp.lf.dk/Services/Godkendte%20kanyler.aspx>). All used needles must be kept in safe storage and be disposed of by veterinarian or pharmacist.
- 3.13 Medicines and vaccines must be stored and used according to instructions given by the veterinarian or provided on the medicine label or packaging.
- 3.14 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.
- 3.15 The Salmonella Level of all finisher herds delivering more than 200 pigs for slaughter per year must be known.

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 nine and twelve 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

3.16 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.

3.17 All producers must have a self-audit programme for welfare in their herd, which should be checked by the veterinarian.

3.18 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 the category 1, the veterinarian shall complete a report at least every 6 months. The veterinary reports must be numbered and kept for at least two years.

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.

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 attendance at relevant training programmes. (The latter option, however, may only be selected by producers in category 1).

3.21 All producers must have a self-audit programme for welfare in their herd, which should be checked by the veterinarian.

3.22 For those who select farm and veterinary-based advice, 2 annual visit reports from the herd veterinarian must be available. For those opting to attend a training programme, at least one annual veterinarian report must be available and course attended each year. The reports must be kept for at least 2 years.

3.23 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.

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.

3.24 At least once a year, the herd must be checked by the veterinarian.

3.25 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 always be available and 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, in line with DANISH industry guidelines (See Ref. 4 in Appendix).
- 4.4 Pigs that demonstrate persistently 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 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, with the exception of dry sows, pregnant sows or gilts in housing built or rebuilt before 15th May 2003. The requirement applies to all buildings by 1st January 2013.
- 5.6 Loose housed pregnant sows and gilts in housing built after 1st January 1999 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 and gilts must be kept in groups from the time of weaning until 7 days before the expected date of farrowing. Exceptionally, sows and gilts may be temporarily kept in stalls for the following purposes:

Individual sows

- during examination, treatment or operations carried out for veterinary purposes
- during weighing, marking or tagging
- while awaiting loading for transportation

Batch of sows

The latest weaned batch of sows may be kept in sow stalls during heat control, service or artificial insemination for a period of no longer than 4 hours.

Group of sows

A group of sows may be kept in stalls for the following purposes:

- during feeding, until the last sow has finished feeding
- during cleaning of the accommodation and the removal of slurry

At other periods, sows may choose to lie in a free access stall of their own free will and this is not regarded as keeping sows in a closed stall. In all other situations the sows must be loose housed at all times.

5.8 The dimensions of any stall or pen used for holding individual pigs must be such that the internal area is not less

than the square of the length of the pig, and no internal side is less than 75 percent of the length of the pig.

- 5.9 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.
- 5.10 Pig housing must provide either natural or artificial light equivalent to 40 lux for a minimum period of 8 hours a day.
- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 Weekly testing of the alarm systems must be recorded.
- 5.13 In case of ventilation equipment failure, it must be possible to provide adequate ventilation by alternative means.
- 5.14 A sprinkling or misting system must be installed for all pigs above 20 kg weight in housing units built or rebuilt after 1st July 2000, and for sows and gilts in housing units built or rebuilt after 1st January 1999, to allow the pigs to regulate their body temperature. The requirement applies to all housing units from 1st July 2015.



6 Outdoor production

- 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 ten metres, and there must be at least 50 metres distance to any layby, picnic area or camping ground etc. (See Ref. 7 in Appendix).
- 6.3 The shelters must be isolated 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.

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 is carried out, pain relief must be administered prior to the procedure taking place, in line with the DANISH industry guidelines.
- 8.6 Routine teeth grinding is prohibited. If necessary, the eye teeth of the piglets may have their sharp points removed by grinding within the first 3 days of life.
- 8.7 If tail docking is necessary, no more than half the tail may be docked and it must be carried out between the piglets' 2nd and 4th 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 All training of stockmen must be documented.
- 8.13 With effect from 1st April 2014, marking colours used in the herd must be food approved/FDA labelled.
- 8.14 If sphagnum is used it must be heat treated or approved by SPF-SuS.

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 companies.
- 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 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. The list of specific risk areas can be found at www.danish.lf.dk. The list will be updated on an ongoing basis.
- 9.9 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 <https://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 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
 - certificate number
 - name of disinfection fluid
 - 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. 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 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 logbook listing past shipments must be available.

Appendix

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

Ref. 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 5 years.

Feed composition must be documented.

The document '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 5 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.
- 2.2 Approved producers of UK Contract pigs, organic or free-range pigs are automatically approved according to the DANISH scheme and require no further approval.
 - 2.3 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.
 - 2.4 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.
 - 2.5 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.
 - 2.6 The certification company will arrange the dates of the visits. In general, the owners cannot change the date or time of the visit.
 - 2.7 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.
 - 2.8 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.

2.0 Rules for participation in the scheme

- 2.1 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:

- 2.9 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.
- 2.10 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.
- 2.11 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.
- 2.12 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.
- 2.13 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.
- 2.14 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 Pig Research Centre at three months' written notice. Re-registration with the DANISH Product Standard incurs a fee of DKK 1,000.

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 Steering Group for the DANISH Product Standard and England pigs. The steering group 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.

