
	ANIMAL WELFARE AND BIOSAFETY TECHNICAL REGULATION “INTERPORC ANIMAL WELFARE SPAIN” IAWS	Rev. 08
	FARMING OF WHITE PORK	17.05.2023




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

ANNEX 1A
OVERVIEW
FARMING OF WHITE PORK

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(*) Amendments to the preceding version:

- Page 3:
 - “Psychological development” is removed.
 - A new definition of animal welfare is included.
- Page 6:
 - In teeth trimming, “Non-obligatory” is replaced by “Not allowed”.
 - Correction of a mistake in the minimum surface area for piglets.
- Page 7:
 - “Absence of hunger” is replaced by “supply of feed” and “Absence of water” by “water supply”.
- Pages 8 and 19:
 - “Loading animals for slaughter plant” and “Data and technical information about the farms” are removed from the table.
- Page 9: Old requirements 5.6.3 and 5.7.1 are added as new general requirements.
- Pages 9 and 10: The installation of cameras in the “point of entrance to the scalding area” is included.
- Pages 11 and 12: Modifications to the self-control procedure are established.
- Page 14:
 - A sampling percentage in the “Wean to finish” farms is established.
 - The sampling table for animal loads is removed.
- Pages 14 and 15: The minimum time in audit days are modified.
- Page 15: A comment is added to the table in section 8.4.
- Pages 17, 25, 26: A new indicator “Breathing symptomatology” is added.
- Page 18: Information relating to the minimum required score is added.
- Pages 20, 23, 24: The comment “If no evidence proving compliance is provided, the score cannot be modified” is included.
- Page 20: The maximum time period for submitting the CA Plan is modified.
- Page 30: New regulations are added to the Legal Framework.
- Minor mistakes correction.

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

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1/ OVERVIEW

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

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

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


According to the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the OIE*, “animal welfare is the manner in which an animal faces the conditions in which it lives and dies.” Based on this definition, the INTERPORC Animal Welfare Scientific Committee considers Animal Welfare as the state in which animals, based on scientific knowledge, have their physiological and ethological needs always met and live in an appropriate and comfortable environment; with no pain or fear, and they are slaughtered without suffering and without political, social, or religious considerations interfering with its consecution.

The principles of the OIE on animal welfare include the European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for farming purposes and reflect the so-called five freedoms adopted by the **Farm Animal Welfare Council**, to describe the animal welfare that humans must provide to animals under our care.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

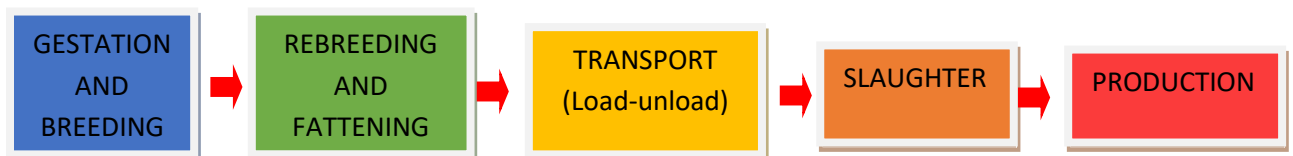
The Regulation not only assures compliance with the Community regulation on animal welfare, but it also brings with it a bonus, because it considerably widens the fields of action and control by reinforcing and complementing aspects of biosafety and food and public health safety, and, furthermore, it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

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


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

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

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



The control covers the entire life span of the animals, incorporating audits in the livestock installations, of transport conditions, and finally in processing centres. This Regulation, by means of its corresponding annex, also allows including those enterprises in the meat industry which process and prepare products for final placing on the market. The purpose is to cover all the phases or stages with respect to both farmers and manufacturers.

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3/PRODUCTION SYSTEMS:


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

Three production systems are established in farms:

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

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

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

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4/CRITERIA FOR APPLICATION


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

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

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

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

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

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Each Area of control is divided into different Subareas:


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

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

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


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

- **Farms with an individual production management system/farms with an integrated production management system**

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1. The operator must submit at the start of the audit a copy of the authorisation from the supplying feed factory/factories, identifying their authorisation number, based on Regulation (EC) 183/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down requirements for feed hygiene, and on Royal Decree 629/2019, regulating the general registry of establishments in the animal feeding sector. In the case of farms/companies that do not have their own feed factory, they must submit the copy/copies of the authorisations of the feed factory/factories from which they obtain their supply.
2. Adherence to PRAN (Programa Nacional Frente a la Resistencia de los Antibióticos – National Programme Against Antibiotic Resistance) antibiotic reduction programmes.
3. The operator has a database of the managed farms:
 - Internal coding.
 - Name, address.
 - Registration number and other legal and official data (health status).
 - Authorised capacity.
 - Livestock characteristics: genetics.
 - Feeding type (if applicable).
 - Physical characteristics: technical data // origin of water // sanitation system.
4. The certification body must review the animal loading in compliance with the following conditioning factors with the frequency stated in the following table:
 - Pigs destined to the slaughter plant fast between 8 and 12 hours before their delivery, 24 hours maximum. During the interview, staff must prove that this condition is met and how.
 - It is not allowed to administer sedatives or tranquilizers before or during the load unless absolutely necessary for the animal's health and prescribed by a vet.
 - Tranquilizers are not allowed in the fattening establishment. In establishments where there is also pig breeding, verify medicines purchase journals and use these journals in order to check that tranquilizers are only used in breeding animals.
 - To avoid animals from sliding, ramp inclination should not exceed 20%.
 - The loading area meets the appropriate conditions to this end, both in terms of space and pavement and lighting.
 - The operator must present an Animal Loading Protocol in which it is reflected the compliance with the animal transport and welfare regulation. They should show, through this Protocol, that it is not allowed to transport injured or prostrated animals or animals that cannot stand on their own feet, those animals with signs of severe pathologies, severe bleeding, severe suffering signs, severe prolapse, pelvic fractures, pregnant females, or animals less than 7-days-old. Except for animals having small injuries or mild pathologies that will not be subject to additional suffering due to the transport.
 - Individual identification mechanisms should exist for animals going to the slaughter plant, whether these are ear tags or tattooing hammer with the corresponding farm number.

<u>No. of Managed Farms Fattening</u>	<u>No. of Farms to be Audited Prior to the initial concession of the certificate</u>	<u>No. of Farms to be Audited In the renewal annual audits</u>
<u>1 to 50</u>	<u>1 before the concession of the certificate</u>	<u>1 in the period of validity of the certificate</u>
<u>51 to 400</u>	<u>2 yearly before the concession of the certificate</u>	<u>2 in the period of validity of the certificate</u>
<u>More than 401</u>	<u>3 yearly before the concession of the certificate</u>	<u>3 in the period of validity of the certificate</u>

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Note: this general requirement should be audited in the same manner by the operator according to the requirement 5.6.3 of Annex 7A.

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

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

The Certification Body will verify the following:

- The slaughter plant with a livestock production control system has a documented procedure which assures that all the farms under its control comply with the requirements established in the IAWS Technical Regulation.
 - An updated list detailing all the farms controlled under this system is at the disposal of the Certification Body. This list will indicate the company name of the livestock producer and the farm REGA numbers.
 - The operator has, within its organization chart, recognized and specifically designated internal auditor/auditors and the responsible person for animal welfare and biosafety who must have a technical career of 3 years or more (veterinarians, agronomists, or biologists) and a minimum 2 years experience in performing tasks relating to animal welfare and biosafety control.
 - The team/internal auditor perform yearly internal audits on all the farms falling under this system. These audits will be based on compliance with the requirements established the IAWS technical regulation, and the self-control model of Annex 7B of the IAWS technical regulation will be used as a register, recording therein, where applicable, the detection of non-conformity, the implementation of timely corrective measures, as well as the verification of the rectification of non-conformity.
4. Adherence of farms falling under the management system to PRAN (National Programme Against Antibiotic Resistance) antibiotic reduction programmes.
 5. The operator has a database of the managed farms:
 - Internal coding.
 - Name, address.
 - Registration number and other legal and official data (health status).
 - Authorised capacity.
 - Livestock characteristics: genetics.
 - Feeding type (if applicable).
 - Physical characteristics: technical data // origin of water // sanitation system.
 6. The certification body must review the animal loading in compliance with the following conditioning factors with the frequency stated in the following table:
 - Pigs destined to the slaughter plant fast between 8 and 12 hours before their delivery, 24 hours maximum. During the interview, staff must prove that this condition is met and how.
 - It is not allowed to administer sedatives or tranquilizers before or during the load unless absolutely necessary for the animal's health and prescribed by a vet.

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- Tranquilizers are not allowed in the fattening establishment. In establishments where there is also pig breeding, verify medicines purchase journals and use these journals in order to check that tranquilizers are only used in breeding animals.
- To avoid animals from sliding, ramp inclination should not exceed 20%.
- The loading area meets the appropriate conditions to this end, both in terms of space and pavement and lighting.
- The operator must present an Animal Loading Protocol in which it is reflected the compliance with the animal transport and welfare regulation. They should show, through this Protocol, that it is not allowed to transport injured or prostrated animals or animals that cannot stand on their own feet, those animals with signs of severe pathologies, severe bleeding, severe suffering signs, severe prolapse, pelvic fractures, pregnant females, or animals less than 7-days-old. Except for animals having small injuries or mild pathologies that will not be subject to additional suffering due to the transport.
- Individual identification mechanisms should exist for animals going to the slaughter plant, whether these are ear tags or tattooing hammer with the corresponding farm number.


<i>No. of Managed Farms Fattening</i>	<i>No. of Farms to be Audited Prior to the initial concession of the certificate</i>	<i>No. of Farms to be Audited In the renewal annual audits</i>
<i>1 to 50</i>	<i>1 before the concession of the certificate</i>	<i>1 in the period of validity of the certificate</i>
<i>51 to 400</i>	<i>2 yearly before the concession of the certificate</i>	<i>2 in the period of validity of the certificate</i>
<i>More than 401</i>	<i>3 yearly before the concession of the certificate</i>	<i>3 in the period of validity of the certificate</i>

Note: this general requirement should be audited in the same manner by the operator according to the requirement 5.6.3 of Annex 7B.

7. Installation of a continuous image recording system in the areas in which live animals are housed (the unloading area, pigpens, the pre-stunning area, post-stunning area, and slaughter area) and the entrance point to the scalding area, for the purpose of monitoring aspects relating to animal welfare and assuring the existence of good practices. Said system must allow storing images for at least one month and said images must be at the disposal of the official veterinary services.
- **Slaughter plant/plants with a livestock production control system/meat processing plants (quartering, processing, and preparation of pork products):**
 - International Certification in Food Safety GFSI (IFS, BRC, or FSSC 22000)
 - Integrated Environmental Authorization according to Annex I of Royal Legislative Decree 1/2016
 - Installation of a continuous image recording system in the areas in which live animals are housed (the unloading area, pigpens, the pre-stunning area, post-stunning area, and slaughter area) and the entrance point to the scalding area, for the purpose of monitoring aspects relating to animal welfare and assuring the existence of good practices. Said system must allow storing images for at least one month and said images must be at the disposal of the official veterinary services.

6/ANIMAL WELFARE AND BIOSAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

7/SELF-CONTROL PROCEDURE

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


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

- Farms with an Individual Production Management System and Farms with an Integrated Production Management System

Number of farms by operator	Evidence presented by the operator before initial certification audit	Scope to be confirmed in the certificate/technical annex	Self-evaluation requirements during the following renewals
<250 farms	With internal self-control audit records of 100% of the active farms under management (performed in a period not exceeding 12 months prior to the date of the initial audit)	Certificate/annex with indication of the category of farms under management. Included farms' REGAs must be reflected in the "IAWS Database" (See Note 1)	Internal self-control audits on all of the farms according to their number: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≤50 farms: 100% in the period of validity of the certificate • 51 – 150 farms: 100% in a 2-year period, auditing the 50% minimum during the first year • ≥151: 100% in a 3-year period, auditing the 33% minimum during the first year and the 66% during the second year
≥250 farms	With internal self-control audit records of 100% of the active farms under management (performed in a period not exceeding 18 months prior to the date of the initial audit)		

Note 1: IAWS Database should be updated quarterly by the CE from the initial audit date and should contain a REGA register of the following certificated operators: Farm with Individual Production Management System, Farms with Integrated Production System and Slaughter Plant with Livestock Production Control System.

- Slaughter plants with a livestock production control system must perform yearly farm self-control by means of auditing all the farms falling under this system based on INTERPORC Animal Welfare and

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Biosafety Technical Regulation. An exclusive supply agreement between the farms and the slaughter plant is essential to operate in this manner.

- Slaughter plant and meat processing plants require internal audits to be performed yearly and for each of the work centres.

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

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


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

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

The operator must keep all self-control-related records for at least of 5 years as means for controlling and assuring compliance with the requirements established in this Technical Regulation. The operator is free to plan the different audits within the indicated time frames in the manner it deems appropriate depending on its resources, staff, and condition or situation of the different farms. A certificate cannot be renewed or maintained if, upon expiration of said certificate, the organization fails to complete the self-control programme and to demonstrate that all the active farms or work centres (for slaughter plants/meat processing plants) object of the scope of the IAWS certificate have been visited and audited. During the yearly follow-ups the certification entities verify that the operator certificates have the corresponding self-control programmes defined based on internal audits:

- For the case of Farms with an Individual Production Management System and Farms with an Integrated Production Management System: the organization must provide the Certification Body with a list of active farms under management that fall within the scope of the certificate, providing information and evidence of the audits that have been performed (number of farms), the result of the audits, and the rectification of detected deviations, based on the self-control record model established in Annex 7A of the IAWS Technical Regulation. During the periods in which the certificate is in force, the self-control programme must be carried out by means of internal audits covering the farms object of the scope of the certificate, based on INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation. The Certification Body verifies that the self-control programme has been completed and that the organization has performed audits on the farms.

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

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renewal, otherwise it will be indicated as non-compliance and certificate renewal will become impossible.

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

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


- For the case of the activity performed in a slaughter plant/meat processing plant: the organization must provide the Certification Body with a list of work/production centres under management that fall within the scope of the certificate, providing information and evidence of the audits that have been performed and the result of the audits.
Internal audit must be performed every fiscal year on all the work/production centres under management. Evidence of having performed said audit must be provided in each of the follow-ups carried out by the certification entities for maintaining the certificate, based on the -control record model established in Annex 7C of the IAWS Technical Regulation.
Compliance with the self-control programme is also required in certificate renewal, otherwise it will be indicated as non-compliance and certificate renewal will become impossible.

8/SAMPLING TABLE AND AUDIT FREQUENCY (Animal Welfare)

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

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

To establish the sampling of farms to be inspected, this must be proportional to the number of existing farms of each type. Furthermore, the number of farms shall be fixed according to each phase of the process: Gestation

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(G), Farrowing (L), Weaning (D), and Fattening (C), for the purpose of assuring control of each of the phases. There must also be a specific certificate for each phase of production: Breeding - Farrowing, Transition and Fattening

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

Note: in the case of “Wean to finish” farms, for the calculation of the sampling with the rest of the farms of the group (transition or fattening), they should be taken into account by the following percentages:

- 70% will be considered as fattening farms.
- 30% will be considered as transition farms.

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

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

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

The evaluation of requirements 5.3.2, 5.3.3, and 5.5 is applied following this criterion:

Concept	<2,000 animals on the audit date	≥2,000 to 3,500 animals on the audit date	> 3,500 animals on the audit date
Weaning and Fattening	20%	15%	10%
<p>In those cases in which in the farm to visit there are less animals than the minimum number to be investigated, all the animals should be investigated.</p> <p>The inspection of the animals will be done in a manner that several of the installations could be visited (facilities, rooms, modules, enclosures, yards, pens, ...), what should make it possible to cover the diversity of these and to have the maximum amount of evidence available. In these installations, the verification of the applicable requirements and the measurements, flow rates, equipment, condition, materials, ambience, lighting, etc. should be carried out.</p>			


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Whenever possible, the sampling should be carried out in a **minimum of 3 points** for different facility/module/room **coincident with the beginning/middle/end of the room or facility** and as representative as possible: in premises with just one passageway or central passageway operation can be done linearly, with two or more passageways the diagonal (/) or cross (X) criterion should be applied.

Important note: the provisions of this table are the minimum for control/inspection the auditor should carry out, but it is always possible to broaden it, for example, in case of detecting non-compliances that require having more evidence. Likewise, if during the installations visit the auditor detects any kind of non-compliance not observed in the animals/installations object of sampling, they must investigate and registrate it.

Sickbays: 100% inspection of all premises intended for sickbay. The audit of sickbay pigpens is of an additional nature to the minimums established by sampling.

Phase	Farms with <1,000 breedings on the audit date	Farms with ≥1,000 breedings on the audit date
Maternity	15 breedings with their litter of piglets	25 breedings with their litter of piglets
Service Cage control	20 breedings	35 breedings
Gestation in yards	40 breedings	60 breedings
<p>In those cases in which in the farm to visit there are less animals than the minimum number to be investigated, all the animals should be investigated.</p> <p>The inspection of the animals will be done in a manner that several of the installations could be visited (facilities, rooms, modules, enclosures, yards, pens, ...), what should make it possible to cover the diversity of these and to have the maximum amount of evidence available. In these installations, the verification of the applicable requirements and the measurements, flow rates, equipment, condition, materials, ambience, lighting, etc. should be carried out.</p> <p>Whenever possible, the sampling should be carried out in a minimum of 3 points for different facility/module/room coincident with the beginning/middle/end of the room or facility and as representative as possible: in premises with just one passageway or central passageway operation can be done linearly, with two or more passageways the diagonal (/) or cross (X) criterion should be applied.</p> <p>Important note: the provisions of this table are the minimum for control/inspection the auditor should carry out, but it is always possible to broaden it, for example, in case of detecting non-compliances that require having more evidence. Likewise, if during the installations visit the auditor detects any kind of non-compliance not observed in the animals/installations object of sampling, they must investigate and registrate it.</p>		
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8.2/PERFORMING AUDITS IN LIVESTOCK OPERATOR OFFICES (Livestock production companies with an integrated production management system //Slaughter plants with a livestock production control system) for self-control investigation and adherence to the PRAN programme (including report drafting)

No. of farms under management	Time in days (Minimum time)	Report writing (Minimum time)
1 to 20	0.30	0.10 days per visited farm
21 to 50	0.60	
51 to 100	0.75	
101 to 250	1	
251 to 400	1.25	
More than 401	1.5	

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

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

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

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


Slaughter volume Pigs/Day	Minimum number of lots to be controlled during slaughter	Number of sampling to be controlled during stunning	Time in days (Minimum time)
< 4,000	2	2	1
4001 to 8000	3	3	1.25
> 8000	4	4	1.5

Audit frequency	Yearly
Installations to visit within the scope	100%

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

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

Production volume kg/Week*	Minimum number of lots to be controlled in traceability	Time in days (Minimum time)
< 4,000	2	0.90

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4001 to 8000	3	1.20
> 8000	4	1.40

*Production volumes refer to kg of IAWS certified meat

Audit frequency	Yearly
Installations to visit within the scope	100%

9/SCORING CRITERIA

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

Farms and Slaughter plants


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

Quartering room and meat processing plant

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

The following specific score is established for the following cases:

Score Maximum	Comment
10	Maximum score of 10 points in corrective action plan evaluation. In those cases in which it was necessary to submit a corrective action plan due to non-compliance in one of the subareas, and provided that the result thereof is satisfactory, the subarea can have a new score of at most 10 points . (a score of 5 is possible)
	Maximum score of 10 points in repeat audits as a result of having exceeded the maximum areas with result D (0 points). Provided that there was a need to repeat an audit due to an unsatisfactory result, the subareas which obtained a D (0 point) in the first audit can have a maximum score of at most 10 points . (a score of 5 is possible)
	In the sections related to the evaluation of possible animals with injuries or wounds, provided that there is an action plan in the farm aimed at solving the problem, the subarea can have a score of at most 10 points .


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	<p>The action plan must be specific to the farm at hand and to the detected problem. It must be signed by a veterinarian or a competent technician. The date of the action plan must be consistent with the onset of the problem and the presence of the animals. General action plans that are valid for different farms and have an indefinite temporal validity are not accepted.</p>
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Clarifying note: in the case of partial non-compliances bringing about a score **B of 15 points**, it is also mandatory to submit the corresponding CA plan, and this plan must receive a satisfactory evaluation. However, in those cases the initial score of 15 will be maintained and the score of 10 will not be assigned.


IN RELATION TO ANNEX 2. INTENSIVE PIG REARING FARMS

POINT	INDICATOR	Possible Maximum Score 20	Possible Maximum Score 15	Possible Maximum Score 5	Score 0
(5.1.1) 5.1.1.1.1	Poor body condition Acceptance criterion: maximum 2% of the observed animals with deficiencies.	0 % of deficiencies	≤ 1 % of deficiencies	>1 % ≤ 2 % of deficiencies	>2% of deficiencies
(5.3.5) 5.3.5.11	Breathing difficulty Acceptance criterion: maximum 20% of the observed animals with deficiencies	0 % of deficiencies	≤10 % of deficiencies	>10 % ≤ 20 % of deficiencies	>20% of deficiencies
(5.3.5) 5.3.5.12	Breathing symptomatology Acceptance criterion: maximum 20% of the observed animals with deficiencies	0 % of deficiencies	≤10 % of deficiencies	>10 % ≤ 20 % of deficiencies	>20% of deficiencies
(5.4.1) 5.4.1.1	Open wounds/ulcers in shoulder/back/tail bone Metritis (purulent vulval discharges) Mastitis (swollen mammary gland inflammation) Rectal or uterine prolapse Hernias Abscesses Locomotor problems Injuries on external reproductive system. Acceptance criterion: maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies	0 % of deficiencies	≤2 % of deficiencies	>2 % ≤ 5 % of deficiencies	>5 % of deficiencies
(5.4.1) 5.4.1.2	Open wounds Rectal prolapse Hernias Abscesses Lameness Tail biting Acceptance criterion: maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies	0 % of deficiencies	≤2 % of deficiencies	>2 % ≤ 5 % of deficiencies	>5 % of deficiencies
(5.5.2) 5.5.2.5	Signs of violent fight Acceptance criterion: maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies	0 % of deficiencies	≤2 % of deficiencies	>2 % ≤ 5 % of deficiencies	>5 % of deficiencies
(5.6.2) 5.6.2.9	Incorrect tail docking Acceptance criterion: maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies.	0 % of deficiencies	≤2 % of deficiencies	>2 % ≤ 5 % of deficiencies	>5 % of deficiencies

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

Requirement	Tolerance or acceptance limit	Score
(5.1.2) (5.1.3) Absence of drinking water or food supply	Presence of 1 or more piggens that do not comply	0
(5.3.2.9) Presence of tied up females	Presence of 1 or more animals in the farm	0
(5.3.3.) Pen density	Presence of 1 or more piggens that do not comply	0
(5.3.7) Pavements and slats	Presence of 1 or more piggens that do not comply	0
(5.1.1) (5.3.5) (5.4.1) (5.6.2.9) All those requirements relating to body condition, breathing problems, wounds, injuries, prolapses, deficiencies in tail docking, lameness, ...	Exceeding the criterion of maximum % established in each of the applicable sections.	0
(5.4. 5) Presence of animals that are not viable and/or exhibit obvious signs of suffering without application of the stamping out protocol	Presence of 1 or more animals in the farm	0
(5.5.2.2) Absence of enrichment material or deficient material	Presence of 1 or more piggens on the farm	0
(5.2.15) The products used (biocides) are authorised products.	Presence of 1 or more unauthorised products	0
(5.4.1.8) Only medicinal products authorised by the competent authorities of the EU will be allowed for use	Presence of 1 or more unauthorised medicines	0
(5.4.1.15) Only antibiotics for therapeutic purposes, not prophylactic, are allowed for use.	Evidence of the use of antibiotics for non-therapeutic but rather prophylactic purposes	0
(5.5.2.4) Minimum mixture of breeding pigs	Evidence of a mixture of breeding pigs after 7 days post-weaning	0
(5.5.2.5) Avoid violent fighting between animals	Exceeding the criterion of % established maximum	0
(5.6.2) Absence of pain through handling	Evidence of non-compliance of a	0

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	requirement of the subarea	
(5.6.0.2) Presence of trained and professionally competent staff in charge of caring for the animals.	Absence of trained and professionally competent staff and/or lack of new personnel supervision by a manager	0

In those cases where the “technical KO” in one of the audits is brought about by scores of 0 in subareas that regarded as more critical, those subareas regarded as more critical or significant in relation to the physical condition and health of the animals (5.1.2) (5.1.3) (5.3.2.9) (5.3.3.) (5.3.7) (5.1.1) (5.3.5) (5.4.1) (5.6.2.9) (5.4.5) (5.5.2.2) (5.2.15) (5.4.1.8) (5.4.1.15) (5.5.2.4) (5.5.2.5) (5.6.2) (5.6.0.2) and provided that it proves an inadequate treatment or unjustified suffering of the animals, the auditor shall inform the manager or technician responsible for the farm or slaughter plant, so that they may adopt the relevant measures in that regard.

If the operator does not reach the minimum required score or in case that any of the farms obtains a D (zero points) in more than 5 subareas, the following process will be followed:

1. In the case of initial auditory, the Certification Body shall not grant the certificate until obtaining the minimum necessary score.

1a/ For Pig farms: Farms with Individual Production Management System / Farms with Integrated Production System / Slaughter Plant Farms with Livestock Production Control System: it will be necessary to conduct new complete audits to all farms obtaining a D (zero points) in more than 5 subareas, and they should reach the minimum required score in the Technical Regulation.

In case of 20% or more of the audited farms, pertaining to Slaughter Plants with Livestock Production Control System, had obtained a D (zero points) in more than 5 subareas, in order to gran the robustness of the self-control system, besides the audits to the affected farms, there will be established extraordinary audits of the 25% of the farms to be visited resulting from the application of the Military Standard sampling tables (MIL STD-105E / ISO 2859).

1b/ For Slaughtering Plant: a new complete audit and reaching the minimum required score in the Technical Regulation will be necessary.

1c/ For Meat Industries: a new complete audit and reaching the suitable score will be necessary.

1d/ In all cases, the Certification Body may determine the conduction of an extraordinary audit in order to verify the rectification of detected non-conformities.

2. In case of a renewal audit, the Certification Body shall establish a temporary suspension for 3 months and if applicable the withdrawal of the conformity certificate.


2b/ For Pig farms: Farms with Individual Production Management System / Farms with Integrated Production System / Slaughter Plant Farms with Livestock Production Control System: it will be necessary to conduct new complete audits to all farms obtaining a D (zero points) in more than 5 subareas, and they should reach the minimum required score in the Technical Regulation.

In case of 20% or more of the audited farms, pertaining to Slaughter Plants with Livestock Production Control System, had obtained a D (zero points) in more than 5 subareas, in order to gran the robustness of the self-control system, besides the audits to the affected farms, there will be established extraordinary audits of the 25% of the farms to be visited resulting from the application of the Military Standard sampling tables (MIL STD-105E / ISO 2859).

2b/ For Slaughtering Plant: a new complete audit and reaching the minimum required score in the Technical Regulation will be necessary.

2c/ For Meat Industries: a new complete audit and reaching the suitable score will be necessary.

2d/ In all cases, the Certification Body may determine the conduction of an extraordinary audit in order to verify the rectification of detected non-conformities.

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3. In all cases, the totality of the product will be out of the scope of the certification until the Certification Body does not determine the compliance of the Technical Regulation.

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

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

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

10/RESULT OF THE AUDIT


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

10.1 Pig farms

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

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

AREA	SUBAREA	RL	DT	C
5.1/FEEDING	Body condition	X	X	X
	Water supply	X	X	x
	Supply of feed	X	X	x
5.2/CLEANING AND DISINFECTION + PEST CONTROL. HYGIENE AND BIOSAFETY PLAN	Hygiene and Biosafety Plan.	X	X	X
	DDD Programme	X	X	X
	Biosafety	X	X	X
5.3/HOUSING	Correct installation state and sizing	X	X	X
	Housing for sows	X		
	Pen space and state	X	X	X
	Lighting	X	X	X
	Thermal comfort and ventilation	X	X	X
	Suitability of passageways, areas of animal transit and mobility	X	X	X
	Floorings and slats	X	X	X
5.4/HEALTH	Control of injuries, diseases, and treatment thereof	X	X	X
	Control of losses	X	X	X
	Management of sick animals	X	X	X
	Animal mixing management	X	X	X
	Stamping out criteria. Absence of suffering	X	X	X
5.5/BEHAVIOUR	Expression of the social behaviour	X	X	X

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	Expression of other behaviours	X	X	X
5.6/MANAGEMENT	General considerations	X	X	X
	Early weaning	X		
	Absence of pain induced by management	X		
	Livestock traceability	X	X	x
	Total subareas that apply	24	21	21

With the following interpretation criterion:

Result / Score Level	A / 20	B / 15	C / 5	D / 0
Result	Correct Full compliance	Incorrect Partial non-compliances	Incorrect Partial non-compliances	Incorrect General non-compliances
Need to submit a CA plan	No	Yes There is a need to submit a corrective action plan as well as all evidence that can be possibly provided to evaluate the implementation and status thereof		
Term for submitting CAs	--	Maximum time period for submitting the action plan: 90 days from the submission of the audit report		
Evaluation criterion of the CA plan and new score	---	The criteria of section 9 apply for evaluating the corrective action plan and scoring the subarea or subareas again. If no evidence proving compliance is provided, the score cannot be modified.		

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

- ❖ Subareas with 0 score

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

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

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

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

Productive orientation	RL	DT	C
Total subareas that apply	24	21	21
Maximum possible score	480	420	420

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Note: for the purpose of rewarding those Type 1 Production System farms that do not perform the tail docking practice in their animals, 5 extra points will be given and added to the final result of the total scores of the evaluated subareas.

- ❖ Minimum score of 70 points

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

- ❖ Minimum score of 70 points

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

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

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

10.2/ Slaughter plant

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

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


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

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

With the following interpretation criterion:

Result / Score Level	A / 20	B / 15	C / 5	D / 0
Result	Correct Full compliance	Incorrect Partial non-compliances	Incorrect Partial non-compliances	Incorrect General non-compliances
Need to submit a CA plan	No	Yes There is a need to submit a corrective action plan as well as all evidence that can be possibly provided to evaluate the implementation and status thereof		
Term for submitting CAs	--	Maximum time period for submitting the action plan: 30 days from the submission of the audit report		
Evaluation criterion of the CA plan and new score	---	The criteria of section 9 apply for evaluating the corrective action plan and scoring the subarea or subareas again. If no evidence proving compliance is provided, the score cannot be modified.		

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

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❖ Subareas with 0 score

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

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

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

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

Slaughter plant	5
Total subareas that apply	5
Maximum possible score	100

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

❖ Minimum score of 70 points


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Number of non-compliance	Result
0 (none)	❖ Excellent and Suitable for granting the certificate
1 to 5	❖ Suitable ❖ There is a need to submit a corrective action plan as well as all evidence that can be possibly provided to evaluate the implementation and status thereof. ❖ Maximum time period for submitting the action plan: 30 days from the submission of the audit report. ❖ If no evidence proving compliance is provided, the score cannot be modified.
More than 5	❖ Unsuitable ❖ There is a need to perform a new audit. ❖ The audit will be a full audit that includes all the requirements, i.e., identical to the initial audit. ❖ Maximum time period for performing the audit: 45 days . ❖ If no evidence proving compliance is provided, the score cannot be modified.

11/CERTIFICATION CATEGORY

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

- **Pig farms and livestock production companies**


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

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

- **Slaughter plants**

Defined depending on the score obtained in the audit:

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

12.2 TABLE FOR THE CONTROL OF ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS IN PIGLETS

POINT	INDICATOR	No. of animals with deficiencies	% with respect to the total observed
5.1.1.1	Poor body condition Acceptance criterion: maximum 2% of the observed animals with deficiencies		
5.3.5.11	Respiratory symptoms Acceptance criterion: maximum 20% of the observed animals with deficiencies		
5.3.5.12	Breathing symptomatology Acceptance criterion: maximum 20% of the observed animals with deficiencies		
(5.4.1) 5.4.1.2	Open wounds Rectal prolapse		

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	Hernias Abscesses Lameness Tail biting Acceptance criterion: maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies		
5.6.2.9	Incorrect tail docking Acceptance criterion: maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies.		


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

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


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

14/DEFINITIONS

- **Pig:** animal of the porcine species, of any age, kept for breeding or fattening
- **Boar:** a male animal of the porcine species, after puberty, intended for breeding.
- **Gilt:** a female animal of the porcine species, after puberty and before farrowing.
- **Sow/breeding sow:** a female animal of the porcine species after the first farrowing.
- **Farrowing sow:** sow between the perinatal period and the weaning of the piglets.
- **Post-weaning sow and pregnant sow:** sow between weaning her piglets and the perinatal period.
- **Sow outside productive cycle:** sow which did not get pregnant or with miscarriage
- **Weaner:** pig from birth to weaning.
- **Piglet:** pig from weaning to fattening.
- **Rearing pig:** pig of more than 10 weeks old to slaughter (fattening pig) or service (breeding pig).
- **Pig farm:** Installation dedicated to breeding and fattening animals which is legally protected under its corresponding official mark.
- **Batch of animals:** a homogenous group of animals from one and the same location, under one and the breeding programme or guideline, from one and the same start date and with a specific end date which corresponds to the end of the batch. The entry and/or exit of the pigs can take place on different dates that are always close to one another.


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- **Batch of slaughter** (lot number): a batch consisting of animals with the same origin (same livestock farm, same feed, same health programme, etc.), the same date of receipt, and identical date and conditions of slaughter.
- **Batch of quartering**: a batch consisting of quartered carcasses corresponding to animals slaughtered on the same day.
- **Batch of fresh meat/packaged meat**: a batch consisting of the quartering of the carcasses corresponding to animals processed on the same day.
- **Traceability**: the possibility of finding and tracking, through all the production, transformation, and distribution stages, foodstuff, feed, animal intended for food production, or a substance intended to be or able to be incorporated in foods or feeds. In terms of a product, traceability may be related to: the origin of the materials, the processing history, the product distribution and localization after delivery.
- **Individual livestock producer**: any natural or legal person who manages one or more farms as the owner of said farms.
- **Authorized or qualified veterinarian**: Person holding a Degree in Veterinary Medicine recognized by the competent authority to perform the functions established in the regulations, particularly, a veterinarian from health protection groups and a farm veterinarian.
- **Farm veterinarian or responsible veterinarian of the farm**: Veterinarian or veterinary company which is at the exclusive or non-exclusive service of a farm, temporarily or permanently, to provide to said farm services and to perform tasks typical of a veterinarian which are assigned to him/her by the owner or the responsible person of the farm.
- **Health protection group**: Association of livestock farm proprietors or owners incorporated for the purpose of increasing the level of health and production and improving the zootechnical conditions of their farms, by means of establishing and running prophylaxis programmes, fighting against animal diseases, and improving hygiene and production conditions. For these purposes, agricultural cooperatives may also be part of health protection groups.
- **Feeding programme**: A set of procedures intended for assuring suitable and balanced animal nutrition adapted to the physiological needs of the animals depending on their age, reproductive state, and the breeding system.
- **Health programme**: Procedure detailing treatment and application guidelines intended for preventing and curing animal diseases, adapted to age, reproductive state, and breeding system. The health programme must contemplate strategies from the prophylactic viewpoint.
- **Loss**: Animal that died in a farm, during transport, or in a slaughter plant, often as a result of pathological, physiological, or traumatological problems.
- **Killing**: any intentionally induced process which causes the death of an animal.
- **Stamping out (emergency killing)**: A term equivalent to emergency killing that is commonly used in the pig rearing sector. It is used in this regulation to facilitate understanding by all operators. It corresponds with the immediate killing of an animal to prevent suffering. It shall always be applied under veterinarian control and, where applicable, by trained staff. There shall be a detailed procedure for its application and it shall be applied in cases of animals suffering from pains, pathologies, or animal welfare problems which require an immediate action. The requirements established in Chapter VI, Section I of Annex III of the Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 shall not apply for animals certified under this IAWS regulation, such that the determination on whether they are suitable for human consumption can only be performed in slaughter plants (slaughterhouse) by the veterinarian services of the competent authority.

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

- **Sickbay pigpen:** Specific farm installation intended for separating those animals suffering from pains and problems derived from hierarchy or pathologies for the purpose of applying special veterinary care for animal recovery. These installations must be fully identified.
- **Integrating companies:** any natural or legal person who manages one or more farms on an integration basis. It will generally be understood that the integrator owns the animals and supplies everything that is required for animal fattening (feed, health treatments), and the integrated partner provides the installations and manpower.
- **Integrated livestock producer:** Any natural or legal person who manages the animals supplied thereto by an integrator.
- **Farms with an individual production management system:** management system implemented in farms owned by one and the same operator, in which feeding, handling, training, hygienic health plan, veterinary control, and traceability system are common for all the animals.
- **Farms with an integrated production management:** Management system implemented by the integrating company in the installations of all its integrated livestock producers, in which feeding, handling, training, hygienic health plan, veterinary control, and traceability system are common for all the animals.
- **Pig slaughter plant:** establishment in which animals of the porcine species are slaughtered. It is equivalent to the slaughterhouse definition of Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009: any establishment used for slaughtering terrestrial animals which falls within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.
- **Slaughter plant with a livestock production control system:** Any slaughter plant which establishes a common control system for feeding, handling, training, hygienic health plan, veterinary control, and traceability system, for all or part of its livestock suppliers, by means of providing advice, performing audit and periodic control of the farms and installations thereof.
- **Meat processing plant:** establishment dedicated to the preparation and manufacture of meat products. Quartering room, slicing room, packaging room, cold meat storage room, meat product and meat preparation factories.
- **Carcass:** The pig carcass is defined as the body of the slaughtered, stripped, bled, and eviscerated animal that can be whole or split in half longitudinally, without tongue, hair, nails, genitals, kidney and pelvic fats, kidneys, and diaphragm, but with skin, feet, and head. Pig carcasses can also be without feet.
- **Meat:** meat that has not been subjected to preservation processes other than chilling, freezing, or quick-freezing. This section includes meat packed under vacuum or in a controlled atmosphere. This meat has therefore not been modified. It is at most chilled, frozen, or quick-frozen
- **Offal:** fresh meat other than that of the carcass, including viscera and blood.
- **Viscera:** organs of the thoracic, abdominal, and pelvic cavities, as well as the trachea and oesophagus.
- **Meat preparations:** fresh meat, including meat that has been cut, which has had foodstuffs, seasonings, or additives added to it or which has been subjected to processes that do not modify the internal muscle fibre structure of the meat or eliminate the characteristics of fresh meat. It is a product that has undergone a certain degree of preparation but which nonetheless maintains an appearance similar to fresh meat
- **Meat products:** processed products resulting from the processing of meat or from the further processing of such processed products, such that the cut surface shows that the product no longer has the characteristics of fresh meat.

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- **Meat-derived products:** foodstuffs prepared completely or partially with meat or animal offal (mentioned in *Regulation 853/2004* of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004, laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin subjected to specific operations prior to being released for consumption). They cannot in any case be confused with meat.
- **Wound:** Injury, usually bleeding injury, inflicted on external body tissues outside as a result of a cut, pressure, friction, etc.
- **Metritis:** inflammation of the uterus, usually due to a microbial infection.
- **Mastitis:** Inflammation of the mammary glands, usually due to a microbial infection.
- **Prolapse:** the last portion of the uterus or rectum being exposed to the outside due to a mechanical or pathological problem.
- **Hernia:** organ or part of an organ protruding out of the cavity it usually occupies in the body.
- **Abscess:** Internal or external pus accumulation in a tissue.
- **Lameness:** Physical disability on one limb that prevents animal from moving normally.
- **Prostration:** A state of depression or declines due to a disease or pain, preventing the animal from standing up and/or moving normally.

15/LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- ROYAL DECREE 348/2000, of 10 March, by which Directive 98/58 / EC, relative to the protection of animals in livestock farms, is incorporated into the legal system.
- LAW 32/2007, of 7 November, on animal care, transport, testing, and slaughter.
- COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97.
- ROYAL DECREE 1135/2002, of 31 October, on minimum standards for the protection of pigs.
- ROYAL DECREE 1221/2009, establishing basic standards of management of extensive pig farms.
- ROYAL DECREE N324/2000, of 3 March, establishing basic standards of management of livestock farms.
- COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1099/2009 of 24 September 2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing.
- ROYAL DECREE 37/2014, of 24 January, whereby regulating aspects relating to the protection of animals at the time of killing.
- REGULATION (EC) 1/2005 on protection of the animals during transport and related operations.
- REGULATION (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety
- ROYAL DECREE 191/2011, of 18 February, on the general sanitary registry for food companies and foodstuffs
- REGULATION (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs.
- REGULATION (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific hygiene rules of food of animal origin.
- ROYAL LEGISLATIVE DECREE 1/2016, of 16 December, approving the consolidated text of the integrated pollution prevention and control law.

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- REGULATION (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation)
- ROYAL DECREE 629/2019 of 31 October, regulating the general registry of establishments in the animal feeding sector, authorisation or registration conditions applied to said establishments and of national points of entry, the activity of feed operators and the national Commission for the coordination of animal feeding.
- REGULATION (EC) No 183/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 January 2005 laying down requirements for feed hygiene.
- ROYAL DECREE 306/2020 of 11 February, establishing basic provisions for intensive pig farms and amending the basic regulation for extensive pig livestock operations.
- ROYAL DECREE 205/1996 of 9 February, establishing a system for the identification and registration of cattle, pig, sheep, and goat animal species.
- ROYAL DECREE 479/2004 of 26 March, establishing and regulating general livestock farms.
- ROYAL DECREE 728/2007 of 13 June, whereby establishing and regulating the General Registry of livestock movements and the General Registry for the individual identification of animals.
- ROYAL DECREE 695/2022 of 23 August, whereby establishing measurements for controlling animal welfare in slaughterhouses by means of the installation of video surveillance systems.
- ROYAL DECREE 159/2023 of 7 March, whereby establishing provisions for the application in Spain of the European Union regulation on official controls with regard to animal welfare and several decrees are modified.

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ANNEX 1B
RULES OF THE LICENSE AGREEMENT FOR THE USE OF THE MARK
“ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT”

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1. Objective

This Annex establishes the rules set by INTERPORC for the grant, maintenance and extinction of the license for the use of the Mark **“ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT”**.

The Mark **“ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT”** can only be used, in the case of the white pork sector, by the national operators that have satisfactorily passed the certification of compliance with the requirements established in the **INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation**, for each type of operator and have been authorized by the Management Commission of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark for the use of the Mark.

All the operators of the chain have the obligation of transmitting to the subsequent link the indication of the condition of **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** certified product(s).

The following types of operators which can aim for certification, defined in the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation, are determined:

- **Livestock Farm / Company with Individual Production Management System.**
- **Livestock / Farm with Integrated Production Management System.**
- **Slaughter plant.**
- **Slaughter plant with Livestock Production Control System.**
- **Meat Processing Plants (quartering, processing and preparation of pork meat products).**

Only those companies which comply with all the previous requirements, established in point 5 of Annex 1A of the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation, can aim to be certified under this Regulation.


The following requirements are established to obtain the certification:

- **Pig farms: Farms with Individual Production Management System / Farms with Integrated Production Management System/ Slaughter plant farms with Livestock Production Control System**

In order to obtain the certification it is necessary for the operator to obtain a minimum score of 70 points in each of the farms, based on the calculation of the compliance with the requirements established in the **INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation**, for each type of operator.

In the event that any of the farms of one and the same operator does not obtain the necessary score to be considered adequate, it shall be considered as a “non-satisfactory” result, and shall not be certified, until a new extraordinary audit with the same scope is conducted.

This situation shall not involve the disqualification of the rest of the farms or installations of the operator that have obtained a score equal to or greater than 70 points, being able to operate under the scope of this certification.

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The final score (FS) shall correspond to the arithmetic mean of all of the adequate audited Farms for one and the same proprietor or integrating company. To that end, the individual scores of each of the audited Farms (without any exception) shall be added and the final result shall be divided by the number of audited Farms.

$$FS = \frac{\sum \text{Farms Scores}}{\text{No. Farms}}$$

The following certification categories have been established in accordance with the score obtained in the audit, which shall apply for both the qualification of the farms at individual level, and the final score of the operator:

Category	Excellent Level	Standard Level	Not adequate
Score	100-91	90-70	<70

- **Slaughter plants / Slaughter plant with Livestock Production Control System**

In order to obtain the certification it is necessary for the operator to obtain a minimum score of 70 points, based on the calculation of the compliance with the requirements established in the **INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation**, for operators of each type. The score as operator shall directly be the one obtained based on the compliance with the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation.

The following certification categories have been established in accordance with the score obtained in the audit:

Category	Excellent Level	Standard Level	Not adequate
Score	100-91	90-70	<70

- **Meat Processing Plants: quartering, processing and preparation of pork meat products.**

For the certification of Meat Processing Plants, only the compliance or non-compliance with the requirements established in the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation shall be considered for this case, the following certification categories being established:

Category	Excellent Level	Adequate Level	Not adequate
Score	0 Non-compliances	≤5 Non-compliances	> 5 Non-compliances

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2. Scope of Application

INTERPORC together with the rest of the Interprofessional Agrifood Organizations Spanish livestock – meat sector (ASICI, AVIANZA, INTERCUN, INTEROVIC, PROVACUNO) have developed the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark, aimed at those operators which market animals or products derived from pork bred with high animal welfare and biosafety standards, and which wish to guarantee to consumers their compliance by means of this certification.

The certification obtained is a Mark of compliance with the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation.

The certification is a Mark applicable to Pig farms, Slaughter Plants and Meat Processing Plants, as well as to the animals of the porcine species and pork-derived products (carcass, meat, offal, viscera, meat preparations, meat products and meat-derived products) the origin of which is from the mentioned operators.

The grant to an operator of the authorization for the graphic use of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark, the proprietor of which is INTERPORC, is regulated by means of a series of requirements standardized and certifiable by a Certification Entity, with the objective of guaranteeing that the animals of the porcine species and the pork-derived products under the protection of the Mark, comply with the provisions in the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation.

3. Definitions

Accreditation: Official statement of the competence of an organism to conduct compliance evaluation activities. For the purpose of this Regulation, the certification entities shall be accredited by the National Accreditation Entity (ENAC).

Certification: The activity which allows establishing the compliance of a certain company, product, process or service with the requirements defined in technical specifications or rules.

Accredited Certification Entity: Any certification entity which have demonstrated before the National Accreditation Entity the compliance with the Rule ISO 17065 Certification of Goods and Services.

Traceability: The possibility of finding and following the trace, through all the production, transformation and distribution stages, of a food, a feed, an animal intended for the production of foods or a substance intended to be incorporated in foods or feeds or with the probability of being so. When considering a product, the Traceability may be related to: the origin of the materials, the history of the processing, the distribution and location of the product after its delivery.

Traceability System: Procedure which, by means of registering, identifying and transmitting information, allows tracking and locating the products, from their production and throughout the marketing chain.

Animal Welfare (FAWEC): The animal welfare concept includes three elements: the suitable operation of the organism (which among other things means that the animals are healthy and well fed), the emotional state of the animal (including the absence of negative feelings such as pain and chronic fear) and the possibility of expressing some normal behaviors typical of the species (Fraser et al., 1997).

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Animal welfare (OIE): According to the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the OIE, it “means the physical and mental state of an animal in relation to the conditions in which it lives and dies”. The principles of the OIE on animal welfare also mentioned the well-known “Five Freedoms”, which were published in 1965 to describe the right to welfare of the animals which are under the control of human beings:

- freedom from hunger, thirst and malnutrition;
- freedom from fear and distress;
- freedom from physical and thermal discomfort
- freedom from pain, injury and disease; and
- freedom to express normal patterns of behavior.

Operator: It encompasses all the agrifood companies defined herein such as farms, slaughter plants or Meat Processing Plants.

Pig farm: Installation dedicated to the breeding and fattening of animals legally protected by its corresponding official mark.

Pig slaughter plant: establishment in which animals of the porcine species are slaughtered. It is equivalent to the definition of Slaughterhouse of the Regulation (EC) No. 1099/2009: any establishment used for slaughtering terrestrial animals which falls within the scope of Regulation (EC) No. 853/2004.

Meat Processing Plant: Establishment dedicated to the preparation and manufacture of meat products. Quartering room, slicing room, packaging room, cold meat storage room, meat product and meat preparation factories.

Carcass: The pig carcass is defined as the body of the slaughtered, stripped, bled, and eviscerated animal that can be whole or split in half longitudinally, without tongue, hair, nails, genitals, kidney and pelvic fats, kidneys, and diaphragm, but with skin, feet, and head. Pig carcasses can also be without feet.

Meat: Meat that has not been subjected to preservation processes other than chilling, freezing, or quick-freezing. This section includes meat packed under vacuum or in a controlled atmosphere. This meat has therefore not been modified. It is at most chilled, frozen, or quick-frozen.

Offal: Fresh meat other than that of the carcass, including viscera and blood.

Viscera: The organs of the thoracic, abdominal, and pelvic cavities, as well as the trachea and oesophagus.

Meat preparations: Fresh meat, including meat that has been cut, which has had foodstuffs, seasonings, or additives added to it or which has been subjected to processes that do not modify the internal muscle fibre structure or, therefore, eliminate the characteristics of fresh meat. It is a product that has undergone a certain degree of preparation but which nonetheless maintains an appearance similar to fresh meat.

Meat products: Processed products resulting from the processing of meat or from the further processing of such processed products, such that the cut surface shows that the product no longer has the characteristics of fresh meat.

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Meat-derived products: Foodstuffs prepared completely or partially with meat or animal offal (mentioned in *Regulation 853/2004* of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004, laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin subjected to specific operations prior to being released for consumption). They cannot in any case be confused with meat.

Farm with an Individual Production Management System: Management system implemented in farms owned by one and the same operator, in which feeding, handling, training, hygienic health plan, veterinary control, and traceability system are common for all the animals.

Integrated production management: Management system implemented by the integrating company in the installations of all its integrated livestock producers, in which feeding, handling, training, hygienic health plan, veterinary control, and traceability system are common for all the animals.

Slaughter plant with a Livestock Production Control System: Any slaughter plant which establishes a common control system for feeding, handling, training, hygienic health plan, veterinary control, and traceability system, for all or part of its livestock suppliers, by means of providing advice, performing audit and periodic control of the farms and installations thereof.

4. Organisms Involved in the Control and Management of the Mark

INTERPORC and the accredited Certification Entities shall be exclusively involved in the process from which the Farms, Slaughter Plants and white pork Meat Processing Plants will obtain the certification and the authorization for the use of the Mark.

5. Validity Period/Expiration of the Certificates

A validity period/expiration of 31 December of the year following the conducting of the initial audit or the renewal, as appropriate, is established.

For the maintenance of the certificates, renewals are required to be conducted in accordance with the requirements established in the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation according to the sampling table of farms to be visited or according to the times and frequency of audits in slaughter plants/Meat Processing Plants, issuing a technical annex to the certificate after conducting them with the result of the audit.

Prior to the expiration thereof, the certified operators must file a renewal application to the authorized Certification Entity.


6. Operators

6.1. Register of Operators

INTERPORC shall create the Register of Operators of the white pork sector of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark, which shall be formed by certified operators.

Each operator shall obtain the license for use of the mark exclusively for those installations which have entered the scope of the certification. The register of operators shall exclusively be referred to said installations.

According to the type of operator this register shall be divided into three groups:

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1. Farms: Companies the installations of which are dedicated to the breeding and fattening of animals legally protected by their corresponding official mark. Within the group of farms three subgroups shall be created depending on the production system: Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3. They are licensees of the graphic use of the Mark and assignees of the compliance certificate.
2. Slaughter plants: Companies in the establishment of which animals of porcine species are slaughtered. They are licensees of the graphic use of the Mark and assignees of the compliance certificate. The Slaughter plants with a Livestock Production Control System are protected under this section.
3. Meat Processing Plants: Companies the establishment of which is dedicated to the preparation and manufacture of meat products: quartering room, slicing room, packaging room, cold meat storage room, meat product and meat preparation factories. They are licensees of the graphic use of the Mark and assignees of the compliance certificate.

INTERPORC shall be in charge of the management of the Register of authorized operators of the white pork sector. Said Register shall contain the following information for each operator included in the Mark:

- Proprietor (Name or legal name, Tax Identification Code(CIF), etc.).
- Trade name.
- Group to which it belongs (Farms and Type, Slaughter plants, Meat Processing Plants).
- Scope of the certificate and expiration thereof.
- Marks of the operator associated with the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** mark together with the products belonging to that mark. The products are indicated within the scope.
- Number of Authorized Operator Certified by INTERPORC (hereinafter NOAC)
- Certification Entity.
- Date of obtaining the certificate.
- Date of entry in the Register.
- Date of removal from the Register. Observations.

INTERPORC shall generate public lists of authorized operators and of suspended or removed operators, based on the information transmitted to it by the Certification Entities as a result of the audits, accessible through the INTERPORC webpage.


6.2. Obligations of the Operators

- The operator of the white pork sector in possession of the certificate is responsible for the compliance of the General Regulation for Use of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark.
- The operator has the obligation of communicating to the Certification Entity, before the start of the audit, the existence of any penalty by the competent authority on animal welfare, which affects its installations, the farms integrated therein or those which operate under the Livestock Production Control System of a Slaughter plant.
- The NOAC is unique and non-transferable for every operator, therefore in the event of a change in Certification Entity, the operator must communicate its NOAC to the new Certification Entity,

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in order to keep it, the Certification Entity having to communicate said change of situation to the Management Commission of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark.

- The NOAC will mandatorily move along the chain of operators. The system implemented by the different links of the chain must be able to trace the products to the certified farms of origin.
- In relation to the Traceability information, the operator is obliged to transmit to the next operator of the chain by means of the corresponding system:
 - **Farms with an Individual Production Management System / Farms with an Integrated Production Management System**
 - By means of documental support sent to the Slaughter plant with each livestock batch in which the operator’s NOAC appears.
 - **Slaughter plants/ Slaughter plants with a Livestock Production Control System.**
 - By means of documental support sent to the Meat Processing Plant with each product batch in which the Slaughter plant’s NOAC appears.
- Any enlargement or reduction in the number of farms or of products protected by the Mark must be communicated by the operator to the Certification Entity, so that it can conduct the corresponding audit is appropriate. The operators in the case of Farms with an Individual Production Management System and Farms with an Integrated Production Management System have the obligation of having a list of the installations that they manage, indicating for them:
 - Name of the installation.
 - Proprietor.
 - REGA (General Register of Agricultural Installations) Code.
 - Location: locality, town.
 - Authorized capacity.
 - Zootechnical orientation.
 - Type of production: 1, 2 or 3.
 - Date of entry or start of the activity as integrated / associated / supplier.
 - Date of removal or termination of the agreement as integrated / associated / supplier.
- The operators of the white pork sector interested in operating under the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark must register through a Certification Entity authorized by **INTERPORC**.
- The operators applying for the certification must include all the farms, slaughter plants and Meat Processing Plants in which the animals are bred or products capable of bearing the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark are processed.
- The operator undertakes to conduct all the phases of the productive process in the farms, slaughter plants or Meat Processing Plants formally declared to the Certification Entity.
- The holder of the certificate shall be responsible for the animals it markets or for the products it prepares.

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- Any change in the operator’s trade name shall be communicated to the Certification Entity and to the Management Commission of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark.
- Any change in Certification Entity intended to be carried out by the operator must be communicated to INTERPORC. INTERPORC may contact the Certification Entity to gather information about the status of the certification and possible non-compliances, and at the request of the new Certification Entity inform about the situation, without needing to go into details about the extent of the non-compliances.

6.3. Rights of the Operators

- The operator has the right to file claims against the decisions of the Certification Entity, provided that there are fully justified reasons and not only based on not having obtained the certification. To that end, it must use the claims procedure established by the Certification Entity.
- The operator is completely free to change the Certification Entity for the reasons it considers appropriate. The change in Certification Entity entails conducting a complete audit, according to the sampling established in the Technical Regulation. Once this new audit is passed, the initial audit date and the expiry date indicated in the new compliance certificate shall correspond to the dates established in the first certificate issues, exclusively modifying the re-evaluation audit date or certificate issue date as appropriate. The operator who wishes to change the Certification Entity must:
 1. Submit to the new Certification Entity the last certificate issued by the previous Certification Entity (the new Certification Entity can also approach INTERPORC to request a copy of the last available certificate of the company in question, so that it can check that it is correct).
 2. Inform the new Certification Entity of the previous Certification Entity and provide it with the contact data.
 3. The operator requesting the change in Certification Entity must submit the statement of the last audit of the previous Certification Entity, which indicates the result thereof and, where appropriate, informs of the non-compliances pending closure, if any.
 4. The new Certification Entity may contact the previous Certification Entity para to confirm if the information received is true.
- Any information provided by the operator to INTERPORC or to the Certification Entity shall be confidential. The information or documentation associated with an evaluation process shall not be transmitted to third parties without the operator’s express authorization.

7. Scope of the Certification

7.1 Compliance Certificates

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The certification shall be granted in accordance with the productive activity of the operator (Farm, Slaughter Plant, Meat Processing Plant) and the type of production system in the case of farms (Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3).

In the case of Slaughter Plants and Meat Processing Plants, the certificate shall include an annex which indicates the Production system (Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3) of the certified farms from which they are supplied.


The certification shall be for every production plant and for the animals or products specified in the scope of the certification.

- For Farms with an Individual Production Management System, the technical annex certificate shall indicate the address of the management center or centers, scope and type(s) of production and the audited managed installations shall be listed. In the IAWS (INTERPORC ANIMAL WELFARE SPAIN) database, the REGAs included in each company of this type of operator shall be periodically updated.
- For Livestock Companies with an Integrated Production Management System, the certificate or technical annex shall indicate the address of the management center or centers, scope, type(s) of production and category of the group of managed installations. In IAWS database, the REGAs included in each company of this type of operator shall be periodically updated.
- For Slaughter Plants with a Livestock Production Control System, the certificate or technical annex shall indicate the address of the Slaughter Plant, scope, type(s) of production and category of the group of managed installations. In IAWS database, the REGAs included in each company of this type of operator shall be periodically updated.
- For Slaughter Plants and Slaughter Plants with a Livestock Production Control System, the co-existence of mixed models is allowed. In these cases the certificate or technical annex shall be done separately, and the activity category “Slaughter Plant / Slaughter Plant with a Livestock Production Control System “ shall be indicated, and shall include the address of the management center, scope and type(s) of production and category of the group of managed installations.
- For Slaughter Plants, the certificate or technical annex shall indicate the address of the management center, scope and type(s) of certified farms from which they are supplied.
- For Meat Processing Plants, the certificate shall indicate the address of the production plant or plants, scope and type of production, and shall include a technical annex with the trade name and the General Sanitary Registry for Foods number of the industries from which it is supplied with product.

Obtaining the compliance certificate of the farms protected by the model of Slaughter Plants with a Livestock Production Control System is conditioned to the existence of a supply agreement in force said Slaughter plant.

INTERPORC shall provide the Certification Entities with a unique Compliance Certificate Model.


In the event that the audit result generates a temporary suspension of the certificate, withdrawal of the certificate or a removal of the operator, this situation shall be communicated by the Certification Entity to INTERPORC.

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Once the operator has been audited, the Certification Entity shall send the following information to INTERPORC:

- Trade name of the operator.
- NOAC: When dealing with renewal audits.
- In the event of a positive result in the audit, indication that the requirements established in the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation have been met.
- In the event of non-compliance with the minimum requirements established in the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation, indication that the operator causes a temporary suspension of the certificate, withdrawal of the certificate or removal, in the following cases:
 - Once the Corrective Action Plan is evaluated, with an unsatisfactory result.
 - Due to not having submitted the corrective Action Plan within the established periods and without justification accepted by the Certification Entity.
 - Due to it not having been possible to conduct the extraordinary audits in those installations for which it has been required.
 - Due to unsatisfactory results in the extraordinary audits.
 - OR for any other cause justified by the Certification Entity which shows non-compliances with respect to the requirements of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** General regulation that have not been solved in form or in time.
- Reference to the regulatory document with respect to which the certification is carried out.
- Certification level (category) obtained in the audit (Standard or Excellent).
- Productive activity of the operator (Farm, Slaughter Plant, Meat Processing Plant).
- Production system in the case of farms: Type 1, Type 2 or Type 3.
- In the case of Slaughter Plants/Meat Processing Plants, Production system of the certified farms/meats from which it is supplied: Type 1, Type 2 or Type 3
- The General Sanitary Registry for Foods (RGSEAA) number if dealing with Slaughter Plants or Meat Processing Plants.
- List of products prepared or manufactured with white pork coming from certified farms, based on the definitions of this regulation (carcass, fresh meat, offal, viscera, meat preparations, meat products, meat-derived products), included in the certification of the operator.
- Trade marks with which it operates in the case of Slaughter Plants or Meat Processing Plants.
- Date of initial audit.
- Date of certificate issue.
- Certificate expiry date.
- Date of re-evaluation audit.

Date of initial audit:	This field must indicate the date of the last day of the initial certification audit. Said data must be fixed while the certificate is in force and will not change in the successive renewals thereof. In the
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	<p>exceptional cases in which a part of the audits are conducted in one year and end in the following year, it must be established that the date to be recorded is that of the last audit of the first year.</p>
<p>Certificate issue date:</p>	<p>It indicates the date of issue of the certificate, which must correspond to the date of the decision of the Certification Entity. It corresponds to the closure of the file, its submitting for the final decision making and date of grant of the certificate.</p> <p>It can also correspond to a modification of the certificate that does not require a presential audit. For example, a change in the REGAs of the farms due to entries or removals, the trade marks, a change of address due to a modification of the street map of the town which does not entail a change of location, etc. In such cases, the Certification Entity must review the reasons for the change and its justification, proceeding to make the final decision and implementing such modifications in the certificate.</p>
<p>Certificate expiry date</p>	<p>The expiry date shall correspond to 31 December of the year following the conducting of the audit.</p>
<p>Date of Re-evaluation audit</p>	<p>It corresponds to the date of the last day of the re-evaluation audit (annual renewal: calendar year).</p> <p>It will change while the certificate is in force depending on the dates of the re-evaluations, i.e., of each of the renewals.</p> <p>The dates of the re-evaluation audits may be organized within the calendar year and before the expiration of 31 December of the year indicated in the expiry date.</p>

Note: this criterion applicable in the dates of the compliance certificate shall be applicable in the next audit (either initial or renewal) from 16/10/2023.

In the first certification (Initial Audit), once this information is received, INTERPORC shall assign a NOAC in the use of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark depending on the activity:

- Farms
- Slaughter Plant
- Meat Processing Plant

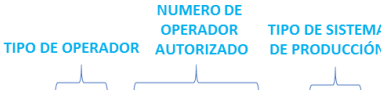
In the event the operator is certified in joint operations such as Slaughter Plant and Meat Processing Plant, a unique operator number encompassing both activities shall be assigned to him.

Only one NOAC per trade name is established. This operator number shall be unique and non-transferable.

The structure established for forming the NOAC in the use of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark for operators of the white pork sector shall be the following:

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- **IAWS** Initials: Interporc Animal Welfare Spain.
- Type of operator: **G** (Farm), **S** (Slaughter Plant), **I** (Meat Processing Plant). In the event that the operator is certified in 2 or more joint operations, such as Slaughter Plant, Quartering Room and Meat Processing Plant, the letter **I** shall be used.
- Operator number: series of **3 digits**.
- Type of production system in farm: **1** (Type 1), **2** (Type 2), **3** (Type 3).
- Unlike the Certificate, when the Type of Operator is a Farm, the phase of the process must not appear in the mark between parentheses (R, D, C). Only Type of Operator: **G**, appears.
- For those cases in which there is a Slaughter plant with a Livestock Production Control System, a NOAC shall be issued with a structure of Farm operator type. This NOAC shall be the one used by the livestock producers included under this system, to send pigs to the Slaughter plant.

TIPO DE OPERADOR NUMERO DE OPERADOR AUTORIZADO TIPO DE SISTEMA DE PRODUCCIÓN

IAWS-G-001-1

The NOAC shall be integrated in the graphic Mark (Logotype) of the Mark corresponding to the operator, and shall be provided by INTERPORC to the Certification Entity so that the later can issue the compliance certificate and deliver the logotype to the operator.

INTERPORC shall be in charge of the design of the compliance certificate INTERPORC and this design shall be common for all the Certification Entities.

The compliance certificate shall be signed by the responsible person assigned by the Certification Entity, together with the address, and shall include the following information:


- Trade name of the operator.
- NOAC in the use of the Mark.
- Indication that the requirements established in the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation have been met.
- Reference to the regulatory document with respect to which the certification is carried out.
- Certification level (category) according to the score obtained in the audit based on the Technical Regulation: Excellent or Standard (Farm and Slaughter Plant), Excellent or Adequate (Meat Processing Plant).
- Productive activity of the operator (Farm, Slaughter Plant, Meat Processing Plant).
 - In the case of the operator **G** (farm) the initials of the productive orientations of the certified farms of the operator shall be included between parentheses:

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- **R:** Breeding-Lactation
- **D:** Weaning-Transition
- **C:** Feeding-Fattening

In the case that the operator has **several productive orientations**, a **certificate** must be issued **for each of them** with its corresponding Certification Level.

- In the case of the operator I (Meat Processing Plant), the type of installation which has been audited must also be included:
 - Quartering room
 - Slicing/packaging room
 - Cold storage room
 - Meat product and meat preparation factory
- Production systems of the certified farms: Type 1, Type 2 or Type 3.
- Production systems of the certified farms from which the Slaughter Plant or the Meat Processing Plant is supplied: Type 1, Type 2 or Type 3.
- The General Sanitary Registry of Food Companies and Foods (RGSEAA) number if dealing with Slaughter Plants or Meat Processing Plants.
- In slaughter plants and Meat Processing Plants: list of products prepared or manufactured with pigs from certified farms, based on the definitions of this Regulation (carcass, meats, offal, viscera, meat preparations, meat products, meat-derived products), included in the certification of the operator.
 - In the case of a Slaughter plant:
 - Pork carcasses
 - Pork viscera and offal
 - In the case of a Meat Processing Plant:
 - Pork meat
 - Pork viscera and offal
 - Meat preparations
 - Meat products
- In the case of Slaughter Plants with a Livestock Production Control System, a certificate for Slaughter Plants shall be issued, but a NOAC with a structure of Farm operator type shall be assigned.
- Trade marks with which it operates in the case of Slaughter Plants or Meat Processing Plants.
- The incorporation of new products which are incorporated to the certificate shall be identified by means of an asterisk.
- Date of initial audit.
- Date of certificate issue.

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- Certificate expiry date.
- Date of certificate re-evaluation.

7.2. Extension and Reduction of the Scope

The operators authorized by INTERPORC are obliged to communicate to their Certification Entity any change or modification of the aspects that affect the scope of the certification (new farms, changes of zootechnical orientation of farms, changes of location, new production plants, new products, etc.). If the Slaughter Plant or Meat Processing Plant operator needs to incorporate new products, it will request a modification of the scope from the Certification Entity.

The Certification Entity shall determine the actions to be carried out, necessary to maintain the fulfilment and the compliance of the operator (sending evidence, extraordinary audits, reports, etc.) to ensure the producer's compliances. The Certification Entity will send the updated date to **INTERPORC**.

In the case of any entry or removal of farms, the Certification Entity shall update the IAWS Database with the REGA numbers associated with the operators: Farm with an Individual Production Management System, Farms with an Integrated Production Management System and Slaughter Plant with a Livestock Production Control System. This database shall be updated after the initial audit or, where appropriate, with a three-monthly periodicity starting from the date of the initial audit if there has been any change or modification. The previously mentioned operators must notify the Certification Entity of any entry or removal of farms, if any, with a three-monthly periodicity. **INTERPORC** shall generate a user number and an access password to each Authorized Certification Entity, so that they carry out these changes, as well as their access through a webpage.

For each certified operator, the Certification Entity shall include the following information in the IAWS Database:

- Company or Physical Person
- Business address of the company or physical person
- Contact
- NOAC
- REGA No. of certified farms
- Productive phase, being identified as R (breeding), D (weaning) or C (fattening)
- Date of entry in the REGA
- Date of removal from the REGA
- Observations (if necessary)

The operators Farm with an Individual Production Management System, Farms with an Integrated Production Management System and Slaughter plant with a Livestock Production Control System, may add up to 10% more new farms per year, registering them with the Certification Entity without needing a new verification by said Certification Entity. When the number of farms increases by more than 10% per year, the audit of a sample (the minimum shall be the square root of the total of new farms) shall be required.

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8. Procedure for Obtaining the License Agreement for Use of the Mark

The operators of the white pork sector interested in obtaining the License Agreement for use of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark must follow the following procedure:

- Obtaining through the **INTERPORC** webpage or from the Certification Entity the necessary information to be able to adapt to the requirements of the General Regulation of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark and of the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation.
- Requesting the certification from a Certification Entity authorized by the Management Commission of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark.
- Signing a certification agreement with the Certification Entity, prior to the audit. Once the audit phase has concluded satisfactorily and the Certification Entity has determined a favorable decision, the Compliance certificate shall be granted and will have a validity of 31 December of the year following the conducting of the audit.
- Communicating to the Certification Entity, prior to the start of the audit, the existence of any penalty by the competent authority on animal welfare, which affects its installations.
- The Certification Entity shall evaluate the operator’s compliance with the requirements established in the General Regulation of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark and in the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation.
- Complying with the requirements of the General Regulation of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark and of the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation, developing a self-control system.
- The Certification Entity shall communicate to INTERPORC the data of the audit report established in section 7.1 of the audit report. This section refers to both the initial audit and the maintenance audit.
- In the case of a favorable decision, the Certification Entity shall communicate the operator’s compliance to **INTERPORC**, and **INTERPORC** shall communicate a NOAC to the Certification Entity for its grant to the operator, depending on the type of operator and the production system it develops or markets. The Certification Entity shall issue the compliance certificate and, once **INTERPORC** is in possession of it, it shall provide said certified operator with the Manual for use of the Mark and the logotype of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark. The operator itself shall integrate the NOAC in the logotype following the indications established in the Manual for Use of the Mark.
- Signing with **INTERPORC**, as the proprietor of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark, the User License Agreement for use of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark. **INTERPORC** shall provide the operator with the graphic Mark (logotype).

In the event that the use of the Mark is denied by the Management Commission of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark, due to non-compliance of the provisions in the User License Agreement for use of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark, the operator may file a claim against the decision by a notice addressed to the Commission itself. The Management Commission of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark shall evaluate the file and adopt a final decision.

The License Agreement for use of the Mark shall be for one year and its period shall coincide with the validity period of the corresponding certificate, always being conditional to the

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maintenance of the certification. The loss of this condition by the operator shall mean the immediate termination of the Agreement, which will in turn disqualify the operator from continuing to apply the emblem of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark on the products or referring to this Mark in any other manner.

In the event that the termination of the Agreement occurs on the operator’s initiative or due to the non-compliance of the Technical Regulation during the certification or maintenance process, the Management Commission of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark shall determine the relevant actions in defense of the Mark.

9. Procedure for Renovating the License Agreement for Use of the Mark

The License Agreement for use of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark shall have a validity of one year, conditional to the maintenance of the certification conducted yearly by the Certification Entity, through maintenance audits identical to the initial one, in order to verify that the conditions that gave rise to obtaining the Compliance Certificate are maintained.

Once the validity period of the agreements has concluded, the latter shall be automatically renewed for another period of three years if there are no circumstances forcing their cancellation. The validity period of the Compliance Certificate granted by the Certification Entity shall be 31 December of the year following the conducting of the audit. Before the expiration of the certificate, the certified operators must submit a renewal application to an authorized Certification Entity.

10. Control of the System

10.1 Operator Self-control Procedure


The self-control for the compliance of the requirements of the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation is delegated to the operators themselves, who are obliged to take it on.

To that end, it is necessary for the companies of the white pork sector who wish to be certified under the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark to implement self-control systems aimed at the compliance with the requirements established in the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation and evaluate their degree compliance in a systematic and objective manner.

The Self-control procedure is contemplated in section 7 of Annex 1A of the **INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation**.

10.2 Control procedure by the Certification Entity

All the operators within the scope of the certification must be audited in order to obtain the use of the Mark, based on the compliance of the provisions in the **INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation**. The Certification Entities shall make their particular Control Program which shall state the duration of the evaluation and the frequency based on section 8 *Sampling table and Audit Frequency* of Annex 1A “Overview” of the **INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation**.

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This audit time can be increased or reduced, always complying with all the requirements established in the Technical Regulation, depending on the following factors:

- Number of plants to be audited and size thereof, in the case of Farms with an Individual Production Management System and Farms with an Integrated Production Management System.
- Distance between farms, in the case of Farms with an Individual Production Management System and Farms with an Integrated Production Management System.
- Technological complexity of the plant.
- Diversity of products.

The expected audit date(s) shall be determined and communicated to the operator through the Audit Plan which shall state the designated dates and the team of auditors.

The initial audit as well as the renewal audits shall be announced.

The maintenance of the certification shall be carried out by means of yearly maintenance audits, also announced, and comparable to an initial audit. The certification costs will be paid by the operators.

Before the start of the audit, the operator (Farms with an Individual Production Management System, Livestock Companies with an Integrated Production Management System and Slaughter Plants with a Livestock Production Control System) will submit to the Certification Entity a list with the REGA numbers and the location of the farms subjected to certification, so that the auditor can determine the farms to be inspected.

In the case of Slaughter Plants, the latter shall submit documentation before the start of the audit which shows: the trade name of the livestock companies and the NOAC thereof.


In case of extension of the certification the auditor shall take evidence that guarantees the compliance of the new scopes.

In the audits conducted in Livestock Companies with an Integrated Production Management System or in Slaughter Plants with a Livestock Production Control System, the renewal audits shall be conducted in farms not audited in previous years, with the aim of obtaining the greatest possible sampling, as long as this is viable when having farms that have not been visited in the immediately preceding periods.

The certification audits must be conducted when the farms or the processing plants are operative and working with the products object of the certification.

This involves the checking in situ of the animals and farms, the unloading and reception of animals subjected to the scope of the certification in the slaughter plants, and of the process of manufacturing, packaging, storing and dispatching the products subjected to the scope of the certification.

If the operator is already certified, it shall be checked that all the certified products, under the different marks in which they are marketed, bear the logotype of the **ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark correctly.

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When the Certification Entity determines the existence of evidence of non-compliances in an operator which can mean a risk of legal non-compliance, and make it impossible to grant the Certificate, this may determine the conducting of extraordinary audits or increase the number of farms to be sampled, based on the provisions in Annex 1A “Overview” of the **INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation**.

The Certification Entity shall prepare a report signed by the auditing team, delivering a cope thereof to the operator. In the event that certain information is not available during the course of the audit, the Certification Entity shall send said report once it has received and checked said information satisfactorily, the result of the audit being at all times conditional to the study of said information.

The audit report must include at least the following information:

- Trade name of the operator.
- Reference to the regulatory document with respect to which the certification is carried out.
- Score level obtained in the audit.
- Productive activity of the operator (Farm, Slaughter Plant, Meat Processing Plant)
- Production system in the case of farms: Type 1, Type 2 or Type 3.
- List of the General Register of Livestock Installations (REGA) numbers audited in the case of farms, indicating their zootechnical orientation based on RD 324/2000.
- Total of farms managed by the operator on the audit date and the group or category in which it is included based on the sampling table.
- The General Sanitary Registry of Foods (RGSEAA) number if it is Slaughter Plants or Meat Processing Plants.
- List of products prepared or manufactured with pigs from certified farms, based on the definitions of this regulation (carcass, fresh meat, offal, viscera, meat preparations, meat products, meat-derived products), included in the certification of the operator.
- Trade marks with which it operates in the case of Slaughter Plants or Meat Processing Plants.
- Reference to the documentation of the operator required during the audit.
- Visit of the installations.
- Non-compliances detected.
- Maximum date of delivery of evidence of correction of non-compliances.

The Certification Entity shall send to INTERPORC the result of the audits as established in section 7.1 of this regulation.

The non-compliances detected in the maintenance audits shall be treated in the same way as in the initial audit.

11. Identification of the Mark and of the Graphic Mark (Logotype)


The control during the audits of the correct use of the Graphic Mark (Logotype) in the products launched in the market, or the incorrect or fraudulent uses is the obligation of the Certification Entity. In this situation, the Certification Entity shall issue a Non-satisfactory audit report, and shall communicate said incidence to **INTERPORC**.

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ANNEX 1C
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AUTHORIZATION
OF CERTIFICATION ENTITIES

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1. Certification Entities

1.1. Requirement for the Authorization of Certification Entities

For the initial authorization of certification entities, **INTERPORC** shall evaluate the following requirements, for the purpose of determining if the applicant entity is competent to carry out the certification audits on the various companies and operators based on the Technical Regulation of the Mark. These requirements shall be public through the INTERPORC webpage by means of Annex 1C of the IAWS Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation.

The authorization of the certification companies is established, in a differentiated manner, for the following categories or activities:

- **Livestock farming** (entailing audits to pork farms). **(G)**
- **Industry (Slaughter Plant / Meat Processing Plant)**: entailing audits to the industries of the meat sector: slaughter plants, quartering rooms and other pork meat product processing or preparation plants. **(I)**

In all the cases, the qualification of the auditing team of the certification entities must be the following:

- Degree: Technical course equal to or greater than three years in the field of the agrifood sector (veterinarian, agricultural engineer, biologist, food technologist, pharmacist, chemist, etc.).
- Experience in audits related to regulations or protocols related to agrifood productions, experience in production or quality control in food companies (at least 1 year).
- Knowledge and experience of at least 1 year in the specific processes of the sector being audited, in order to be able to identify animal welfare, biosafety and traceability problems.


The Certification Entities can be indistinctly authorized for either category/activity, or for both in functions:

Section	LIVESTOCK ACTIVITY Requirement	Score
1G	<p>ENAC Accreditation in force in accordance with the UNE-EN ISO/IEC 17065 rule, for the agrifood product scope.</p> <p>It is accepted that the entity is accredited for any scope of agrifood product, it not being necessary for animal welfare schemes to be covered.</p> <p>In the case that the ENAC accreditation scope covers schemes / regulations / protocols / regulatory documents, related to animal welfare and biosafety, it will be necessary to demonstrate that said scope is valid and covers this Technical Regulation for the certification of Animal Welfare and Biosafety of INTERPORC, so that the entity can be definitively authorized (see next section). In the rest of the cases or situations, the operation shall be as established in this section for the evaluation and initial authorization of the certification entity.</p>	10

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	<p>The purpose is to ensure that the entity has a structure, resources and an internal organization to be able to implement the certification scheme with technical competence for its accreditation by ENAC.</p>	
2G	<p>Experience in conducting audits in the livestock sector.</p> <p>In that sense, the audits conducted in accordance with any certification scheme or protocol (whether or not it is accredited) and for the various animal species (birds, bovine-cattle, ovine-caprine, porcine, rabbits, equine, ...) shall be valid.</p> <p>The purpose is to be able to demonstrate that the organization knows the livestock sector and is familiar with the operations in farms, animal handling, etc.</p>	2
3G	<p>Experience in evaluating traceability systems in the livestock sector.</p> <p>In that sense, the audits conducted in accordance with any certification scheme or protocol (whether or not it is accredited) and for the various animal species (birds, bovine-cattle, ovine-caprine, porcine, rabbits, equine ...) shall be valid.</p> <p>The purpose is to be able to demonstrate that the organization knows the various records and/or documents that are usually managed in the livestock sector and those which are required by the competent administration.</p>	2

Section	SLAUGHTER PLANT Requirement	Score
1S	<p>ENAC Accreditation in force in accordance with the UNE-IN ISO/IEC 17065 rule, for the agrifood product scope.</p> <p>It is accepted that the entity is accredited for any scope of agrifood product, it not being necessary for animal welfare schemes to be covered.</p> <p>In the case that the ENAC accreditation scope covers schemes / regulations / protocols / regulatory documents, related to animal welfare and biosafety or where appropriate the management of the traceability and the custody chain in the meat processing plant, it will be necessary to demonstrate that said scope is valid and covers this Technical Regulation for the certification of Animal Welfare and Biosafety of INTERPORC, so that the entity can be definitively authorized (see next section). In the rest of the cases or situations, the operation shall be as established in this section for the evaluation and initial authorization of the certification entity.</p> <p>The purpose is to ensure that the entity has a structure, resources and an internal organization to be able to implement the certification scheme with technical competence for its accreditation by ENAC.</p>	10
2S	<p>Experience in conducting audits in slaughter plants of the meat sector.</p>	2

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	<p>In that sense, the audits conducted in accordance with any certification scheme protocol (whether or not it is accredited) and for any company/industry operating in the meat sector shall be valid.</p> <p>The purpose is to be able to demonstrate that the organization knows the Slaughter Plant sector and is familiar with the work operations.</p>	
35	<p>Experience in evaluating traceability systems in Slaughter Plants in the meat sector.</p> <p>In that sense, the audits conducted in accordance with any certification scheme or protocol (whether or not it is accredited) and for any company/industry operating in the meat sector.</p> <p>The purpose is to be able to demonstrate that the organization knows the various records and/or documents that are usually managed by the Slaughter Plants of the meat sector.</p>	2


Section	MEAT PROCESSING PLANT ACTIVITY Requirement	Score
11	<p>ENAC Accreditation in force in accordance with the UNE-EN ISO/IEC 17065 rule, for the agrifood product scope.</p> <p>It is accepted that the entity is accredited for any scope of agrifood product, it not being necessary for animal welfare schemes to be covered.</p> <p>In the case that the ENAC accreditation scope covers schemes / regulations / protocols / regulatory documents, related to animal welfare and biosafety or where appropriate the management of the traceability and the custody chain in the meat industry, it will be necessary to demonstrate that said scope is valid and covers this Technical Regulation for the certification of Animal Welfare and Biosafety of INTERPORC , so that the entity can be definitively authorized (see next section). In the rest of the cases or situations, operation shall be as established in this section for the evaluation and initial authorization of the certification entity.</p> <p>The purpose is to ensure that the entity has a structure, resources and an internal organization to be able to implement the certification scheme with technical competence for its accreditation by ENAC.</p>	10
21	<p>Experience in conducting audits in food industries of the meat sector.</p> <p>In that sense, the audits conducted in accordance with any certification scheme protocol (whether or not it is accredited) and for any company/industry operating in the meat sector shall be valid.</p> <p>The purpose is to be able to demonstrate that the organization knows the sector of the meat food industry and is familiar with the work operations.</p>	2

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3I	<p>Experience in evaluating traceability systems in the sector of the meat industry.</p> <p>In that sense, the audits conducted in accordance with any certification scheme protocol (whether or not it is accredited) and for any company/industry operating in the meat sector shall be valid.</p> <p>The purpose is to be able to demonstrate that the organization knows the various records and/or documents that are usually managed by the food industries of the meat sector.</p>	2
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For the correct evaluation of the previous requirements, the applicant certification entities must provide the following documentation to **INTERPORC**, for its evaluation by the Management Commission of the **CERTIFIED WELFARE COMMITMENT** Mark:

Section	Requirement and evidence/documents to be provided LIVESTOCK FARMING
1G	<p>ENAC accreditation in force in accordance with the UNE-EN ISO/IEC 17065 rule, for the agrifood product scope.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate / Technical Annex in force and issued by ENAC, which shows that the scope of the accreditation includes at least one agrifood product. <p>INTERPORC can in turn carry out the corresponding queries in the ENAC web portal (https://www.enac.es/) to carry out the checks or verifications it considers appropriate.</p>
2G	<p>Experience in conducting audits in the livestock sector</p> <p>Report of the Certification Entity with a summary of its activities, referring to the schemes / regulations / protocols / documents /..., in which they have conducted audits, time period during which they have been conducted, auditing personnel and record or list of companies for which said service has been.</p>
3G	<p>Experience in evaluating traceability systems in the livestock sector.</p> <p>Report of the Certification Entity with a summary of its activities, referring to the schemes / regulations / protocols / documents /..., in which they have conducted audits, time period during which they have been conducted, auditing staff and record or list of companies for which said service has been carried out.</p>
Section	Requirement and evidence/documents to be provided SLAUGHTER PLANTS
1S	<p>ENAC accreditation in force in accordance with the UNE-EN ISO/IEC 17065 rule, for the agrifood product scope.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate / Technical Annex in force and issued by ENAC, which shows that the scope of the accreditation includes at least one agrifood product. <p>INTERPORC can in turn carry out the corresponding queries in the ENAC web portal (https://www.enac.es/) to carry out the checks or verifications it considers appropriate.</p>
2S	<p>Experience in conducting audits in Slaughter Plants of the meat sector.</p> <p>Report of the Certification Entity with a summary of its activities, referring to the schemes / regulations / INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation / documents /..., in which they have conducted audits, time period during which they</p>

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	have been conducted, auditing personnel and record or list of companies for which said service has been provided.
3S	<p>Experience in evaluating traceability systems in Slaughter Plants in the meat sector.</p> <p>Report of the Certification Entity with a summary of its activities, referring to the schemes / regulations / INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation / documents /..., in which they have conducted audits, time period during which they have been conducted, auditing personnel and record or list of companies for which said service has been provided</p>

Section	Requirement and evidence/documents to be provided MEAT PROCESSING PLANT
1I	<p>ENAC accreditation in force in accordance with the UNE-EN ISO/IEC 17065 rule, for the agrifood product scope.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate / Technical Annex in force and issued by ENAC, which shows that the scope of the accreditation includes at least one agrifood product. <p>INTERPORC can in turn carry out the corresponding queries in the ENAC web portal (https://www.enac.es/) to carry out the checks or verifications it considers appropriate.</p>
2I	<p>Experience in conducting audits in food industries of the meat sector</p> <p>Report of the Certification Entity with a summary of its activities, referring to the schemes / regulations / INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation / documents /..., in which they have conducted audits, time period during which they have been conducted, auditing personnel and record or list of companies for which said service has been provided.</p>
3I	<p>Experience in evaluating traceability systems in the meat industry sector.</p> <p>Informe of the Certification Entity with a summary of its activities, referring to the schemes / regulations / INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation / documents /..., in which they have conducted audits, time period during which they have been conducted, auditing personnel and record or list of companies for which said service has been provided</p>


INTERPORC reserves the right to request from ENAC information about the accreditation status of the Certification Entities.

Result of the initial evaluation:

Minimum score to be considered competent (independently for LIVESTOCK FARMING ACTIVITY and for PROCESSING PLANT activity)	14 points
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Validity period of the initial authorization and requirements to be met:

Phase	Phase Description	Maximum Duration	Requirements to be met / presented
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A	Preparation of all the internal documentation to certify the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation. Training and qualification of the personnel by the certification entity.	6 months from the initial authorization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1A/ Internal procedure of the Certification Entity to carry out the certification process and audits. • 2A/ List of documents and/or records associated with the certification process • 3A/ List of auditing personnel.
B	ENAC accreditation in accordance with UNE-EN ISO/IEC 17065 , for the scope of the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation	18 months from the initial authorization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1B/ Application made to ENAC for the accreditation of the scope of the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation (as soon as its carried out by of the certification entity) • 2B/ Certificate / Technical Annex of the scopes accredited by ENAC, including that of the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation (as soon as it is provided by ENAC).

Note: **INTERPORC** reserves the right to be able to extend the time periods indicated in the “Maximum Duration” column for justified reasons unrelated to the will of the Certification Entity (for example, period of inactivity due to a natural disaster or fire, unexpected leave or death of personnel involved in the process, etc.)


Once the interested Certification Entity is considered competent, by **INTERPORC**, a document of recognition and authorization as an entity which can certify the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation in a provisional manner shall be signed. (Document of Provisional Authorization to Accreditation Entities for the certification of the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation).

List of entities with (provisional) **initial authorization**:

In a provisional manner for 24 months, INTERPORC shall include the Certification Entities in a process of accreditation by ENAC in a provisional list, which shall be created based on the minimum scores obtained. Said list shall be public and available through the INTERPORC webpage.

INTERPORC has and manages the following list (the data indicated below are the minimum required, it being possible to have more as well as being managed in one or several registers and in a computer medium and/or paper):

1. Data of the certification entity: name and trade name, Tax Identification Number (NIF), address, telephone, etc.
2. Data of the contact person: name, telephone, e-mail.
3. Scope or activity for which authorization is requested: Livestock farming and/or Slaughter Plant and/or Meat Processing Plant.
4. Evidence or reference to the evidence provided for the evaluation of the initial requirements (see sections **1G, 2G, 3G // 1S, 2S, 3S // 1I, 2I, 3I**)
5. Individual score of each of the sections (**1G, 2G, 3G // 1S, 2S, 3S // 1I, 2I, 3I**)

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6. Total score (independently for each scope or activity: Livestock Farming and/or Slaughter Plant and/or Meat Processing Plant).
7. Entry date: the date of the Document of Provisional Authorization to Certification Entities for the certification of the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation, of formalization of the provisional authorization (independently for each scope or activity: Livestock Farming and/or Slaughter Plant and/or Meat Processing Plant) is indicated
8. Deadline date for the compliance of **PHASE A** (independently for each scope or activity: Livestock Farming and/or Slaughter Plant and/or Meat Processing Plant)
9. Date of submitting evidence of **PHASE A** (independently for each scope or activity: Livestock Farming and/or Slaughter Plant and/or Meat Processing Plant)
10. Deadline date for the compliance of **PHASE B** (independently for each scope or activity: Livestock Farming and/or Slaughter Plant and/or Meat Processing Plant)
11. Date of submitting evidence of **PHASE B** (independently for each scope or activity: Livestock Farming and/or Slaughter Plant and/or Meat Processing Plant)
12. Observations or comments (for example, possible extension of the duration periods for justified reasons) (independently for each scope or activity: Livestock Farming and/or Slaughter Plant and/or Meat Processing Plant)

1.2. Requirements for the Definitive Authorization of the Certification Entities

For the definitive authorization of the certification entities all the requirements and phases of the previous section are to be satisfactorily complied with.

The **NON-COMPLIANCE** of the previous requirements, in form and in time, will entail the removal or cancellation of the applicant Certification Entity. An applicant entity with an initial authorization which has been removed due to non-compliances of the requirements is not allowed to apply again. A new application shall only be accepted in the case that that the entity submits ENAC accreditation for an animal welfare scope which can be compared to that of **INTERPORC** or which can serves as a basis for implementing that of **INTERPORC** and being able to extend the scope of the **ENAC** accreditation; for such case what has already been indicated in the previous section shall be applied, but with a total duration period not greater than 10 months.


The entities which satisfactorily pass the requirements of the previous section provide their **ENAC** certificate/technical with the scope of accreditation for the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical regulation, are definitively authorized.

The Certification Entity is require to submit the corresponding Certificate / Technical Annex of the scopes accredited by **ENAC** is required .

INTERPORC can in turn carry out the corresponding queries in the **ENAC** web portal (<https://www.enac.es/>) to carry out the checks or verifications it considers appropriate and it reserves the right to request from ENAC information about the accreditation status of the Certification Entities.

List of entities with definitive authorization.

INTERPORC has and manages the following list (the data indicated below are the minimum required, it being possible to have more as well as being managed in one or several registers in

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computer media and/or paper). Data of the certification entity: name and trade name, Tax Identification Number (NIF), address, telephone, etc.

1. Data of the contact person: name, telephone, e-mail
2. Reference to the ENAC Certificate / Technical Annex
3. Grant date: the date of the Document of Definitive Authorization to Accreditation Entities for the certification of the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation/ extension of the accreditation (or reference of date of the Technical Annex is indicated)
4. Date of validity or expiration of the accreditation
5. Scope or activity for which it is authorized: Livestock Farming and/or Processing Plant
6. Observations or comments

Said list shall be public and available through the INTERPORC webpage.

The authorized certification entities undertake to inform **INTERPORC** about:

- Any modification and/or change in the **ENAC** accreditation or about the accredited scopes.
- The certifications managed:
 - Entries or issue of new certificates. Informing at least about: data of the company and address, scope of the certification, result or level of score/category (of proceeding), date of issue, expiry or expiration date.
 - Possible temporary suspensions. Informing at least about: data of the company and address, certificate number, scope of the certification, date of the temporary suspension, reason for the same, time period for resolution or possible extraordinary audit. When the problem is solved, date of favorable resolution for the maintenance of the certification.
 - Definitive removals or withdrawals of certificates. Informing at least about: data of the company and address, certificate number, scope of the certification, date of the removal or withdrawal of the certificate and reason for it.


Once the interested Certification Entity is considered competent by **INTERPORC**, a document of recognition and definitive authorization as an entity which can certify the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation in a **definitive** manner shall be signed. (Document of Definitive Authorization to Accreditation Entities for the certification of the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation).

1.3. Requirements for the Maintenance of the Certification Entities

The maintenance of the authorization for providing certification services is dependent on the corresponding maintenance of the accreditation by **ENAC** of the scope for the INTERPORC Animal Welfare and Biosafety Technical Regulation or validated equivalent.

The authorized certification entities are obliged to inform **INTERPORC** about what has already been indicated in the previous section.

- Any modification and/or change in the **ENAC** accreditation or about the accredited scopes.
- The certifications managed:
 - Entries or issue of new certificates.
 - Possible temporary suspensions.

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- Definitive removals or withdrawals of certificates.

INTERPORC can in turn carry out the corresponding queries in the **ENAC** web portal (<https://www.enac.es/>) to carry out the checks or verifications it considers appropriate and it reserves the right to request from ENAC information about the accreditation status of the Certification Entities.

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IAWS

ANNEX 2
PIG FARMS
FARMING OF WHITE PORK

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(*) Amendments to the preceding version:

- Pages 3, 4, 10 and 16:
 - “Absence of hunger” is replaced by “Supply of feed” and “Absence of water” by “Water supply”, and “Absence of suffering” by “Good practices”.
- Page 3:
 - Requirement 5.1.2.2 is modified and a note is added.
 - In requirement 5.1.2.3, the term “faeces” is removed.
- Page 4:
 - At the end of the table, a new comment regarding requirement 5.1.2.2 is added.
 - Requirement 5.1.2.7 is modified.
 - Requirement 5.1.3.1 is modified and a note is added.
 - A note is added to requirement 5.1.3.3.
 - Requirements 5.1.3.7 and 5.1.3.8 are modified.
 - “Scraps” is replaced by “human food waste” in requirement 5.1.3.9.
- Page 5:
 - In Area B, the requirement enumeration is modified.
 - A comment is added to requirements 5.2.2 and 5.2.4.
 - Requirement 5.2.18 is modified.
- Page 6: Requirement 5.3.1.2 is modified.
- Page 7:
 - Requirement 5.3.2.6 is modified.
 - A note is added to requirement 5.3.3.3.
- Page 8: At the end of the table, a new comment regarding requirement 5.3.3.3 is added.
- Page 9:
 - In requirement 5.3.5.1, a new comment about Nursing piglets temperature is added.
 - A note is added to requirement 5.3.5.3.
 - Requirement 5.3.5.4 is modified.
 - Requirement 5.3.5.7 is modified.
 - Requirement 5.3.5.11 is modified.
- Page 10:
 - New requirement 5.3.5.12 is added.
 - Requirement 5.3.6.1 is modified.

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- At the end of the table, a new comment regarding requirement 5.3.7.2 and 5.3.7.3 is added.
- Page 13:
 - A note is added to requirement 5.4.3.5.
 - A note is added to requirement 5.4.3.6.
 - Requirement 5.4.3.7 is modified.
- Page 14: Requirement 5.5.2.2. is modified.
- Page 17:
 - Requirement 5.6.2.1 is modified and the stated in old requirement 5.6.2.5 is included.
 - Requirement 5.6.2.2 is modified, prohibiting tusk clipping and the stated in old requirement 5.6.2.5 is included.
 - Requirement 5.6.2.3 is modified and the stated in old requirement 5.6.2.5 is included.
 - Requirement 5.6.2.5 is removed as it is included in previous requirements.
 - Requirement 5.6.2.7 is removed as it is included in previous requirements.
- Page 18:
 - Subarea 5.6.3 is removed and it is included in Annex 1 general requirements.
- Page 19:
 - Subarea 5.7.1 is removed and it is included in Annex 1 general requirements.
 - New requirement 5.7.1.6 is included.
- The term “site/establishment” is replaced by “farm”.

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

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5/ANIMAL WELFARE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
AREA A FEEDING	Good feeding	Body condition/ Water supply/Supply of feed

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

5.1.2	WATER SUPPLY	R	L	D	C																																																								
5.1.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supply system: all pigs over 2 weeks of age have <i>ad libitum</i> access to potable, clean and fresh drinking water (verifying water availability) 																																																												
5.1.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sufficient and continuous flow is assured. A 200 ml disposable container will be used to measure the flow by first filling the container, pressing the spout of the drinker completely and maintaining water outflow for the time established in the chart below, depending on the type of drinker. The flow rate is considered to be correct if the container is filled up to or over 200 ml. <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; width: 80%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">TYPE OF PIG</th> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">REQUIRED FLOW RATE L/Min</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">TIME FOR FILLING A 200 ML CONTAINER</th> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER DRINKER</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">MAXIMUM TIME (s)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">NURSING PIGLET</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.5 (±10%)</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">26</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Not relevant</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">WEANER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.0 (±10%)</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">15</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0.8 (±10%)</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">24</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">FATTENING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">≥0.8</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">15</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">≥0.5</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">24</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">BREEDING SOWS IN GROUP</td> <td style="text-align: center;">≥2.0</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">≥1.5</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">INDIVIDUAL BREEDING SOW</td> <td style="text-align: center;">≥1.5</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Not relevant</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification bodies will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sufficient and continuous flow is assured. A 200 ml disposable container will be used to measure the flow by first filling the container, pressing the spout of the drinker completely and maintaining water outflow for the time established in the chart below, depending on the type of drinker. The flow rate is considered to be correct if the container is filled up to or over 200 ml. <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; width: 80%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">TYPE OF PIG</th> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">REQUIRED FLOW RATE L/Min</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">TIME FOR FILLING A 200 ML CONTAINER</th> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER DRINKER</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">MAXIMUM TIME (s)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">NURSING PIGLET</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.5 (±10%)</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">26</td> <td style="text-align: center;">One point per litter</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TYPE OF PIG	REQUIRED FLOW RATE L/Min	TIME FOR FILLING A 200 ML CONTAINER		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER DRINKER	MAXIMUM TIME (s)		NURSING PIGLET	0.5 (±10%)	26		Not relevant	WEANER	1.0 (±10%)	15		18	0.8 (±10%)	24		10	FATTENING	≥0.8	15		18	≥0.5	24		10	BREEDING SOWS IN GROUP	≥2.0	5		10	≥1.5	9		5	INDIVIDUAL BREEDING SOW	≥1.5	9		Not relevant	TYPE OF PIG	REQUIRED FLOW RATE L/Min	TIME FOR FILLING A 200 ML CONTAINER		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER DRINKER	MAXIMUM TIME (s)		NURSING PIGLET	0.5 (±10%)	26		One point per litter	*			
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		WEANER	1.0 (±10%) 0.8 (±10%)	15 24	12				
		FATTENING	≥0.8 ≥0.5	15 24	12				
		BREEDING SOWS IN GROUP	≥2.0 ≥1.5	5 9	12				
		INDIVIDUAL BREEDING SOW	≥1.5	9	Not relevant				
5.1.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water supply equipment is kept in proper conditions of use, without any dirt or possible contamination. 								
5.1.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The correct state, placement, arrangement, and number (according to the chart of Section 5.1.2.2) is assured. The drinkers for livestock drinking water must be designed and placed such that free access for all the animals is assured. 								
5.1.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If timers are provided to regulate supply, the proper functioning and programming of said timers are verified (supply time, opening/closing frequency). 								
5.1.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A warning or notification system is provided in the event of power failure which may affect the water supply equipment. 								
5.1.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality control is carried out based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of the drinking water origin (public system or prospecting/well). In the case of water from prospecting/wells, or other origin different from public system, a treatment guaranteeing sanitary quality of the water together with a microbiological analysis will be conducted at least once a year. 								

**These requirements will be related to the internal rebreeding or quarantine and will be evaluated according to the criteria established for fattening.*

5.1.3	FEED SUPPLY	R	L	D	C
5.1.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The feeding programme is suitable for the correct physiological and physical state of the animal: <i>ad libitum</i> or rationed, in which case supply times must be specified. Feeding programme assessment criterion: the farm veterinarian and/or feed production facility nutritionist will define the feeding programme for each type of animal with the recommended use intervals for each feed. It will be assessed whether said feeding programme is being used under supervision of the type of feed used for each type of animal. <p><i>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification bodies will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The feeding programme is suitable for the correct physiological and physical state of the animal: <i>ad libitum</i> or rationed, in which case supply times must be specified. Feeding programme assessment criterion: the farm veterinarian and/or feed production facility nutritionist will define the feeding programme for each type of animal with the recommended use intervals for each feed. It will be assessed whether said feeding programme is being used under supervision of the type of feed used for each type of animal. In case of breeding sows, feeding must contain at least 15% of neutrodetergent fibre and a minimal energy content of 2075 kcal NE/kg of feeding. 				
5.1.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assured that the animals are provided with a sufficient feed ration and that the feed presents no alterations or contamination that may alter its quality (which can be detected by visual or organoleptic inspection). In those cases where a collective and rationed feeding system (one or more times a day) is practiced, it must be assured that all the animals have access to the feed at the same time and can consume their corresponding ration. 				
5.1.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correct size of feeding troughs based on the type of feeding: 				

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free or <i>ad libitum</i> feeding. The number of animals per feeding station will be checked: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Piglets: 5 animals per feeding station o Fattening: 20 animals per feeding station o Finishing (over 110 kg): 20 animals per feeding station - Programmed feeding. The minimum space per animal will be checked: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Piglets: 6 cm o Fattening: 25 cm o Finishing (over 110 kg): 30 cm <p>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification bodies will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Correct size of feeding troughs based on the type of feeding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free or <i>ad libitum</i> feeding. The number of animals per feeding station will be checked: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Piglets: 5 animals per feeding station o Fattening: 20 animals per feeding station o Finishing (over 110 kg): 20 animals per feeding station - In the specific case of longitudinal feeding troughs it will be necessary to have the minimum lineal space per animal indicated in the following table: 																			
	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">TYPE OF PIG</th> <th style="text-align: center;">WEIGHT – Kg</th> <th style="text-align: center;">SPACE PER ANIMAL - cm</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">WEANER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8-25</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">GROWING PIGS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25-50</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">FATTENING PIGS / BREEDINGS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50-110</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">FINISHING PIGS / BREEDINGS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">110-160</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TYPE OF PIG	WEIGHT – Kg	SPACE PER ANIMAL - cm	WEANER	8-25	18	GROWING PIGS	25-50	25	FATTENING PIGS / BREEDINGS	50-110	30	FINISHING PIGS / BREEDINGS	110-160	30				
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5.1.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The feeders are in a correct state: all the equipment and installations, including the hoppers, are kept clean and in working conditions. 																			
5.1.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The automatic feed distribution equipment and dispensers/hoppers are in a correct state. 																			
5.1.3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A notification/warning/control system is provided for individualised animal feeding systems by means of automatic equipment (chip identification and computer-based feeding programme). 																			
5.1.3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All the ingredients of the food used are known and can be traced: availability of feeding labels or other information given by the supplier related to the feeding composition. 																			
5.1.3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The delivery records of feeds supplied to the livestock are safeguarded: availability of feeding delivery notes or other information given by the supplier related to the feeding delivery and/or official registers of feeding deliveries. 																			
5.1.3.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food supply obtained from human food waste, food stocks, substandard foods from feed companies, or leftover foods of farm workers is not allowed. 																			

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

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5.2.1	CLEANING AND DISINFECTION/HYGIENE AND BIOSAFETY PLAN	R	L	D	C
5.2.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farms will have a Hygiene and Biosafety Plan supervised by the veterinarian of the farm which covers cleaning and disinfection of the installations as well as the elimination of insects and rodents therefrom that are known to the farm staff. 				
5.2.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hygiene and Biosafety Plan will contemplate operative aspects such as the prohibition to smoke, eat, or drink inside the facilities for animals, in the presence of the animals or in areas in which they pass. 				
5.2.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farms will have dressing rooms and washrooms (showers or equivalent system by means of personal hygiene products, washbasin and wc) which will be provided with drinking water and soap for staff hygiene. Note: A transitional 1-year adaptation period is established in those farms which do not have showers so that they may be installed. Auditors will take this measure into account after the initial or follow-up audit. 				
5.2.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The operators shall use a specific attire, different from the one used outside the farm and they will change it in the dressing room of the farm and facilities provided for such use, leaving there the attire that is not used for work and taking it when going out of the farm. 				
5.2.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the duty of the workers to report the existence of any animal with signs of disease. 				
5.2.1.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All staff must be provided with information about good hygiene practices. 				
5.2.1.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The workers in charge of cleaning and disinfecting the facilities, pens, individual housing, etc., are respectful of the possible presence of animals 				
5.2.1.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The products used (chemical products or disinfectants) are authorised for use with livestock. 				
5.2.1.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each fattening farm must be managed by means of the “All-In-All-Out” (AI- AO) system. In the case of continuous cycles, the system is applied by modules/rooms, when management by facilities is not possible. 				
5.2.1.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This system allows complete cleaning and disinfection to be carried out after emptying the unit at the end of each lot/batch/room/facility of pigs. 				
5.2.1.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proper cleaning of the pens and silos must be checked before letting in a new lot/batch. 				
5.2.1.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hygiene and biosafety instructions must be displayed in the farm such that they are in full view of the workers and visitors. 				

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

5.2.3	BIOSAFETY	R	L	D	C
5.2.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All farm visitors must be recorded indicating the date and the reason for their visit, their names and surnames, their signatures, and where appropriate, their companies, and whether they have recently visited other farms, slaughterhouses, or industries of the sector. Moreover, the presentation of the ID or similar identity card should be requested before entering the farm. In those Autonomous Communities that require certain format for the Visitors' Book, this format will also be accepted. 				

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	Note: each farm should be responsible for the compliance of the data protection regulations in force in each moment.				
5.2.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The visitors will be provided with suitable protective clothing before they enter the installation. 				
5.2.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The installation must be completely fenced, assuring that all auxiliary installation and facility accesses are duly closed, and people, vehicle, and animal accesses duly controlled. 				
5.2.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The openings out of the buildings not suitable for the passage of vehicles, people, or animals, including windows and ventilation openings, will be covered with a mesh netting preventing the access of birds, rodents, and other unwanted animals. 				
5.2.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The outside of the farm must always be in a proper state of cleanliness and maintenance such that there is an absence of rubble, building scrap, high vegetation, etc., which may cause the proliferation of pests, as well as risks for animals that are transported from one shed to another. 				

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

5.3.1	CORRECT INSTALLATION STATE AND SIZING	R	L	D	C
5.3.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The installations must be built, equipped, and maintained such that they do not affect animal health or generate behavioural problems. They must have the suitable design and sizes to adapt to the breed, size, and physiological state of the animals. 				
5.3.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of materials and the constructive characteristics of the facilities, pens, and passageways must allow suitable animal management and assure animal health, natural behaviour, and welfare. They must provide protection against adverse climate conditions: guaranteeing the protection of all animals at the same time whenever necessary. 				
5.3.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If anomalies are detected in automatic or mechanical equipment (automatic feeding systems, ventilation or chilling systems), these anomalies must be solved immediately and recorded in an incident document, indicating the date, the cause of failure, and the date in which the anomalies are solved. If it is not possible to solve the anomalies immediately, measures which safeguard animal health and welfare must be taken. 				
5.3.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The individual housings allow the animals to move in order to access the feeders, drinkers, and rest areas, without them brushing or hitting against the physical elements. 				
5.3.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The installations are properly maintained without any physical elements such as bars that are broken or have come loose which may harm or cause injuries to the animals. 				

5.3.2	SOW HOUSING AND MANAGEMENT:	R	L	D	C
5.3.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the period in which the sow is housed individually, it must be allowed to stand up anytime without any difficulty. 				
5.3.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The installations where the sows are individually housed enable visual and olfactory contact allowing expression of their natural behaviour. 				
5.3.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In type 1 production systems, always prior to 28 days post-service, the sows are moved to yards for them to live in group. In type 2 and type 3 production systems, the sows must live in groups from the moment of service. With the exception in all categories of sows that must be housed individually due to 				

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	aggression or physical problems.				
5.3.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sows are not transferred to a farrowing crate more than 7 days prior to the expected farrowing date in all types (1, 2 and 3), and they do not remain individually housed in farrowing crates for more than 42 days after farrowing for type 1. In types 2 and 3, where handling is with sows roaming freely when farrowing, the minimum time they must remaining in the farrowing enclosure will be 28 days after farrowing for type 2 and 42 days for type 3. 				
5.3.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The upper transverse bars of the farrowing crates must leave enough space to allow sows to stand up, sit, and lie down easily without hitting against them. 				
5.3.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The individual housings are long enough to allow sows to lie down in a horizontal position. 				
5.3.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The group pregnancy cubicles will be designed such that breeding sows can enter and leave freely. 				
5.3.2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The individual farrowing housings will have devices, such as farrowing rails, for protecting the piglets. 				
5.3.2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The use of tether straps is in no way allowed. 				
5.3.2.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of sows of type 2 production systems, they will continue to roam freely after the 5th day of lactation. In the case of sows of type 3 production systems, they will continue to roam freely from the 1st day of lactation. 				
5.3.2.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of sows of type 3 production systems, they will have continuous access to the outside. 				
5.3.2.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The opening of the individual housings of sows in farrowing crates and their transfer out of the maternity modules/rooms will occur after weaning. 				

5.3.3	PEN SPACE AND STATE:	R	L	D	C
5.3.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The ease of movement of the animals is assured (positive assessment of separations inside yards with several animals so as to allow the animals to escape in the event of possible fights). 				
5.3.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pens are correctly sized (primiparous sows following insemination and multiparous sows) to comply with the following animal density requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The total floor area provided to each gilt after being inseminated and to each adult sow, when the gilts and/or adult sows are kept in groups, must be at least 1.64 m² and 2.25 m², respectively. ○ When these animals are in groups of less than 6, the floor area will be increased by 10%. (1.80 m² and 2.47 m²). ○ When these animals are in groups of 40 or more, the floor area can be reduced by 10%. (1.48 m² and 2.03 m²). ▪ For groups with fewer than 6 sows, the smaller side of the pen must measure 2.4 m, and for para groups with more than 6 sows, this length must be longer than 2.8 m. ▪ After the 4th week post-service and up to one week before farrowing, pregnant sows, with the exception of sows not adapted, with the justification of the veterinarian, must be housed in groups, regardless of the number of animals on the farm. In pens with a mixture of primiparous sows and multiparous sows, the calculation will be made proportional to the number of animals of each type. 				
5.3.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pens are correctly sized (total minimum space intended for weaners, fattening pigs, and finishing pigs) to comply with the following animal density requirements for Type 1 production systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to ≤10 kg: 0.15 m² ○ from >10 kg to ≤20 kg: 0.20 m² 				



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ from >20 kg to ≤30 kg: 0.30 m² ○ from >30 kg to ≤50 kg: 0.40 m² ○ from >50 kg to ≤85 kg: 0.55 m² ○ from >85 kg to ≤110 kg: 0.65 m² ○ more than ≥110 kg 1.00 m² ○ Adult boar > 6 m² <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of Type 2 production systems, the animal density requirements are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to ≤10 kg: 0.40 m² ○ from >10 kg to ≤20 kg: 0.40 m² ○ from >20 kg to ≤30 kg: 0.50 m² ○ from >30 kg to ≤50 kg: 0.60 m² ○ from >50 kg to ≤85 kg: 0.75 m² ○ from >85 kg to ≤110 kg: 1.00 m² ○ more than ≥110 kg 1.50 m² ○ Adult boar > 6 m² ▪ In the case of type 3 production systems, the animal density requirements shall contemplate a supplementary open space as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to ≤10 kg: 0.60 m² + 0.40 m² ○ from >10 kg to ≤20 kg: 0.60 m² + 0.40 m² ○ from >20 kg to ≤30 kg: 0.70 m² + 0.50 m² ○ from >30 kg to ≤50 kg: 0.80 m² + 0.60 m² ○ from >50 kg to ≤85 kg: 1.00 m² + 0.80 m² ○ from >85 kg to ≤110 kg: 1.30 m² + 1.00 m² ○ more than ≥110 kg 2.00 m² + 1.60 m² ○ Adult boar > 6 m² <p>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification bodies will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pens are correctly sized (total minimum space intended for weaners, fattening pigs, and finishing pigs) to comply with the following animal density requirements for Type 1 production systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to ≤10 kg: 0.2 m² ○ from >10 kg to ≤20 kg: 0.24 m² ○ from >20 kg to ≤30 kg: 0.30 m² ○ from >30 kg to ≤50 kg: 0.45 m² ○ from >50 kg to ≤85 kg: 0.565 m² ○ from >85 kg to ≤110 kg: 0.74 m² ○ from >110 kg hasta ≤130 kg: 1 m² ○ from ≥130 kg: 1.3 m² ○ Adult boar > 6 m² 				
5.3.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of pregnant sows housed in groups, the “lying areas” are well-defined in buildings with two well-defined environments. For example, the flat floor surface in partially slatted enclosures must comply with the population density defined below: In the case of gilts after being inseminated and pregnant sows: a part of the required area must at least be equivalent to 0.95 m² per gilt and 1.3 m² per adult sow; must be of solid continuous floor of which a maximum of 15% is reserved for drainage openings. 				
5.3.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The pigs can in any case: 				

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ turn around freely (with the exception of female pigs which may be housed in farrowing crates) ○ lie down all at the same time ○ hear, smell, and see other pigs 				
5.3.3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A comfortable and accessible area is provided for the animals to rest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A clean and dry area for the animals to lie down 				
5.3.3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In type 2 production systems, the fattening animals have free access to the outside, in the case of type 3 production systems, access to the outside is obligatory. See chart of section 5.3.3.3. 				
5.3.3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of the floor with unweaned piglets, there must be an area which allows all the animals to be laying down at the same time, and it must be solid or coated or covered with a layer of straw or any other suitable material. 				

**This requirements will be related to the internal rebreeding or quarantine and will be evaluated according to the criteria established for fattening.*

5.3.4	LIGHTING:	R	L	D	C
5.3.4.1	Suitable (fixed or portable) natural or artificial lighting which suits the physiological needs of the animal and allows proper livestock control, management, and supervision is provided at all times. (Minimum 40 Lux). It will be measured with a light meter at the height of the animal's head in at least 3 locations of the facility (in the center and at both ends). Depending on the % of pens with insufficient lighting, scoring will be as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ up to 5% of the pens: 15 points ○ from 6 – 10%: 5 point ○ more than 10%: 0 points 				

5.3.5	THERMAL COMFORT AND VENTILATION (TEMPERATURE, VENTILATION, AIR FLOWS).	R	L	D	C
5.3.5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If automatic ambient temperature regulation equipment is provided, this equipment shall be programmed so as to comply with the following setpoint temperatures that are suitable for the age, weight, and density of the housed animals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sows 15-25°C ○ Nursing piglets 28-32°C (Nest: resting area for piglets) ○ Weaners weighing 4-7 kg 25-32°C ○ Piglets weighing 7-25 kg 21-27°C ○ Fattening pigs 15-25°C 				
5.3.5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of pig housing areas without sufficient natural ventilation for maintaining a suitable internal environment, forced or automatic ventilation is provided with its proper functioning, state, and maintenance being assured. 				
5.3.5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air circulation, dust levels, temperature, relative humidity, gas concentration in the environment, and sound contamination are kept at levels which do not harm the animals. <p><i>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification bodies will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Air circulation, dust levels, temperature, relative humidity and sound contamination are kept at levels which do not harm the animals. In case of gas concentration, the following values must not be exceeded:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>20 ppm of ammonia.</i> ○ <i>3000 ppm of carbon dioxide.</i> <p><i>The compliance with this limits shall be proved by means of control registers</i></p>				
5.3.5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The ventilation systems are functional and a periodical maintenance or revision 				

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	guaranteeing its functionality is periodically carried out.				
5.3.5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If automatic window regulation systems are provided, the proper functioning of the equipment (probe, programmed parameters) is assured. 				
5.3.5.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necessary measures for periods of extreme conditions (possible wetting panels for hot weather, or possible heaters, thermal blankets, etc. for cold weather) were established. 				
5.3.5.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heating systems in farrowing and weaning crates are functional and a periodical maintenance or revision guaranteeing its functionality is periodically carried out. 				
5.3.5.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In areas with forced or automatic ventilation where there is no sufficient natural ventilation, a warning system is provided to warn the staff of a ventilation system failure. Alarms are required in all climate-controlled outhouses where the animals would suffocate and/or suffer heat/cold stress in the event of a black-out. 				
5.3.5.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the case of artificial ventilation systems, an alternative system must be provided to assure sufficient air renewal in order to maintain pig health and welfare in the event of a ventilation system failure, and an operative warning system must also be provided. 				
5.3.5.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic checks on the proper functioning of the emergency system (genset/emergency electric generator) are performed and recorded at least every six months. 				
5.3.5.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The thermal comfort of the animals will be assessed by observing signs of wheezing as a sign of breathing difficulty. Assessment criterion: Visual. Acceptance criterion: maximum 20% of the observed animals with deficiencies 				
5.3.5.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The thermal comfort of the animals will be assessed by observing signs of crowding and trembling as a sign of cold. Assessment criterion: Visual. Acceptance criterion: maximum 20% of the observed animals with deficiencies 				

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

5.3.7	FLOORINGS AND SLATS	R	L	D	C
5.3.7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The floor/flooring must be in good condition and must not be slippery or uneven. 				
5.3.7.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assured that the slatted floor design is in accordance with the size of the pigs raised in a group in order to assure the absence of widespread damage on legs. The sizes of the concrete slats are as follows: The maximum width of the openings must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 mm for piglets in farrowing crates, 14 mm for weaners, 18 mm for rearing pigs, 20 mm for gilts after being inseminated and adult sows. 	*			
5.3.7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assured that the slatted floor design is in accordance with the size of the pigs raised in a group in order to assure the absence of widespread damage on legs. The sizes of the concrete slats are as follows The minimum width of the slat must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 mm for piglets and weaned piglets, 80 mm for rearing pigs, gilts after being inseminated, and adult 	*			

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SOWS.					
5.3.7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Absence of broken or deteriorated slats which may harm or cause injuries to the animals. 				
5.3.7.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The slatted floors must be built and maintained such that the animals can stand up and lie down safely and easily. 				

**These requirements will be related to the internal rebreeding or quarantine and will be evaluated according to the criteria established for fattening.*

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

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

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

5.4.2	CONTROL OF LOSSES	R	L	D	C
5.4.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Animal losses in the farm are recorded, clearly separating losses due to death from losses due to stamping out 				
5.4.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The record must be safeguarded for at least 3 years. 				

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5.4.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containers for carcasses must be clean and in good condition. They must be completely closed and the carcasses shall be placed such that they are in no case exposed and visible from the outside. 				
5.4.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dead animals are removed immediately or as soon as possible every day and will be handled by an authorised handler according to the regulation in force concerning the handling of animal by-products not intended for human consumption. If carcasses are handled using duly authorised incineration or hydrolysis equipment, waste removal must be performed by authorised companies in compliance with the specific regulation in each case. 				
5.4.3	MANAGEMENT OF SICK ANIMALS:	R	L	D	C
5.4.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The staff inspect all pigs for wounds, poor health, or exhaustion at least one time a day. 				
5.4.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inspection of farrowing sows and piglets is performed at least 2 times a day. 				
5.4.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of sick or injured animals in healthy animal pens. Verify that all sick or seriously injured animals have been identified, isolated in sick bay pigpens, and are given specific treatments, or scheduled for the type of slaughter to be applied. 				
5.4.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sick or wounded animals must be promptly cared for and subjected to veterinary control as soon as possible. In extreme situations, stamping out may be resorted to in order to prevent animal suffering. 				
5.4.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If there is evidence of cannibalism, tail, face, or ear biting, or fights which go beyond normal behaviour, there is a need to come into agreement with the responsible veterinarian of the farm of an effective action plan. Said action plan must be developed and drafted by the responsible veterinarian of the farm or assessor veterinarian of the farm and its implementation must be reflected. <p><i>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification bodies will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If there is evidence of cannibalism, tail, face, or ear biting, or fights which go beyond normal behaviour, there is a need to come into agreement with the responsible veterinarian of the farm of an effective action plan and novel enrichment material will be incorporated. Said action plan must be developed and drafted by the responsible veterinarian of the farm or assessor veterinarian of the establishment and its implementation must be reflected.</i> 				
5.4.3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of sick bay pigpens in sufficient number of premises/pens for housing sick or wounded animals: hospitalisation enclosures (sick bay pigpens) designated for the isolation and care of sick and injured pigs are provided. <p><i>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification bodies will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of sick bay pigpens accounting for at least 2.5% of the total capacity of the farm in order to locate sick or injured animals: hospitalisation enclosures (sick bay pigpens) designated for the isolation and care of sick and injured pigs are provided, together with dry and comfortable bed (straw or sawdust) unless specifically indicated by a veterinary. In these pigpens, the maximum stocking density will be the 75% with respect to the stocking density allowed for the rest of pigpens. 				
5.4.3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correct identification or signalling of barns acting as sick bays. 				
5.4.3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hospitalization enclosures are well ventilated, structurally solid, sheltered, and dry. They must be kept dry and clean and allow the animal to lie down. They will be 				

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	provided with feeders and drinkers.				
5.4.3.9	▪ If required, the sick bay pigpen will be provided with solid, well-conditioned floor.				
5.4.3.10	▪ Supervision and treatments in said premises/pens must be more comprehensive. Where necessary, the responsible veterinarian of the farm can be consulted to determine the action plan or treatments to be performed.				
5.4.3.11	▪ Animal density in sick bay pigpens (lower than the density of normal pens) in order to assure an effective control of the animals present therein.				
5.4.3.12	▪ The correct use of sick bays: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sick bays only house sick animals and not healthy animals and/or a mixture of sick/injured animals with healthy animals. ○ There are no seriously injured (“evicted”) animals in the sick bay pigpens. These animals must be slaughtered to prevent unnecessary suffering. ○ The staff must prove that they know from whom they can ask for advice if the pigs do not respond to treatment. They may ask for advice from a professional superior staff, but the advice must ultimately be based on the decision made by responsible veterinarian of the farm. 				
5.4.3.13	▪ In the event that a veterinary treatment applied to an animal proves to be unsatisfactory or incapable of alleviating the animal suffering, the animal must then be promptly stunned by means of the method according to Section 5.4.5, and slaughtered once stunned by means of an authorized method to prevent suffering.				
5.4.3.14	▪ Hospitalization enclosures are emptied between every batch of animals occupying the enclosures and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. The staff must confirm that this is the practice when interviewed.				

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

5.4.5	STAMPING OUT CRITERIA: ABSENCE OF SUFFERING	R	L	D	C
5.4.5.1	▪ The method of stamping out will be drafted and developed by a responsible veterinarian of the farm. This stamping out method will be implemented based on compliance with the provisions laid out in the EU regulation for animal slaughter.				
5.4.5.2	▪ The method or methods used cause minimum suffering and stress to the animals.				
5.4.5.3	▪ The staff know the operation to be performed on each type of livestock: piglets, fattening pigs, breeding pigs.				
5.4.5.4	▪ Stamping out can only be carried out by the responsible veterinarian of the farm or competent staff trained in this matter. The staff must know the basics of stunning, slaughtering techniques, and animal welfare.				
5.4.5.5	▪ The captive bolt pistols shall be kept under the responsibility of the responsible veterinarian of the farm or the trained staff, where appropriate.				
5.4.5.6	▪ The stamping out performed shall be recorded, indicating the date, reason, animal identification, and the name of the staff who performs said stamping out.				

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
Area E BEHAVIOUR	Appropriate behaviour	Expression of social

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

5.5.2	EXPRESSION OF OTHER BEHAVIOURS	R	L	D	C
5.5.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of exploratory behaviour. 				
5.5.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental enrichment. To prevent cannibalism, tail biting, and other habits. Furthermore, in order for the pigs to also fulfil their behavioural needs, the pigs (depending on the environment and population density) will have access to straw or other suitable material/object to fulfil those needs and allow improvement to the environment. Suitable objects (at least one) that should be accessible for pigs are natural fibre ropes, woods, authorised plastic elements, straw, hay or silage, tubers, punched paper, cardboard and sawdust briquettes but not tyres or just salt blocks or balls. The material must not put the animals at risk or contaminate them. In the case of type 2 and type 3 production systems, straw must be used as the enrichment material. 				
5.5.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The housing design must allow the animals to see one another. 				
5.5.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rearing pigs must be kept in stable groups with as little mixing as possible. If there is a need to mix pigs from other groups, this must be done at an earlier age, if possible after they weaned, and always before 7 days post-weaning. Note: <i>animals located in infirmary/quarantine stables are not considered for this mixing.</i> 				
5.5.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When there are signs of violent fighting, such as open, bleeding wounds, penetrating bites, etc., they must be immediately investigated and appropriate measures taken, such as providing plentiful straw or other materials for investigation and play. Animals at risk or particularly aggressive animals shall be kept separate from the group, at the discretion of the farm veterinarian. 				
5.5.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aggressive animals which have been attacked or are wounded shall be housed alone temporarily, at the discretion of the farm veterinarian. 				
5.5.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The breeder is responsible to assure that the persistence of aggressions is under control and that it does not lead to food deprivation or injuries. The affected or aggressive animals must be removed from the group, at the discretion of the farm veterinarian. 				
5.5.2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All animals (including animals in sick bay pigpens) must be able to see and hear other animals of their species, unless the responsible veterinarian of the farm indicates otherwise, for example, as a result of an infectious disease. 				
5.5.2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of type 2 and type 3 production systems, straw bedding must be used during fattening. 				

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

5.6.0	GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS	R	L	D	C
5.6.0.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All the animals must be treated in a compassionate and respectful manner. The use of force is prohibited. 				

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5.6.0.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only trained, professionally competent staff will care for the animals. The staff in charge of caring for the pigs will be suitably trained by means of a course having a minimum duration of 20 hours relating to handling, physiology, behaviour, and animal welfare and health. New staff who lack training will be supervised by a responsible person until the corresponding training has been imparted to them. There must be staff training records. 				
5.6.0.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are sufficient staff to assure suitable management and that animal welfare is not compromised. 				
5.6.0.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sick or wounded animals must be inspected at least twice a day. 				
5.6.0.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The staff must be able to correctly use the equipment and installations directly affecting animal welfare. They must be able to select the suitable equipment, carry out routine equipment maintenance, recognise the signs of malfunction, and know the correct procedure to follow in such circumstances. 				
5.6.0.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management and installations must allow the animals to develop normal behavioural patterns, as well as maintain social structures and relations. 				
5.6.0.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any act of violence against the animals, as well as any action which may scare or startle the animals is prohibited. 				
5.6.0.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of electric prods or goads, sticks, or any blunt object, for managing the animals is prohibited. 				
5.6.0.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the animals must be inspected at least once a day by a person responsible to look for signs of lethargy, lack of appetite, appearance of bruises, cuts, abrasions, excessive secretions from the eyes, nose, mouth, or vulva, cough, joint inflammation, lameness, diarrhoea, evidence of parasites. etc. 				
5.6.0.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The animals must be kept in social groups of similar and compatible types. Whenever possible, these groups must be kept together during transport and until slaughter. 				
5.6.0.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the necessary measures must be taken to assure animal welfare and that the animals do not feel pain or suffer. The animals must also be free of recurrent or chronic injuries and injuries relating to aggressions of other animals, structures, equipment, or management. 				
5.6.0.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any animal which, after receiving an injectable treatment, is suspected of carrying in its body remnants of needles, shall be clearly identified with a colour tag so that it is possible to tell the animal apart in the slaughtering establishment. 				
5.6.0.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The possible presence of animals carrying remnants of hypodermic needles in the lot shall be indicated in the dispatch/transport document by means of the corresponding written annotation or observation. 				

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

5.6.2	ABSENCE OF PAIN INDUCED BY MANAGEMENT (CASTRATION, TAIL DOCKING, EAR DOCKING...)	R	L	D	C
5.6.2.1	In the event of having to castrate male animals less than 7 days old, there must be a written recommendation by the responsible veterinarian or assessor veterinarian				

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	<p>of the farm in order to do so. In cases in which the responsible veterinarian of the farm in charge of the establishment considers appropriate the castration (always in accordance with legislation), it should be carried out by competent, trained staff, normally within 48 hours following the birth of the piglet and always before 7 days with means that do not involve tearing tissues, applying local or general analgesia. In any event, if castration is done after the animals are 7 days old, it must be done with anaesthesia and prolonged analgesics by a veterinarian with a means that does not involve tearing tissues, or by immunocastration.</p> <p>Only allowed in type 1 production systems.</p>			
5.6.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tusk clipping is prohibited. Extraordinarily, it is only allowed to grind the tusks by a written recommendation by the responsible veterinarian or assessor veterinarian of the farm justifying the practice, and never routinely. It carried out, it should be in accordance with legislation. When necessary, teeth grinding is carried out by a veterinarian or a competent, trained operator, normally within 48 hours following the birth of the piglet and always before 7 days. Only allowed in type 1 production systems. 			
5.6.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If tail docking is carried out, the responsible veterinarian of the farm/assessor veterinarian of the farm must provide a written recommendation to perform same. If the responsible veterinarian of the farm responsible for the establishment considers tail docking to be suitable (always in accordance with law), it is carried out by a trained, competent staff, normally within 48 hours following the birth of the piglet and always before 7 days applying prolonged anaesthesia. <u>After the animals are seven days old</u>, it must be done only with anaesthesia and prolonged analgesics by <u>a veterinarian</u>. Only allowed in type 1 production systems. <p>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification bodies will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</p> <p><i>If tail docking is carried out, there must be a communication of the result of the controls carried out in the slaughterhouse and/or a written recommendation by the responsible veterinarian or assessor veterinarian of the farm to perform same. Moreover, the length of the residual tail must cover, at least, the vulva in female animals and the anal sphincter in male animals. In cases in which tail docking is considered to be suitable (always in accordance with law), it is carried out by a trained, competent staff, normally within 48 hours following the birth of the piglet and always before 7 days applying prolonged anaesthesia. <u>After the animals are seven days old</u>, it must be done only with anaesthesia and prolonged analgesics by <u>a veterinarian</u>. Only allowed in type 1 production systems.</i></p>			
5.6.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ear notching is prohibited. 			
5.6.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The loss of sensitive structures of the body, such as castration and tail docking, for diagnostic/therapeutic or identification purposes, must be carried out under veterinary supervision such that the pain the animals experience is minimized. 			
5.6.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A standard working procedure developed by the responsible veterinarian of the farm will be provided. This procedure contemplates in detail the rules to be followed (age, working method, treatments, etc.) for teeth clipping, tail docking, and castration, and are used in the all the farms as guideline. 			
5.6.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incorrect tail docking indicator <p>In the case of tail docking, the length of the tail that remains will be assessed. This remaining tail must at least cover the vulva in the case of female pigs and the anal sphincter in the case of male pigs. However, animals from the same pen must have tails of similar length.</p> <p>Proper healing thereof will similarly be observed, without any wounds or bleeding.</p> <p>Assessment criterion: Visual.</p>			

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	Acceptance criterion: maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies				
5.6.2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tail docking and teeth clipping are in no way allowed in type 2 and type 3 production systems. In these systems and if castration is to be performed, it will be carried out using alternative methods to surgical castration without anaesthesia or analgesia. 				

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

		R	L	D	C
5.7.1	LIVESTOCK TRACEABILITY:				
5.7.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livestock identification control by means of an ear tag and/or tattoo hammer. ▪ Livestock movement control: point of origin and destination among several farms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Farm data sheet ○ Notes indicating the exit/entrance of livestock ○ Movement summary 				
5.7.1.2	Breeding establishments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The producer keeps detailed, written records of the point of origin, type, and breed of all incoming pigs and/or semen for artificial insemination. The records must include the origin, type, and breed of all incoming pigs and/or semen for artificial insemination. 				
5.7.1.3	Weaning/fattening establishments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The producer keeps detailed records of the point of origin of all incoming pigs and their point of origin. 				
5.7.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The producer keeps detailed records of the destination of all pigs leaving the farm. 				
5.7.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The producer possesses relevant health information of the slaughterhouse (seized materials or health problems) relating to the animals sent to slaughter. 				
5.7.1.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is unequivocally indicated on the delivery note/good issue document from the farm whether or not the livestock enterprise or operator is under the auspices of the certification programme (IAWS) by means of: Graphical Guarantee Mark which will include the Authorized and Certified Operator Number, indicating the production system (type 1, type 2, or type 3) to which the animals belong. 				

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ANNEX 3
SLAUGHTER PLANT
FARMING OF WHITE PORK

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(*) Amendments to the preceding version:

- Page 3: “Absence of hunger” is replaced by “Supply of feed” and “Absence of water” by “Water supply”.
- Page 5: Requirement 5.8.1.16 is modified.
- Page 8:
 - Requirement 5.8.3.8 is modified.
 - New requirement 5.8.3.14 is included.
 - New requirement 5.8.3.15 is included.
- Minor mistakes correction.

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

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5/ANIMAL WELFARE REQUIREMENTS.

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

5.8.1	TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER	S																														
5.8.1.1	The livestock will be transported in well-conditioned vehicles, provided with non-slip floors built to prevent injuring the animals.																															
5.8.1.2	<p>The maximum transport time is 18 hours for type 1 production system, 12 hours for type 2 production system, and of 6 hours for type 3 production system. Transports lasting more than 12 hours must comply with the following premises based on the recommendations in the “Manual de transporte de calidad de animales de granja” (Quality Farm Animal Transport Manual) by the DG SANCO for the welfare in transports of long distance in pigs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum travel time of 18 h. • The animals must have access to water for the entire trip. • The animals must be fasting prior to being loaded. • The transport must be provided with bedding material. • Maximum stall length of: 3.1 m. • The space for animals will be calculated by multiplying the number of animals by the corresponding value in the second column: <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Mean weight in kg</th> <th>Area per animal in m²</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>20</td><td>0.085</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td>0.128</td></tr> <tr><td>40</td><td>0.170</td></tr> <tr><td>50</td><td>0.213</td></tr> <tr><td>70</td><td>0.298</td></tr> <tr><td>90</td><td>0.383</td></tr> <tr><td>100</td><td>0.426</td></tr> <tr><td>110</td><td>0.468</td></tr> <tr><td>130</td><td>0.553</td></tr> <tr><td>150</td><td>0.638</td></tr> <tr><td>170</td><td>0.723</td></tr> <tr><td>190</td><td>0.809</td></tr> <tr><td>210</td><td>0.894</td></tr> <tr><td>230</td><td>0.979</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Mean weight in kg	Area per animal in m ²	20	0.085	30	0.128	40	0.170	50	0.213	70	0.298	90	0.383	100	0.426	110	0.468	130	0.553	150	0.638	170	0.723	190	0.809	210	0.894	230	0.979	
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5.8.1.3	<p>The animals must be transported under fasting conditions. The minimum fasting period in the farm must be between 8 and 12 h before sending the animals to the slaughterhouse. The total fasting period of the animals up to the moment of slaughter must not exceed 24 h. There must be documentation transported along with the animals and at the farm that indicates the time the animals started fasting on the livestock farm. Similarly, there must be records in the slaughterhouse which allow controlling the time the animals arrive at and remain in the pigpens, for the purpose of controlling fasting.</p>																													
5.8.1.4	<p>The pigs are transported by authorised transporters with certificate of qualification in animal welfare.</p>																													
5.8.1.5	<p>Depending on vehicle size, there shall be a suitable animal density during transport. The best ventilation possible shall be sought at all time. The loading densities of the animals for slaughter in the trucks shall be at least the density established in the following tables:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Maximum live weight [kg/animal]</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Minimum floor space [m²/animal]</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">PIGLETS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">< 20</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.085</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.106</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.128</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">SLAUGHTER</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">100</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.426</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">110</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.468</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">130</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.553</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">150</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.638</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">170</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.723</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">190</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.809</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">210</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.894</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">230</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.979</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Maximum live weight [kg/animal]	Minimum floor space [m ² /animal]	PIGLETS		< 20	0.085	25	0.106	30	0.128	SLAUGHTER		100	0.426	110	0.468	130	0.553	150	0.638	170	0.723	190	0.809	210	0.894	230	0.979	
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5.8.1.6	<p>For these minimum requirements to be met, the load density of pigs weighing approximately 100 kg in transport may not exceed 235 kg/m², with the compulsory need to provide bedding in order to prevent slipping and falling. The breed, size, and physical state of the pigs may require the minimum floor surface area established in the preceding paragraph to be increased; said surface area may also be increased by up to 20% depending on weather conditions and the duration of the trip.</p>																													
5.8.1.7	<p>There must be partitions in the middle of the transport, creating groups with a maximum of 20 pigs for animals having a live weight below 70 kg, and with 15 pigs for animals having a live weight of 70 kg. In the case of breeding sows, the groups will have a maximum of 5 pigs.</p>																													
5.8.1.8	<p>Provided that the livestock is unloaded using ramps, the inclination of such ramps may not exceed an angle of 20 degrees, i.e., 36.4% with respect to the horizontal. When the slope is greater than 10 degrees, i.e., greater than 17.6% with respect to the horizontal, the ramps must be equipped with a system, for example, of transverse slats which assure that the animals can get in or out free of risk or complication.</p>																													
5.8.1.9	<p>Lifting platforms and upper floors must have safety barriers to prevent the animals from falling out or running away during unloading operations</p>																													

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5.8.1.10	Transport of animals that are wounded, debilitated, or cannot walk on their own feet, with signs of serious pathologies, severe bleeding, signs of intense suffering, severe prolapse, pelvic fractures, pregnant female pigs, or animals less than 7 days of age, is prohibited, with the exception of animals with small wounds or mild pathologies which will not experience more suffering from being transported.	
5.8.1.11	The installations must be designed to prevent the animals from falling and slipping during unloading. A maximum of 10% slipping incidents and a maximum of 1% of falling incidents will be considered optimum. The evaluation will be carried out based on the sampling table of pig trucks unloaded per day.	
5.8.1.12	All the animal lots that are received must come with their livestock waybill or, where appropriate, the official transfer document in proper form, the ICA, the vehicle disinfection report, and the accompanying or shipping document duly completed by the responsible person of the farm or the integrator company, assuring the control of livestock origin and owner at all times.	
5.8.1.13	It is verified that all animals are identified by a tattoo hammer and/or ear tag.	
5.8.1.14	All fattening pigs intended for obtaining certified carcasses and meats in accordance with the IAWS Programme come from officially approved suppliers and farms that meet the requirements applied for fattening pig farms.	
5.8.1.15	The slaughterhouse must have knowledge of and be provided with an updated listing of officially approved suppliers who they must address to handle the purchase of the pigs for the IAWS programme certification.	
5.8.1.16	It is unequivocally indicated on the delivery note/good issue document from the farm whether or not the livestock enterprise or operator is under the auspices of the certification programme (IAWS) by means of: Graphical Guarantee Mark which will include the Authorized and Certified Operator Number, indicating the production system (type 1, type 2, or type 3) to which the animals belong.	
5.8.1.17	There must be installations to shelter the transport trucks from the weather in the event that the planning established for unloading and the installations cannot guarantee a wait time of less than 60 minutes for unloading	
5.8.1.18	The maximum wait time for unloading is 60 minutes (included in the total travel time) and the total wait + unloading time must not exceed 90 minutes.	

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

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Head of Animal Welfare will conduct an annual animal welfare audit at the installations. 	
5.8.2.3	<p>The installations must have a housing system equipped with the infrastructure required so that animal welfare conditions are the most suitable, according to European regulation. All this must allow the animal to recover from any possible stress sustained during transport. The auditor will evaluate a sample of 10% of the pigpens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable lighting of at least 50 LUX is provided for unloading operations and housing. It must enable perfectly observing the state of the animals. The installations must be protected against the weather in order to shield animals from storms, particularly from being exposed to the sun directly. The animals enjoy physical comfort and protection, and they are particularly kept clean and under suitable ventilation, light, and temperature conditions. The slaughterhouse, based on its geographic location and installations, must establish suitable measures to assure thermal comfort of the animals. Animals in pigpens will be considered to have suitable thermal comfort when a maximum of 8% of the animals are panting and a maximum of 5% of the animals have tremors. Evaluation will be performed based on the sampling table for trucks of animals slaughtered per day. The installations must have systems for showering the animals for the purpose of cleaning and relaxing them. The water for the showers must cover 80% of the surface of the pigpen. Showers must be put into operation immediately after the animals enter the pigpens and must continue operating for at least 15 minutes. When the ambient temperature in the pigpens is less than 10°C, the animals will not be showered for thermal comfort reasons (the conditions of this showering are independent of the showering performed prior to slaughter for hygiene reasons). The pigpens must have easy-to-access drinkers and water must be available <i>ad libitum</i>. The drinkers must be clean and in perfect working order. Bowls must be placed a maximum of 40 cm from the ground and drinking bottles a maximum of 70 cm from the ground. A maximum of 20 animals per drinker is considered suitable. If the animals are in the housing area for more than 12 hours, they must be fed. It is the slaughterhouse’s obligation to have feeding systems for the animals in these cases. All these systems must be clean and in good condition, and there has to be a fast feed supply plan. The installations must have the capacity to house animals in pigpens that is at least 3 times the kill capacity per hour. The pigpens will be washed every day. The floors will be non-slip floors and the structure of the pigpen will be designed to prevent possible livestock injuries. There cannot be any holes, cracks, or erosions in the floors that may injure the animals. The design will allow performing the ante-mortem inspection of the livestock. There must be informative signs indicating the number of animals to be placed in each pigpen, the dimensions of the pigpen, or both. The minimum allowed density will be 0.50 m² per animal for fattening pigs, and more than 1 m² per animal for breeding sows and boars. In those cases in which the official ante-mortem inspection or the installations do not allow the immediate stamping out of sick animals, animals suspected of being sick, or based on reasons of animal welfare, there may be pigpens fit out to house animals of this type while waiting for the opinion of the official veterinary services. 	

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5.8.2.4	<p>Slaughter and evisceration must be performed using legally authorized methods. The livestock will be carefully led to the knock-out/stunning system (CO2, electric discharge, etc.)</p> <p>This system must comply with a series of values assuring its suitability for knocking out animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The animals are slaughtered only once they have been stunned. • The animal is protected at all times against suffering or pain. • Slaughter will be efficient and not cause any stress in the livestock. • The animals must be prevented from hitting against one another or becoming injured during the process. • The effective stunning of the animal, with a complete loss of consciousness until bleeding, is assured. • The carcass must not be damaged. • The proper bleeding of the animal is fomented. • The system must be subjected to a maintenance and calibration programme. • It must be assured that the animals losses consciousness and sensitivity until death. • If the animals recover consciousness, they will be stunned again. • There must be a documented online or emergency post-stunning knock-out control procedure based on the evaluation of the signs of consciousness (palpebral reflex, rhythmic breathing, attempts to stand up, and vocalizations). • The existence of more than 3% of animals with palpebral reflex will be considered non-compliance. The existence of a single animal that exhibits rhythmic breathing, tries to stand up, or tries to vocalize themselves will be considered a general non-compliance. The assessment will be is performed on a sample of 20 animals. The number of samples will be determined by the stunning control table, leaving a time interval between each assessment. • There must be a visual and acoustic alarm system in the event that the level of CO2 is less than 80% and in the event of a low electric intensity level: < 1.3 A • There must be an emergency knock-out system in the event of an unsuccessful stunning. There will be a re-stunning procedure that specifies the need for stunning and immediate bleeding of the animals. • There must be a system for monitoring the parameters of the stunning equipment continuously or, where appropriate, displays visible to the staff so that they know the stunning equipment data and parameters. The equipment working parameters must be recorded continuously throughout the work day. Emergency stunning equipment is an exception to this requirement. • Stunning effectiveness is controlled by safeguarding documentary records. 	
5.8.3	GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS	S
5.8.3.1	All pigs reaching the slaughterhouse are subjected to the corresponding official veterinary inspections both during unloading and during the slaughtering process, for the purpose of detecting, and where appropriate, reporting any possible malpractice during the fattening period	
5.8.3.2	<p>All the animals must be inspected at reception to look for signs that may indicate practices against animal welfare.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General condition of the lot of animals (absence of injuries or wounds, animals that died during transport, emergency slaughters, lameness, fractures, signs of intentionally inflicted contusions or wounds, etc.). • Ante-mortem signs of: prostration, hematomas, cuts, abrasions, cough, severe joint inflammation, abscesses, or cachexia. 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free of injuries relating to aggressions of other animals (excluding those that are characteristic of the hierarchy phenomena characteristic of the species), structures, equipment, or handling. 	
5.8.3.3	There must be corresponding records documenting the ante-mortem actions taken in the slaughterhouse (traceability, seized animals, losses, emergency slaughters, animals that died during transport, etc.)	
5.8.3.4	The animals that become sick, suffer injuries during transport, or are unable to move are separated while waiting to be examined as soon as possible by the Official Veterinary Services, who will determine if the meat is suitable for human consumption.	
5.8.3.5	<p>Wounded animals, animals that are unable to move, animals with reduced mobility, or animals showing signs of disease that must be slaughtered for health reasons will be subjected to stamping out according to an actuation protocol established in these cases. This stamping out method will be implemented based on compliance with the provisions laid out in the EU regulation for animal slaughter.</p> <p>The animal must not be moved from its location, whether in the truck, in the unloading area, or in the pigpens, for the purpose of preventing animal suffering.</p> <p>Stunning and slaughter will be carried out as soon as possible.</p> <p>There must be records of the stamping out that is carried out, indicating the date, time, reason, the identification of the animal, and the name of the person performing the slaughter.</p>	
5.8.3.6	All the animals must be treated in a compassionate and respectful manner. The use of force is prohibited.	
5.8.3.7	The slaughter and those operations associated with it can only be performed by those who hold a level of competency suitable for that purpose, without causing the animals avoidable pain, distress, or suffering. The staff will be duly trained in the subject of animal handling, animal welfare, and animal health. New staff who lack training will be supervised by a responsible person until the corresponding training has been imparted to them. There must be staff training records.	
5.8.3.8	The staff must be able to correctly use the equipment and installations directly affecting animal welfare. In case of detecting any failure or malfunction affecting animal welfare, they must communicate it to the appropriate role/position and have, for that purpose, an incident/failure/breakdown record in which measures taken into account and its resolution are noted.	
5.8.3.9	<p>Any act of violence against the animals, as well as any action which may scare or startle the animals is prohibited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hitting or kicking the animals; - applying pressure on particularly sensitive points of the animals' body such that it causes them unnecessary pain or suffering; - picking up or dragging the animals by their head, ears, legs, or tail, or handling them such that it causes them unnecessary pain or suffering; - using prods or other sharp pointed instruments; - voluntarily blocking the passage of the animal being guided or led in any place where animals are handled. 	
5.8.3.10	The use of stun batons or electric batteries or any blunt object for handling the animals is prohibited. Plastic or textile materials, which at the same time may make noise, can be suitably used for leading the animals provided that the noise they make does not alter or stress the animals.	
5.8.3.11	All those measures that are necessary to assure animal welfare and to assure that the animals do not show signs of or experience pain, suffering, injuries, fear, or any other avoidable abnormal behaviour, and that they do not experience avoidable interactions with other animals that may be detrimental to their welfare, must be taken.	
5.8.3.12	The management and installations must allow the animals to develop normal behavioural patterns, as well as maintain social structures and relations.	

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5.8.3.13	The animals must be kept in social groups of similar and compatible types. Provided that is possible, these groups must be maintained throughout transport until slaughter.	
5.8.3.14	<p>In carcass shipping, the exit documents or accompanying delivery notes must include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recipient ○ Date of delivery or shipping. ○ Type(s) of product(s). ○ Batch/batches or date of slaughter ○ Amount(s). ○ Identification of the IAWS certification condition: Graphical Guarantee Mark which will include the Authorized and Certified Operator Number, indicating the production system (type 1, type 2, or type 3) to which the animals belong. 	
5.8.3.15	The Slaughter Plant guarantees, by means of the appropriate registries, coherence between the amounts of commercialized product with IAWS certification and the entries of live animals/carcasses/meats with IAWS certification by means of a yearly traceability exercise including a balance sheet with the entries, the departures and the stock of certificated product or product likely to be certificated. Exercises shall contain backwards, process and forwards traceability information, including the requirements applicable to the IAWS certification. In order to facilitate the execution of traceability exercises, the establishment will provide the certification entity with the necessary parameters: reductions, samplings, etc.	

5.8.4	CONTROL OF SIGNS OF ANIMAL WELFARE.	S																		
5.8.4.1	<p>During unloading and ante-mortem inspection, any evidence or signs that may indicate welfare problems in the farms or transport will be controlled and recorded for all animals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Animals with signs of intentionally inflicted wounds or contusions. ▪ Too many animals in transport. ▪ Use of objects when unloading the animals that may cause intentionally inflicted harm, wounds, or contusions. ▪ Animals with shortness of breath 																			
5.8.5	CONTROL OF INJURIES AND DISEASES. ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS. GOOD HEALTH MEASURES IN THE SLAUGHTER PLANT	S																		
5.8.5.1	<p>ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS PER LOT COMMUNICATED TO THE LIVESTOCK PRODUCER</p> <p>The slaughter plant will provide the producer with information about any lot with markers exceeding the maximum alarm level so that the producer can adopt the appropriate measures. For every day of slaughter, evidence of pathologies or injuries that may indicate welfare problems in the farms will be controlled and recorded. To that end, the following markers and alarm levels are established per livestock lot:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">ANTE-MORTEM ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATOR</th> <th style="text-align: left;">MAXIMUM ALARM LEVEL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Fractures/lameness/prostrated animals</td> <td>> 1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evidence of signs of intentionally inflicted wounds or contusions.</td> <td>> 0% (Any incident)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Animals that die in pigpens</td> <td>> 0,5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Animals that die in transport</td> <td>> 1%</td> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">POST-MORTEM ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATOR</th> <th style="text-align: left;">MAXIMUM ALARM LEVEL</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Fractures/tears</td> <td>> 1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hernias</td> <td>> 2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carcasses with skin injuries/hematomas due to poor handling</td> <td>> 2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ANTE-MORTEM ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATOR	MAXIMUM ALARM LEVEL	Fractures/lameness/prostrated animals	> 1%	Evidence of signs of intentionally inflicted wounds or contusions.	> 0% (Any incident)	Animals that die in pigpens	> 0,5%	Animals that die in transport	> 1%	POST-MORTEM ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATOR	MAXIMUM ALARM LEVEL	Fractures/tears	> 1%	Hernias	> 2%	Carcasses with skin injuries/hematomas due to poor handling	> 2%	
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5.8.5.2	GENERAL SLAUGHTERHOUSE ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS ON AUDITED LOTS																			

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	The following levels to be evaluated during the audit carried out by the Independent Control Entity (ICE) are established in the chart, following Annex 5 of Animal Welfare Indicator Assessment at Slaughterhouses. The ante mortem evaluation will be conducted based on the sampling table for trucks of pigs unloaded per day.	
	ANTE-MORTEM EVALUATION	MAXIMUM LEVEL
	Lameness	< 1%
	Prostrated animals unable to move by themselves	< 0.5%
	GENERAL ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS AT SLAUGHTERHOUSES The evaluation of animals that die in transport and in pigpens will be conducted based on the quarterly kill data provided by the slaughterhouse.	
5.8.5.3	ANTE-MORTEM EVALUATION	MAXIMUM LEVEL
	Animals that die in pigpens	< 0.01%
	Animals that die in transport	< 0.2%

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

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

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(*) Amendments to the preceding version:

- Page 4.
 - Requirement 5.9.1.1 is modified.
- Page 6.
 - Comment to requirement 5.9.2.11 is added.
- Page 8: New requirement 5.9.2.14 is included.
- Minor mistakes correction.

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

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1/PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

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

2/DEFINITIONS

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

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

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3/REQUIREMENTS

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

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

5.9.2	SPECIFIC TRACEABILITY REQUIREMENTS IN MEAT PROCESSING PLANTS	I
5.9.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The meat processing plant must have a <i>meat/carcass entry record</i>, with the documents provided by the quartering room or slaughterhouse. The record must contain information about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Origin/supplier. ○ Production system (type 1, type 2, or type 3) if the plant handles different product types. ○ Date. ○ Type(s) of product(s) ○ Batch/batches of the meat(s) or carcasses, ○ Amount(s). ○ Indication of the condition of the IAWS certified product(s). 	
5.9.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (Fresh or frozen) meats must have an identification tag applied in each of the units for sale. The tag must at least contain information about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Product type. ○ Batch. ○ Indication of the condition of the IAWS certified product and the production system (type 1, type 2, or type 3) of the animals. 	
5.9.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The meat processing plant inspects the meat/carcass identification system so that there will be no doubt concerning the IAWS “certified” or “non-certified” status of the meats/carcasses. ▪ The meat processing plant safeguards the documents that come together with the meats/carcasses provided by the quartering rooms/slaughterhouse. 	

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5.9.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If a meat processing plant works with “IAWS certified” meats/carcasses and “non-certified” meats/carcasses, there is a need to establish a work system which assures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The internal identification of the different products in all their phases and states (reception, storage, in-process, unpackaged or packaged end products, etc.) which allows the unequivocal differentiation between “IAWS certified” and “non-certified” meats/carcasses. ○ “IAWS certified” meats/carcasses and “non-certified” meats/carcasses are not mixed. ○ All the meat product batches are perfectly identified and this identification allows knowing the batches of the meats/carcasses forming or making up same. 	
5.9.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If a meat processing plant works with “IAWS certified” meats/carcasses from different production systems (Type 1, Type 2, or Type 3), there is a need to establish a work system which assures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The internal identification of the different products in all their phases and states (reception, storage, in-process, unpackaged or packaged end products, etc.) which allows the unequivocal differentiation between the “IAWS certified” production systems (Type 1, Type 2, or Type 3). ○ “IAWS certified” meats/carcasses from different production systems (Type 1, Type 2, or Type 3) are not mixed. ○ All the meat product batches are perfectly identified and this identification allows knowing the batches of the meats/carcasses forming or making up same. 	
5.9.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is a need to define the manufacturing formulas of all (100%) the meat products manufactured in the centre of activity object of certification (without any exclusion whatsoever) with the indication of all their components and proportions. ○ There is a need to keep a record with the history of the formulas applied in the preparation of the different products; this record must allow knowing from which day a given formula is applied and on which date the use of the formula is stopped. 	
5.9.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The different batches of prepared meat products must be able to be identified by means of the manufacturing date or a batch numbering system. 	
5.9.2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Whenever the processing of given products cannot be completed on the same day or phase of production, there is a need to maintain the identification of the batch number, as well as the traceability thereof to the batch of the meats/carcasses forming or making up same. 	
5.9.2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In all the phases and processes, including preservation and storage, the correct product identification, and where appropriate, the separation or segregation of the products intended for IAWS certification, must be assured. 	
5.9.2.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The meat processing plant must assure traceability between batches of products and raw materials by means of suitable internal records. Said traceability must allow knowing the consumptions and incorporations of the raw materials that were recorded with a batch number during reception (see requirement with respect to entry records). 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The plant must be able to link incoming products with outgoing products, i.e., the plant must have internal traceability (process traceability). Specifically, the plant must be able to perform tracking starting from raw materials, their incorporation in the prepared products, processing, location, and destination; a reverse tracking of this type also being possible. ○ The traceability of the materials and objects must be assured in all the steps to facilitate control, defective product removal, consumer information, and assigning responsibilities. 	
5.9.2.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The labelling of the products object of this programme will be performed in accordance with the provisions set forth in the community and regional regulations in relation to general food products labelling, the physical labelling of end products being verified. 	
5.9.2.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The meat products must have an identification label applied in each of the units for sale. The label must at least contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Product type. ○ Batch. <p>Note: for products with IAWS certification, the identification labels of the packaged products may bear, on the voluntary basis, the graphical Guarantee Mark which will include the Authorized and Certified Operator Number (Número de Operador Autorizado Certificado-NOAC), indicating the production system (type 1, type 2, or type 3) to which the animals belong.</p>	
5.9.2.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In meat product shipping, the exit documents or accompanying delivery notes must include the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recipient ○ Date of delivery or shipping. ○ Type(s) of product(s). ○ Batch/batches or date of manufacture ○ Amount(s). ○ Identification of the IAWS certification condition: Graphical Guarantee Mark which will include the Authorized and Certified Operator Number, indicating the production system (type 1, type 2, or type 3) to which the animals belong. <p>Note: the meat products must reach their destination with the physical identification (tag or any other system) which allows knowing the indication of the batch.</p>	
5.9.2.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The meat processing plant, by means of the appropriate registries, coherence between the amounts of commercialized product with IAWS certification and the entries of carcasses/meats/pieces with IAWS certification by means of a yearly traceability exercise including a balance sheet with the entries, the departures and the stock of certificated product or product likely to be certificated. Exercises shall contain backwards, process and forwards traceability information, including the requirements applicable to the IAWS certification. In order to facilitate the execution of traceability exercises, the establishment will provide the certification entity with the necessary parameters: reductions, samplings, etc. 	

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


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(*) Amendments to the preceding version:

- Page 8: requirement number is changed from 5.6.2.9 to 5.6.2.7.
- Minor mistakes correction.


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


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


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

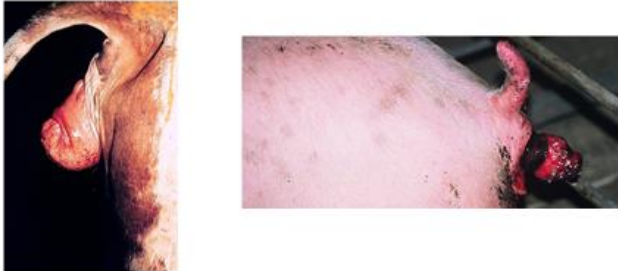
	ANIMAL WELFARE AND BIOSAFETY TECHNICAL REGULATION “INTERPORC ANIMAL WELFARE SPAIN” IAWS	Rev. 08
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INDICATOR	5.4.1.1 /5.4.1.2 OPEN WOUNDS/ULCERS IN SHOULDER, BACK, OR TAIL BONE
RANGE	BREEDING SOWS. FATTENING
DESCRIPTION	Animals with open wounds or ulcers in shoulder, back, or tail bone.
METHODOLOGY	The existence of untreated open wounds or ulcers sin treatment is visually assessed, particularly in the areas exposed to frictions or injuries (back, shoulder, and tail bone).
MAXIMUM ALLOWED LEVEL	<5% of the evaluated animals with the injuries established in Sections 5.4.1.1 / 5.4.1.2
DIAGNOSTIC IMAGE	


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


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


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


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


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


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

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

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

INDICATOR	5.6.2.7 POOR TAIL DOCKING
RANGE	Piglets
DESCRIPTION	Animals with unsuitably docked tails in terms of their inadequate length or poor healing.
METHODOLOGY	The length of tail that remains is visually assessed. This remaining tail must at least cover the vulva in the case of female pigs and the anal sphincter in the case of male pigs. However, animals from the same pen must have tails of similar length. Proper healing thereof will similarly be observed, without any wounds or bleeding.
MAXIMUM ALLOWED LEVEL	< 5% of the evaluated animals
DIAGNOSTIC IMAGE	

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

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(*) Amendments to the preceding version:

- Minor mistakes correction.

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

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INDICATOR	5.4.1.1 / 5.4.1.2 LAMENESS
RANGE	BREEDING SOWS FATTENING
DESCRIPTION	Animals with a limb that is unable to bear weight normally or sufficiently. Animals with evident signs of difficulty in bearing their own weight on a certain limb, raising said limb completely at all times or partially when it comes into contact with the ground.
METHODOLOGY	The existence of limbs that are unable to bear the weight of the animals is visually assessed, always with the animal moving about while being unloaded.
MAXIMUM ALLOWED LEVEL	<1% OF THE EVALUATED ANIMALS
DIAGNOSTIC IMAGE	

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

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

DATE	
INTEGRATING COMPANY	
INTERNAL AUDITOR	
FARM IRRIGATION	
FARM ADDRESS OR COORDINATES	
FARM TECHNICAL MANAGER	

INDICATIONS:

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

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

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

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


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

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

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(*) Amendments to the preceding version:

- Pages 3, 4, 10 and 16:
 - “Absence of hunger” is replaced by “Supply of feed” and “Absence of thirst” by “Water supply”, and “Absence of suffering” by “Good practices”.
- Page 3:
 - Requirement 5.1.2.2 is modified and a note is added.
 - In requirement 5.1.2.3, the term “faeces” is removed.
- Page 4:
 - At the end of the table, a new comment regarding requirement 5.1.2.2 is added.
 - Requirement 5.1.2.7 is modified.
 - Requirement 5.1.3.1 is modified and a note is added.
 - A note is added to requirement 5.1.3.3.
 - Requirements 5.1.3.7 and 5.1.3.8 are modified.
 - “Scraps” is replaced by “human food waste” in requirement 5.1.3.9.
- Page 5:
 - In Area B, the requirement enumeration is modified.
 - A comment is added to requirements 5.2.2 and 5.2.4.
 - Requirement 5.2.18 is modified.
- Page 6: Requirement 5.3.1.2 is modified.
- Page 7:
 - Requirement 5.3.2.6 is modified.
 - A note is added to requirement 5.3.3.3.
- Page 8: At the end of the table, a new comment regarding requirement 5.3.3.3 is added.
- Page 9:
 - In requirement 5.3.5.1, a new comment about Nursing piglets temperature is added.
 - A note is added to requirement 5.3.5.3.
 - Requirement 5.3.5.4 is modified.
 - Requirement 5.3.5.7 is modified.
 - Requirement 5.3.5.11 is modified.
- Page 10:
 - New requirement 5.3.5.12 is added.
 - Requirement 5.3.6.1 is modified.
 - At the end of the table, a new comment regarding requirement 5.3.7.2 and 5.3.7.3 is added.

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- Page 13:
 - A note is added to requirement 5.4.3.5.
 - A note is added to requirement 5.4.3.6.
 - Requirement 5.4.3.7 is modified.
- Page 14: Requirement 5.5.2.2. is modified.
- Page 17:
 - Requirement 5.6.2.1 is modified and the stated in old requirement 5.6.2.5 is included.
 - Requirement 5.6.2.2 is modified, prohibiting tusk clipping and the stated in old requirement 5.6.2.5 is included.
 - Requirement 5.6.2.3 is modified and the stated in old requirement 5.6.2.5 is included.
 - Requirement 5.6.2.5 is removed as it is included in previous requirements.
 - Requirement 5.6.2.7 is removed as it is included in previous requirements.
- Page 19:
 - Subarea 5.7.1 is removed and it is included in Annex 1 general requirements.
 - New requirement 5.7.1.6 is included.
- The term “site” is replaced by “farm”.

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

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5/ANIMAL WELFARE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
AREA A FEEDING	Good feeding	Body condition/ Water supply/Supply of feed

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

5.1.2	WATER SUPPLY	R	L	D	C	S	N																																																																																								
5.1.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply system: all pigs over 2 weeks of age have <i>ad libitum</i> access to potable, clean and fresh drinking water (verifying water availability) 																																																																																														
5.1.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient and continuous flow is assured. A 200 ml disposable container will be used to measure the flow by first filling the container, pressing the spout of the drinker completely and maintaining water outflow for the time established in the chart below, depending on the type of drinker. The flow rate is considered to be correct if the container is filled up to or over 200 ml. <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">TYPE OF PIG</th> <th rowspan="2">REQUIRED FLOW RATE L/Min</th> <th colspan="2">TIME FOR FILLING A 200 ML CONTAINER</th> <th rowspan="2">MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER DRINKER</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">MAXIMUM TIME (s)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NURSING PIGLET</td> <td>0.5 (±10%)</td> <td colspan="2">26</td> <td>Not relevant</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">WEANER</td> <td>1.0 (±10%)</td> <td colspan="2">15</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.8 (±10%)</td> <td colspan="2">24</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">FATTENING</td> <td>≥0.8</td> <td colspan="2">15</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≥0.5</td> <td colspan="2">24</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">BREEDING SOWS IN GROUP</td> <td>≥2.0</td> <td colspan="2">5</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≥1.5</td> <td colspan="2">9</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INDIVIDUAL BREEDING SOW</td> <td>≥1.5</td> <td colspan="2">9</td> <td>Not relevant</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification entities will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient and continuous flow is assured. A 200 ml disposable container will be used to measure the flow by first filling the container, pressing the spout of the drinker completely and maintaining water outflow for the time established in the chart below, depending on the type of drinker. The flow rate is considered to be correct if the container is filled up to or over 200 ml. <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">TYPE OF PIG</th> <th rowspan="2">REQUIRED FLOW RATE L/Min</th> <th colspan="2">TIME FOR FILLING A 200 ML CONTAINER</th> <th rowspan="2">MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">MAXIMUM TIME (s)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NURSING PIGLET</td> <td>0.5 (±10%)</td> <td colspan="2">26</td> <td>Not relevant</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">WEANER</td> <td>1.0 (±10%)</td> <td colspan="2">15</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.8 (±10%)</td> <td colspan="2">24</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">FATTENING</td> <td>≥0.8</td> <td colspan="2">15</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≥0.5</td> <td colspan="2">24</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">BREEDING SOWS IN GROUP</td> <td>≥2.0</td> <td colspan="2">5</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≥1.5</td> <td colspan="2">9</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INDIVIDUAL BREEDING SOW</td> <td>≥1.5</td> <td colspan="2">9</td> <td>Not relevant</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TYPE OF PIG	REQUIRED FLOW RATE L/Min	TIME FOR FILLING A 200 ML CONTAINER		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER DRINKER	MAXIMUM TIME (s)		NURSING PIGLET	0.5 (±10%)	26		Not relevant	WEANER	1.0 (±10%)	15		18	0.8 (±10%)	24		10	FATTENING	≥0.8	15		18	≥0.5	24		10	BREEDING SOWS IN GROUP	≥2.0	5		10	≥1.5	9		5	INDIVIDUAL BREEDING SOW	≥1.5	9		Not relevant	TYPE OF PIG	REQUIRED FLOW RATE L/Min	TIME FOR FILLING A 200 ML CONTAINER		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER	MAXIMUM TIME (s)		NURSING PIGLET	0.5 (±10%)	26		Not relevant	WEANER	1.0 (±10%)	15		18	0.8 (±10%)	24		10	FATTENING	≥0.8	15		18	≥0.5	24		10	BREEDING SOWS IN GROUP	≥2.0	5		10	≥1.5	9		5	INDIVIDUAL BREEDING SOW	≥1.5	9		Not relevant	*					
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FATTENING	≥0.8	15		18																																																																																											
	≥0.5	24		10																																																																																											
BREEDING SOWS IN GROUP	≥2.0	5		10																																																																																											
	≥1.5	9		5																																																																																											
INDIVIDUAL BREEDING SOW	≥1.5	9		Not relevant																																																																																											
TYPE OF PIG	REQUIRED FLOW RATE L/Min	TIME FOR FILLING A 200 ML CONTAINER		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER																																																																																											
		MAXIMUM TIME (s)																																																																																													
NURSING PIGLET	0.5 (±10%)	26		Not relevant																																																																																											
WEANER	1.0 (±10%)	15		18																																																																																											
	0.8 (±10%)	24		10																																																																																											
FATTENING	≥0.8	15		18																																																																																											
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				DRINKER						
				One point per litter						
	NURSING PIGLET	0.5 (±10%)	26							
	WEANER	1.0 (±10%)	15	12						
		0.8 (±10%)	24							
	FATTENING	≥0.8	15	12						
		≥0.5	24							
	BREEDING SOWS IN GROUP	≥2.0	5	12						
		≥1.5	9							
	INDIVIDUAL BREEDING SOW	≥1.5	9	Not relevant						
5.1.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water supply equipment is kept in proper conditions of use, without any dirt, or possible contamination. 									
5.1.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The correct state, placement, arrangement, and number (according to the chart of Section 5.1.2.2) is assured. The drinkers for livestock drinking water must be designed and placed such that free access for all the animals is assured. 									
5.1.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If timers are provided to regulate supply, the proper functioning and programming of said timers are verified (supply time, opening/closing frequency). 									
5.1.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A warning or notification system is provided in the event of power failure which may affect the water supply equipment. 									
5.1.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality control is carried out based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of the drinking water origin (public system or prospecting/well) In the case of water from prospecting/wells, or other origin different from public system, a treatment guaranteeing sanitary quality of the water together with a microbiological analysis will be conducted at least once a year. 									

**These requirements will be related to the internal rebreeding or quarantine and will be evaluated according to the criteria established for fattening.*

5.1.3	FEED SUPPLY	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.1.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The feeding programme is suitable for the correct physiological and physical state of the animal: <i>ad libitum</i> or rationed, in which case supply times must be specified. Feeding programme assessment criterion: the farm veterinarian and/or feed production facility nutritionist will define the feeding programme for each type of animal with the recommended use intervals for each feed. It will be assessed whether said feeding programme is being used under supervision of the type of feed used for each type of animal. <p><i>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification entities will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The feeding programme is suitable for the correct physiological and physical state of the animal: <i>ad libitum</i> or rationed, in which case supply times must be specified. Feeding programme assessment criterion: the farm veterinarian and/or feed production facility nutritionist will define the feeding programme for each type of animal with the recommended use intervals for each feed. It will be assessed whether said feeding programme is being used under supervision of the type of feed used for each type of animal. In case of breeding sows, feeding must contain at least 15% of neutrodetergent fibre and a minimal energy content of 2075 kcal IN/kg of feeding. 						
5.1.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assured that the animals are provided with a sufficient feed ration and that the feed presents no alterations or contamination that may alter its quality (which can be detected by visual or organoleptic inspection). In those cases where a collective and rationed feeding system (one or more times a day) is practiced, it must be assured that all the animals have access to the feed at the same time and can consume their corresponding ration. 						

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5.1.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Correct size of feeding troughs based on the type of feeding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free or <i>ad libitum</i> feeding. The number of animals per feeding station will be checked: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Piglets: 5 animals per feeding station ○ Fattening: 20 animals per feeding station ○ Finishing (over 110 kg): 20 animals per feeding station - Programmed feeding. The minimum space per animal will be checked: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Piglets: 6 cm ○ Fattening: 25 cm ○ Finishing (over 110 kg): 30 cm <p>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification entities will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Correct size of feeding troughs based on the type of feeding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free or <i>ad libitum</i> feeding. The number of animals per feeding station will be checked: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Piglets: 5 animals per feeding station ○ Fattening: 20 animals per feeding station ○ Finishing (over 110 kg): 20 animals per feeding station - In the specific case of longitudinal feeding troughs it will be necessary to have the minimum lineal space per animal indicated in the following table: <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">TYPE OF PIG</th> <th style="text-align: center;">WEIGHT – Kg</th> <th style="text-align: center;">SPACE PER ANIMAL - cm</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">WEANER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8-25</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">GROWING PIGS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25-50</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">FATTENING PIGS / BREEDINGS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50-110</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">FINISHING PIGS / BREEDINGS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">110-160</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TYPE OF PIG	WEIGHT – Kg	SPACE PER ANIMAL - cm	WEANER	8-25	18	GROWING PIGS	25-50	25	FATTENING PIGS / BREEDINGS	50-110	30	FINISHING PIGS / BREEDINGS	110-160	30						
TYPE OF PIG	WEIGHT – Kg	SPACE PER ANIMAL - cm																				
WEANER	8-25	18																				
GROWING PIGS	25-50	25																				
FATTENING PIGS / BREEDINGS	50-110	30																				
FINISHING PIGS / BREEDINGS	110-160	30																				
5.1.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The feeders are in a correct state: all the equipment and installations, including the hoppers, are kept clean and in working conditions. 																					
5.1.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The automatic feed distribution equipment and dispensers/hoppers are in a correct state. 																					
5.1.3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A notification/warning/control system is provided for individualised animal feeding systems by means of automatic equipment (chip identification and computer-based feeding programme). 																					
5.1.3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All the ingredients of the food supplied to the livestock: availability of feeding labels or other information given by the supplier related to the feeding composition. 																					
5.1.3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The delivery records of feeds supplied to the livestock are safeguarded: availability of feeding delivery notes or other information given by the supplier related to the feeding delivery and/or official registers of feeding deliveries. 																					
5.1.3.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food supply obtained from human food waste, food stocks, substandard foods from feed companies, or leftover foods of farm workers is not allowed. 																					

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

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5.2.1	CLEANING AND DISINFECTION/HYGIENE AND BIOSAFETY PLAN	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.2.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farms will have a Hygiene and Biosafety Plan supervised by the veterinarian of the farm which covers cleaning and disinfection of the installations as well as the elimination of insects and rodents therefrom that are known to the farm staff. 						
5.2.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hygiene and Biosafety Plan will contemplate operative aspects such as the prohibition to smoke, eat, or drink inside the facilities for animals, in the presence of the animals or in areas in which they pass. 						
5.2.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farms will have dressing rooms and washrooms (showers or equivalent system by means of personal hygiene products, washbasin and wc) which will be provided with drinking water and soap for staff hygiene. Note: A transitional 1-year adaptation period is established in those farms which do not have showers so that they may be installed. Auditors will take this measure into account after the initial or follow-up audit. 						
5.2.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The operators shall use a specific attire, different from the one used outside the farm and they will change it in the dressing room of the farm and facilities provided for such use, leaving there the attire that is not used for work and taking it when going out of the farm. 						
5.2.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the duty of the workers to report the existence of any animal with signs of disease. 						
5.2.1.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All staff must be provided with information about good hygiene practices. 						
5.2.1.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The workers in charge of cleaning and disinfecting the facilities, pens, individual housing, etc., are respectful of the possible presence of animals. 						
5.2.1.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The products used (chemical products or disinfectants) are authorised for use with livestock. 						
5.2.1.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each fattening farm must be managed by means of the “All-In-All-Out” (AI- AO) system. In the case of continuous cycles, the system is applied by modules/rooms, when management by facilities is not possible. 						
5.2.1.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This system allows complete cleaning and disinfection to be carried out after emptying the unit at the end of each lot/batch/room/facility of pigs. 						
5.2.1.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proper cleaning of the pens and silos must be checked before letting in a new lot/batch. 						
5.2.1.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hygiene and biosafety instructions must be displayed in the farm such that they are in full view of the workers and visitors. 						

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

5.2.3	BIOSAFETY	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.2.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All farm visitors must be recorded indicating the date and the reason for their visit, their names and surnames, their signatures, and where appropriate, their companies, and whether they have recently visited other farms, slaughterhouses, or industries of the sector. Moreover, the presentation of the ID or similar identity card should be requested before entering the farm. In those Autonomous Communities that require certain format for the Visitors' Book, this format will also be accepted. 						

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	Note: each farm should be responsible for the compliance of the data protection regulations in force in each moment.								
5.2.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The visitors will be provided with suitable protective clothing before they enter the installation. 								
5.2.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The installation must be completely fenced, assuring that all auxiliary installation and facility accesses are duly closed, and people, vehicle, and animal accesses duly controlled. 								
5.2.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The openings out of the buildings not suitable for the passage of vehicles, people, or animals, including windows and ventilation openings, will be covered with a mesh netting preventing the access of birds, rodents, and other unwanted animals. 								
5.2.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The outside of the farm must always be in a proper state of cleanliness and maintenance such that there is an absence of rubble, building scrap, high vegetation, etc., which may cause the proliferation of pests, as well as risks for animals that are transported from one shed to another. 								

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

5.3.1	CORRECT INSTALLATION STATE AND SIZING	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.3.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The installations must be built, equipped, and maintained such that they do not affect animal health or generate behavioural problems. They must have the suitable design and sizes to adapt to the breed, size, and physiological state of the animals. 						
5.3.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of materials and the constructive characteristics of the facilities, pens, and passageways must allow suitable animal management and assure animal health, natural behaviour, and welfare. They must provide sufficient protection against adverse climate conditions: guaranteeing the protection of all animals at the same time whenever necessary. 						
5.3.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If anomalies are detected in automatic or mechanical equipment (automatic feeding systems, ventilation or chilling systems), these anomalies must be solved immediately and recorded in an incident document, indicating the date, the cause of failure, and the date in which the anomalies are solved. If it is not possible to solve the anomalies immediately, measures which safeguard animal health and welfare must be taken. 						
5.3.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The individual housings allow the animals to move in order to access the feeders, drinkers, and rest areas, without them brushing or hitting against the physical elements. 						
5.3.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The installations are properly maintained without any physical elements such as bars that are broken or have come loose which may harm or cause injuries to the animals. 						

5.3.2	SOW HOUSING AND MANAGEMENT:	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.3.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the period in which the sow is housed individually, it must be allowed to stand up anytime without any difficulty. 						
5.3.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The installations where the sows are individually housed enable visual and olfactory contact allowing expression of their natural behaviour. 						
5.3.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In type 1 production systems, always prior to 28 days post-service, the sows are moved to yards for them to live in group. In type 2 and type 3 production systems, the sows must live in groups from the moment of service. With the exception in all categories of sows that must be housed individually due to 						

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	aggression or physical problems.								
5.3.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sows are not transferred to a farrowing crate more than 7 days prior to the expected farrowing date in all types (1, 2 and 3), and they do not remain individually housed in farrowing crates for more than 42 days after farrowing for type 1. In types 2 and 3, where handling is with sows roaming freely when farrowing, the minimum time they must remaining in the farrowing enclosure will be 28 days after farrowing for type 2 and 42 days for type 3. 								
5.3.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The upper transverse bars of the farrowing crates must leave enough space to allow sows to stand up, sit, and lie down easily without hitting against them. 								
5.3.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The individual housings are long enough to allow sows to lie down in a horizontal position. 								
5.3.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The group pregnancy cubicles will be designed such that breeding sows can enter and leave freely. 								
5.3.2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The individual farrowing housings will have devices, such as farrowing rails, for protecting the piglets. 								
5.3.2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The use of tether straps is in no way allowed. 								
5.3.2.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of sows of type 2 production systems, they will continue to roam freely after the 5th day of lactation. In the case of sows of type 3 production systems, they will continue to roam freely from the 1st day of lactation. 								
5.3.2.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of sows of type 3 production systems, they will have continuous access to the outside. 								
5.3.2.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The opening of the individual housings of sows in farrowing crates and their transfer out of the maternity modules/rooms will occur after weaning. 								

5.3.3	PEN SPACE AND STATE:	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.3.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The ease of movement of the animals is assured (positive assessment of separations inside yards with several animals so as to allow the animals to escape in the event of possible fights). 						
5.3.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pens are correctly sized (primiparous sows following insemination and multiparous sows) to comply with the following animal density requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The total floor area provided to each gilt after being inseminated and to each adult sow, when the gilts and/or adult sows are kept in groups, must be at least 1.64 m² and 2.25 m², respectively. ○ When these animals are in groups of less than 6, the floor area will be increased by 10%. (1.80 m² and 2.47 m²). ○ When these animals are in groups of 40 or more, the floor area can be reduced by 10%. (1.48 m² and 2.03 m²). ▪ For groups with fewer than 6 sows, the smaller side of the pen must measure 2.4 m, and for para groups with more than 6 sows, this length must be longer than 2.8 m. ▪ After the 4th week post-service and up to one week before farrowing, pregnant sows, with the exception of sows not adapted, with the justification of the veterinarian, must be housed in groups, regardless of the number of animals on the farm. In pens with a mixture of primiparous sows and multiparous sows, the calculation will be made proportional to the number of animals of each type. 						
5.3.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pens are correctly sized (total minimum space intended for weaners, fattening pigs, and finishing pigs) to comply with the following animal density requirements for type 1 production systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to ≤10 kg: 0.15 m² ○ from >10 kg to ≤20 kg: 0.20 m² 	*					

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ from >20 kg to ≤30 kg: 0.30 m² ○ from >30 kg to ≤50 kg: 0.40 m² ○ from >50 kg to ≤85 kg: 0.55 m² ○ from >85 kg to ≤110 kg: 0.65 m² ○ more than ≥110 kg 1.00 m² ○ Adult boar > 6 m² <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of type 2 production systems, the animal density requirements are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to ≤10 kg: 0.40 m² ○ from >10 kg to ≤20 kg: 0.40 m² ○ from >20 kg to ≤30 kg: 0.50 m² ○ from >30 kg to ≤50 kg: 0.60 m² ○ from >50 kg to ≤85 kg: 0.75 m² ○ from >85 kg to ≤110 kg: 1.00 m² ○ more than ≥110 kg 1.50 m² ○ Adult boar > 6 m² ▪ In the case of type 3 production systems, the animal density requirements shall contemplate a supplementary open space as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to ≤10 kg: 0.60 m² + 0.40 m² ○ from >10 kg to ≤20 kg: 0.60 m² + 0.40 m² ○ from >20 kg to ≤30 kg: 0.70 m² + 0.50 m² ○ from >30 kg to ≤50 kg: 0.80 m² + 0.60 m² ○ from >50 kg to ≤85 kg: 1.00 m² + 0.80 m² ○ from >85 kg to ≤110 kg: 1.30 m² + 1.00 m² ○ more than ≥110 kg 2.00 m² + 1.60 m² ○ Adult boar > 6 m² <p>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification entities will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pens are correctly sized (total minimum space intended for weaners, fattening pigs, and finishing pigs) to comply with the following animal density requirements for Type 1 production systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to ≤10 kg: 0.2 m² ○ from >10 kg to ≤20 kg: 0.24 m² ○ from >20 kg to ≤30 kg: 0.30 m² ○ from >30 kg to ≤50 kg: 0.45 m² ○ from >50 kg to ≤85 kg: 0.65 m² ○ from >85 kg to ≤110 kg: 0.74 m² ○ from >110 kg hasta ≤130 kg: 1 m² ○ from ≥130 kg: 1.3 m² ○ Adult boar > 6 m² 					
5.3.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of pregnant sows housed in groups, the “lying areas” are well-defined in buildings with two well-defined environments. For example, the flat floor surface in partially slatted enclosures must comply with the population density defined below: In the case of gilts after being inseminated and pregnant sows: a part of the required area must at least be equivalent to 0.95 m² per gilt and 1.3 m² per adult sow; must be of solid continuous floor of which a maximum of 15% is reserved for drainage openings. 					
5.3.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The pigs can in any case: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ turn around freely (with the exception of female pigs which may be housed in farrowing crates) 					

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ lie down all at the same time ○ hear, smell, and see other pigs 						
5.3.3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A comfortable and accessible area is provided for the animals to rest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A clean and dry area for the animals to lie down 						
5.3.3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In type 2 production systems, the fattening animals have free access to the outside, in the case of type 3 production systems, access to the outside is obligatory. See chart of section 5.3.3.3. 						
5.3.3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of the floor with unweaned piglets, there must be an area which allows all the animals to be laying down at the same time, and it must be solid or coated or covered with a layer of straw or any other suitable material. 						

**These requirements will be related to the internal rebreeding or quarantine and will be evaluated according to the criteria established for fattening.*

5.3.4	LIGHTING:	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.3.4.1	<p>Suitable (fixed or portable) natural or artificial lighting which suits the physiological needs of the animal and allows proper livestock control, management, and supervision is provided at all times. (Minimum 40 Lux). It will be measured with a light meter at the height of the animal’s head in at least 3 locations of the facility (in the center and at both ends). Depending on the % of pens with insufficient lighting, scoring will be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ up to 5% of the pens: 15 points ○ from 6 – 10%: 5 point ○ more than 10%: 0 points 						

5.3.5	THERMAL COMFORT AND VENTILATION (TEMPERATURE, VENTILATION, AIR FLOWS).	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.3.5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If automatic ambient temperature regulation equipment is provided, this equipment shall be programmed so as to comply with the following setpoint temperatures that are suitable for the age, weight, and density of the housed animals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sows 15-25°C ○ Nursing piglets 28-32°C (Nest: resting area for piglets) ○ Weaners weighing 4-7 kg 25-32°C ○ Piglets weighing 7-25 kg 21-27°C ○ Fattening pig 15-25°C 						
5.3.5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of pig housing areas without sufficient natural ventilation for maintaining a suitable internal environment, forced or automatic ventilation is provided with its proper functioning, state, and maintenance being assured. 						
5.3.5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air circulation, dust levels, temperature, relative humidity, gas concentration in the environment, and sound contamination are kept at levels which do not harm the animals. <p>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification entities will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air circulation, dust levels, temperature, relative humidity and sound contamination are kept at levels which do not harm the animals. In case of gas concentration, the following values must not be exceeded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 20 ppm of ammonia. ○ 3000 ppm of carbon dioxide. <p>The compliance with this limits shall be proved by means of control registers</p>						
5.3.5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The ventilation systems are functional and a periodical maintenance or revision guaranteeing its functionality is periodically carried out. 						

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5.3.5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If automatic window regulation systems are provided, the proper functioning of the equipment (probe, programmed parameters) is assured. 						
5.3.5.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necessary measures for periods of extreme conditions (possible wetting panels for hot weather, or possible heaters, thermal blankets, etc. for cold weather) were established. 						
5.3.5.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heating systems in farrowing and weaning crates are functional and a periodical maintenance or revision guaranteeing its functionality is periodically carried out. 						
5.3.5.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In areas with forced or automatic ventilation where there is no sufficient natural ventilation, a warning system is provided to warn the staff of a ventilation system failure. Alarms are required in all climate-controlled outhouses where the animals would suffocate and/or suffer heat/cold stress in the event of a black-out. 						
5.3.5.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the case of artificial ventilation systems, an alternative system must be provided to assure sufficient air renewal in order to maintain pig health and welfare in the event of a ventilation system failure, and an operative warning system must also be provided. 						
5.3.5.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic checks on the proper functioning of the emergency system (genset/emergency electric generator) are performed and recorded at least every six months. 						
5.3.5.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The thermal comfort of the animals will be assessed by observing signs of wheezing as a sign of breathing difficulty . Assessment criterion: Visual. Acceptance criterion: maximum 20% of the observed animals with deficiencies 						
5.3.5.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The thermal comfort of the animals will be assessed by observing signs of crowding and trembling as a sing of cold. Assessment criterion: Visual. Acceptance criterion: maximum 20% of the observed animals with deficiencies 						

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

5.3.7	FLOORINGS AND SLATS	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.3.7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The floor/flooring must be in good condition and must not be slippery or uneven. 						
5.3.7.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assured that the slatted floor design is in accordance with the size of the pigs raised in a group in order to assure the absence of widespread damage on legs. The sizes of the concrete slats are as follows: The maximum width of the openings must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 mm for piglets in farrowing crates, 14 mm for weaners, 18 mm for rearing pigs, 20 mm for gilts after being inseminated and adult sows. 	*					
5.3.7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assured that the slatted floor design is in accordance with the size of the pigs raised in a group in order to assure the absence of widespread damage on legs. The sizes of the concrete slats are as follows The minimum width of the slat must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 mm for piglets and weaned piglets, 80 mm for rearing pigs, gilts after being inseminated, and adult sows. 	*					

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5.3.7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Absence of broken or deteriorated slats which may harm or cause injuries to the animals. 						
5.3.7.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The slatted floors must be built and maintained such that the animals can stand up and lie down safely and easily. 						

**These requirements will be related to the internal rebreeding or quarantine and will be evaluated according to the criteria established for fattening.*

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

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

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

5.4.2	CONTROL OF LOSSES	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.4.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Animal losses in the farm are recorded, clearly separating losses due to death from losses due to stamping out 						
5.4.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The record must be safeguarded for at least 3 years. 						
5.4.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Containers for carcasses must be clean and in good condition. They must be 						

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	completely closed and the carcasses shall be placed such that they are in no case exposed and visible from the outside.								
5.4.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dead animals are removed immediately or as soon as possible every day and will be handled by an authorised handler according to the regulation in force concerning the handling of animal by-products not intended for human consumption. If carcasses are handled using duly authorised incineration or hydrolysis equipment, waste removal must be performed by authorised companies in compliance with the specific regulation in each case. 								
5.4.3	MANAGEMENT OF SICK ANIMALS:	R	L	D	C	S	N		
5.4.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The staff inspect all pigs for wounds, poor health, or exhaustion at least one time a day. 								
5.4.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inspection of farrowing sows and piglets is performed at least 2 times a day. 								
5.4.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of sick or injured animals in healthy animal pens. Verify that all sick or seriously injured animals have been identified, isolated in sick bay pigpens, and are given specific treatments, or scheduled for the type of slaughter to be applied. 								
5.4.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sick or wounded animals must be promptly cared for and subjected to veterinary control as soon as possible. In extreme situations, stamping out may be resorted to in order to prevent animal suffering. 								
5.4.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If there is evidence of cannibalism, tail, side, or ear biting, or fights which go beyond normal behaviour, there is a need to come into agreement with the responsible veterinarian of the farm of an effective action plan. Said action plan must be developed and drafted by the responsible veterinarian of the farm or assessor veterinarian of the farm and its implementation must be reflected. <p><i>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification entities will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If there is evidence of cannibalism, tail, side, or ear biting, or fights which go beyond normal behaviour, there is a need to come into agreement with the responsible veterinarian of the farm of an effective action plan and novel enrichment material will be incorporated. Said action plan must be developed and drafted by the responsible veterinarian of the farm or assessor veterinarian of the farm and its implementation must be reflected.</i> 								
5.4.3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of sick bay pigpens in sufficient number of premises/pens for housing sick or wounded animals: hospitalisation enclosures (sick bay pigpens) designated for the isolation and care of sick and injured pigs are provided. <p><i>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification entities will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Availability of sick bay pigpens accounting for at least 2.5% of the total capacity of the farm in order to locate sick or injured animals: hospitalisation enclosures (sick bay pigpens) designated for the isolation and care of sick and injured pigs are provided, together with dry and comfortable bed (straw or sawdust) unless specifically indicated by a veterinary. In these pigpens, the maximum stocking density will be the 75% with respect to the stocking density allowed for the rest of pigpens.</i> 								
5.4.3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correct identification or signalling of barns acting as sick bays. 								
5.4.3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hospitalization enclosures are well ventilated, structurally solid, sheltered, and dry. They must be kept dry and clean and allow the animal to lie down. They will be provided with feeders and drinkers. 								
5.4.3.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If required, the sick bay pigpen will be provided with solid, well-conditioned floor. 								

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5.4.3.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supervision and treatments in said premises/pens must be more comprehensive. Where necessary, the responsible veterinarian of the farm can be consulted to determine the action plan or treatments to be performed. 						
5.4.3.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Animal density in sick bay pigpens (lower than the density of normal pens) in order to assure an effective control of the animals present therein. 						
5.4.3.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The correct use of sick bays: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sick bays only house sick animals and not healthy animals and/or a mixture of sick/injured animals with healthy animals. ○ There are no seriously injured (“evicted”) animals in the sick bay pigpens. These animals must be slaughtered to prevent unnecessary suffering. ○ The staff must prove that they know from whom they can ask for advice if the pigs do not respond to treatment. They may ask for advice from a professional superior staff, but the advice must ultimately be based on the decision made by responsible veterinarian of the farm. 						
5.4.3.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the event that a veterinary treatment applied to an animal proves to be unsatisfactory or incapable of alleviating the animal suffering, the animal must then be promptly stunned by means of the method according to Section 5.4.5, and slaughtered once stunned by means of an authorized method to prevent suffering. 						
5.4.3.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hospitalization enclosures are emptied between every batch of animals occupying the enclosures and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. The staff must confirm that this is the practice when interviewed. 						

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

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

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

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5.5.1	EXPRESSION OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR:	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.5.1.1	▪ Presence of positive social behaviours and low level of negative social behaviours.						

5.5.2	EXPRESSION OF OTHER BEHAVIOURS	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.5.2.1	▪ Presence of exploratory behaviour						
5.5.2.2	Environmental enrichment. To prevent cannibalism, tail biting, and other habits. Furthermore, in order for the pigs to also fulfil their behavioural needs, the pigs (depending on the environment and population density) will have access to straw or other suitable material/object to fulfil those needs and allow improvement to the environment. Suitable objects (at least one) that should be accessible for pigs are natural fibre ropes, woods, authorised plastic elements, straw, hay or silage, tubers, punched paper, cardboard and sawdust briquettes, but not tyres or just salt blocks or balls. The material must not put the animals at risk or contaminate them. In the case of type 2 and type 3 production systems, straw must be used as the enrichment material.						
5.5.2.3	▪ The housing design must allow the animals to see one another.						
5.5.2.4	▪ Rearing pigs must be kept in stable groups with as little mixing as possible. If there is a need to mix pigs from other groups, this must be done at an earlier age, if possible after they weaned, and always before 7 days post-weaning. Note: <i>animals located in infirmary/quarantine stables are not considered for this mixing.</i>						
5.5.2.5	▪ When there are signs of violent fighting, such as open, bleeding wounds, penetrating bites, etc., they must be immediately investigated and appropriate measures taken, such as providing plentiful straw or other materials for investigation and play. Animals at risk or particularly aggressive animals shall be kept separate from the group, at the discretion of the farm veterinarian.						
5.5.2.6	▪ Aggressive animals which have been attacked or are wounded shall be housed alone temporarily, at the discretion of the farm veterinarian.						
5.5.2.7	▪ The breeder is responsible to assure that the persistence of aggressions is under control and that it does not lead to food deprivation or injuries. The affected or aggressive animals must be removed from the group, at the discretion of the farm veterinarian.						
5.5.2.8	▪ All animals (including animals in sick bay pigpens) must be able to see and hear other animals of their species, unless the responsible veterinarian of the farm indicates otherwise, for example, as a result of an infectious disease.						
5.5.2.9	▪ In the case of type 2 and type 3 production systems, straw bedding must be used during fattening.						

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
Area F MANAGEMENT	POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH HUMANS	Positive emotional state/Good practices induced by management

5.6.0	GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.6.0.1	▪ All the animals must be treated in a compassionate and respectful manner. The use of force is prohibited.						
5.6.0.2	▪ Only trained, professionally competent staff will care for the animals. The staff in charge of caring for the pigs will be suitably trained by means of a course having a						

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	minimum duration of 20 hours relating to handling, physiology, behaviour, and animal welfare and health. New staff who lack training will be supervised by a responsible person until the corresponding training has been imparted to them. There must be staff training records.								
5.6.0.3	▪ There are sufficient staff to assure suitable management and that animal welfare is not compromised.								
5.6.0.4	▪ Sick or wounded animals must be inspected at least twice a day.								
5.6.0.5	▪ The staff must be able to correctly use the equipment and installations directly affecting animal welfare. They must be able to select the suitable equipment, carry out routine equipment maintenance, recognise the signs of malfunction, and know the correct procedure to follow in such circumstances.								
5.6.0.6	▪ The management and installations must allow the animals to develop normal behavioural patterns, as well as maintain social structures and relations.								
5.6.0.7	▪ Any act of violence against the animals, as well as any action which may scare or startle the animals is prohibited.								
5.6.0.8	▪ The use of electric prods or goads, sticks, or any blunt object, for managing the animals is prohibited.								
5.6.0.9	▪ All the animals must be inspected at least once a day by a person responsible to look for signs of lethargy, lack of appetite, appearance of bruises, cuts, abrasions, excessive secretions from the eyes, nose, mouth, or vulva, cough, joint inflammation, lameness, diarrhoea, evidence of parasites. etc.								
5.6.0.10	▪ The animals must be kept in social groups of similar and compatible types. Whenever possible, these groups must be kept together during transport and until slaughter.								
5.6.0.11	▪ All the necessary measures must be taken to assure animal welfare and that the animals do not feel pain or suffer. The animals must also be free of recurrent or chronic injuries and injuries relating to aggressions of other animals, structures, equipment, or management.								
5.6.0.12	▪ Any animal which, after receiving an injectable treatment, is suspected of carrying in its body remnants of needles, shall be clearly identified with a colour tag so that it is possible to tell the animal apart in the slaughtering establishment.								
5.6.0.13	▪ The possible presence of animals carrying remnants of hypodermic needles in the lot shall be indicated in the dispatch/transport document by means of the corresponding written annotation or observation.								

5.6.1	EARLY WEANING	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.6.1.1	▪ No piglets shall be weaned if they are below 28 days of age, unless a reason from the veterinary perspective or an important reason in terms of their welfare justifies so: availability of veterinary authorisation to wean before 28 days. Piglets can be weaned up to 7 days beforehand if they are moved to specific installations, according to their age and state of health, with suitable management which limits the transmission of diseases to piglets.						
5.6.1.2	▪ Animals of the type 1 production systems are never weaned before 21 days of age. Animals of the type 2 production systems are never weaned before 28 days of age. Animals of the type 3 production systems are never weaned before 42 days of age.						

5.6.2	ABSENCE OF PAIN INDUCED BY MANAGEMENT (CASTRATION, TAIL DOCKING, EAR DOCKING...)	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.6.2.1	▪ In the event of having to castrate male animals less than 7 days old, there must be a written recommendation by the responsible veterinarian or assessor veterinarian						

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	<p>of the farm in order to do so. In cases in which the responsible veterinarian of the farm in charge of the establishment considers appropriate the castration (always in accordance with legislation), it should be carried out by competent, trained staff, normally within 48 hours following the birth of the piglet and always before 7 days with means that do not involve tearing tissues, applying local or general analgesia. In any event, if castration is done after the animals are 7 days old, it must be done with anaesthesia and prolonged analgesics by a veterinarian with a means that does not involve tearing tissues, or by immunocastration. Only allowed in type 1 production systems.</p>					
5.6.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tusk clipping is prohibited. Extraordinarily, it is only allowed to grind the tusks by a written recommendation by the responsible veterinarian or assessor veterinarian of the farm justifying the practice, and never routinely. If carried out, it should be in accordance with legislation. When necessary, teeth grinding is carried out by a veterinarian or a competent, trained operator, normally within 48 hours following the birth of the piglet and always before 7 days. Only allowed in type 1 production systems. 					
5.6.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If tail docking is carried out, the responsible veterinarian of the farm/assessor veterinarian of the farm must provide a written recommendation to perform same. If the responsible veterinarian of the farm in charge of the establishment considers tail docking to be suitable (always in accordance with law), it is carried out by a trained, competent staff, normally within 48 hours following the birth of the piglet and always before 7 days applying prolonged anaesthesia. <u>After the animals are seven days old</u>, it must be done only with anaesthesia and prolonged analgesics by <u>a veterinarian</u>. Only allowed in type 1 production systems. <p>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification entities will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</p> <p><i>If tail docking is carried out, there must be a communication of the result of the controls carried out in the slaughterhouse and/or a written recommendation by the responsible veterinarian or assessor veterinarian of the farm to perform same. Moreover, the length of the residual tail must cover, at least, the vulva in female animals and the anal sphincter in male animals. In cases in which tail docking is considered to be suitable (always in accordance with law), it is carried out by a trained, competent staff, normally within 48 hours following the birth of the piglet and always before 7 days applying prolonged anaesthesia. <u>After the animals are seven days old</u>, it must be done only with anaesthesia and prolonged analgesics by <u>a veterinarian</u>. Only allowed in type 1 production systems.</i></p>					
5.6.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ear notching is prohibited. 					
5.6.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The loss of sensitive structures of the body, such as castration and tail docking, for diagnostic/therapeutic or identification purposes, must be carried out under veterinary supervision such that the pain the animals experience is minimized. 					
5.6.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A standard working procedure developed by the responsible veterinarian of the farm will be provided. This procedure contemplates in detail the rules to be followed (age, working method, treatments, etc.) for teeth clipping, tail docking, and castration, and are used in the all the farms as guideline. 					
5.6.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incorrect tail docking indicator <p>In the case of tail docking, the length of the tail that remains will be assessed. This remaining tail must at least cover the vulva in the case of female pigs and the anal sphincter in the case of male pigs. However, animals from the same pen must have tails of similar length.</p> <p>Proper healing thereof will similarly be observed, without any wounds or bleeding.</p> <p>Assessment criterion: Visual.</p>					

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	Acceptance criterion: maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies								
5.6.2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tail docking and teeth clipping are in no way allowed in type 2 and type 3 production systems. In these systems and if castration is to be performed, it will be carried out using alternative methods to surgical castration without anaesthesia or analgesia. 								

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

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

5.7.1	LIVESTOCK TRACEABILITY:	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.7.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livestock identification control by means of an ear tag and/or tattoo hammer ▪ Livestock movement control: point of origin and destination among several farms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Farm data sheet ○ Notes indicating the exit/entrance of livestock ○ Movement summary 						
5.7.1.2	Breeding establishments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The producer keeps detailed, written records of the point of origin, type, and breed of all incoming pigs and/or semen for artificial insemination. The records must include the point of origin, type, and breed of all incoming pigs and/or semen for artificial insemination. 						
5.7.1.3	Weaning/fattening establishments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The producer keeps detailed records of the point of origin of all incoming pigs and their point of origin. 						
5.7.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The producer keeps detailed records of the destination of all pigs leaving the farm. 						

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5.7.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The producer possesses relevant health information of the slaughterhouse (seized materials or health problems) relating to the animals sent to slaughter. 						
5.7.1.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>It is unequivocally indicated on the delivery note/good issue document from the farm whether or not the livestock enterprise or operator is under the auspices of the certification programme (IAWS) by means of: Graphical Guarantee Mark which will include the Authorized and Certified Operator Number, indicating the production system (type 1, type 2, or type 3) to which the animals belong.</u> 						

.....

COMMENTS OR OBSERVATIONS OF THE AUDIT TEAM

NON-CONFORMITY AND DEFICIENCY RECTIFICATION REPORT MODELS

SECTION OF THE SUB-AREA NOT IN COMPLIANCE	NON-CONFORMITY	CORRECTIVE ACTION	RECTIFICATION PERIOD	RECTIFICATION AND VERIFICATION DATE

NAME OF THE INTERNAL AUDITOR	
Date:	
SIGNATURE	

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IAWS

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

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

INDICATIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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(*) Amendments to the preceding version:

- Pages 3, 4, 10 and 16:
 - “Absence of hunger” is replaced by “Supply of feed” and “Absence of thirst” by “Water supply”, and “Absence of suffering” by “Good practices”.
- Page 3:
 - Requirement 5.1.2.2 is modified and a note is added.
 - In requirement 5.1.2.3, the term “faeces” is removed.
- Page 4:
 - At the end of the table, a new comment regarding requirement 5.1.2.2 is added.
 - Requirement 5.1.2.7 is modified.
 - Requirement 5.1.3.1 is modified and a note is added.
 - A note is added to requirement 5.1.3.3.
 - Requirements 5.1.3.7 and 5.1.3.8 are modified.
 - “Scraps” is replaced by “human food waste” in requirement 5.1.3.9.
- Page 5:
 - In Area B, the requirement enumeration is modified.
 - A comment is added to requirements 5.2.2 and 5.2.4.
 - Requirement 5.2.18 is modified.
- Page 6: Requirement 5.3.1.2 is modified.
- Page 7:
 - Requirement 5.3.2.6 is modified.
 - A note is added to requirement 5.3.3.3.
- Page 8: At the end of the table, a new comment regarding requirement 5.3.3.3 is added.
- Page 9:
 - In requirement 5.3.5.1, a new comment about Nursing piglets temperature is added.
 - A note is added to requirement 5.3.5.3.
 - Requirement 5.3.5.4 is modified.
 - Requirement 5.3.5.7 is modified.
 - Requirement 5.3.5.11 is modified.
- Page 10:
 - New requirement 5.3.5.12 is added.
 - Requirement 5.3.6.1 is modified.

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- At the end of the table, a new comment regarding requirement 5.3.7.2 and 5.3.7.3 is added.
- Page 13:
 - A note is added to requirement 5.4.3.5.
 - A note is added to requirement 5.4.3.6.
 - Requirement 5.4.3.7 is modified.
- Page 14: Requirement 5.5.2.2. is modified.
- Page 17:
 - Requirement 5.6.2.1 is modified and the stated in old requirement 5.6.2.5 is included.
 - Requirement 5.6.2.2 is modified, prohibiting tusk clipping and the stated in old requirement 5.6.2.5 is included.
 - Requirement 5.6.2.3 is modified and the stated in old requirement 5.6.2.5 is included.
 - Requirement 5.6.2.5 is removed as it is included in previous requirements.
 - Requirement 5.6.2.7 is removed as it is included in previous requirements.
- Page 19:
 - Subarea 5.7.1 is removed and it is included in Annex 1 general requirements.
 - New requirement 5.7.1.6 is included.
- The term “site” is replaced by “farm”.

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

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5/ANIMAL WELFARE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
AREA A FEEDING	Good feeding	Body condition/ Water supply/Supply of feed

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

5.1.2	WATER SUPPLY	R	L	D	C	S	N																																																								
5.1.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply system: all pigs over 2 weeks of age have <i>ad libitum</i> access to potable, clean and fresh drinking water (verifying water availability). 																																																														
5.1.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient and continuous flow is assured. A 200 ml disposable container will be used to measure the flow by first filling the container, pressing the spout of the drinker completely and maintaining water outflow for the time established in the chart below, depending on the type of drinker. The flow rate is considered to be correct if the container is filled up to or over 200 ml. <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">TYPE OF PIG</th> <th rowspan="2">REQUIRED FLOW RATE L/Min</th> <th colspan="2">Time for filling a 200 ml container</th> <th rowspan="2">MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER DRINKER</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">MAXIMUM TIME (s)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NURSING PIGLET</td> <td>0.5 (±10%)</td> <td colspan="2">26</td> <td>Not relevant</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">WEANER</td> <td>1.0 (±10%)</td> <td colspan="2">15</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.8 (±10%)</td> <td colspan="2">24</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">FATTENING</td> <td>≥0.8</td> <td colspan="2">15</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≥0.5</td> <td colspan="2">24</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">BREEDING SOWS IN GROUP</td> <td>≥2.0</td> <td colspan="2">5</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≥1.5</td> <td colspan="2">9</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INDIVIDUAL BREEDING SOW</td> <td>≥1.5</td> <td colspan="2">9</td> <td>Not relevant</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification entities will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient and continuous flow is assured. A 200 ml disposable container will be used to measure the flow by first filling the container, pressing the spout of the drinker completely and maintaining water outflow for the time established in the chart below, depending on the type of drinker. The flow rate is considered to be correct if the container is filled up to or over 200 ml. <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">TYPE OF PIG</th> <th rowspan="2">REQUIRED FLOW RATE L/Min</th> <th colspan="2">TIME FOR FILLING A 200 ML CONTAINER</th> <th rowspan="2">MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER DRINKER</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">MAXIMUM TIME (s)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NURSING PIGLET</td> <td>0.5 (±10%)</td> <td colspan="2">26</td> <td>One point per litter</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TYPE OF PIG	REQUIRED FLOW RATE L/Min	Time for filling a 200 ml container		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER DRINKER	MAXIMUM TIME (s)		NURSING PIGLET	0.5 (±10%)	26		Not relevant	WEANER	1.0 (±10%)	15		18	0.8 (±10%)	24		10	FATTENING	≥0.8	15		18	≥0.5	24		10	BREEDING SOWS IN GROUP	≥2.0	5		10	≥1.5	9		5	INDIVIDUAL BREEDING SOW	≥1.5	9		Not relevant	TYPE OF PIG	REQUIRED FLOW RATE L/Min	TIME FOR FILLING A 200 ML CONTAINER		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER DRINKER	MAXIMUM TIME (s)		NURSING PIGLET	0.5 (±10%)	26		One point per litter	*					
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		WEANER	1.0 (±10%) 0.8 (±10%)	15 24	12						
		FATTENING	≥0.8 ≥0.5	15 24	12						
		BREEDING SOWS IN GROUP	≥2.0 ≥1.5	5 9	12						
		INDIVIDUAL BREEDING SOW	≥1.5	9	Not relevant						
5.1.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water supply equipment is kept in proper conditions of use, without any dirt, or possible contamination. 										
5.1.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The correct state, placement, arrangement, and number (according to the chart of Section 5.1.2.2) is assured. The drinkers for livestock drinking water must be designed and placed such that free access for all the animals is assured. 										
5.1.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In timers are provided to regulate supply, the proper functioning and programming of said timers are verified (supply time, opening/closing frequency). 										
5.1.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A warning or notification system is provided in the event of power failure which may affect the water supply equipment. 										
5.1.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality control is carried out based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of the drinking water origin (public system or prospecting/well) In the case of water from prospecting/wells, or other origin different from public system, a treatment guaranteeing sanitary quality of the water together with a microbiological analysis will be conducted at least once a year. 										

**These requirements will be related to the internal rebreeding or quarantine and will be evaluated according to the criteria established for fattening.*

5.1.3	FEED SUPPLY	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.1.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The feeding programme is suitable for the correct physiological and physical state of the animal: <i>ad libitum</i> or rationed, in which case supply times must be specified. Feeding programme assessment criterion: the farm veterinarian and/or feed production facility nutritionist will define the feeding programme for each type of animal with the recommended use intervals for each feed. It will be assessed whether said feeding programme is being used under supervision of the type of feed used for each type of animal. <p><i>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification entities will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The feeding programme is suitable for the correct physiological and physical state of the animal: ad libitum or rationed, in which case supply times must be specified. Feeding programme assessment criterion: the farm veterinarian and/or feed production facility nutritionist will define the feeding programme for each type of animal with the recommended use intervals for each feed. It will be assessed whether said feeding programme is being used under supervision of the type of feed used for each type of animal. In case of breeding sows, feeding must contain at least 15% of neutrodetergent fibre and a minimal energy content of 2075 kcal IN/kg of feeding</i> 						
5.1.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assured that the animals are provided with a sufficient feed ration and that the feed presents no alterations or contamination that may alter its quality (which can be detected by visual or organoleptic inspection). In those cases where a collective and rationed feeding system (one or more times a day) is practiced, it must be assured that all the animals have access to the feed at the same time and can consume their corresponding ration. 						
5.1.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correct size of feeding troughs based on the type of feeding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free or <i>ad libitum</i> feeding. The number of animals per feeding station will be 						

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	<p>checked:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Piglets: 5 animals per feeding station ○ Fattening: 20 animals per feeding station ○ Finishing (over 110 kg): 20 animals per feeding station <p>- Programmed feeding. The minimum space per animal will be checked:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Piglets: 6 cm ○ Fattening: 25 cm ○ Finishing (over 110 kg): 30 cm <p>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification entities will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Correct size of feeding troughs based on the type of feeding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Free or ad libitum feeding. The number of animals per feeding station will be checked:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Piglets: 5 animals per feeding station ○ Fattening: 20 animals per feeding station ○ Finishing (over 110 kg): 20 animals per feeding station - <i>In the specific case of longitudinal feeding troughs it will be necessary to have the minimum lineal space per animal indicated in the following table:</i> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">TYPE OF PIG</th> <th style="text-align: center;">WEIGHT – Kg</th> <th style="text-align: center;">SPACE PER ANIMAL - cm</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">WEANER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8-25</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">GROWING PIGS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25-50</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">FATTENING PIGS / BREEDINGS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50-110</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">FINISHING PIGS / BREEDINGS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">110-160</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TYPE OF PIG	WEIGHT – Kg	SPACE PER ANIMAL - cm	WEANER	8-25	18	GROWING PIGS	25-50	25	FATTENING PIGS / BREEDINGS	50-110	30	FINISHING PIGS / BREEDINGS	110-160	30						
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5.1.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The feeders are in a correct state: all the equipment and installations, including the hoppers, are kept clean and in working conditions. 																					
5.1.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The automatic feed distribution equipment and dispensers/hoppers are in a correct state. 																					
5.1.3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A notification/warning/control system is provided for individualised animal feeding systems by means of automatic equipment (chip identification and computer-based feeding programme). 																					
5.1.3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All the ingredients of the food supplied to the livestock: availability of feeding labels or other information given by the supplier related to the feeding composition. 																					
5.1.3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The delivery records of feeds supplied to the livestock are safeguarded: feeding delivery notes or other information given by the supplier related to the feeding delivery and/or official registers of feeding deliveries. 																					
5.1.3.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food supply obtained from human food waste, food stocks, substandard foods from feed companies, or leftover foods of farm workers is not allowed. 																					

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

5.2.1	CLEANING AND DISINFECTION/HYGIENE AND BIOSAFETY PLAN	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.2.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The farms will have a Hygiene and Biosafety Plan supervised by the veterinarian of 						

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	the farm which covers cleaning and disinfection of the installations as well as the elimination of insects and rodents therefrom that are known to the farm staff.								
5.2.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hygiene and Biosafety Plan will contemplate operative aspects such as the prohibition to smoke, eat, or drink inside the facilities for animals, in the presence of the animals or in areas in which they pass. 								
5.2.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farms will have dressing rooms and washrooms (showers or equivalent system by means of personal hygiene products, washbasin and wc) which will be provided with drinking water and soap for staff hygiene. Note: <i>A transitional 1-year adaptation period is established in those farms which do not have showers so that they may be installed. Auditors will take this measure into account after the initial or follow-up audit.</i> 								
5.2.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The operators shall use a specific attire, different from the one used outside the farm and they will change it in the dressing room of the farm and facilities provided for such use, leaving there the attire that is not used for work and taking it when going out of the farm. 								
5.2.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the duty of the workers to report the existence of any animal with signs of disease. 								
5.2.1.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All staff must be provided with information about good hygiene practices. 								
5.2.1.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The workers in charge of cleaning and disinfecting the facilities, pens, individual housing, etc., are respectful of the possible presence of animals 								
5.2.1.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The products used (chemical products or disinfectants) are authorised for use with livestock. 								
5.2.1.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each fattening farm must be managed by means of the “All-In-All-Out” (AI- AO) system. In the case of continuous cycles, the system is applied by modules/rooms, when management by facilities is not possible. 								
5.2.1.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This system allows complete cleaning and disinfection to be carried out after emptying the unit at the end of each lot/batch/room/facility of pigs. 								
5.2.1.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proper cleaning of the pens and silos must be checked before letting in a new lot/batch. 								
5.2.1.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hygiene and biosafety instructions must be displayed in the farm such that they are in full view of the workers and visitors. 								

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

5.2.3	BIOSAFETY	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.2.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All farm visitors must be recorded indicating the date and the reason for their visit, their names and surnames, , their signatures, and where appropriate, their companies, and whether they have recently visited other farms, slaughterhouses, or industries of the sector. Moreover, the presentation of the ID or similar identity card should be requested before entering the farm. In those Autonomous Communities that require certain format for the Visitors' Book, this format will also be accepted. Note: <i>each farm should be responsible for the compliance of the data protection regulations in force in each moment</i> 						
5.2.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The visitors will be provided with suitable protective clothing before they enter the 						

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	installation.								
5.2.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The installation must be completely fenced, assuring that all auxiliary installation and facility accesses are duly closed, and people, vehicle, and animal accesses duly controlled. 								
5.2.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The openings out of the buildings not suitable for the passage of vehicles, people, or animals, including windows and ventilation openings, will be covered with a mesh netting preventing the access of birds, rodents, and other unwanted animals. 								
5.2.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The outside of the farm must always be in a proper state of cleanliness and maintenance such that there is an absence of rubble, building scrap, high vegetation, etc., which may cause the proliferation of pests, as well as risks for animals that are transported from one shed to another. 								

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

5.3.1	CORRECT INSTALLATION STATE AND SIZING	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.3.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The installations must be built, equipped, and maintained such that they do not affect animal health or generate behavioural problems. They must have the suitable design and sizes to adapt to the breed, size, and physiological state of the animals. 						
5.3.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of materials and the constructive characteristics of the facilities, pens, and passageways must allow suitable animal management and assure animal health, natural behaviour, and welfare. They must provide sufficient protection against adverse climate conditions: guaranteeing the protection of all animals at the same time whenever necessary. 						
5.3.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If anomalies are detected in automatic or mechanical equipment (automatic feeding systems, ventilation or chilling systems), these anomalies must be solved immediately and recorded in an incident document, indicating the date, the cause of failure, and the date in which the anomalies are solved. If it is not possible to solve the anomalies immediately, measures which safeguard animal health and welfare must be taken. 						
5.3.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The individual housings allow the animals to move in order to access the feeders, drinkers, and rest areas, without them brushing or hitting against the physical elements. 						
5.3.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The installations are properly maintained without any physical elements such as bars that are broken or have come loose which may harm or cause injuries to the animals. 						

5.3.2	SOW HOUSING AND MANAGEMENT:	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.3.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the period in which the sow is housed individually, it must be allowed to stand up anytime without any difficulty. 						
5.3.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The installations where the sows are individually housed enable visual and olfactory contact allowing expression of their natural behaviour. 						
5.3.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In type 1 production systems, always prior to 28 days post-service, the sows are moved to yards for them to live in group. In type 2 and type 3 the sows must live in groups from the moment of service. With the exception in all categories of sows that must be housed individually due to aggression or physical problems. 						

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5.3.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sows are not transferred to a farrowing crate more than 7 days prior to the expected farrowing date in all types (1, 2 and 3), and they do not remain individually housed in farrowing crates for more than 42 days after farrowing for type 1. In types 2 and 3, where handling is with sows roaming freely when farrowing, the minimum time they must remaining in the farrowing enclosure will be 28 days after farrowing for type 2 and 42 days for type 3. 								
5.3.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The upper transverse bars of the farrowing crates must leave enough space to allow sows to stand up, sit, and lie down easily without hitting against them. 								
5.3.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The individual housings are long enough to allow sows to lie down in a horizontal position. 								
5.3.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The group pregnancy cubicles will be designed such that breeding sows can enter and leave freely. 								
5.3.2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The individual farrowing housings will have devices, such as farrowing rails, for protecting the piglets. 								
5.3.2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The use of tether straps is in no way allowed. 								
5.3.2.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of sows of type 2 production systems, they will continue to roam freely after the 5th day of lactation. In the case of sows of type 3 production systems, they will continue to roam freely from the 1st day of lactation. 								
5.3.2.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of sows of type 3 production systems, they will have continuous access to the exterior. 								
5.3.2.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The opening of the individual housings of sows in farrowing crates and their transfer out of the maternity modules/rooms will occur after weaning. 								

5.3.3	PEN SPACE AND STATE:	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.3.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The ease of movement of the animals is assured (positive assessment of separations inside yards with several animals so as to allow the animals to escape in the event of possible fights). 						
5.3.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pens are correctly sized (primiparous sows following insemination and multiparous sows) to comply with the following animal density requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The total floor area provided to each gilt after being inseminated and to each adult sow, when the gilts and/or adult sows are kept in groups, must be at least 1.64 m² and 2.25 m², respectively. ○ When these animals are in groups of less than 6, the floor area will be increased by 10%. (1.80 m² and 2.47 m²). ○ When these animals are in groups of 40 or more, the floor area can be reduced by 10%. (1.48 m² and 2.03 m²). ▪ For groups with fewer than 6 sows, the smaller side of the pen must measure 2.4 m, and for para groups with more than 6 sows, this length must be longer than 2.8 m. ▪ After the 4th week post-service and up to one week before farrowing, pregnant sows, with the exception of sows not adapted, with the justification of the veterinarian, must be housed in groups, regardless of the number of animals on the farm. In pens with a mixture of primiparous sows and multiparous sows, the calculation will be made proportional to the number of animals of each type. 						
5.3.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pens are correctly sized (total minimum space intended for weaners, fattening pigs, and finishing pigs) to comply with the following animal density requirements for Type 1 production systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to ≤10 kg: 0.15 m² ○ from >10 kg to ≤20 kg: 0.20 m² 	*					

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ from >20 kg to ≤30 kg: 0.30 m² ○ from >30 kg to ≤50 kg: 0.40 m² ○ from >50 kg to ≤85 kg: 0.55 m² ○ from >85 kg to ≤110 kg: 0.65 m² ○ more than ≥110 kg 1.00 m² ○ Adult boar > 6 m² <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of Type 2 production systems, the animal density requirements are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to ≤10 kg: 0.40 m² ○ from >10 kg to ≤20 kg: 0.40 m² ○ from >20 kg to ≤30 kg: 0.50 m² ○ from >30 kg to ≤50 kg: 0.60 m² ○ from >50 kg to ≤85 kg: 0.75 m² ○ from >85 kg to ≤110 kg: 1.00 m² ○ more than ≥110 kg 1.50 m² ○ Adult boar > 6 m² ▪ In the case of type 3 production systems, the animal density requirements shall contemplate a supplementary open space as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to ≤10 kg: 0.60 m² + 0.40 m² ○ from >10 kg to ≤20 kg: 0.60 m² + 0.40 m² ○ from >20 kg to ≤30 kg: 0.70 m² + 0.50 m² ○ from >30 kg to ≤50 kg: 0.80 m² + 0.60 m² ○ from >50 kg to ≤85 kg: 1.00 m² + 0.80 m² ○ from >85 kg to ≤110 kg: 1.30 m² + 1.00 m² ○ more than ≥110 kg 2.00 m² + 1.60 m² ○ Adult boar > 6 m² <p>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification entities will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pens are correctly sized (total minimum space intended for weaners, fattening pigs, and finishing pigs) to comply with the following animal density requirements for Type 1 production systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to ≤10 kg: 0.2 m² ○ from >10 kg to ≤20 kg: 0.24 m² ○ from >20 kg to ≤30 kg: 0.30 m² ○ from >30 kg to ≤50 kg: 0.45 m² ○ from >50 kg to ≤85 kg: 0.65 m² ○ from >85 kg to ≤110 kg: 0.74 m² ○ from >110 kg hasta ≤130 kg: 1 m² ○ from ≥130 kg: 1.3 m² ○ Adult boar > 6 m² 					
5.3.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of pregnant sows housed in groups, the “lying areas” are well-defined in buildings with two well-defined environments. For example, the flat floor surface in partially slatted enclosures must comply with the population density defined below: In the case of gilts after being inseminated and pregnant sows: a part of the required area must at least be equivalent to 0.95 m² per gilt and 1.3 m² per adult sow; must be of solid continuous floor of which a maximum of 15% is reserved for drainage openings. 					

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5.3.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The pigs can in any case: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ turn around freely (with the exception of female pigs which may be housed in farrowing crates) ○ lie down all at the same time ○ hear, smell, and see other pigs 						
5.3.3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A comfortable and accessible area is provided for the animals to rest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A clean and dry area for the animals to lie down 						
5.3.3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In type 2 production systems, the fattening animals have free access to the outside, in the case of type 3 production systems, access to the outside is obligatory. See chart of section 5.3.3.3. 						
5.3.3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of the floor with unweaned piglets, there must be an area which allows all the animals to be laying down at the same time, and it must be solid or coated or covered with a layer of straw or any other suitable material. 						

**These requirements will be related to the internal rebreeding or quarantine and will be evaluated according to the criteria established for fattening.*

5.3.4	LIGHTING:	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.3.4.1	Suitable (fixed or portable) natural or artificial lighting which suits the physiological needs of the animal and allows proper livestock control, management, and supervision is provided at all times. (Minimum 40 Lux). It will be measured with a light meter at the height of the animal’s head in at least 3 locations of the facility (in the center and at both ends). Depending on the % of pens with insufficient lighting, scoring will be as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ up to 5% of the pens: 15 points ○ from 6 – 10%: 5 point ○ more than 10%: 0 points 						

5.3.5	THERMAL COMFORT AND VENTILATION (TEMPERATURE, VENTILATION, AIR FLOWS).	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.3.5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If automatic ambient temperature regulation equipment is provided, this equipment shall be programmed so as to comply with the following setpoint temperatures that are suitable for the age, weight, and density of the housed animals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sows 15-25°C ○ Nursing piglets 28-32°C (Nest: resting area for piglets) ○ Weaners weighing 4-7 kg 25-32°C ○ Piglets weighing 7-25 kg 21-27°C ○ Fattening pig 15-25°C 						
5.3.5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of pig housing areas without sufficient natural ventilation for maintaining a suitable internal environment, forced or automatic ventilation is provided with its proper functioning, state, and maintenance being assured. 						
5.3.5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air circulation, dust levels, temperature, relative humidity, gas concentration in the environment, and sound contamination are kept at levels which do not harm the animals. <p>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification entities will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air circulation, dust levels, temperature, relative humidity and sound contamination are kept at levels which do not harm the animals. In case of gas concentration, the following values must not be exceeded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 20 ppm of ammonia. ○ 3000 ppm of carbon dioxide. <p>The compliance with this limits shall be proved by means of control registers</p>						

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5.3.5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The ventilation systems are functional and a periodical maintenance or revision guaranteeing its functionality is periodically carried out. 						
5.3.5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If automatic window regulation systems are provided, the proper functioning of the equipment (probe, programmed parameters) is assured. 						
5.3.5.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Necessary measures for periods of extreme conditions (possible wetting panels for hot weather, or possible heaters, thermal blankets, etc. for cold weather) were established. 						
5.3.5.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Heating systems in farrowing and weaning crates are functional and a periodical maintenance or revision guaranteeing its functionality is periodically carried out. 						
5.3.5.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In areas with forced or automatic ventilation where there is no sufficient natural ventilation, a warning system is provided to warn the staff of a ventilation system failure. Alarms are required in all climate-controlled outhouses where the animals would suffocate and/or suffer heat/cold stress in the event of a black-out. 						
5.3.5.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of artificial ventilation systems, an alternative system must be provided to assure sufficient air renewal in order to maintain pig health and welfare in the event of a ventilation system failure, and an operative warning system must also be provided. 						
5.3.5.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Periodic checks on the proper functioning of the emergency system (genset/emergency electric generator) are performed and recorded at least every six months. 						
5.3.5.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The thermal comfort of the animals will be assessed by observing signs of wheezing as a sign of breathing difficulty . Assessment criterion: Visual. Acceptance criterion: maximum 20% of the observed animals with deficiencies 						
5.3.5.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The thermal comfort of the animals will be assessed by observing signs of crowding and trembling as a sing of cold. Assessment criterion: Visual. Acceptance criterion: maximum 20% of the observed animals with deficiencies 						

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

5.3.7	FLOORINGS AND SLATS	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.3.7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The floor/flooring must be in good condition and must not be slippery or uneven. 						
5.3.7.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is assured that the slatted floor design is in accordance with the size of the pigs raised in a group in order to assure the absence of widespread damage on legs. The sizes of the concrete slats are as follows: The maximum width of the openings must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 11 mm for piglets in farrowing crates, ○ 14 mm for weaners, ○ 18 mm for rearing pigs, ○ 20 mm for gilts after being inseminated and adult sows. 	*					
5.3.7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is assured that the slatted floor design is in accordance with the size of the pigs raised in a group in order to assure the absence of widespread damage on legs. The sizes of the concrete slats are as follows The minimum width of the slat must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 50 mm for piglets and weaned piglets, 	*					

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 80 mm for rearing pigs, gilts after being inseminated, and adult sows. 						
5.3.7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Absence of broken or deteriorated slats which may harm or cause injuries to the animals. 						
5.3.7.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The slatted floors must be built and maintained such that the animals can stand up and lie down safely and easily. 						

**These requirements will be related to the internal rebreeding or quarantine and will be evaluated according to the criteria established for fattening.*

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

5.4.1	CONTROL OF INJURIES, DISEASES, AND TREATMENT THEREOF	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.4.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In breeding sows, verify the absence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ open wounds/ulcers on the back and/or shoulder and/or hip which appear to be caused by abrasion with farrowing crates. Examination will be performed in pens, farrowing crates, enclosures, etc. by observing the animals present therein, and investigating if the injuries were caused in the actual location in which the animal is housed or if they originated from previous locations (for example, for example, sows going from individual housings to other enclosures). ○ absence of metritis, mastitis, uterine prolapse, rectal prolapse, hernias, abscesses, lameness, or injuries on external reproductive system (also applicable to breeding animals). <p>Assessment criterion: Visual. The presence of injuries derived from poor management or absence of veterinary treatment shall be considered non-compliance. Animals housed in pigpens in sick bays or recovery stations are not taken into consideration. Acceptance criterion: maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies (assessing each injury/disease independently). * For the score of this sub-area and provided that an action plan specific for the farm is available, see the conditions established in the corresponding section.</p>						
5.4.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of weaners and fattening pigs, the absence of injuries shall be assessed: wounds, lameness, rectal prolapse, hernias, abscesses, and tail biting. Verify same in pens by observing the animals present therein, as well as investigating if the injuries were caused in the actual location in which the animal is housed or if they originated from previous locations. <p>Assessment criterion: Visual. The presence of injuries derived from poor management or absence of veterinary treatment shall be considered non-compliance. Animals housed in pigpens in sick bays or recovery stations are not taken into consideration Acceptance criterion: maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies (assessing each injury/disease independently). * For the score of this sub-area and provided that an action plan specific for the farm is available, see the conditions established in the corresponding section.</p>						
5.4.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medication and treatment control (treatment records, veterinary prescriptions, notes and observations on possible pathologies and health problems, veterinary follow-up, etc.) 						
5.4.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Competent staff as well as services of a responsible veterinarian of the farm are 						

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

5.4.2	CONTROL OF LOSSES	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.4.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Animal losses in the farm are recorded, clearly separating losses due to death from losses due to stamping out 						

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5.4.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The record must be safeguarded for at least 3 years. 						
5.4.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containers for carcasses must be clean and in good condition. They must be completely closed and the carcasses shall be placed such that they are in no case exposed and visible from the outside. 						
5.4.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dead animals are removed immediately or as soon as possible every day and will be handled by an authorised handler according to the regulation in force concerning the handling of animal by-products not intended for human consumption. If carcasses are handled using duly authorised incineration or hydrolysis equipment, waste removal must be performed by authorised companies in compliance with the specific regulation in each case. 						
5.4.3	MANAGEMENT OF SICK ANIMALS:	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.4.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The staff inspect all pigs for wounds, poor health, or exhaustion at least one time a day. 						
5.4.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inspection of farrowing sows and piglets is performed at least 2 times a day. 						
5.4.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of sick or injured animals in healthy animal pens. Verify that all sick or seriously injured animals have been identified, isolated in sick bay pigpens, and are given specific treatments, or scheduled for the type of slaughter to be applied. 						
5.4.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sick or wounded animals must be promptly cared for and subjected to veterinary control as soon as possible. In extreme situations, stamping out may be resorted to in order to prevent animal suffering. 						
5.4.3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If there is evidence of cannibalism, tail, side, or ear biting, or fights which go beyond normal behaviour, there is a need to come into agreement with the responsible veterinarian of the farm of an effective action plan. Said action plan must be developed and drafted by the responsible veterinarian of the farm or assessor veterinarian of the farm and its implementation must be reflected. <p><i>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification entities will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If there is evidence of cannibalism, tail, side, or ear biting, or fights which go beyond normal behaviour, there is a need to come into agreement with the responsible veterinarian of the farm of an effective action plan and novel enrichment material will be incorporated. Said action plan must be developed and drafted by the responsible veterinarian of the farm or assessor veterinarian of the farm and its implementation must be reflected.</i> 						
5.4.3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of sick bay pigpens in sufficient number of premises/pens for housing sick or wounded animals: hospitalisation enclosures (sick bay pigpens) designated for the isolation and care of sick and injured pigs are provided. <p><i>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification entities will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Availability of sick bay pigpens accounting for at least 2.5% of the total capacity of the farm in order to locate sick or injured animals: hospitalisation enclosures (sick bay pigpens) designated for the isolation and care of sick and injured pigs are provided, together with dry and comfortable bed (straw or sawdust) unless specifically indicated by a veterinary. In these pigpens, the maximum stocking density will be the 75% with respect to the stocking density allowed for the rest of pigpens</i> 						
5.4.3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correct identification or signalling of barns acting as sick bays. 						
5.4.3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hospitalization enclosures are well ventilated, structurally solid, sheltered, and dry. They must be kept dry and clean and allow the animal to lie down. They will be 						

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	provided with feeders and drinkers.								
5.4.3.9	▪ If required, the sick bay pigpen will be provided with solid, well-conditioned floor.								
5.4.3.10	▪ Supervision and treatments in said premises/pens must be more comprehensive. Where necessary, the responsible veterinarian of the farm can be consulted to determine the action plan or treatments to be performed.								
5.4.3.11	▪ Animal density in sick bay pigpens (lower than the density of normal pens) in order to assure an effective control of the animals present therein.								
5.4.3.12	▪ The correct use of sick bays: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sick bays only house sick animals and not healthy animals and/or a mixture of sick/injured animals with healthy animals. ○ There are no seriously injured (“evicted”) animals in the sick bay pigpens. These animals must be slaughtered to prevent unnecessary suffering. ○ The staff must prove that they know from whom they can ask for advice if the pigs do not respond to treatment. They may ask for advice from a professional superior staff, but the advice must ultimately be based on the decision made by responsible veterinarian of the farm. 								
5.4.3.13	▪ In the event that a veterinary treatment applied to an animal proves to be unsatisfactory or incapable of alleviating the animal suffering, the animal must then be promptly stunned by means of the method according to Section 5.4.5, and slaughtered once stunned by means of an authorized method to prevent suffering.								
5.4.3.14	▪ Hospitalization enclosures are emptied between every batch of animals occupying the enclosures and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. The staff must confirm that this is the practice when interviewed.								

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

5.4.5	STAMPING OUT CRITERIA: GOOD PRACTICES	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.4.5.1	▪ The method of stamping out will be drafted and developed by a responsible veterinarian of the farm. This stamping out method will be implemented based on compliance with the provisions laid out in the EU regulation for animal slaughter.						
5.4.5.2	▪ The method or methods used cause minimum suffering and stress to the animals.						
5.4.5.3	▪ The staff know the operation to be performed on each type of livestock: piglets, fattening pigs, breeding pigs.						
5.4.5.4	▪ Stamping out can only be carried out by the responsible veterinarian of the farm or competent staff trained in this matter. The staff must know the basics of stunning, slaughtering techniques, and animal welfare.						
5.4.5.5	▪ The captive bolt pistols shall be kept under the responsibility of the responsible veterinarian of the farm or the trained staff, where appropriate.						
5.4.5.6	▪ The stamping out performed shall be recorded, indicating the date, reason, animal identification, and the name of the staff who performs said stamping out.						

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

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

5.5.2	EXPRESSION OF OTHER BEHAVIOURS	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.5.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of exploratory behaviour 						
5.5.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental enrichment. To prevent cannibalism, tail biting, and other habits. Furthermore, in order for the pigs to also fulfil their behavioural needs, the pigs (depending on the environment and population density) will have access to straw or other suitable material/object to fulfil those needs and allow improvement to the environment. Suitable objects (at least one) that should be accessible for pigs are natural fibre ropes, woods, authorised plastic elements, straw, hay or silage, tubers, punched paper, cardboard and sawdust briquettes, but not tyres or just salt blocks or balls. The material must not put the animals at risk or contaminate them. In the case of type 2 and type 3 production systems, straw must be used as the enrichment material. 						
5.5.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The housing design must allow the animals to see one another. 						
5.5.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rearing pigs must be kept in stable groups with as little mixing as possible. If there is a need to mix pigs from other groups, this must be done at an earlier age, if possible after they weaned, and always before 7 days post-weaning. Note: <i>animals located in infirmary/quarantine stables are not considered for this mixing.</i> 						
5.5.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When there are signs of violent fighting, such as open, bleeding wounds, penetrating bites, etc., they must be immediately investigated and appropriate measures taken, such as providing plentiful straw or other materials for investigation and play. Animals at risk or particularly aggressive animals shall be kept separate from the group, at the discretion of the farm veterinarian. 						
5.5.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aggressive animals which have been attacked or are wounded shall be housed alone temporarily, at the discretion of the farm veterinarian. 						
5.5.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The breeder is responsible to assure that the persistence of aggressions is under control and that it does not lead to food deprivation or injuries. The affected or aggressive animals must be removed from the group, at the discretion of the farm veterinarian. 						
5.5.2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All animals (including animals in sick bay pigpens) must be able to see and hear other animals of their species, unless the responsible veterinarian of the farm indicates otherwise, for example, as a result of an infectious disease. 						
5.5.2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of type 2 and type 3 production systems, straw bedding must be used during fattening. 						

REQUIREMENT/AREA	PRINCIPLE	OBJECTIVE
Area F MANAGEMENT	POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH HUMANS	Positive emotional state/Good practices induced by management

5.6.0	GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.6.0.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All the animals must be treated in a compassionate and respectful manner. The use of force is prohibited. 						

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5.6.0.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only trained, professionally competent staff will care for the animals. The staff in charge of caring for the pigs will be suitably trained by means of a course having a minimum duration of 20 hours relating to handling, physiology, behaviour, and animal welfare and health. New staff who lack training will be supervised by a responsible person until the corresponding training has been imparted to them. There must be staff training records. 						
5.6.0.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are sufficient staff to assure suitable management and that animal welfare is not compromised. 						
5.6.0.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sick or wounded animals must be inspected at least twice a day. 						
5.6.0.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The staff must be able to correctly use the equipment and installations directly affecting animal welfare. They must be able to select the suitable equipment, carry out routine equipment maintenance, recognise the signs of malfunction, and know the correct procedure to follow in such circumstances. 						
5.6.0.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management and installations must allow the animals to develop normal behavioural patterns, as well as maintain social structures and relations. 						
5.6.0.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any act of violence against the animals, as well as any action which may scare or startle the animals is prohibited. 						
5.6.0.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of electric prods or goads, sticks, or any blunt object, for managing the animals is prohibited. 						
5.6.0.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the animals must be inspected at least once a day by a person responsible to look for signs of lethargy, lack of appetite, appearance of bruises, cuts, abrasions, excessive secretions from the eyes, nose, mouth, or vulva, cough, joint inflammation, lameness, diarrhoea, evidence of parasites. etc. 						
5.6.0.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The animals must be kept in social groups of similar and compatible types. Whenever possible, these groups must be kept together during transport and until slaughter. 						
5.6.0.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the necessary measures must be taken to assure animal welfare and that the animals do not feel pain or suffer. The animals must also be free of recurrent or chronic injuries and injuries relating to aggressions of other animals, structures, equipment, or management. 						
5.6.0.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any animal which, after receiving an injectable treatment, is suspected of carrying in its body remnants of needles, shall be clearly identified with a colour tag so that it is possible to tell the animal apart in the slaughtering establishment. 						
5.6.0.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The possible presence of animals carrying remnants of hypodermic needles in the lot shall be indicated in the dispatch/transport document by means of the corresponding written annotation or observation. 						

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

5.6.2	ABSENCE OF PAIN INDUCED BY MANAGEMENT (CASTRATION, TAIL DOCKING, EAR DOCKING...)	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.6.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the event of having to castrate male animals less than 7 days old, there must be a 						

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	<p>written recommendation by the responsible veterinarian or assessor veterinarian of the farm in order to do so. In cases in which the responsible veterinarian of the farm in charge of the establishment considers appropriate the castration (always in accordance with legislation), it should be carried out by competent, trained staff, normally within 48 hours following the birth of the piglet and always before 7 days with means that do not involve tearing tissues, applying local or general analgesia. In any event, if castration is done after the animals are 7 days old, it must be done with anaesthesia and prolonged analgesics by a veterinarian with a means that does not involve tearing tissues, or by immunocastration.</p> <p>Only allowed in type 1 production systems</p>					
5.6.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tusk clipping is prohibited. Extraordinarily, it is only allowed to grind the tusks by a written recommendation by the responsible veterinarian or assessor veterinarian of the farm justifying the practice, and never routinely. If carried out, it should be in accordance with legislation. When necessary, teeth grinding is carried out by a veterinarian or a competent, trained operator, normally within 48 hours following the birth of the piglet and always before 7 days. Only allowed in type 1 production systems. 					
5.6.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If tail docking is carried out, the responsible veterinarian of the farm/assessor veterinarian of the farm must provide a written recommendation to perform same. If the responsible veterinarian of the farm responsible for the establishment considers tail docking to be suitable (always in accordance with law), it is carried out by a trained, competent staff, normally within 48 hours following the birth of the piglet and always before 7 days applying prolonged anaesthesia. <u>After the animals are seven days old</u>, it must be done only with anaesthesia and prolonged analgesics by <u>a veterinarian</u>. Only allowed in type 1 production systems. <p>Note: from 09/03/2025 this requirement will be modified according to the following. Certification entities will verify its compliance in the following audit due on this date:</p> <p><i>If tail docking is carried out, there must be a communication of the result of the controls carried out in the slaughterhouse and/or a written recommendation by the responsible veterinarian or assessor veterinarian of the farm to perform same. Moreover, the length of the residual tail must cover, at least, the vulva in female animals and the anal sphincter in male animals. In cases in which tail docking is considered to be suitable (always in accordance with law), it is carried out by a trained, competent staff, normally within 48 hours following the birth of the piglet and always before 7 days applying prolonged anaesthesia. <u>After the animals are seven days old</u>, it must be done only with anaesthesia and prolonged analgesics by <u>a veterinarian</u>. Only allowed in type 1 production systems</i></p>					
5.6.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ear notching is prohibited. 					
5.6.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The loss of sensitive structures of the body, such as castration and tail docking, for diagnostic/therapeutic or identification purposes, must be carried out under veterinary supervision such that the pain the animals experience is minimized. 					
5.6.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A standard working procedure developed by the responsible veterinarian of the farm will be provided. This procedure contemplates in detail the rules to be followed (age, working method, treatments, etc.) for teeth clipping, tail docking, and castration, and are used in the all the farms as guideline. 					
5.6.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incorrect tail docking indicator <p>In the case of tail docking, the length of the tail that remains will be assessed. This remaining tail must at least cover the vulva in the case of female pigs and the anal sphincter in the case of male pigs. However, animals from the same pen must have tails of similar length.</p> <p>Proper healing thereof will similarly be observed, without any wounds or bleeding.</p>					

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	Assessment criterion: Visual. Acceptance criterion: maximum 5% of the observed animals with deficiencies						
5.6.2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tail docking and teeth clipping are in no way allowed in type 2 and type 3 production systems. In these systems and if castration is to be performed, it will be carried out using alternative methods to surgical castration without anaesthesia or analgesia. 						

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

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

5.7.1	LIVESTOCK TRACEABILITY:	R	L	D	C	S	N
5.7.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livestock identification control by means of an ear tag and/or tattoo hammer ▪ Livestock movement control: point of origin and destination among several farms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Farm data sheet ○ Notes indicating the exit/entrance of livestock ○ Movement summary 						
5.7.1.2	Breeding establishments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The producer keeps detailed, written records of the point of origin, type, and breed of all incoming pigs and/or semen for artificial insemination. The records must include the point of origin, type, and breed of all incoming pigs and/or semen for artificial insemination. 						
5.7.1.3	Weaning/fattening establishments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The producer keeps detailed records of the point of origin of all incoming pigs and their point of origin. 						

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5.7.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The producer keeps detailed records of the destination of all pigs leaving the farm. 						
5.7.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The producer possesses relevant health information of the slaughterhouse (seized materials or health problems) relating to the animals sent to slaughter. 						
5.7.1.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is unequivocally indicated on the delivery note/good issue document from the farm whether or not the livestock enterprise or operator is under the auspices of the certification programme (IAWS) by means of: Graphical Guarantee Mark which will include the Authorized and Certified Operator Number, indicating the production system (type 1, type 2, or type 3) to which the animals belong. 						

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COMMENTS OR OBSERVATIONS OF THE AUDIT TEAM

NON-CONFORMITY AND DEFICIENCY RECTIFICATION REPORT MODELS

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SECTION OF THE SUB-AREA NOT IN COMPLIANCE	NON-CONFORMITY	CORRECTIVE ACTION	RECTIFICATION PERIOD	RECTIFICATION AND VERIFICATION DATE

NAME OF THE INTERNAL AUDITOR	
Date:	
SIGNATURE	

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

DATE	
INTERNAL AUDITOR	

INDICATIONS:

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

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

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

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(*) Amendments to the preceding version:

- Page 3: “Absence of hunger” is replaced by “Supply of feed” and “Absence of water” by “Water supply”.
- Page 5: Requirement 5.8.1.16 is modified.
- Page 8:
 - Requirement 5.8.3.8 is modified.
 - New requirement 5.8.3.14 is included.
 - New requirement 5.8.3.15 is included.
- Minor mistakes correction.

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

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5/ANIMAL WELFARE REQUIREMENTS

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

5.8.1	TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER	S	N																														
5.8.1.1	The livestock will be transported in well-conditioned vehicles, provided with non-slip floors built to prevent injuring the animals .																																
5.8.1.2	<p>The maximum transport time is 18 hours for type 1 production system, 12 hours for type 2 production system, and of 6 hours for type 3 production system. Transports lasting more than 12 hours must comply with the following premises based on the recommendations in the “Manual de transporte de calidad de animales de granja” (Quality Farm Animal Transport Manual) by the DG SANCO for the welfare in transports of long distance in pigs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum travel time 24h. • The animals must have access to water for the entire trip. • The animals must be fasting prior to being loaded. • The transport must be provided with bedding material. • Maximum stall length of 3.1 m. • The space for animals will be calculated by multiplying the number of animals by the corresponding value in the second column: <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Mean weight in kg</th> <th>Area per animal in m²</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>20</td><td>0.085</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td>0.128</td></tr> <tr><td>40</td><td>0.170</td></tr> <tr><td>50</td><td>0.213</td></tr> <tr><td>70</td><td>0.298</td></tr> <tr><td>90</td><td>0.383</td></tr> <tr><td>100</td><td>0.426</td></tr> <tr><td>110</td><td>0.468</td></tr> <tr><td>130</td><td>0.553</td></tr> <tr><td>150</td><td>0.638</td></tr> <tr><td>170</td><td>0.723</td></tr> <tr><td>190</td><td>0.809</td></tr> <tr><td>210</td><td>0.894</td></tr> <tr><td>230</td><td>0.979</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Mean weight in kg	Area per animal in m ²	20	0.085	30	0.128	40	0.170	50	0.213	70	0.298	90	0.383	100	0.426	110	0.468	130	0.553	150	0.638	170	0.723	190	0.809	210	0.894	230	0.979		
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5.8.1.3	The animals must be transported under fasting conditions. The minimum fasting period in the farm must be between 8 and 12 h before sending the animals to the slaughterhouse. The total fasting period of the animals up to the moment of slaughter must not exceed 24 h. There must be documentation transported along with the animals and at the farm that indicates the time the animals started fasting on the livestock farm. Similarly, there must be records in the slaughterhouse which allow controlling the time the animals arrive at and remain in the pigpens, for the purpose of controlling fasting.																														
5.8.1.4	The pigs are transported by authorised transporters with certificate of qualification in animal welfare.																														
5.8.1.5	<p>Depending on vehicle size, there shall be a suitable animal density during transport. The best ventilation possible shall be sought at all time.</p> <p>The loading densities of the animals for slaughter in the trucks shall not exceed the density established in the following tables:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Maximum live weight [kg/animal]</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Minimum floor space [m²/animal]</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">PIGLETS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">< 20</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.085</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.106</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.128</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">SLAUGHTER</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">100</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.426</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">110</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.468</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">130</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.553</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">150</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.638</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">170</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.723</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">190</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.809</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">210</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.894</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">230</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.979</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Maximum live weight [kg/animal]	Minimum floor space [m ² /animal]	PIGLETS		< 20	0.085	25	0.106	30	0.128	SLAUGHTER		100	0.426	110	0.468	130	0.553	150	0.638	170	0.723	190	0.809	210	0.894	230	0.979		
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5.8.1.6	<p>For these minimum requirements to be met, the load density of pigs weighing approximately 100 kg in transport may not exceed 235 kg/m², with the compulsory need to provide bedding in order to prevent slipping and falling.</p> <p>The breed, size, and physical state of the pigs may require the minimum floor surface area established in the preceding paragraph to be increased; said surface area may also be increased by up to 20% depending on weather conditions and the duration of the trip.</p>																														
5.8.1.7	There must be partitions in the middle of the transport, creating groups with a maximum of 20 pigs for animals having a live weight below 70 kg, and with 15 pigs for animals having a live weight of 70 kg. In the case of breeding sows, the groups will have a maximum of 5 pigs.																														
5.8.1.8	<p>Provided that the livestock is unloaded using ramps, the inclination of such ramps may not exceed an angle of 20 degrees, i.e., 36.4% with respect to the horizontal.</p> <p>When the slope is greater than 10 degrees, i.e., greater than 17.6% with respect to the horizontal, the ramps must be equipped with a system, for example, of transverse slats which assure that the animals can get in or out free of risk or complication.</p>																														
5.8.1.9	Lifting platforms and upper floors must have safety barriers to prevent the animals from falling out or running away during unloading operations																														

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5.8.1.10	Transport of animals that are wounded, debilitated, or cannot walk on their own feet, with signs of serious pathologies, severe bleeding, signs of intense suffering, severe prolapse, pelvic fractures, pregnant female pigs, or animals less than 7 days of age, is prohibited, with the exception of animals with small wounds or mild pathologies which will not experience more suffering from being transported.		
5.8.1.11	The installations must be designed to prevent the animals from falling and slipping during unloading. A maximum of 10% slipping incidents and a maximum of 1% of falling incidents will be considered optimum. The evaluation will be carried out based on the sampling table of pig trucks unloaded per day.		
5.8.1.12	All the animal lots that are received must come with their livestock waybill or, where appropriate, the official transfer document in proper form, the ICA, the vehicle disinfection report, and the accompanying or shipping document duly completed by the responsible person of the farm or the integrator company, assuring the control of livestock origin and owner at all times.		
5.8.1.13	It is verified that all animals are identified by a tattoo hammer and/or ear tag.		
5.8.1.14	All fattening pigs intended for obtaining certified carcasses and meats in accordance with the IAWS Programme come from officially approved suppliers and farms that meet the requirements applied for fattening pig farms.		
5.8.1.15	The slaughterhouse must have knowledge of and be provided with an updated listing of officially approved suppliers who they must address to handle the purchase of the pigs for the IAWS programme certification.		
5.8.1.16	It is unequivocally indicated on the delivery note/good issue document from the farm whether or not the livestock enterprise or operator is under the auspices of the certification programme (IAWS) by means of: Graphical Guarantee Mark which will include the Authorized and Certified Operator Number, indicating the production system (type 1, type 2, or type 3) to which the animals belong.		
5.8.1.17	There must be installations to shelter the transport trucks from the severe weather in the event that the planning established for unloading and the installations cannot guarantee a wait time of less than 60 minutes for unloading.		
5.8.1.18	The maximum wait time for unloading is 60 minutes (included in the total travel time) and the total wait + unloading time must not exceed 90 minutes.		

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

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Head of Animal Welfare will conduct an annual animal welfare audit at the installations. 		
5.8.2.3	<p>The installations must have a housing system equipped with the infrastructure required so that animal welfare conditions are the most suitable, according to European regulation. All this must allow the animal to recover from any possible stress sustained during transport. The auditor will evaluate a sample of 10% of the pigpens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable lighting of at least 50 LUX is provided for unloading operations and housing. It must enable perfectly observing the state of the animals. The installations must be protected against the weather in order to shield animals from storms, particularly from being exposed to the sun directly. The animals enjoy physical comfort and protection, and they are particularly kept clean and under suitable ventilation, light, and temperature conditions. The slaughterhouse, based on its geographic location and installations, must establish suitable measures to assure thermal comfort of the animals. Animals in pigpens will be considered to have suitable thermal comfort when a maximum of 8% of the animals are panting and a maximum of 5% of the animals have tremors. Evaluation will be performed based on the sampling table for trucks of animals slaughtered per day. The installations must have systems for showering the animals for the purpose of cleaning and relaxing them. The water for the showers must cover 80% of the surface of the pigpen. Showers must be put into operation immediately after the animals enter the pigpens and must continue operating for at least 15 minutes. When the ambient temperature in the pigpens is less than 10°C, the animals will not be showered for thermal comfort reasons (the conditions of this showering are independent of the showering performed prior to slaughter for hygiene reasons). The pigpens must have easy-to-access drinkers and water must be available <i>ad libitum</i>. The drinkers must be clean and in perfect working order. Bowls must be placed a maximum of 40 cm from the ground and drinking bottles a maximum of 70 cm from the ground. A maximum of 20 animals per drinker is considered suitable. If the animals are in the housing area for more than 12 hours, they must be fed. It is the slaughterhouse’s obligation to have feeding systems for the animals in these cases. All these systems must be clean and in good condition, and there has to be a fast feed supply plan. The installations must have the capacity to house animals in pigpens that is at least 3 times the kill capacity per hour. The pigpens will be washed every day. The floors will be non-slip floors and the structure of the pigpen will be designed to prevent possible livestock injuries. There cannot be any holes, cracks, or erosions in the floors that may injure the animals. The design will allow performing the ante-mortem inspection of the livestock. There must be informative signs indicating the number of animals to be placed in each pigpen, the dimensions of the pigpen, or both. The minimum allowed density will be 0.50 m² per animal for fattening pigs, and more than 1 m² per animal for breeding sows and boars. In those cases in which the official ante-mortem inspection or the installations do not allow the immediate emergency stamping out of sick animals, animals suspected of being sick, or based on reasons of animal welfare, there may be pigpens fit out to house animals of this type while waiting for the opinion of the official veterinary services. 		

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5.8.2.4	<p>Slaughter and evisceration must be performed using legally authorized methods. The livestock will be carefully led to the knock-out/stunning system (CO2, electric discharge, etc.)</p> <p>This system must comply with a series of values assuring its suitability for knocking out animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The animals are slaughtered only once they have been stunned. • The animal is protected at all times against suffering or pain. • Slaughter will be efficient and not cause any stress in the livestock. • The animals must be prevented from hitting against one another or becoming injured during the process. • The effective stunning of the animal, with a complete loss of consciousness until bleeding, is assured. • The carcass must not be damaged. • The proper bleeding of the animal is fomented. • The system must be subjected to a maintenance and calibration programme. • It must be assured that the animals losses consciousness and sensitivity until death. • If the animals recover consciousness, they will be stunned again. • There must be a documented online or emergency post-stunning knock-out control procedure based on the evaluation of the signs of consciousness (palpebral reflex, rhythmic breathing, attempts to stand up, and vocalizations). • The existence of more than 3% of animals with palpebral reflex will be considered non-compliance. The existence of a single animal that exhibits rhythmic breathing, tries to stand up, or tries to vocalize themselves will be considered a general non-compliance. The assessment will be is performed on a sample of 20 animals. The number of samples will be determined by the stunning control table , leaving a time interval between each assessment. • There must be a visual and acoustic alarm system in the event that the level of CO2 is less than 80% and in the event of a low electric intensity level: < 1.3 A • There must be an emergency knock-out system in the event of an unsuccessful stunning. There will be a re-stunning procedure that specifies the need for stunning and immediate bleeding of the animals. • There must be a system for monitoring the parameters of the stunning equipment continuously or, where appropriate, displays visible to the staff so that they know the stunning equipment data and parameters. The equipment working parameters must be recorded continuously throughout the work day. Emergency stunning equipment is an exception to this requirement. • Stunning effectiveness is controlled by safeguarding documentary records. 		
5.8.3	GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS	S	N
5.8.3.1	All pigs reaching the slaughterhouse are subjected to the corresponding official veterinary inspections both during unloading and during the slaughtering process, for the purpose of detecting, and where appropriate, reporting any possible malpractice during the fattening period		

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

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5.8.3.11	All those measures that are necessary to assure animal welfare and to assure that the animals do not show signs of or experience pain, suffering, injuries, fear, or any other avoidable abnormal behaviour, and that they do not experience avoidable interactions with other animals that may be detrimental to their welfare, must be taken		
5.8.3.12	The management and installations must allow the animals to develop normal behavioural patterns, as well as maintain social structures and relations.		
5.8.3.13	The animals must be kept in social groups of similar and compatible types. Provided that is possible, these groups must be maintained throughout transport until slaughter.		
5.8.3.14	In carcass shipping, the exit documents or accompanying delivery notes must include the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipient • Date of delivery or shipping. • Type(s) of product(s). • Batch/batches or date of slaughter • Amount(s). • Identification of the IAWS certification condition: Graphical Guarantee Mark which will include the Authorized and Certified Operator Number, indicating the production system (type 1, type 2, or type 3) to which the animals belong. 		
5.8.3.15	The Slaughter Plant guarantees, by means of the appropriate registries, coherence between the amounts of commercialized product with IAWS certification and the entries of live animals/carcasses/meats with IAWS certification by means of a yearly traceability exercise including a balance sheet with the entries, the departures and the stock of certificated product or product likely to be certificated. Exercises shall contain backwards, process and forwards traceability information, including the requirements applicable to the IAWS certification. In order to facilitate the execution of traceability exercises, the establishment will provide the certification entity with the necessary parameters: reductions, samplings, etc.		

5.8.4	CONTROL OF SIGNS OF ANIMAL WELFARE.	S	N
5.8.4.1	During unloading and ante-mortem inspection, any evidence or signs that may indicate welfare problems in the farms or transport will be controlled and recorded for all animals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Animals with signs of intentionally inflicted wounds or contusions. ▪ Too many animals in transport. ▪ Use of objects when unloading the animals that may cause intentionally inflicted harm, wounds, or contusions. ▪ Animals with shortness of breath 		
5.8.5	CONTROL OF INJURIES AND DISEASES. ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS. GOOD HEALTH MEASURES IN THE SLAUGHTER PLANT		
5.8.5.1	ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS PER LOT COMMUNICATED TO THE LIVESTOCK PRODUCER		
	The slaughter plant will provide the producer with information about any lot with markers exceeding the maximum alarm level so that the producer can adopt the appropriate measures. For every day of slaughter, evidence of pathologies or injuries that may indicate welfare problems in the farms will be controlled and recorded. To that end, the following markers and alarm levels are established per livestock lot:		
	ANTE-MORTEM ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATOR	MAXIMUM ALARM LEVEL	
	Fractures/lameness/prostrated animals	> 1%	
	Evidence of signs of intentionally inflicted wounds or contusions.	> 0% (Any incident)	
	Animals that die in pigpens	> 0.5%	
	Animals that die in transport	> 1%	

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	POST-MORTEM ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATOR Fractures/tears Hernias Carcasses with skin injuries/hematomas due to poor handling	MAXIMUM ALARM LEVEL > 1% > 2% > 2%		
5.8.5.2	GENERAL SLAUGHTERHOUSE ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS ON AUDITED LOTS The following levels to be evaluated during the audit carried out by the Independent Control Entity (ICE) are established in the chart, following Annex 5 of Animal Welfare Indicator Assessment at Slaughterhouses. The ante mortem evaluation will be conducted based on the sampling table for trucks of pigs unloaded per day.			
	ANTE-MORTEM EVALUATION Lameness Prostrated animals unable to move by themselves	MAXIMUM LEVEL < 1% < 0.5%		
5.8.5.3	GENERAL ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS AT SLAUGHTERHOUSES The evaluation of animals that die in transport and in pigpens will be conducted based on the quarterly kill data provided by the slaughterhouse.			
	ANTE-MORTEM EVALUATION Animals that die in pigpens Animals that die in transport	MAXIMUM LEVEL < 0.01% < 0.2%		

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

NON-CONFORMITY AND DEFICIENCY RECTIFICATION REPORT MODELS

SECTION OF THE SUB-AREA NOT IN COMPLIANCE	NON-CONFORMITY	CORRECTIVE ACTION	RECTIFICATION PERIOD	RECTIFICATION AND VERIFICATION DATE

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NAME OF THE INTERNAL AUDITOR	
Date:	
SIGNATURE	