



Poultry Production Standards

Saudi Good Agricultural Practices
(Saudi G.A.P.)



وزارة البيئة والمياه والزراعة
Ministry of Environment Water & Agriculture
المملكة العربية السعودية Kingdom of Saudi Arabia





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جميع الحقوق محفوظة 2024 م



وزارة البيئة والمياه والزراعة
Ministry of Environment Water & Agriculture
المملكة العربية السعودية
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia



Farm		Audit date:				
Address		Tel. #				
Standard Number	FARM MANAGEMENT	Compliance Level	Compliance	Non Compliance	Not Applicable	Corrective Actions
FM	FARM MANAGEMENT					
FM 1	PRODUCTION UNIT MANAGEMENT					
	The integration of on-site experience and practical knowledge for future farm planning accompanied by agricultural practices that play key role in the sustainable farming. Therefore, it is important to properly manage the production unit to ensure safe production and environmental protection.					
FM 1.1	Site and Facilities Management					
FM 1.1.1	Is there a layout/farm plan for each field, orchard, greenhouse, garden, landscaping, livestock farm, or any other operational area specified for production?	Basic				
FM 1.1.1	Each production unit and its extensions must have physical signs or a detailed map, indicating: • Agricultural field, orchard, greenhouse, backyard, courtyard, garden, livestock production farms or any other sites or areas used for production, greenhouses, or irrigation sources etc. • Warehouse to store inputs for production, product sorting and packing units, power station and animal sheds. • Distribution of buildings in the production unit including worker's accommodation, cleaning areas, toilets and other facilities.	Basic				
FM 1.1.2	Does the respective production unit have records for documenting and listing production requirements, basic inputs/outputs from the production unit, activities and practices applied during different stages of the production process, etc?	Basic				

FM 1.1.2	Each production unit operator must maintain the records that include a description of the following: • Agricultural registration number of the production unit • Personal information of the operator of the production unit • Saudi G.A.P. Registration Number • The previous record of Saudi G.A.P must be available on the farm (if applicable) .	Basic				
FM 1.2	Site Regulations and Management					
FM 1.2.1	Does the production unit has a previous and current risk assessment related to food safety, environmental protection, biological or chemical hazards, animal care and/or labor welfare and the events of uncontrollable risks to either health or the environment?	Basic				
FM 1.2.1	A risk assessment report (written) for each site must be maintained annually and readily available for presentation to the inspectors from Saudi G.A.P. The risk assessment report shall be ready for the initial inspection, and maintained, updated, and reviewed with the addition of every new site into the production; and when the risks for existing one have changed. The report can also be modified according to the local production unit conditions for vegetables farms larger than 500 hectares, as well as for livestock and fish farms. The report should include: • Assessment of physical, chemical and biological hazards by category • One year site history for new farms/new site addition in the production and at least 3-5 years history for old farms. • The impact of proposed agricultural activities or operations on the crops/soil/surrounding environment (in case of livestock and aquaculture certification, health and safety risks for animals)	Basic				

FM 1.2.2	Has the production unit/farm been developed and implemented the strategies to reduce the risks mentioned in the risk assessment report?	Basic				
FM 1.2.2	The management plan should clearly describe and manage the risks mentioned in FM 1.2.1, and the plan should be clearly followed to make the area suitable for production.	Basic				
FM 2	RECORD KEEPING FOR INTERNAL-EVALUATION					
	The operator of the production unit must maintain detailed records of the agricultural operations and practices, which must be available for internal and external evaluation.					
FM 2.1	Does the production unit/farm kept a record for least 2 years with backup copies of all necessary information prior to the date of external evaluation?	Basic				
FM 2.1	The operator of the production unit must maintain up-to-date record for at least 2 years. New applicants who wish to conduct the first inspection must provide records for at least three months prior to the external evaluation. • The record must show all agricultural operations and pesticides that have been used during a period of at least three months since registration in the Saudi G.A.P. • Agricultural activities in the production unit must be in compliance with the Saudi G.A.P. • In case of animal production, operator of the production unit must have complete records of livestock production for at least one production cycle prior to the first inspection. • In case an individual record is missing, the respective CP dealing with those record is not compliant.	Basic				
FM 2.2	Does the operator of the production unit conduct at least one self assessment (in accordance with the Saudi G.A.P. standards?	Basic				

FM 2.2	The operator of the production unit must be able to present a self-assessment at least once a year, in compliance with the standards of Saudi G.A.P. (this assessment could be conducted by either the operator or another person). • Self-assessment should include all the control points as suggested in the Saudi G.A.P. standards.	Basic				
FM 2.3	If any non-conformances with Saudi G.A.P. standards detected during self-assessment, were they clearly mentioned in the internal evaluation report and what are the corrective measures will be followed to confront the violations?	Basic				
FM 2.3	Corrective actions must be taken and clearly documented to submit an external evaluation (only if non-compliances are discovered during the self-assessment)	Basic				
FM 3	HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY RISK ASSESSMENT					
	Unhygienic conditions in the production unit/farm may be one of the major causes of product contaminations, which are often transmitted to consumers for these products. It has to be ensured that the workers/ contractors/operator/ unit manager is well aware with sufficient knowledge about the quality and safety of the farm production.					
FM 3.1	Is there a written risk assessment plan for hygiene available at the production unit?	Secondary				
FM 3.1	All workers/contractors and unit operator/manager must be adequately aware about the quality and safety of farm production, and hygiene issues. Therefore, Saudi G.A.P. is keen to assess the health risks and take the necessary measures to reduce such risks.	Secondary				

FM 3.2	Are the instructions provided regarding general principles of food safety, personal hygiene, and public health in the local language and different languages suitable for workers on the farm and displayed in a clearly visible location in the production unit/farm for both workers and visitors?	Basic				
FM 3.2	Guidelines for general principles of food safety, personal hygiene and public health should be provided in the common language at clearly visible places in the production unit for both workers and visitors. The generalized hygienic procedure should be as follows: • Allocate a specific place for smoking, drinking and eating away from the crops to be harvested and the areas of product handling and storage. • The allocated areas must be identical to the total area of the production unit. • All farm workers or visitors should use appropriate protective clothing to prevent food contamination, where applicable. • Workers or crop handlers/visitors must be clearly advised to wash hands and cover wounds prior to handling the product. • Notification of any relevant infections or conditions including any signs of illness (e.g. vomiting, jaundice, diarrhea). These workers must be restricted from direct contact with the product and food-contact surfaces. • Notification of product contamination with bodily fluids.	Basic				
FM 3.3	Does the operator of the production unit ensure proper hygiene training on annual basis for all the employees?	Secondary				
FM 3.3	The operator of the production unit must ensure the annual hygiene training (both in written and verbal form) of the staff including all workers, owners, and managers in the production unit on food safety procedures before harvesting and handling the product. It should be in accordance with FM 3.2.	Secondary				

FM 3.4	Are all signboards and public health instructions written/ photographed posted in a clear place, and hygiene procedures implemented?	Basic				
FM 3.4	All the signboards, as well as written or photographed hygiene and public health instructions, must be displayed in a clear place. The operator of the production unit should demonstrate the visual evidence that the hygiene procedures are being implemented.	Basic				
FM 4	WORKERS' SAFETY					
	The care and safety of workers are the keys to the efficiency and success of farm operations, which ultimately leads to improving production quality and environmental protection. This section helps the workers to perform their duties in a clean working environment in a competitive manner					
FM 4.1	Training for Safe Environment					
FM 4.1.1	Has the farm official conducted a study to assess the risks that may affect the occupational safety and health of the workers since their first day, and is it reviewed periodically?	Secondary				
FM 4.1.1	Risks include but are not limited to: moving parts in equipment, mobile equipment, drive shaft PTO in tractor - electricity - heavy equipment and tractors - fire outbreaks in the buildings - use of organic fertilizers - noise - dust - vibration - extreme temperatures - ladders - storage Fuel - compost storage etc. It should also include a statement of workers' exposure to toxic substances from pesticides and farm chemicals, insect bites and snakes, so workers who carry out hazardous work must be qualified and trained to assess risks and take into account the presence and use of protective clothing and Safety Equipment.	Secondary				
FM 4.1.2	Does the production unit have safety and health procedures in written form for the workers mentioned in the FM 4.1.1?	Secondary				

FM 4.1.2	The procedures regarding the worker's health and safety should address the points identified in the risk assessment (FM 4.1.1), and should be appropriate for the farming operation. In case of accident and emergency, there should be procedures and contingency plans that deal with any identified risks in the working situation, etc. However, the procedures should be reviewed annually, and accordingly updated when the risk assessment changes. Farm infrastructure, facilities, and equipment should be constructed and maintained with an emphasis on minimizing health and safety hazards for the workers.	Secondary				
FM 4.1.3	Have the staff working on the production unit received training about health and safety?	Secondary				
FM 4.1.3	All workers including subcontractors should demonstrate competency in responsibilities and tasks through visual observation (possibly, inspection day). The operator of the production unit should provide a training record and evidence of instructions in the appropriate language.	Secondary				
FM 4.2	Workers Training					
FM 4.2.1	Are there records kept for training activities and attendees?	Secondary				
FM 4.2.1	The records of the training activities are properly maintained, including the subject covered, name of the trainer, date of training, names of attendees, and must provide proof of the attendance of the training (activity evidence is required).	Secondary				

FM 4.2.2	Do all workers in the production unit have full knowledge and training in the work assigned to them, for example, to be familiar with how to use veterinary medicines, pesticides, and safety/prohibition periods (the period of time in which the effect of the drug or pesticide remains inside the tissues of the animal or plant and during that period it is prohibited to consume those products) dangerous chemicals, acids or any dangerous agricultural equipment as defined in FM 4.1.1, and what precautions to be adopted in this regard?	Basic				
FM 4.2.2	The basic training record of each worker should be maintained correctly and independently on regular basis. Records should identify workers who carry out such tasks, and could demonstrate competence. The employees must also perform the assigned tasks well-trained for them. The foreman must also be trained, preferably the workers.	Basic				
FM 4.3	Labor Regulations and Human Rights					
FM 4.3.1	Does the production worker adhere and act according to the instructions displayed on the guidance signboards for emergencies and accidents, which must be displayed in places that allow it to be seen easily and clearly by all the workers and visitors?	Secondary				

FM 4.3.1	The operator of the production unit must adhere to the following guidelines: • Display the farm address/ map, details of the contact person(s), up-to-date relevant telephone numbers (ambulance, hospital, fire-brigade, etc) • Provide guidance signboards for accident situations and fire extinguisher(s), emergency exits, emergency cut-offs for gas, water and electricity, and displayed them in clearly visible places for all the workers and visitors. • Provision of integrated first aid boxes at all work sites. • Preventive and periodic maintenance of equipment and machinery used in the production unit, and safety advice for workers about hazardous substances (material safety data sheets, website, telephone number etc. • Provide guidance warning signboards about potential hazards, storage facilities for inputs, fuel tanks, waste pits, and written instructions in the predominant language(s) for workers in the production unit, with the need to enable workers and contractors to prove their eligibility in occupational health and safety procedures.	Secondary				
FM 4.3.2	Does the first aid box available in the production unit/farm?	Secondary				
FM 4.3.2	The production unit should be maintained the complete first aid boxes (i.e. according to local recommendations and suitable for the activities being carried out on the farm) available in all permanent locations, readily accessible, and can be transported to the required place when needed.	Secondary				
FM 4.3.3	Was it ensured to designate one person permanently available on the farm during agricultural operations and trained in first aid to provide first aid service under emergency situations, until the injured person transferred to the nearest hospital to complete the recommended medical procedures?	Secondary				

FM 4.3.3	In general, good practices can be followed for training one person for every 50 people, with training being conducted once every five years.	Secondary				
FM 4.4	Safety Equipment and Protective clothing for Workers					
FM 4.4.1	Are the appropriate places equipped with suitable protective clothing for workers or visitor provided to tackle emergencies?	Basic				
FM 4.4.1	Appropriate places must be provided for workers or visitors to change dresses, and protective clothing must be worn when necessary.	Basic				
FM 4.4.2	Was appropriate protective equipment and clothing provided for the safety of workers at the production site clean and tidy, how the protective clothing and equipment cleaning was ensured after use?	Basic				
FM 4.4.2	The operator of the production unit must ensure that: • All the protective clothing and equipment of the worker are in tidy and hygienic condition. The protective clothing and equipment must be clean separately from private clothing. Moreover, re-usable gloves must be washed before removal. • Protective clothing should be stored separately from personal clothing in a well-ventilated place free from contamination. • Items to be disposed should be stored separately away from the production unit.	Basic				
FM 4.5	Health and Care of the Workers					
FM 4.5.1	Is there a person assigned to ensure the general health and welfare of workers in the production unit?	Basic				
FM 4.5.1	The operator of the production unit must provide a documentation that declare management personnel to ensure the implementation in adhering to workers' health and safety standards.	Basic				

FM 4.5.2	Are there regular two-way communications (meetings) take place between management and workers on issues related to workers' health, safety, and welfare? Is there evidence of the actions taken as a result of this communication (meeting minutes, photos, letters, correspondence, etc.)?	Secondary				
FM 4.5.2	The operator of the production unit should follow the good practices to reduce the risks that may affect the occupational safety and health of the workers.	Secondary				
FM 4.5.3	Are the workers have access to the designated rest areas, drinking water, hand-washing facilities, and clean food storage areas?	Basic				
FM 4.5.3	The operator of the production unit should provide clean food storage areas, hand-washing and drinking water facilities.	Basic				
FM 4.5.4	Does the operator of the production unit provide onsite housing with basic services and facilities?	Basic				
FM 4.5.4	The operator of the production unit should provide a sound and suitable housing with basic facilities such as drinking water, toilets, and drains.	Basic				
FM 4.5.5	Are the workers transported in safe means of transportation according to the local conditions of each region?	Secondary				
FM 4.5.5	When transport workers on public roads, use safe means of transport, provided that it is in compliance with local laws and regulations.	Secondary				
FM 5	CONTRACTORS					
	A Contractor is an entity that provides workers, equipment and/or materials for agricultural operations in a production unit.					
FM 5.1	Are the requirements for employing a production unit operator/manager for a sub-contractor applied?	Basic				

FM 5.1	The contractor's contract must include a binding text to respect and apply Saudi G.A.P. standards. The contractor and his staff must be fully aware of the requirements and experience of activities related to Saudi G.A.P. The production unit operator is responsible for monitoring their activities in order to ensure compliance with Saudi G.A.P. standards.	Basic				
FM 6	POLLUTION - WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING					
	The main purpose is to ensure waste minimization through proper collection and disposal of pollution and waste, and waste recycling.					
FM 6.1	Environmental Management of Waste and Pollutants					
FM 6.1.1	Have the main pollutants and wastes around the production unit or farm been identified and disposed of properly?	Secondary				
FM 6.1.1	Tools must be provided to monitor, collect and dispose of waste in safe ways. Ensure that there is no waste near the worksite and warehouses, especially near fuel tanks. Properly dispose of the rejected agricultural products. The remnants of agricultural activity waste resulting from the normal daily work are allowed, provided that they are removed periodically and do not affect the work sites.	Secondary				
FM 6.2	Waste Management and Recycling					
FM 6.2.1	Is there a documented waste management action plan available at the farm to reduce waste and pollutants? Does it include the necessary resources for waste disposal?	Secondary				

FM 6.2.1	A comprehensive, updated, documented plan for waste management that includes means of reducing waste and pollutants and recycling of waste as well as means of reducing air, soil and water pollution. (The plan must comply with the requirements of the Environmental Protection applicable Law and the Management of Waste and Pollutants issued by the Competent authority).	Secondary				
FM 6.2.2	Is the worksite kept clean and tidy?	Basic				
FM 6.2.2	There should not be any evidence of waste/litter around the area under agricultural operations or in the immediate vicinity of storage warehouses. However, daily waste or leftover remainings during the same day's agricultural operations is acceptable and should be removed immediately.	Basic				
FM 6.2.3	Are fuel storage areas environmentally safe? (In the case of fuel depots)	Secondary				
FM 6.2.3	Fuel storage should be as follows: • Warning signs are to be located near fuel storage areas • Storage of fuel in metal containers • Fire extinguishers are available in fuel storage areas • Appropriate measures should be taken for those exempt from fuel.	Secondary				
FM 6.2.4	Is the organic waste recycled and converted into compost provided that there are no risks related to the transfer of pests, diseases, and weeds to the next crop?	Secondary				
FM 6.2.4	It is preferable to convert organic waste into compost that can be used to improve the soil in ways that ensure that there are no risks related to the transfer of pests, diseases, and weeds to the next crop.	Secondary				

FM 6.2.5	Does the disposal of water used for washing and cleaning purposes ensured the minimum health and safety risks, and environmental impact?	Basic				
FM 6.2.5	The waste water after washing (animal buildings, personal protective equipments, spray equipments, water coolers, etc.) after collecting should be disposed in a manner with legal compliance and least impact on the health and safety of the workers/visitors/communities, and the environment.	Basic				
FM 7	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION					
	Conservation of the protected natural environment is indispensable for sustainable agricultural production. Successful farming must ensure to preserve the structural diversity and natural characteristics of the surrounding landscape.					
FM 7.1	Impact on Environment and Biodiversity by Farming					
FM 7.1.1	Does the operator follow the instructions regarding the conservation of environment and biodiversity according to the Saudi G.A.P. standards?	Secondary				
FM 7.1.1	From farms, whether on the job site or at the local or international level. By participating with a group that supports environmental activities and is concerned with the conservation of biodiversity. There is a commitment to the environmental protection plan to determine the level and status of biodiversity on the farm in order to enable improvement. The plan also contains clear priorities for actions including Integrated Pest Management practices knowledge, nutrient use of crops, conservation sites, water supplies, and the impact on other users etc., that will be taken in order to improve the level of biodiversity.	Secondary				
FM 7.1.2	Does the operator take into consideration the ecological upgrading of Unproductive sites for promoting natural flora and fauna?	Secondary				

FM 7.1.2	The operator of the production unit should have a plan to prioritize the ecological upgrading of Unproductive sites to promote natural flora and fauna.	Secondary				
FM 7.2	Efficient Utilization of Energy					
	The operating unit should encourage efficient energy utilization by proper maintenance of agricultural equipment.					
FM 7.2.1	Is there a monitoring system available for efficient use of the available energy?	Secondary				
FM 7.2.1	The operator of the production unit must provide records for cost-effective and efficient utilization of the available energy resources.	Secondary				
FM 7.2.2	Is there a plan to improve energy efficiency on the production unit?	Secondary				
FM 7.2.2	There should be a plan identifying opportunities for improving energy efficiency on the production unit.	Secondary				
FM 7.2.3	Does the plan consider the minimum use of non-renewable energy to improve energy efficiency?	Secondary				
FM 7.2.3	The operator of the production unit should consider the minimum use of non-renewable energies, and promote the use of renewable energy sources as much as possible.	Secondary				
FM 7.3	Water Collecting/Recycling					
FM 7.3.1	Does the operator of the production unit implement measures (where applicable) to collect and recycle water by taking into consideration the food safety aspects ?	Basic				
FM 7.3.1	Water collection from water courses should be in accordance with the applicable laws. While, collection from building roofs, glasshouses etc., is recommended in case it is practically viable.	Basic				
FM 8	HANDLING AND FOLLOWING UP COMPLAINTS					

	Handling the complaint in case the production unit violates Saudi G.A.P. standards and specifications that will help to improve production.					
FM 8.1	Are there clear complaints handling procedures available and implemented on each production unit?	Basic				
FM 8.1	The production unit must have documentation of complaint procedures so that they can be directly reported if the operator of the production unit does not adhere with Saudi G.A.P. • Situation analysis and implications including decision to withdraw the product. • Emergency response. • Investigate causes and corrective actions. • Reporting to the inspection authority and issuing authority certifying the Saudi G.A.P. The operator must keep records of each registered complaint and the actions taken against each complaint must also be clearly stated.	Basic				
FM 9	RECALL PLAN					
FM 9.1	Does the operator/manager of the production unit have a documented management plan for product recall in line with the Saudi G.A.P. standards?	Basic				
FM 9.1	For recalling the products, a barcode/sticker must be assigned from Saudi G.A.P. unit for each registered production unit. The operator of the production unit should follow the below mentioned guidelines for documented plan about recall plan. Identifying the type of event that results in recall • Person responsible for making product recall decisions • Notifying mechanism in the supply chain • Reconciling stock methods It is mandatory to test annually these procedures/methods to ensure their effectiveness. Moreover, the test should record (e.g. by picking a recently sold batch, quantity, product details preferably whereabouts, verifying next step, and contact details.	Basic				
FM 10	SAFE FOOD INPUTS					

FM 10.1	Are the risk assessment for food defense and their procedures in place to address identified food defense risks?	Basic				
FM 10.1	During all phases of operations, the intentional potential food safety threats shall be identified and assessed. All the agricultural inputs must be assured that they are from safe and secured sources. In case of intentional threat, the procedures must be in place regarding corrective actions. All employees and subcontractor's information must be available.	Basic				
FM 11	Saudi G.A.P. LOGO					
FM 11.1	Does the logo for Saudi G.A.P. comply with the Saudi G.A.P. rules and regulations ?	Basic				
FM 11.1	The operator of the production unit can use the Saudi G.A.P. standard word, logo or trademark by fulfilling the requirements for Saudi G.A.P. rules and regulations. If the production unit has not yet been certified/registered with the Saudi G.A.P. then, it can not use any kind of word, trademark or log related to Saudi G.A.P.	Basic				
FM 12	PRODUCT TRACEABILITY AND WITHDRAWAL					
	The traceability process enables the agricultural products to recall/withdrawal and provides customers with accurate and specific product information.					
FM 12.1	Is there a documented follow-up system that allows the tracing of products registered with Saudi G.A.P. certification?	Basic				
FM 12.1	There must be a documented follow-up system that allows the tracing of products registered by Saudi G.A.P. certification.	Basic				
FM 12.2	Does the production unit enable the Saudi G.A.P. unit to trace the product from the registered production unit until it reaches to the customer/end-user?	Basic				

FM 12.2	In case the product is produced from a registered and non-registered production area according to the Saudi G.A.P. In parallel, all products packaged in consumer packaging must be marked and subject to review, and verified as registered or non-registered goods. Products (packed either at the farm level or later during handling process) must be clearly labeled as an entity registered in Saudi G.A.P. or non-registered entity. Any agricultural product registered according to the Saudi G.A.P. must be given a unique number to facilitate traceability.	Basic				
FM 12.3	Is the audit document verified the safety of dispatched products that entered/do not fall within the framework of certification and registration?	Basic				
FM 12.3	The audit carried out must document and verify the integrity of the shipment of products that entered/do not fall within the framework of certification and registration.	Basic				
FM 12.4	Are the appropriate identification procedures in place for identifying the products purchased from different sources clearly specifying the shipment destination, date of shipment, quantity shipped, or any other necessary information available for all registered products?	Basic				

FM 12.4	The operator of the production unit should establish, document and maintain procedures for all registered products for identifying certified (when applicable), non-certified products purchased from different sources. The record must clearly identify the followings: • The name or number of the production unit, and the name of the product. • Product attributes or characteristics such as variety and date of harvest, etc. • Production unit registration number in Saudi G.A.P. • Traceability record. A special number for the Saudi G.A.P. in order to follow up the product from the production unit and beyond. • Purchased product(s) quantities • Supplier details • Invoices/Purchase orders • List of approved suppliers	Basic				
FM 13	INVENTORY AND RECORD KEEPING FOR SALES					
FM 13.1	Are all sales quantities record available for all registered products?	Basic				
FM 13.1	Record all the details of the sales of products that fall within / not within the scope of the conformity certificate with the Saudi G.A.P. standard, taking into account the details of the quantities sold, with the need to show a consistent balance between the inputs and outputs, whether they fall within the scope of the Saudi G.A.P. standards or not.	Basic				
FM 13.1	Are all sales quantities record available for all registered products?	Basic				

FM 13.1	Record all the details of the sales of products that fall within / not within the scope of the conformity certificate with the Saudi G.A.P. standard, taking into account the details of the quantities sold, with the need to show a consistent balance between the inputs and outputs, whether they fall within the scope of the Saudi G.A.P. standards or not.	Basic				
FM 14	FOOD SAFETY PLAN					
	Saudi agricultural practices encourage a declared policy that has to be followed by the operator of production unit to ensure the successful implementation of food safety assurance.					
FM 14.1	Has the operator of the production unit signed and approved the Food Safety Declaration by Saudi G.A.P.?	Basic				
FM 14.1	The Food Safety Declaration must be renewed annually by any operator/manager of the production unit.	Basic				
FM 15	FOOD FRAUD MITIGATION					
FM 15.1	Has a food fraud mitigation plan establishes strategies to mitigate the risk of food fraud?	Basic				
FM 15.1	The executives regulations of the Pesticides, Fertilizers, and propagation materials laws by the competent authorities will be applied to mitigate food fraud.	Basic				
FM 16	NON-CONFORMING PRODUCTS					
FM 16.1	Is there a documented procedure for implementation available for non-conforming products?	Basic				
FM 16.1	The operator of the production unit should present a documented procedure for non-conforming products along with their appropriate disposal and handling.	Basic				

LP	Animal wealth base					
	The good agricultural practices recommended in this chapter can be applied to all types of livestock. This chapter further specifies the specific requirements of the different livestock companies and their production systems.					
LP.1	The Place					
	This chapter aims to ensure the safe rearing of livestock and the protection of the environment through the proper management of the farm site, infrastructure and other facilities.					
LP. 1.1	General					
LP. 1.1.1	Is the farm and other related structures well maintained and equipped?					
LP. 1.1.1.1	The farm should be well maintained with adequate drainage, water source and feeding equipment.	Secondary				
LP. 1.1.1.2	Electrical installations must be located far beyond the reach of farm animals.	Secondary				
LP. 1.1.1.3	Electrical installations should be evaluated visually and regularly	Secondary				
LP. 1.1.2	Has a qualified electrician performed all the tasks of electrical installations?					
LP. 1.1.2	Reports or invoices must be available to ensure that all electrical installations have been made by a qualified electrician.	Recommended				
LP. 1.1.3	Have the paints, chemicals or disinfectants been approved as suitable for livestock by the Saudi regulatory authorities?					
LP. 1.1.3.1	Farm workers must be familiar with and knowledgeable about farm operations and maintenance related to them.	Basic				
LP. 1.1.3.2	Any chemical or disinfectant should be properly stored away from food sources and animals.	Basic				
LP. 1.1.3.3	It should be evaluated visually at the time of inspection.	Basic				
LP. 1.1.3.4	The farm waste / waste can be used in agreement with a third party / user in accordance with Saudi legislation.	Basic				
LP. 1.1.3.5	Records of the purchase of expiry chemicals must be kept.	Basic				

LP. 1.2	Insect and pest control					
LP. 1.2.1	Are barn and warehouse buildings designed to be protected from the dangers of contamination from external sources, rodents or birds?					
LP. 1.2.1	The farm building should be well protected from birds and rodents.	Secondary				
LP. 1.2.2	Is there a plan available for the farm location to show traps and traps points?					
LP. 1.2.2	The farm should have a site map showing traps and traps points.	Basic				
LP. 1.2.3	Are traps appropriately located to avoid targeting non-target species?					
LP. 1.2.3	Traps points should be inaccessible to non-targeted species.	Secondary				
LP. 1.2.4	Are dead rodents and insects properly disposed of?					
LP. 1.2.4	Dead rodents and insects should be disposed of in such a way as to avoid harm to non-targeted species	Recommended				
LP. 1.2.5	Does the farm keep pest and rodent inspection details as well as the necessary action plan?					
LP. 1.2.5	The farm owner should keep a report on the regular inspection of insects and rodents as well as a follow-up plan for what he is doing.	Secondary				
LP. 1.3	Clean tools and mechanical devices					
LP. 1.3.1	Are trucks/trucks and trailers transporting crops or fodder clean and suitable for the purpose of transporting raw materials entering the food chain, with particular attention being paid to the cleanliness of dual-purpose trailers to prevent contamination?					
LP. 1.3.1.1	Vehicles carrying stored feed and large cranes must be properly cleaned and have good sanitary conditions.	Basic				
LP. 1.3.1.2	Workers must be familiar with cleaning equipment and trucks.	Basic				

LP. 1.3.1.3	Large cranes used for dual purposes as well as equipment must be cleaned properly before each use to prevent any contamination that may occur between each operation.	Basic				
LP. 1.3.1.4	All cleaning operations should be evaluated with the naked eye to ensure that there is no cross-contamination between the different operations.	Basic				
LP. 1.3.2	Is cleaning and disinfecting equipment in accordance with the instructions from the manufacturer?					
LP. 1.3.3	Skilled workers are always a guarantee of professional professional operations.	Secondary				
LP.2	Workers' welfare and safety					
	Skilled workers are always a guarantee of professional operations.					
LP. 2.1	Does the farm owner ensure that all farm workers are well acquainted with the emergency procedures that will be adopted in the event of an emergency or an event that threatens the welfare of human or livestock on the farm?					
LP. 2.1	Workers must show awareness and how to act in case of emergency or threat to human or livestock welfare on the farm. It should include how to act in the event of an accidental failure of water or feed supply as well as an emergency exit plan.	Secondary				
LP. 3	Identifying herds and knowing their sources					
	The identification of flocks should be in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture.					
LP. 3.1	Is there a record of the movement of animals on or off the farm?					
LP. 3.1	The record must include the date of the move, the number of animals entering or leaving the farm, identification cards, and the location of the move.	Basic				
LP. 3.2	Does the farm follow a reference chart of Saudi Good Agricultural Practices regarding the transitional period for animals?					

LP. 3.2	A record of animals must be kept for a period of three years (three months for the first inspection) for animals that have moved into and/or off the farm for a transitional period in line with Saudi Good Agricultural Practices to be certified. - According to Saudi Good Agricultural Practices, individual identification marks (for livestock), batch number (for poultry), address, etc., must be available on the farm. The transition period is 60 days for cattle, and 28 days for sheep. The transitional period for animals must be completed before slaughter. The annual replacement rate of dairy cattle should be above 20% with a transition period of 28 days. A record must be kept on the farm.	Basic				
LP. 3.3	Does the farm follow the classification of Saudi good agricultural practices to classify animals, if it is feasible to apply?					
LP. 3.3	There must be a written method or procedure, whether approved or not, from Saudi Good Agricultural Practices for animals on the same farm (if identical). Approved and non-approved animal places must be labeled with identifying tags. - Be sure to categorize approved and non-certified animals during uploading and downloading. The separation of livestock does not apply if the farm accommodates only authorized Saudi Good Agricultural Practices animals.	Basic				
LP. 3.4	Does each animal have its own number?					
LP. 3.4	All animals must carry an identification number, either individually or as a group.	Basic				
LP. 3.5	Is there a clear way to keep track of each animal on or off the farm or where it was born/hatched?					
LP. 3.5	The farm should have a movement log to record the history of the movement of animals on and off the farm.	Basic				
LP. 3.6	Is there a procedural identification of animals or specific groups of them when receiving or requiring any treatment?					

LP. 3.6	The mechanism must be evaluated on the farm.	Basic				
LP. 3.7	Do livestock carry a dispatch note from Saudi Good Agricultural Practices or any other legal body from Saudi regulatory authorities during transportation?					
LP. 3.7	All movements of animals must be accompanied by notes authorizing the movement of Saudi Arabian Good Agricultural Practices (see Appendix 1.1 Transfer Notes). The transfer note should contain all the important details.	Basic				
LP. 4	Providing water and food for animals					
	The abundance of water and the quality of food ensures healthy, productive animals.					
LP. 4.1	General needs for water and food					
LP. 4.1.1	Do animals have free access to clean water whether on the farm or off the pasture whenever required?					
LP. 4.1.1	Clean water must be available in sufficient quantities during the very hot season (summer), outside grazing, and indoor farm activities.	Basic				
LP. 4.1.2	Is animal feed (coarse and concentrated feed) supplied from a registered supplier or produced locally in accordance with Saudi Good Agriculture Practices standards?					
LP. 4.1.2	Animal feed, whether imported from a registered company or locally produced, must be in accordance with the specifications of Saudi good agricultural practices to ensure quality. - Compound feeds must follow and comply with the manufacturing standards of Saudi Good Agriculture Practices or Food and Drug Authorities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Basic				
LP. 4.1.3	Does the farmer keep identification records of all types of feed on the farm?					
LP. 4.1.3	The feed should be well-known with the necessary information such as production date, expiry date, components, etc.	Basic				
LP. 4.1.4	Is it easy to track the purchased and stocked feed in quantities to know the supplying company?					

LP. 4.1.4	The feed should be easy to trace from the point of its production.	Basic				
LP. 4.1.4	The protein source should not be based on an animal protein source. It must be of plant origin.	Basic				
LP. 4.1.4	A record of feed type, ingredients and supplier must be maintained for at least 3 years on the farm. The protein source should be of plant origin and no animal protein source should be used to feed ruminants.	Basic				
LP. 4.1.5	Are mixed feed samples tested if it is produced by machines owned by the farmer?					
LP. 4.1.5	It must be mentioned in detail for each component of the feed to suit the type it is eating, whether it is livestock / poultry.	Basic				
LP. 4.1.6	Are compound feeds from crops and additives evaluated based on their risks to animal and consumer health?					
LP. 4.1.6	Feeds should be evaluated for the presence of trace elements and food additives in the recommended proportions. The farm must ensure that the locally produced feed is risk-assessed, free from toxicity and appropriate for animal and consumer health	Basic				
LP. 4.1.7	Does the farm follow procedures that enable it to deal with treated forage waste?					
LP. 4.1.7.1	Waste resulting from normal feed and treated feed excreta should be removed separately to ensure that contamination is not transmitted	Basic				
LP. 4.1.7.2	All feeding systems and equipment must be cleaned and inspected regularly.	Basic				
LP. 4.1.7.3	Workers must be familiar with the feeding regime.	Basic				
LP. 4.1.8	Do farm workers have the ability and awareness to follow up on emergencies in case of any failure of feeding or water supply?					
LP. 4.1.8	All workers must be familiar with emergency procedures during any failure of feeding or water supply.	Secondary				
LP. 4.2	feed records					

LP. 4.2.1	Does the farmer keep documentary records of feed suppliers?					
LP. 4.2.1	The record should contain the type, quantity and date of feed production and its expiry date.	Basic				
LP. 4.2.2	Does the farm keep a register of feed suppliers and information on feed ingredients?					
LP. 4.2.2	Farm feed must be properly labeled to show specific ingredients and other necessary details.	Secondary				
LP. 4.3	feed stores					
LP. 4.3.1	Is there a proper storeroom that meets the requirements for storing the feed available on the farm?					
LP. 4.3.1	The feed should be properly stored according to the type and requirements to avoid deterioration and cross-contamination.	Secondary				
LP. 4.3.2	Are equipment, boxes and transport vehicles cleaned regularly?					
LP. 4.3.2	The accidental or unscheduled inspection of the feed store must be properly preserved and recorded, and it must be maintained from any damage.	Basic				
LP. 4.3.3	Are the necessary precautions applied in the storage areas of the farm to avoid pests, rodents and cross-contamination of various feeds?					
LP. 4.3.3	It must be ensured that there are no rodents and pests by detection or examination with the naked eye of the storage places.	Basic				
LP. 4.3.4	Are feed materials for different types of livestock stored separately and clearly and distinctly labeled?					
LP. 4.3.4	Treated and untreated feed materials should be stored separately with clear labeling or identification of each.	Basic				
LP. 4.3.5	Are feed materials for different types of livestock stored separately and clearly and distinctly labeled?					

LP. 4.3.5	The specific feeds for each species on the same farm must be kept separately and must be properly labeled for identification.	Basic				
LP. 4.3.6	Does the farm follow a feeding plan?					
LP. 4.3.6	The feeding plan should be according to the age, production, type and condition of the animal.	Recommended				
LP. 5	Animal shelter and safety					
	Animals must be sheltered in safe conditions with sound health conditions, especially in weather that causes infections and harmful diseases. Therefore, livestock projects or farms must be in clean, suitable and well-maintained locations.					
LP 5.1	Is the floor space sufficient to allow for appropriate storage densities?					
LP. 5.1.1	Density of animals should be in accordance with the availability of sufficient land area on the farm.	Basic				
LP. 5.1.2	Density of animals should be recorded through the naked eye (visual examination).	Basic				
LP. 5.2	Does the farm have adequate ventilation (natural or artificial) to avoid any suffocation of the animals in it?					
LP. 5.2	Adequate ventilation must be provided for the animals in the farm.	Basic				
LP. 5.3	Does the farm maintain a clean and healthy environment?					
LP. 5.3	Appropriate hygiene procedures and methods must be maintained and recorded in the farm records.	Basic				
LP. 5.4	Are the floors properly maintained and kept clean to avoid any slips?					
LP. 5.4	Floors must be constructed and maintained in such a way that animals avoid any kind of bodily injury. Avoid slippery and stressful floors with proper cleaning.	Basic				
LP. 5.5	Does the farm have a suitable light source during dark hours?					
LP. 5.5	There should be a suitable light source on the farm to carry out the various farm operations and to perform any visual inspection of the animals.	Basic				
LP. 5.6	Are the buildings free of anything that could cause bodily injury?					

LP. 5.6	The aisles and housing shall be free from any sharp edges, sudden heights, broken drawers, pieces of machinery, or any other physical cause that may cause injury to the animal.	Basic				
LP. 5.7	Can animals see each other?					
LP. 5.7	The animals on the farm must be able to see each other with the naked eye from inside the buildings.	Secondary				
LP. 5.8	Are water troughs available with proper drainage?					
LP. 5.8	Water tanks should be built on solid ground with good drainage.	Recommended				
LP. 5.9	Are water basins placed in a suitable place on the farm?					
LP. 5.9	A visual inspection of the proper placement of water tanks should assess that they are well protected and placed in the appropriate place.	Basic				
LP. 6	Animal safety					
	It is essential that a detailed health plan be developed for the safety of livestock using trained personnel. Effective livestock farming is directly related to the health of the animals.					
LP. 6.1	Does the animal farm have a regular vet?					
LP. 6.1	Regular veterinary visits should take place once or twice a year as required by the establishments on the farm and all records of routine veterinary visits should be available or maintained on the farm.	Basic				
LP. 6.2	Is the annual veterinary health plan available and efficiently implemented on the farm?					
LP. 6.2	Your written veterinary health plan should discuss details of each of the following: An integrated disease prevention plan -List of common diseases and their treatment plan- Treatment and immunizations/treatment programmes - Recommendations / Suggestions- Annual animal performance- The environment around the animals	Basic				
LP. 6.3	Does the farm follow the veterinary health plan to reduce the use of antibiotics, especially the third and fourth generations of the fluoroquinolones group?					

LP. 6.3	The veterinary health plan should have a clear policy/plan that does not encourage the use of third and fourth generation antibiotics in the fluoroquinolones group.	Secondary				
LP. 6.4	Were animals identified with health problems? Were you given the necessary treatment needed to recover?					
LP. 6.4	Affected animals should receive appropriate treatment immediately in the event of any suffering or injury.	Basic				
LP. 6.5	Does the farm have adequate facilities to separate sick or injured animals from healthy ones?					
LP. 6.5	The farm must have adequate facilities to isolate sick and healthy animals, with clear markings to identify the sick from the healthy.	Basic				
LP. 6.6	Does the farm use medical treatments when necessary? Do you follow the prescription prepared by a veterinarian?					
LP. 6.6	Farm workers must have awareness and knowledge of medical treatment.	Basic				
LP. 6.7	Do the treated animals or those receiving treatment have a strict isolation period? Are strict isolation procedures communicated to the new owner during the delivery of the animals?					
LP. 6.7	If the animals are to be transferred to another farm/owner, there must be clearly written procedures indicating the type and date of treatment and the date of the period of confinement. Treated animals must be clearly marked prior to transportation.	Basic				
LP. 6.8	Were all surgeries performed by qualified personnel or a veterinary expert?					
LP. 6.8	The workers involved should have knowledge of or knowledge of surgical treatment.	Basic				
LP. 6.9	Is the surgical equipment properly maintained and cleaned?					
LP. 6.9	Cleaning and hygiene procedures should be according to the manufacturer's instructions and can be visually evaluated.	Basic				

LP. 6.10	Is there a written procedure available on the farm for handling broken needles during the relevant surgery?					
LP. 6.10	Provide a written procedure for handling and clearly identifying animals with broken needles and other sharp objects to avoid slaughter prior to the isolation period.	Basic				
LP. 6.11	Are there special boxes and in accessible places to throw away used needles and other sharp surgical objects?					
LP. 6.11	Farm workers must demonstrate full awareness of how to handle equipment and its techniques.	Secondary				
LP. 6.12	Is it humanely executed or slaughtered if an animal is injured or injured?					
LP. 6.12	Personnel must be well trained and must demonstrate their knowledge during the inspection.	Secondary				
LP. 6.13	Does the farm owner understand the importance of the environment and healthy practices on the farm?					
LP. 6.13	Farm workers and owner must be aware of what it takes to produce a healthy farm.	Basic				
LP. 6.14	Do farmers follow instructions to control internal environment factors?					
LP. 6.14	The indoor environment must be properly controlled in accordance with the recommendations.	Secondary				
LP. 6.15	Do farmers actively participate in awareness programs about pathogens caused by animals?					
LP. 6.15	The farmer must participate in public awareness programmes.	Recommended				
LP. 6.16	Does the farm or owner follow the policy of notifying the competent or concerned authority in the event of disease outbreaks on the farm?					
LP. 6.16	Any disease spread on the farm must be reported to the concerned authorities.	Basic				
LP. 6.17	Does the farmer choose those breeds that coexist with the local environment?					

LP. 6.17	The farm must have those breeds that are tolerant of the local environment and are able to withstand insects, pests and diseases.	Recommended					
LP. 6.18	Can the farm owner avoid any physical or disease risks to the animals?						
LP. 6.18	Animals must be handled well to avoid any injury or disease.. etc. Farm workers should show awareness regarding handling and care of animals while visiting the farm.	Basic					
LP. 7	Treatment						
	To obtain a safe healthy animal product, an annual veterinary plan is necessary or a prescription is required during a veterinary visit. Keeping records of annual or occasional medical practices with training of workers is extremely important to animal productivity.						
LP. 7.1							
LP. 7.1.1	Are expired medicines and empty medicine containers disposed of according to the directions of the veterinary expert or following the instructions of the Saudi regulatory guidelines?						
LP. 7.1.1	Expired medicine/vaccine should be marked (as stated on the containers) and stored separately from fresh stock and disposed of properly. The prescription prepared by the veterinarian must be present or available on the farm.	Basic					
LP. 7.1.2	Does the farm owner confirm that the approved medicines (approved by the relevant Saudi authorities) are used on the farm?						
LP. 7.1.2	Only the medicine / vaccine approved nationally in the Kingdom should be used on the farm. Medicines containing certain internal ingredients that are banned in the country should also be avoided.	Basic					
LP. 7.1.3	Does the farm strictly follow the instructions on the label to protect animals, people and the environment?						
LP. 7.1.3	Specific instructions must be strictly followed to avoid any risks related to livestock, human health and the protection of the surrounding environment.	Basic					
LP. 7.1.4	Does the farm owner keep the instructions on the label?						

LP. 7.1.4	The manufacturer's instructions or other recommendations made by the veterinary expert should be provided at the time of the inspection	Basic				
LP. 7.1.5	Does the farm routinely use preventive antibiotics?					
LP. 7.1.5	The farm should avoid the use of prophylactic antibiotics in routine treatments.	Secondary				
LP. 7.1.6	Does the farm avoid using the third and fourth generations of antibiotics from the group of fluoroquinolones and cephalosporins?					
LP. 7.1.6	The culture should avoid the use of the third and fourth generation of antibiotics from the group of fluoroquinolones and cephalosporins	Recommended				
LP. 7.1.7	Is there any policy of regular assessment and review on the farm to avoid the use of antibiotics?					
LP. 7.1.7	There should be a written plan as part of the veterinary health plan to avoid the use of antibiotics on the farm. Veterinary expert guidance and national legislation on the use of antibiotics must also be followed.	Secondary				
LP. 7.1.8	Does the farm follow the instructions of the veterinary authorities to avoid the over or underuse of antibiotics?					
LP. 7.1.8	The farm must follow the instructions issued by the local or regional veterinary authorities to avoid the over or underuse of antibiotics on the farm.	Secondary				
LP. 7.2	Use of growth stimulants					
	It is not allowed to use growth stimulants in Saudi Arabia except for their use in feed additives such as probiotics, prebiotics, yeast cultures and others.					
LP. 7.3	Residue detection					
LP. 7.3.1	Is there a written action plan to be implemented by the responsible and farm veterinary authorities if the MRL is increased?					

LP. 7.3.1	If the residues of the growth promoter or drug reach the maximum allowable, a written action plan must be agreed and implemented by the farm veterinarian and the authority representative to avoid any similar problem recurring in the future.	Basic				
LP. 7.4 Medication record/Person in-charge						
LP. 7.4.1	Does the farm allow the use of drugs that have been approved by the competent Saudi regulatory authority only?					
LP. 7.4.1	All records related to the following must be kept: date of purchase, product name, quantity, expiry date, name of the supplier or financier, batch or batch number of the drug.	Basic				
LP. 7.4.2	Are all records related to medication management well kept?					
LP. 7.4.2	Records of drug/immunization administration should be well-maintained and inspection procedures can be carried out when required.	Basic				
LP. 7.5 Medicine storage						
LP. 7.5.1	Are the specific instructions on the drug container being strictly followed for storing the drug on the farm?					
LP. 7.5.1	The medicine should be stored in accordance with storage instructions away from other farm facilities and in a safe place.	Basic				
LP. 7.5.2	Are the necessary emergency instructions for dealing with accidents while using the medicine available?					
LP. 7.5.2	In emergencies or accidents, and during administration of the drug, the necessary instructions must be provided in a visible place.	Secondary				
LP. 7.5.3	Is access to the drug store available only to workers who are authorized to deal with medicines?					
LP. 7.5.3	Workers must receive adequate training in handling medicines, and only relevant and well-trained workers should have access to medicines.	Basic				
LP. 7.5.4	Are the medicines in their original packaging and with their original labels?					

LP. 7.5.4	Visual evaluation of drug storage should conform to standards.	Basic				
LP. 7.6	Disposal of medicines					
LP. 7.6.1	Is the farm using empty medicine containers again?					
LP. 7.6.1	Official instructions to dispose of excess or expired medicines must be followed.	Basic				
LP. 7.6.2	Are medicines disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner to avoid any contamination?					
LP. 7.6.2	Disposal of expired medicines and/or empty containers should not cause any pollution to the surrounding environment.	Secondary				
LP. 7.6.3	Does the farm have a proper way to dispose of expired medicines and their empty containers?					
LP. 7.6.3	Local laws or recommendations must be strictly followed.	Recommended				
LP. 7.6.4	Are farm workers familiar with the disposal of expired medicines and empty containers?					
LP. 7.6.4	Farm workers should be familiar with drug disposal programs and official regulations.	Secondary				
LP. 8	Getting rid of dead animals					
	Dead animals should be disposed of using an approved method, not only to protect the environment but also to ensure healthy animals.					
LP. 8.1	Does the farm have legal obligations to deal with dead livestock?					
LP. 8.1	The method of disposal of dead animals must comply with the legal framework imposed by government authorities.	Basic				
LP. 8.2	Is there a clean buffer to keep dead animals before they are permanently disposed of?					
LP. 8.2	Workers should be aware of the requirements for the disposal of dead animals.	Secondary				
LP. 9	Farm animal transport					
	Animals are transported according to the conditions of handling, loading, unloading and transporting animals.					
LP. 9.1	Livestock tracking and transportation					
LP. 9.1.1	Are all the necessary documentation about identifying the animals and also the necessary information available at the time of loading, unloading or unloading the animals?					

LP. 9.1.1	Prior to transportation to or from the farm, all necessary documentation must be done accordingly and as required A note on Saudi Good Agricultural Practices must be present during loading or unloading (see Annex 1 for dispatch note)	Basic				
LP. 9.1.2	Have the animals recently received any known medical treatment? Are records of the isolation period present with him?					
LP. 9.1.2	Farmers and other relevant farm workers should be aware of the isolation period for treated animals.	Basic				
LP. 9.1.3	Are the different types of approved and unapproved Saudi G.A.P. animals isolated from each other during loading and landing?					
LP. 9.1.3	Approved and non-certified Saudi GAP animals must be isolated from each other during loading and unloading (does not apply if the farm deals only with approved Saudi GAP animals).	Basic				
LP. 9.1.4	Are the animals loaded and lowered quietly and without any bodily injury or pain to the animals?					
LP. 9.1.4	Animals must be properly handled during loading and unloading. Farm workers must be careful during this.	Secondary				
LP. 9.1.5	Does the farm have the appropriate stairs to carry out the loading and unloading of animals?					
LP. 9.1.5	Adequate ladders must be provided to facilitate the loading and unloading of animals.	Basic				
LP. 9.1.6	Does the farm prohibit the use of electric shocks to animals?					
LP. 9.1.6	No electric or physical shock shall be permitted while transporting animals. The use of any equipment connected with electric shocks on the farm must also be prohibited.	Basic				
LP. 9.1.7	Are the crane workers and farm workers involved in loading and unloading the animals trained to do the job?					

LP. 9.1.7	Crane operators must be well trained in loading and unloading animals.	Basic				
LP. 9.1.8	Are invalid animals not first loaded and moved to avoid unnecessary suffering?					
LP. 9.1.8	The farm owner and workers must show full awareness and knowledge of what they are doing.	Secondary				
PF.	Poultry Farms					
PF. 1	Source record					
PF. 1.1	Does the farm keep a record of the entry of a live poultry flock? Does the record contain information about the supplier, the date of hatching, parents, and the date of receipt on the farm?					
PF. 1.1.1	Live poultry must be from a recognized and traceable source and be in accordance with the standards of Saudi Good Agricultural Practices. Records must be kept of every hatching of chicks on the farm. The records must contain the date of arrival, the name of the hatchery, the breed of the parents, and the name of the carrier company.	Basic				
PF. 1.1.2	The eggs that can be hatched must be from healthy breeding females and in accordance with the standards of Saudi good agricultural practices, and they must be imported from a traceable company with a clear address. Records must be kept of hatching date, arrival date, and the name of the carrier	Basic				
PF. 2	breeding flock					
PF. 2.1	Is compulsory molting allowed on the farm?					
PF. 2.1	As long as forced molting is stressful for poultry, it should not be taken into consideration	Secondary				
PF. 2.2	Do workers disinfect or sterilize their hands before collecting and handling eggs?					
PF. 2.2	Workers' hands must be clean and sterile before eggs are collected and handled	Basic				

PF. 2.3	Are cracked, defective and/or dirty eggs clearly marked or rejected? Is ground eggs distinguished and placed in separate dishes?					
PF. 2.3	Broken or cracked eggs should not be accepted and should be discarded. The eggs laid on the ground must be known and kept in a separate dish. Dirty eggs must be cleaned before being placed in the egg tray	Basic				
PF. 2.4	Are eggs collected several times during the day?					
PF. 2.4	Eggs should be collected frequently (three or four times a day).	Secondary				
PF. 2.5	Are hatching eggs placed in clean, dry trays in appropriate keeping facilities?					
PF. 2.5	The eggs intended for hatching must be kept in a suitable storage room at temperatures 12-15 ° C, and a temperature record must be maintained	Basic				
PF. 2.6	Are the eggs for hatching marked according to the requirements of local legislation?					
PF. 2.6	Records must be maintained containing detailed information on egg production including production date, type of farm, breed and health of poultry	Basic				
PF. 2.7	Is the name of the farm owner and the date of laying eggs clearly stated on each egg cart?					
PF. 2.7	Records must be available as mentioned in the above set-point	Basic				
PF. 2.8	Is there a complete record of egg collection?					
PF. 2.8	The record must contain the following: The number of eggs retrieved or retrieved. The number of eggs that lay on the ground (ground) The number of rejected eggs	Basic				
PF. 2.9	Is there any monitoring record of Salmonella and Mycoplasma bacteria in breeding flocks?					

PF. 2.9.1	It must be ensured that the breeding herd is free of salmonella and mycoplasma. The test report must be carried out by an independent laboratory A further report should be submitted on the disposal of any eggs that tested positive for salmonella and mycoplasma. The herd that has been infected and has not recovered from the infection must be disposed of	Basic				
PF. 2.9.2	Return to control point PF 2.9	Basic				
PF. 2.9.3	Refer to the conformance criteria for point PF 2.9	Basic				
PF. 3	birds hatching					
PF. 3.1	Basic instructions					
PF. 3.1.1	Is a hatchery site map available when needed?					
PF. 3.1.1	The hatching plan should contain the following information: The location of switches and entry points for extinguishing devices (water and fire extinguishing units) must be clear and in a good operating condition-- Easy access to first aid and fire extinguishers	Basic				
PF. 3.1.2	Are the buildings' interior and exterior structures/fittings clean and sanitary?					
PF. 3.1.2	Walls, floors and ceilings must be made of tiles and washable materials, and they must be hygienically monitored at all times.	Basic				
PF. 3.1.3	Are workers wearing appropriate protective clothing?					
PF. 3.1.3	Should workers wear appropriate clean protective clothing?	Basic				
PF. 3.1.4	Can pets or household access to the place of hatchery?					
PF. 3.1.4	Domestic or pets must not be able to enter the hatching area (hatchery).	Basic				
PF. 3.1.5	Are all facilities in the hatchery clean and well arranged?					
PF. 3.1.5	All facilities, including buildings, health facilities, offices, stores, kitchen, etc., must be clean and well disinfected	Basic				
PF. 3.1.6	Are the sewers inside and outside the hatchery cleaned and disinfected to avoid contamination and to prevent disease?					

PF. 3.1.6	A visual assessment should be carried out to confirm compliance with the standards of Saudi Good Agricultural Practices	Basic				
PF. 3.1.7	Does the hatchery keep a record of workers assigned or involved in critical tasks?					
PF. 3.1.7	The hatchery management is committed to appointing specialized personnel to monitor all critical points such as health (veterinary), safety, firefighting systems and animal welfare. The administration must have a record of all workers and their tasks, and it must be ready at all times and when required.	Basic				
PF. 3.1.8	Are the eggs produced or entered into the hatchery production system free of any contagious disease?					
PF. 3.1.8	It must be ensured that all eggs delivered to hatcheries as well as the breeding flock are free of diseases (salmonella, enteritis, typhimurium) and infected eggs must be rejected and disposed of appropriately.	Basic				
PF. 3.1.9	Does the hatchery follow Saudi laws to control poultry diseases?					
PF. 3.1.9	The hatchery must follow Saudi laws and regulations to combat poultry diseases. Must be verified by PF 2.9	Basic				
PF. 3.1.10	Does the farm management make sure that the eggs come from a healthy and disease-free breeding herd?					
PF.	The farm manager or hatchery owner must explain the policy	Basic				
PF.	Return to control point PF 3.1.10	Secondary				
PF. 3.1.12	Do alarms work effectively in critical or emergency situations?					

PF. 3.1.12	The incubator and hatcher high and low alarm system must be kept in operation all the time, and it must be maintained regularly with a response time of 15 minutes. There should be a written protocol for what to do if the alert is triggered. A record of the incidents of the warning must also be kept	Basic				
PF. 3.1.13	Does the incubator have a single flow direction from entering the eggs to sending/shipping the chicks?					
PF. 3.1.13	A visual assessment corresponding to the control point is necessary.	Basic				
PF. 3.1.14	Does the incubation ensure a positive flow of air in one direction, from the eggs to the chicks?					
PF. 3.1.14	A visual assessment is required to confirm conformity	Secondary				
PF. 3.1.15	Are there separate areas to do certain work?					
PF. 3.1.15	The hatchery should have secluded areas designated for specific works. If workers want to move from one area to another, they must change their clothes and belongings before entering the prohibited areas. Equipment must be handled in the same way	Basic				
PF. 3.1.16	Is there a record of fumigation and/or disinfection of eggs prior to laying eggs in the hatchery?					
PF. 3.1.16	Eggs must be fumigated and sterilized using safe and effective chemicals before eggs are placed in the incubator, and a record must be kept of each transaction	Basic				
PF. 3.1.17	Are the incubator and egg stacker kept in a clean place, fixed to the floor, and working properly?					
PF. 3.1.17	Incubation equipment should be cleaned, fumigated and disinfected before and after each batch of eggs. Records of all fumigation and cleaning activities must be kept	Basic				
PF. 3.1.18	Are there rooms prepared for storing and incubating eggs in the hatchery?					

PF. 3.1.18	The visual assessment and the control point should coincide.	Basic				
PF. 3.1.19	Does the egg storage room have controlled environmental conditions?					
PF. 3.1.19	Storage rooms should be ready to operate according to the control point	Basic				
PF. 3.2	poultry care					
PF. 3.2.1	Is there any written plan for the comfort of chicks on the farm?					
PF. 3.2.1	The written text should be assessed for the chick's comfort level during the examination.	Secondary				
PF. 3.2.2	Does the hatchery dispose of waste properly?					
PF. 3.2.2	Workers must be familiar with the procedures	Basic				
PF. 3.2.3	Does the hatchery management make sure that the chicks are not damaged by any mechanical equipment during the handling of the chicks?					
PF. 3.2.3	Compatibility must be checked with the naked eye	Basic				
PF. 3.2.4	Are chicks transported in clean, dry boxes?					
PF. 3.2.4	Matching must be confirmed by visual evaluation	Basic				
PF. 3.2.5	Does the hatchery management ensure enough space, equal to 21 cm ² for each chick, inside the boxes during the transportation process?					
PF. 3.2.5	The area should be calculated on the basis of 21 cm ² per chick to avoid crowding during the transportation process	Basic				
PF. 3.2.6	Is the chicks room temperature and lighting controlled and monitored?					
PF. 3.2.6	The temperature and lighting in the incubator should be suitable, ideal, and adjustable	Basic				
PF. 3.3	Records and identification					
PF. 3.3.1	Is it possible to identify eggs and egg trays and trays at any time?					

PF. 3.3.1	It should be possible to keep track of eggs and trays all the time. The date and time of each egg must be recorded separately, including the breeding flock, the time of collection, the ground eggs, etc.	Basic				
PF. 3.3.2	Does the incubator keep a record of all shipments of eggs?					
PF. 3.3.2	There should be production records that contain the following: field name - The time and date of laying eggs - The date and time of collecting eggs from the farm and sending them to the incubator - The name of the company that delivered Incubator and hatcher number - hatching percentage -The number of unfertilized eggs	Basic				
PF. 3.4	Sending or transferring eggs	Basic				
PF. 3.4.1	Are cars dedicated to delivering eggs and chicks?					
PF. 3.4.1	Delivery vehicles shall be specially manufactured for transporting chicks only and shall be fitted with a heating and ventilation system. The vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected after each delivery/delivery process. Vehicles must be equipped with a rear winch for easy loading and unloading of chicks.	Basic				
PF. 3.4.2	Does the farm have a written procedure for cleaning and disinfecting the transport vehicle?					
PF. 3.4.2	Transport vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected following written procedures	Basic				
PF. 3.4.3	Are the vehicle loading areas clean, dry and well drained?					
PF. 3.4.3	Cages should be cleaned, disinfected and fumigated before chicks arrive. The temperature of the heater should also be adjusted to be between 33-34 °C and then kept weekly	Secondary				
PF. 3.5	Poultry Management Terms					
PF. 3.5.1	Do chicks move to pens previously heated? Is her behavior monitored?					
PF. 3.5.1	The floor temperature should be set between 30-33 °C, and a record should be kept	Basic				

PF. 3.5.2	Is there a trained worker on the farm who collects the rejected chicks and ensures that they are disposed of in a humane manner?					
PF. 3.5.2	A trained farm worker should be appointed to humanely collect rejected chicks	Basic				
PF. 3.5.3	Does the farm follow a humane way of collecting rejected chicks?					
PF. 3.5.3	The farm must follow acceptable humane methods to collect rejected broiler chicks	Basic				
PF. 4	Food system and water saving					
PF. 4.1	Does the compound feed for chicks have a label with the instructions and specifications of the feed?					
PF. 4.1	The feed must be of good source and must be prepared according to the age of the chicks (starter, grower and finisher) and must be fresh with no more than 14% moisture and bags must carry a label stating the type of feed, production date, batch number, and levels of major nutrients (Metabolizable energy, protein, fiber, calcium, phosphorous) as well as the main ingredients used in feed formulation	Basic				
PF. 4.2	Has the compound feed been treated to ensure that it is free of salmonella?					
PF. 4.2	The compound feed must be heat treated or treated with any organic acid to get rid of salmonella. This should be clearly stated on labels or delivery notes	Basic				
PF. 4.3	Is the feed storage place free of pollution and any air hazards?					
PF. 4.3	The feed storage should be cool and completely ventilated, away from pests, birds and diseases such as salmonella, aflatoxin or any other contaminants.	Basic				
PF. 4.4	Is there a written schedule for routine cleaning and disinfection of feed silos, as needed?					

PF. 4.4	Feed silos should be routinely cleaned as well as sterilized. There should be a record of routine hygiene.	Basic				
PF. 4.5	Are poultry feed ingredients of good quality and vegetable origin?					
PF. 4.5	All ingredients must be of good quality and obtained from reliable sources (vegetarian only). They must be linked according to practices. Or ISO 9001, or any other certification can be used as a promotion tool. It must identify all the key elements to reach local laws/international agreements regarding the central objects that can be acquired.	Basic				
PF. 4.6	If fishmeal is the main component of compound feed. Is the source of fishmeal reliable and traceable?					
PF. 4.6	The source of the fishmeal must be independently certified and traceable. A written statement or statement from the manufacturer must be provided.	Basic				
PF. 4.7	Was the feed selected according to the age and type of chicken?					
PF. 4.7	Chickens should be fed and fed according to the requirements of the breed (strain) and their stage of growth or production, and they should be fed in sufficient quantity to be healthy.	Basic				
PF. 4.8	Do chickens get constant feeding?					
PF. 4.8	Broiler chicken feed must be constantly available on the farm. You must stop feeding chickens 24 hours before the time of slaughter	Basic				
PF. 4.9	Do all birds find enough space on the troughs to eat and do they reach all the sources easily?					

PF. 4.9	Sufficient spaces must be provided for the chick on the feeders and drinkers according to the recommendations in the manuals of the species companies, and it must be sufficient to avoid crowding or cannibalism and to form homogeneous groups. 1. Providing space for the bird equivalent to 18 birds / m ² of the house floor 2. Providing one round feeder / 45 - 80 birds (the number of birds is less in the case of large birds) 3. Providing 2.5 cm / bird on the longitudinal feeders with chain (40 birds/ m on the feed) 4. In the case of tube feed: 70 birds / per feed (38 cm diameter) 0.55 cm / bird	Basic				
PF. 4.10	Is adequate and clean water provided for the birds?					
PF. 4.10	Water should be supplied in the following quantities: nipple waterers: Birds less than 3 kg per 12 birds / nipple. More than 3 kg 9 birds / nipple - bell-shaped bowl: 8 drinkers / 1000 birds (40 cm)	Basic				
PF. 4.11	Has the waterer been designed and placed in a proper way to avoid water leakage on the ground?					
PF. 4.11	Drinking water sources should be controlled to avoid water leakage on the litter as much as possible. A visual assessment of the amount of water in the canals and on the ground is carried out to confirm compliance with correct practices. The amount of leakage should be minimal.	Basic				
PF. 4.12	Were the feeders and drinkers designed in the manner approved by Saudi Good Agricultural Practices?					
PF. 4.12	The following items should be taken into consideration: • Type and design of feeders and drinkers - The weight of the bird at slaughter • Persistence of darkness • Type or mode of feeding (free or restricted) • Effect of litter management • manufacturing recommendations • recommendations of the breeding company	Basic				

PF. 4.13	Can birds easily access feeders and troughs to cover water and feed needs?					
PF. 4.13	The height of the feeders and drinkers should be adjusted to the level of the birds' back to ensure that all birds are able to eat and drink comfortably. Adjustment should be done regularly. Also, birds should not walk more than four meters to reach the troughs, or more than three meters to reach the drinkers	Basic				
PF. 4.14	Are the height of the feeders and drinkers tailored to the age and size of the birds?					
PF. 4.14	The height of the feeders and drinkers should be adjustable according to the size and age of the birds. The placement and adjustment of the drinkers should also be regularly monitored at least once a day to avoid potential risks of water leakage and spoilage of the litter.	Basic				
PF. 4.15	Is the water supply source of good quality? Is it clean and free of any pollution or any heavy metals, and is it documented that there is no danger to birds that may result from the water source?					
PF. 4.15	The report of the chemical analysis of potable water should be submitted to confirm that it is in accordance with the authorities' regulations for drinking water in the Kingdom. The water quality assessment shall comply with the control point and the compliance criteria PF 4.18 .	Basic				
PF. 4.16	Is the water quality of poultry identical to the quality of human drinking water?					
PF. 4.16	The farm should analyze the water type regularly. The same laws of human consumption of water must be followed.	Basic				
PF. 4.17	Is water quality assessed after every house cleaning?					
PF. 4.17	The water quality must be evaluated to find out any bacterial contamination that has occurred on the water source, water pipes and water tanks.	Basic				

PF. 4.18	Are water sources sampled and analyzed for microbial contamination after house cleaning and before the next batch arrives?					
PF. 4.18	Water analysis should be done to determine the number and type of bacteria in each water tank and all drinking points after cleaning each house and before the next batch arrives. Analysis records must be available at all times.	Basic				
PF. 4.19	Are the drinkers equipped with water meters to record the daily consumption of water?					
PF. 4.19	Water meters should be checked regularly and calibrated to give the correct reading. Records of water consumed should be kept.	Basic				
PF. 4.20	Are the main water tanks covered and hygienically cleaned? Does it have lower sampling ports?					
PF. 4.20	Main water tanks should have sampling ports and ensure that they are properly cleaned according to sanitary standards. The cleaning log should be saved and updated routinely.	Basic				
PF. 4.21	Are feed samples taken from every batch that arrives at the farm and saved?					
PF. 4.21	Samples must be taken from every batch of feed that reaches the farm, and the sample must be taken and kept for 3 months after the birds are shipped or sent. This also applies to broiler birds for breeding farms. The retention time of the feeding sample should be more than 8 weeks at least before sending the birds	Basic				
PF. 5	poultry house					
PF. 5.1	buildings					
PF. 5.1.1	Does the poultry house structure meet the basic requirements?					

PF. 5.1.1	The building must comply with the basic poultry design. The requirements for the house building shall be as follows: 1 The inner ceiling and outer ceiling must be insulated, waterproof and easy to clean. 2. The floors should be safe, well dried, comfortable and safe from slipping 3. The walls should be safe, waterproof and easy to clean. 4. The poultry house parts should be insulated, easy to clean and fumigation	Basic				
PF. 5.1.2	Is the surface of the ground inside the house higher than outside ground to avoid cross contamination or transmission of infection between groups?					
PF. 5.1.2	Cross/alternate-contamination between flocks should be avoided by keeping the house floor surfaces higher than the outer ground level	Basic				
PF. 5.1.3	Are the joints between the roof, ceiling and walls closed properly?					
PF. 5.1.3	Joints between the roof, walls and ceiling must be adequately closed and this can be visually assessed during examination.	Basic				
PF. 5.1.4	Does the farmer consult an independent expert to design and build house utilities?					
PF. 5.1.4	The farmer should contact an independent expert to design the house and its accessories. Records of what has been done must be kept and available.	Secondary				
PF. 5.1.5	Does the farm have a record in the house to record information on the birds on a daily basis as described in the conformity standards PF 5.1.5?					
PF. 5.1.5	Each house should have a record to keep daily information such as: current bird count, mortality, excluded, temperature, humidity, feed and water consumption. The record should also include all levels of concentration of harmful gases (carbon dioxide, ammonia).	Basic				
PF. 5.1.6	Is there any information recorded to monitor the welfare of chickens?					

PF. 5.1.6	There must be a record of the following : Any unusual behavior of chickens - Litter quality - assessment Concentration of various gases and ammonia	Secondary				
PF. 5.1.7	Are there or are records of bird activity related to bird welfare available and reviewed regularly?					
PF. 5.1.7	Birds activities essential to the welfare of birds in each house must be recorded and regularly reviewed by a veterinarian or the person in charge	Secondary				
PF. 5.2 bird density						
PF. 5.2.1	Do the herd workers have easy access and enough space to carry out their chores on the farm?					
PF. 5.2.1	Density of birds/poultry shall comply with the recommendations of the parent company. It is essential that poultry houses are spacious and have sufficient space for workers to move freely between birds/poultry to monitor them and to collect dead or sick birds.	Secondary				
PF. 5.2.2	Do the birds have enough space that meets the PF 5.2.2 conformance criteria?					
PF. 5.2.2	Birds must be allowed to move freely, stand naturally, turn, extend their legs, and sit without touching other birds. The visual assessment should confirm compliance with the matching conditions.	Basic				
PF. 5.2.3	Is the weight of each bird checked and recorded weekly?					
PF. 5.2.3	The weight of live birds must be checked weekly and kept in the house register	Secondary				
PF. 5.2.4	Is the density of broiler chickens in the house consistent with the company's recommendations?					

PF. 5.2.4	The density of broilers should not exceed 38 kg per square meter during the broiler cycle. Density may differ from one company to another, so the density must be consistent with the recommendations of the type company. The company's recommendations must be present during the inspection	Basic				
PF. 5.2.5	Do broiler parents companies care about maternal health and well-being standards?					
PF. 5.2.5	The density of breeding birds in the house must comply with established standards for the health and well-being of breeding birds.	Basic				
PF. 5.2.6	Does the farm keep records of bird density calculations in the house?					
PF. 5.2.6	Records of all actions taken by the farmer that correspond to the density of birds in the house should be kept available upon request	Secondary				
PF. 5.3	Environmental control (heat and ventilation)					
PF. 5.3.1	Does the farm have a written ventilation plan that contains all relevant details?					
PF. 5.3.1	The farm must have a written ventilation plan that contains detailed information on air quality standards, ventilation fans capacity (m3 of air/hour, air flow, speed, temperature and supporting systems. It is allowed to explain this on the computer	Secondary				
PF. 5.3.2	Does the temperature and ventilation rate match the available space, age and weight of the bird on the farm?					
PF. 5.3.2	The temperature and ventilation rate must be adequate for housing systems according to the age, weight and physical condition of the birds	Basic				
PF. 5.3.3	Does the farm have a written ventilation plan that confirms the amount and quality of air, temperature and humidity?					

PF. 5.3.3	The documented ventilation plan (written or IT) must be followed on the farm and under a controlled environment. Ventilation should be 10 m ³ / bird / hour (or 4 m ³ / kg / hour	Basic				
PF. 5.3.4	Is the efficiency of the ventilation system in line with the recommendation made by an authority responsible for human health in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?					
PF. 5.3.4	Atmospheric pollutants should be less than the following recommendations: Ammonia = 20 ppm CO2 3000ppm The record must be kept for any necessary action plan	Secondary				
PF. 5.3.5	Is there an uncomfortable note regarding air quality during the inspection?					
PF. 5.3.5	The observer should assess the air quality and should show awareness and caution in case of any visible observation.	Secondary				
PF. 5.3.6	Is the automatic housing design able to withstand an internal temperature rise and fall of 3°C when the outside temperature in the shade is 30°C?					
PF. 5.3.6	Daily records of temperatures should show alignment with the control point. There must be an effective ventilation system to ensure compatibility.	Secondary				
PF. 5.3.7	Does the farm have sufficient precautions to protect poultry from heat stress during the summer?					
PF. 5.3.7	The farms must take the necessary measures such as reducing the density of birds per square meter, or raising the rate of ventilation and roof sprinklers for cooling in harsh summer conditions. Daily records of temperatures should show compliance with the required conformance	Secondary				
PF. 5.3.8	Does the farm have an emergency procedure, whether written or verbal, in case of stress or pressure due to heat or cold?					
PF. 5.3.8	The farm must have a written or verbal emergency plan for dealing with heat stress or cold, and workers must show care during the inspection process.	Secondary				

PF. 5.3.9	Is accessing or obtaining weather reports on the farm easy ?					
PF. 5.3.9	The farm must keep daily weather reports and necessary action plans on hand.	Secondary				
PF. 5.3.10	Are daily records of the maximum and minimum temperatures inside the automatic housing available and reviewed by the vet?					
PF.	Daily records should show the maximum and minimum temperature, should be part of a veterinary health plan and should be ready for review by your vet.	Basic				
PF.	Verification by comparing PF 5.3.4 and PF 5.3.5	Secondary				
PF. 5.4 Lighting Efficiency						
PF. 5.4.1	Does the farm follow the recommended daily lighting regime for breeding birds and broilers separately?					
PF. 5.4.1	Broilers should be provided with lighting for 17-20 hours and live in darkness for 4-7 hours per day. Whereas for laying hens and breeder hens, the chicks should be provided with 23 hours of light and one hour of darkness for the first day and then maintained for 9 hours throughout the entire growth period. As for the production life, the lighting period should be 14-16 hours	Basic				
PF. 5.4.2	Do poultry farms have uniform lighting in all houses?					
PF. 5.4.2	There should be a uniform lighting period and bird density in all poultry houses. The visual inspection must also match the observation point.	Secondary				
PF. 5.4.3	Does the lighting system for poultry comply with the standard? PF 5.4.3?					
PF. 5.4.3	The lighting should be as follows: Broilers 35-50 Lux Laying hens start period: (1-2 day) 20-40 lux (6-4 weeks) 20-30 lux - growing period: (4-16 weeks) 4-6 lux (19-17 weeks) 5-7 lux - During production period: 10-15 lux	Secondary				
PF. 5.5 Litter						

PF. 5.5.1	With the exception of laying hens, are poultry (broilers, rearing, laying hens) kept on a floor with a litter ?					
PF. 5.5.1	With the exception of laying hens, which are always in cages, broilers, breeding birds, and chicks of broilers must be kept on floors that contain loose litter.	Basic				
PF. 5.5.2	Does the litter comply with the requirements mentioned in the compliance criteria below?					
PF. 5.5.2	The litter must have the following specifications: 1. Clean, healthy and fresh when applied. 2. The material is dry and suitable which can provide comfort and absorb moisture efficiently . 3. It should be of suitable material, suitable size and practical . 4. It should be kept in a dry condition . 5. Its depth should be about 2-5cm . 6. Replace a dirty wet litter with a clean, new litter when needed	Basic				
PF. 5.5.3	Are dead birds removed before removing the litter?					
PF. 5.5.3	Carcasses of dead birds should be removed before replacing the old litter with a new one and/or before washing the house.	Secondary				
PF. 5.5.4	Is the old litter thrown correctly?					
PF. 5.5.4	The old litter should be replaced with a dry one, and the old one should be thrown away from the place of poultry housing	Basic				
PF. 5.5.5	In the case of reusing the old mattress again, is it checked and ensured that there are no dangers of microbes?					
PF. 5.5.5	The litter must be decontaminated before any reuse. It should also be evaluated to ensure that it is free of any microbiological hazards in the farm to be used as an organic fertilizer.	Basic				
PF. 5.5.6	Do the workers have sufficient experience in dealing with the old litter?					
PF. 5.5.6	Farm workers must show care and awareness during inspection.	Secondary				
PF. 6	This system is not available in Saudi Arabia					

PF. 7	Equipment maintenance and inspection					
PF. 7.1	Has a competent and responsible person been appointed to inspect all mechanical devices or mechanical equipment thoroughly?					
PF. 7.1	Inspection must be carried out on feeders and other mechanical devices and be adjusted, adjusted or calibrated regularly (once or twice a day) by the responsible person and he must keep a record of that inspection and repair work, and this must be shown during the inspection. The farm must have a maintenance team available at all times to avoid any unexpected failure of any mechanical unit, and spare parts must be available and sufficient to cover all the necessary machines. The farm must have an electric generator to avoid any short-comings in the event of a power outage or failure in the farm's main electricity supply	Secondary				
PF. 7.2	Is the farm ventilation unit equipped with an emergency alarm and backup ventilation system/unit in case of any ventilation failure?					
PF. 7.2	The ventilation system in the farm must be equipped with an alarm device to alert in the event of a malfunction or any emergency. The ventilation system shall also have an additional backup support system/device (manual or automatic) in case the primary ventilation fails.	Secondary				
PF. 7.3	Is the alarm monitored daily?					
PF. 7.3	There should be a person responsible for maintaining and monitoring the alarms on a daily basis, and a record of routine maintenance should be present during the inspection.	Secondary				
PF. 7.4	Is the environmentally conditioned chicken house equipped with an alarm for any electrical failure?					

PF. 7.4	The alarm device must be installed and connected to the main electrical source to detect any failure or electrical failure in the environmentally air-conditioned house.	Basic				
PF. 8	Pharmacological treatments with birds					
PF. 8.1	drug withdrawal period					
PF. 8.1.1	Is there a record showing the time and date of drug administration and withdrawal period details?					
PF. 8.1.1	Poultry should not be fed on feed containing medicines during the week prior to slaughter. All medications, time and date as well as withdrawal period must be recorded. This does not apply to breeding birds.	Basic				
PF. 8.2	poultry health plan					
PF. 8.2.1	Does the farm have an experienced veterinarian to deal with the health aspect of poultry?					
PF. 8.2.1	The farm must have a special veterinarian who is responsible for the health aspects of poultry on the farm. Sick and dead birds should be transported to the veterinary clinic on the farm for medical and diagnostic examinations. Biosecurity precautions must be applied inside the farm and inside poultry houses					
PF. 8.2.2	Does the veterinary health plan include the health and welfare of pre- and post- poultry unit?					
PF. 8.2.2	There should be a written veterinary health plan that includes a vaccination program and a biosecurity plan. Any epidemic disease must be reported to the local health authorities. There should be a report that includes public health problems, for example: 1. Transferred items that may affect food safety 2. Lameness in broilers 3. Unusual behavioral activities (feather pecking or cannibalism) 4. Internal and external parasites 5. Action taken after death to study the health problem of suspected birds	Basic				
PF. 8.2.3	Are cases of lameness monitored at all stages of production?					

PF. 8.2.3	here should be a record of lameness and the Bristol Gate points system should be followed. It should comply with PF 15.2	Basic				
PF. 8.2.4	If a flock health issue arises, are the suspected birds sent for postmortem examination?					
PF. 8.2.4	The farm should keep a record of the post-mortem and the results should be available on the farm upon request.	Basic				
PF. 8.2.5	Is a veterinary health plan implemented on the farm? Are there records available during the inspection?					
PF. 8.2.5	Health records must be kept, including: 1. Daily mortality and displacement of birds (due to lameness or heat stress) 2. Performance data (growth rates) that can help track health-related problems. 3. Type of unfitness in slaughterhouses (injuries during transportation, overcrowded cages) Maximum acceptable levels: 5% deaths - overcrowded Birds 1.5% - redness of the hock 10% - Foot blight 30% - breast blisters 1% - 1% ammonia burns -death upon arriving 0.25% - Fracture and dislocation of the legs 1% Broken and dislocated wings 2% - Bruises on the legs and breast 2% - Rejections 1.5%. If the above levels are exceeded, action should be taken to correct the problem. The full report of the injury and the actions taken by the veterinary practitioner should be kept. The full report of the injury and the actions taken should be retained. A long-term management plan should be taken to keep the above problems to a minimum.	Basic				
PF. 8.2.6	Did the veterinarian's report include indicators of flock performance and welfare?					
PF. 8.2.6	The performance objective of flocks should be included in PHP and monitored and improved accordingly. Records should be kept of any veterinary input if the specified tolerance level is exceeded.	Basic				

PF. 8.2.7	Are unexpectedly large fluctuations in daily deaths (more than 0.5%) investigated for any serious health problems?					
PF. 8.2.7	Any daily deaths exceeding 0.5% should be investigated, especially if they are in large-aged herds. As for small-aged flocks, it is expected that the daily death rate will increase than that and it is not necessary to conduct any research in them unless it is noted that there is a trend in an increase in deaths	Secondary				
PF. 8.2.8	Does the farmer follow an effective vaccination program to counter disease outbreaks on the farm?					
PF. 8.2.8	An effective vaccination program should be followed according to veterinary practices and carried out by a practicing veterinarian or trained worker. Vaccination records must be kept	Basic				
PF. 8.2.9	Should treatment/vaccination start on the farm under the advice of the vet or with an authorized treatment plan?					
PF. 8.2.9	Only a veterinarian should prescribe medicines and medical treatments, while a dietician can advise adding medicines to the feed, whether it is in the feed mill or on the farm. In both cases, records of all medications currently in use or that have been given should be kept and displayed when needed	Basic				
PF. 8.2.10	Is the ration fed with anti-coccidiosis and can it be stored and identified separately?					
PF. 8.2.10	Feeds containing anti-coccidiosis should be stored separately and clearly identified with the label on the feed container. The date of withdrawal must be clearly indicated on the identification label.	Basic				
PF. 8.2.11	Are the medicines that are added to drinking water calibrated under the supervision of a staff trained in the use of calibration devices?					

PF. 8.2.11	The veterinarian must supervise the medicines that are added to the drinking water or a well-trained worker, using calibrated devices to obtain the correct dilution ratio. A record should be kept of all medications that have been added to the water.	Basic				
PF. 8.2.12	Are the antibiotics used on the farm free from the active molecules used for human consumption?					
PF.	Any antimicrobial drugs (antibiotics) used in poultry consumption must be different from those used for humans. Antibiotics should only be used for conditions of gut health (intestinal disease).	Secondary				
PF.	Check by comparison of LP 7.1.5 and LP 7.1.6	Secondary				
PF. 8.2.13	Are laboratory tests and their effective results recorded and are they available for presentation to veterinary experts?					
PF. 8.2.13	Laboratory and treatment results must be provided when requested by the contracting veterinarian or Saudi G.A.P. Representatives representatives.	Basic				
PF. 8.2.14	Are death registration records in place to track suspected gut problems using a standard scoring system?					
PF. 8.2.14	There must be a registration system to determine the causes of death as a result of health problems in the digestive tract, and it must be recorded for compliance.	Secondary				
PF. 8.2.15	Does the farm have alternative strategies to reduce gut health problems and reduce reliance on antibiotics?					
PF. 8.2.15	Safe alternative strategies to antibiotics (such as probiotics, prebiotics, yeast or organic acids) should be used. Such alternatives will kill harmful bacteria and increase beneficial gut bacteria that ultimately improve the performance of birds or poultry.	Secondary				
PF. 8.2.16	Are minimum and maximum temperatures recorded regularly in environmentally air-conditioned poultry houses?					

PF. 8.2.16	There must be records on the farm to record the daily maximum and minimum temperature (whether written or recorded using information technology).	Secondary				
PF. 8.2.17	Does the poultry farm, with a controlled environment, keep daily records of air pollutants in the housing?					
PF. 8.2.17	There should be written records of air pollution present on a daily basis	Secondary				
PF. 8.2.18	Do house facilities provide an environment conducive to the health of the flock? Is there any farm action plan to assist the veterinarian to deal with any problem that may arise on the farm?					
PF. 8.2.18	The environmental facilities of the houses must be controlled to maintain the good health performance of the birds There should be a pre-determined written plan between the veterinarian and the farmer in order to improve the facilities and the environment around the flock	Basic				
PF. 8.3	Monitoring animal diseases common with humans					
PF. 8.3.1	Are tests conducted for salmonella disease, which may be carried or spread in flocks of broiler chickens three weeks before slaughter?					
PF. 8.3.1	Broiler flocks should be checked for salmonella three weeks before the slaughter date. It was done by an independent and accredited laboratory. Laboratory reports made for salmonella should be saved	Basic				
PF. 8.3.2	Are herds infected with salmonella excluded before slaughter?					
PF. 8.3.2	The slaughterhouse must be notified of the positive results of the salmonella test (if any) before sending the birds to the slaughterhouse	Basic				
PF. 8.3.3	If the herd is confirmed to be infected with salmonella, is there an action plan for cleaning and disinfecting the housing?					

PF. 8.3.3	If the result of the examination is positive for salmonella, the housing must be cleaned and disinfected well in order to eliminate the pathogens of salmonella. Clear written procedures must be followed and records must be kept for inspection	Basic				
PF. 8.3.4	If the farm has a record of salmonella infection, and it was disposed of, is it announced that it was cleaned and became free of the disease before bringing in new herds?					
PF. 8.3.4	New broilers should not be brought in until after making sure that the farm is free of salmonella	Basic				
PF. 9	Pest control programs and proper care					
PF. 9.1	Does the farm follow a "all in, all out" system to ensure that birds of the same age are kept in a single house?					
PF. 9.1	An "all in, all out" system should be applied in every pen (for birds of the same age). There must be records that make sure that the last bird came out, and that the first bird entered	Secondary				
PF. 9.2	Is the poultry house cleaned and disinfected according to the hygiene plan whenever it is empty?					
PF. 9.2	A hygiene protocol should be available to reflect cleaning procedures for removing old bedding, cleaning eating and drinking utensils and other equipment, and disinfecting them using safe chemicals after each cycle. The floor, walls and ceiling should be thoroughly cleaned using hot pressurized water mixed with soap and then disinfected with formaldehyde and always left a day or two between each step to dry and the microbial cycle is broken. Then evaporation is done using hot gas formaldehyde for three hours to kill all types of bacteria and fungi. Test swabs should be taken from different locations on the farm to confirm the cleanliness of the poultry house and a laboratory report should be kept	Basic				

PF. 9.3	Is the period of vacancy for poultry houses on the farm determined according to the size of the birds, the level of disease and the quality of housing?					
PF. 9.3	The poultry house should have a period without birds so that there are no birds in the pens. The length of this period should be according to the size of the farm, the incidence of diseases and the quality of the house.	Basic				
PF. 9.4	Is the poultry farm exposed to the entry of domestic animals and pets?					
PF. 9.4	Visual assessment should confirm that domestic or pet animals (dogs, cats, etc.) do not have access to poultry accommodations.	Basic				
PF. 9.5	Visual assessment should confirm that domestic or pet animals (dogs, cats, etc.) do not have access to poultry accommodations.					
PF. 9.5	Workers should not have any contact with other birds. Workers must be clearly informed of the control point.	Secondary				
PF. 9.6	Does the farm have a written biosecurity protocol especially regarding visitors and vehicles entering the farm?					
PF. 9.6	The written protocol that must be followed on the farm may include the following: 1. Visitors' clothes and shoes for single use. 2. The farm shall keep records of visitors, vehicles and materials entering the farm. 3. The farm disinfects any vehicle entering the farm 4. No visitor is allowed to enter the farm if he has been on another farm during the past three days. 5. If any bird leaves the farm to the slaughterhouse or any other location, the health protocol must be followed in accordance with the instructions of veterinary health practices to avoid transmission of disease	Basic				
PF. 9.7	Does the farm implement the policy mentioned in PF 9.6 effectively?					
PF. 9.7	All records must be kept and visual evaluation must ensure that the policy stated in PF 9.6 is tracked on the farm.	Basic				

PF. 9.8	Does the farm provide the hand lotion and other sanitary facilities mentioned in PF 9.8 compliance standards?					
PF. 9.8	The farm should have shower facilities with hand wash basins and showers as well as soap, sanitizer, disposable towels etc. These facilities should be adjacent to the entrance/exit so that workers and visitors can wash and sanitize before entering the bird housing area. Washing and sterilization should be mandatory when handling dead birds and also before and after feeding.	Basic				
PF. 9.9	Does the farm provide special house shoes and other special clothes?					
PF. 9.9	he farm must provide special shoes and other necessary clothing to suit each type of housing. These requirements must be present at the entrance to each building. Compliance and compliance with the requirements should be assessed by direct theoretical examination	Secondary				
PF. 9.10	Are disinfectants approved by the authorities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?					
PF. 9.10	Only disinfectants that have been approved by the Saudi authorities are allowed to be used on the farm. Visual inspection should confirm conformance/ compatibility with the control point	Secondary				
PF. 9.11	Are disinfectants and sterilizers changed regularly?					
PF. 9.11	The farm must have records showing the regular change or replacement of disinfectants and sterilizers	Secondary				
PF. 9.12	Do workers replace shoes and other clothing at all the different entrances and exits to the accommodation?					
PF. 9.12	Workers and visitors must be alerted and made aware of the importance of changing or replacing their clothes and shoes at each entrance or exit to each residence.	Basic				
PF. 9.13	Is the clothing of workers different on and off the farm?					

PF. 9.13	Workers should not use the same clothes inside and outside the farm and vice versa.	Secondary				
PF. 9.14	Are the cars entering or leaving the farm cleaned and sterilized well?					
PF. 9.14	Cars must be cleaned, disinfected and sterilized well in case of entering and leaving the farm.	Secondary				
PF. 9.15	Is smoking restricted to certain areas?					
PF. 9.15	Smoking is not permitted in any area adjacent to bird pens. The administration should designate a smoking area/room and it should be far from the bird sheltering area.	Basic				
PF. 9.16	Does the farm keep pest control inspection records?					
PF. 9.16	The farm must maintain records of pest control inspections. The farmer may either control the pests himself or can subcontract and keep appropriate records	Basic				
PF. 10	Residues control					
PF 10.1	If a sample is found to contain a Residue of Prohibited Substances or the Maximum Residue Level (MRL) is exceeded, is the farmer and veterinary surgeon notified to the production establishment?					
PF. 10.1.1	The farm veterinarian should be notified if any residues of prohibited substances have reached the limit. If the samples indicate that the level of a prohibited substance may reach the maximum, then the veterinarian must notify the Saudi Good Agricultural Practices authorities within two days from the date of receiving the laboratory report	Basic				
PF. 10.1.2	Any action taken by the farm must be agreed between the farm and the Saudi authorities for good agricultural practices. A copy of the agreement must be kept.	Basic				
PF. 1.2	Is documentation available PF 11.1?					
PF. 10.2	There must be documentary evidence to show that the action plan has been implemented and is consistent with PF 11.1	Basic				

PF. 11	emergency procedures					
PF. 11.1	Is there a source of emergency power supply?					
PF. 11.1	The farm must have an emergency source of power supply, especially for the ventilation system	Secondary				
PF. 11.2	Are emergency backup power systems tested regularly?					
PF. 11.2	Emergency backup power systems should be tested at least monthly. Test reports must be kept	Secondary				
PF. 12	Inspection and observation					
PF. 12.1	Do farm workers have the ability and competence to handle poultry in a positive and emotional way?					
PF. 12.1	The management of the farm has to make sure that the workers are well trained to handle the birds properly. They must be trained on the job and given certificates for that. Copies of these certificates must be kept so that they are available whenever you request.	Secondary				
PF. 12.2	Are birds and their facilities inspected or checked twice a day?					
PF. 12.2	Emergency backup power systems should be tested, at least once a month. Test reports shall be retained for any inspection that may be requested	Basic				
PF. 12.3	Are weak birds that find it difficult to access food and drink humanely removed and slaughtered?					
PF. 12.3	During the daily inspection procedures, if there are birds that find it difficult to access food and drink, these must be isolated from the herd and slaughtered or culled in a humane manner.	Secondary				
PF. 13	farm workers					
PF. 13.1	Does the farm management make sure the efficiency and capabilities of the farm workers?					

PF. 13.1	The farm must provide evidence that the workers are able to properly perform the following tasks: . 1. Safe use of medicine 2- Dealing with birds correctly 3- Identify diseases and health problems of birds. 4 - The ability to deal with birds according to the standard guide. Records evidencing workers' compliance and ability to carry out their duties must be submitted	Basic				
PF. 13.2	Are workers trained to recognize birds with a Bristol Gate score of 3 or higher?					
PF. 13.2	There must be a training record	Secondary				
PF. 13.3	Have the workers received adequate training to deal with the machinery or equipment on the farm?					
PF. 13.3	Farm workers must demonstrate their ability to deal with the automatic devices on the farm and their knowledge of repairing and operating them. Workers must show ability or provide training certificates to prove this.	Secondary				
PF. 13.4	Is there a record of the workers and the tasks assigned to them and the duties that they perform?					
PF. 13.4	A complete list of all employees and workers must be documented and provided with their duties and tasks performed and assigned to them on the farm	Basic				
PF. 14	Procedures for culling infected birds					
PF. 14.1	Is the execution carried out by a competent person? Is it done in a humane way?					
PF. 14.1	Workers must be able to identify the birds that are suffering and therefore take the decision to kill them, and they must have the ability and knowledge consistent with the correct execution procedures.	Basic				
PF. 14.2	Are birds showing a Bristol Gate score of 4-5 immediately and humanely culled?					

PF. 14.2	Sick birds showing a Bristol Gate score between 4 and 5 should be immediately identified during the daily examination. And then killed in a humane manner by a competent person.	Secondary				
PF. 15	collecting and transporting birds					
PF. 15.1	Is the poultry transported carefully from the production farm?					
PF. 15.1	All poultry sent from the farm must be transported in calm, clean and comfortable conditions.	Secondary				
PF. 15.2	Are workers well trained to collect and transport birds?					
PF. 15.2	The workers involved in the bird collection process must be well trained and the training programs on the farm updated annually. Workers must show training completion certificate at the time of inspection.	Secondary				
PF. 15.3	Are workers provided rest periods during bird collection operations?					
PF. 15.3	All workers involved in the catching process must have rest periods between catching operations.	Secondary				
PF. 15.4	Is there a designated supervisor to supervise the catching and transportation of birds?					
PF. 15.4	There must be a designated supervisor for the workers during the process of catching and transporting the birds.	Secondary				
PF. 15.5	Is there any record available of any bird injuries observed during catching and transportation?					
PF. 15.5	The farm owner or management of infected birds should be informed during catching, and a record of the inspection should be made available.	Secondary				
PF. 15.6	Is there a written plan available to provide water and feed the birds prior to slaughter?					
PF. 15.6	Birds should be deprived of feed at least 12-24 hours before slaughter. Water must be available for birds to collect and transport.	Secondary				

PF. 15.7	Is lighting appropriate in the farm for the process of collecting birds?					
PF. 15.7	The light should dim or turn to blue light during the bird collection process to reduce panic and make the collection procedure easier.	Secondary				
PF. 15.8	Is the placement of dividers or curtains available to catch the birds and assemble them easily?					
PF. 15.8	If appropriate, dividers should be installed to facilitate pickup within a small space.	recommended				
PF. 15.9	Were not appropriate birds identified and culled prior to loading?					
PF. 15.9	Invalid birds (dead, broken and sick) must be culled and disposed of before loading.	Secondary				
PF. 15.10	Is it prohibited to lift birds by the head, neck, wing or tail while catching birds?					
PF. 15.10	Birds caught by the head, neck, wing or tail should be removed. Instead, the bird must be caught by the body properly.	Secondary				
PF. 15.11	Is there a suitable loading area available for transportation?					
PF. 15.11	The bird and egg loading area must be properly cleaned and maintained.	Secondary				
PF. 15.12	Are different types of poultry or unfamiliar birds transported separately?					
PF. 15.12	For breeders, if the birds are unfamiliar with each other or come from different places, they must be transported separately. This does not apply to meat poultry.	Basic				
PF. 15.13	Is there a supervisor to ensure the transportation of healthy birds?					
PF. 15.13	The farm manager should be responsible for making sure that every bird that is transported is in good health.	Secondary				



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