

The Animal Welfare Regulations (Defence of Animals) (Raising Pigs and Keeping Them for Agricultural Purposes), 2015

Chapter A - Interpretation

Definitions	1. In these regulations:
Supervisor	The owner of a piggery, as well as a manager or a worker that he has nominated as one who is responsible for the piggery's activities;
Isolation	Keeping one pig in a separate compartment from other pigs;
Owner of a piggery	Including a corporation and including whomever is allowed to sell the pigs;
Piglets	Piglets during the period until the time of weaning as set in regulation 11(d);
Weaners	Piglets from the time of weaning, as set in regulation 11(d) and up to the age of ten weeks.
Weaning	The stopping of suckling;
The Director	The Director of the Veterinary Services or whomever he has authorized regarding these regulations – all or some of them;
Pig	A male or female of any age who is kept in a piggery;
Sow	A female pig after first farrowing;
Piggery	A place where pigs are kept for the production of agricultural produce for market, from them or from their offspring;
Boar	Male pig beyond the age of sexual maturity, designated for breeding;
Rearing pig or fattening pig	A pig from the age of 10 weeks until the pig's slaughter;
Gilt	A female pig in the period between her first mating and her first farrowing;
Automatic equipment	Equipment for the provision of water, feed, ventilation and heating which work automatically;
Bedded pig-raising farm	A piggery, or a part of a piggery, in which pigs are kept, from the day of weaning until their exit for slaughter or transfer for breeding, in group compartments in which the whole floor area is bedded with materials such as straw, hay, peat or shavings, in a quantity sufficient to absorb their excrement;
Cm	Centimeters
Skilled worker	Who has received training and whom the Director approved according to regulation 26;
Kg	Kilogram
Group	Pigs kept in one compartment in a piggery;
Veterinarian	As defined in the Veterinarians Act, 1991;

Restraint	Keeping in a manner that prevents movement, including in a manner that prevents the ability to turn around, but in a manner that allows lying down and standing up comfortably, and without tethering;
Slatted floor	A floor composed of continuous parts alternately with slots for the draining of the animals' excrements;
Compartment	An area that is not subdivided by internal partitions.

Chapter B: General

- Objective of the regulations
- General conditions for running a piggery
2. The objective of these regulations is to set basic conditions for the keeping of pigs in a piggery, in order to reduce the harm to their welfare, while taking into account agricultural needs and the prevention of the spread of animal diseases.
 3. A person may not operate a piggery unless all the following conditions apply:
 - (1) At least one of the supervisors is a person who the Director found to be knowledgeable in the raising of pigs and caring for them, including regarding their feeding, breeding, behavior and identifying signs of distress and disease.
 - (2) The number of workers in the piggery is appropriate given the volume of its activity and sufficient for its operation in accordance with these regulations; however, at any given time at least one worker should be present in the piggery, except in a piggery equipped with automatic equipment which is monitored according to regulation 9, in which the aforementioned presence of a worker is not required;
 - (3) The workers in the piggery have been instructed to act according to these regulations;
 - (4) At the entrance to the piggery, in a visible place, a sign is posted with a name and phone number of a supervisor, who can be contacted while the piggery is closed.

Chapter C: Infrastructure

- Space
4. (a) The crowdedness of pigs in a compartment, after weaning, except for gilts, sows and boars, shall not exceed what is detailed in columns B and C hereinafter, and in a bedded pig-raising farm, shall not exceed what is set in columns D and E hereinafter:

Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E
Average pig weight in kgs	The equipment-free area in square meters per pig in a farm which is not bedded pig-raising farm	The number of pigs per square meter in a farm which is not bedded pig-raising farm	The equipment-free area in square meters per pig in a bedded pig-raising farm	The number of pigs per square meter in a bedded pig-raising farm
Up to 10	0.22	4.5	0.35	2.8
Over 10 up to 20	0.35	2.8	0.44	2.25
Over 20 up to 30	0.46	2.1	0.56	1.8
from 30 to 50	0.65	1.5	0.8	1.25

from 50 to 85	0.92	1	1.0	1
from 85 to 110	1.10	0.9	1.5	0.6

If the average weight of a pig in a groups exceeds 110 kg, the equipment-free area should be 10% bigger for each additional 10kg.

- (b) The equipment-free area for each gilt after mating, kept in a group in one compartment, shall not be less than what is detailed hereinafter:
 - (1) 1.80 square meters – in a group of up to five gilts;
 - (2) 1.65 square meters – in a group of six to 40 gilts;
 - (3) 1.50 square meters – in a group of over 40 gilts;
 - (4) 2.5 square meters – in a bedded pig-raising farm.
- (c) The equipment-free area for each sow, including a sow not used anymore for breeding, kept in a group in one compartment, shall not be less than what is detailed hereinafter:
 - (1) 2.50 square meters – in a group of up to five sows;
 - (2) 2.25 square meters – in a group of six to 40 sows;
 - (3) 2.05 square meters – in a group of over 40 sows;
 - (4) 3 square meters – in a bedded pig-raising farm.
- (d) If a mature male pig is kept in a group of females, the equipment-free area for a male shall not be less than 2.5 meters above the area set in paragraphs (b) and (c).
- (e) The width of a compartment where gilts or sows are kept in a group shall not be less than -
 - (1) 2.4 meters – when there are up to five pigs in the group;
 - (2) 2.8 meters – when there are more than five pigs in the group.
- (f) If the floor of the area as said in sub-regulations (a)-(e) is continuous in more than 85% of its area, the area per pig should be enlarged by additional 15% of slatted floor, to allow the pigs a place for their excrements.
- (g) The length of a compartment in which a female pig is kept for restraint in preparation to insemination shall not be less than 2.2 meters, and its width shall not be less than 1.4 meters; 15% of the compartment, where the rear part of the pig's body is, shall be made of slatted floor.
- (h) The equipment-free area of a farrowing compartment for a single female pig with her piglets shall be no less than 4 square meters, and its width shall be no less than 1.5 meters.
- (i) From the compartment area, as set in sub-regulation (h), the equipment-free area available for the piglets shall not be less than 1 square meter, and this area shall be separated by a partition in a manner that protects the piglets from being trampled by the female pig.
- (j) The equipment-free area of a compartment in which a boar is kept, including a boar that is no longer used for breeding, shall not be less than 6 square meters, and its width shall not be less than 2.8 meters. If the compartment is also used for mating, its equipment-free area shall not be less than 10 square meters.

- Lying down
5. A pig shall be provided with a place to lie down as follows:
- (1) Clean, as dry as possible and drained;
 - (2) That allows him to lie down and stand up comfortably;
 - (3) That allows him to see other pigs, even if he is kept in isolation.
- The piggery's floor
6. A person shall not keep pigs in a piggery, unless the following conditions apply regarding its floor:
- (1) It is made of a material which prevents the pigs from slipping, falling or getting injured;
 - (2) In a concrete slatted floor, the width of openings and slats shall be as following:
 - (a) The width of the openings is not more than the following:
 - 11 millimeters – for piglets;
 - 14 millimeters – for weaners;
 - 18 millimeters – for rearing pigs;
 - 20 millimeters – for pigs who weigh over 100 kg;
 - (b) The width of the slats is not less than the following:
 - 50 millimeters – for piglets and weaners;
 - 80 millimeters – for rearing pigs, sows and boars.
 - (3) In a plastic or metal slatted floor, paragraph (b) shall not apply, as long as the width of the openings is not over 11 millimeters.
- Prevention of harm
7. Pigs shall not be kept in a piggery if in the place they are kept, in the passageways, compartments, bedding, feeding and drinking equipment, or the equipment within, there are objects or materials that might injure the pigs or cause them substantial harm.
- Environmental conditions
8. A person shall not keep a pig in a piggery, unless in ventilation, noise and lighting conditions as following:
- (1) The piggery is naturally or artificially ventilated, and the maximum gas levels do not exceed the following:
 - (a) NH₃ – ten parts per million (ppm);
 - (b) CO₂ – three thousand ppm;
 - (c) H₂S – two and a half ppm;
 - (2) Prolonged noise in the piggery does not exceed 85 decibels;
 - (3) Sudden noise in the piggery is prevented;
 - (4) The minimum light level in the piggery, excluding dark hours, allows the pigs to see each other and their surroundings, allows them access to food and water, and allows their conditions to be monitored by the piggery's workers;
 - (5) If the lighting is natural – there are openings or transparent windows in the roof or walls of the piggery, whose area is not less than 3% of the total living area of the pigs;
 - (6) If the lighting is artificial – its cycle matches a 24-hour cycle that includes a continuous lighting period, extending at least eight hours, with light intensity no less than 40 lux;

- (7) The temperature shall be appropriate for the pigs, according to their age and type, as follows:
 - (a) Piglets – no less than 25 degrees Celsius in their lying area;
 - (b) Weaners – 24 degrees Celsius in the first week after weaning;
 - (c) Rearing pigs, sow, gilt, boar – if the temperature rises above 27 degrees Celsius, ventilation and misting means will be activated.

Automatic equipment

9. A person shall not keep pigs in a piggery in which automatic equipment is installed, unless the following conditions apply:
 - (1) The supervisor checks automatic equipment at least twice a day, at the beginning and end of the work day;
 - (2) The main electrical and water systems are automatically monitored, such that any breakdown will immediately trigger notification.

Chapter D: Caring for the Pigs

Food and water

10. A supervisor shall provide the pigs with food and drinking water as follows:
 - (1) Food at least once a day, in quantity, frequency and nutritional composition appropriate for their needs and feeding habits, according to their sex, age and health status;
 - (2) The food shall be served in one of the following manners:
 - (a) With no limitation – ad libitum;
 - (b) In controlled feedings – by spreading feeders so that all the pigs in the group can eat simultaneously, the overall length of troughs shall not be less than the following:
 - (1) For pigs weighing up to 10 kg – 13 cm multiplied by the number of pigs;
 - (2) For pigs weighing over 10 kg and up to 50 kg – 22 cm multiplied by the number of pigs;
 - (3) For pigs weighing over 50 kg and up to 110 kg – 28 cm multiplied by the number of pigs;
 - (4) For pigs weighing over 110 kg – 40 cm multiplied by the number of pigs;
 - (c) By controlled and computerized supply that allows individual identification of each pig and allocation of the quantity of food appropriate to the pig's needs;
 - (3) Food shall not be provided other than in troughs which are clean from remains of spoiled or moldy food, and which are not dirty with excrement or garbage to an unreasonable degree under the circumstances;
 - 4) Food provided to a sow who is not nursing shall include at least 10% fiber, however in a case in which it seems, based on the sow's behavior, that the sow needs additional food, the supervisor shall provide her with extra fiber (bran, straw, etc.);
 - (5) Each pig shall be allowed access to drinking water; in this paragraph "drinking water" – as defined in article 52A of the People's Health Ordinance, 1940, to which the hygiene conditions set in part E1 of the said ordinance apply;
 - (6) The number of water supply points for pigs in a group shall not be less than one point for every fifteen pigs.

- Farrowing
11. (a) A farrowing compartment shall be constructed in a manner that allows the pig to farrow in it naturally or aided, according to her needs.
- (b) If a sow is kept in a farrowing compartment in restraint – the sow shall be released from restraint no later than 14 days after farrowing; whereas a sow shall not be restrained after farrowing if she is injured or shows exceptional behavior which indicates distress.
- (c) If a pig is kept in a farrowing compartment and is not in restraint, the compartment shall include means for the protection of the piglets.
- (d) The piglets' suckling period shall not be less than 28 days; however, the days of suckling may be reduced to a period no less than 21 days if all the following conditions apply:
- (1) The piglets are healthy and able to eat food by their own means without suckling;
- (2) The piglets are kept in a compartment destined for early weaning, after it was cleaned and disinfected;
- (3) The piglets are served food according to their physiological needs;
- (4) The weight of each pig is no less than 6 kg.
- Keeping in isolation
12. A pig shall not be kept in a piggery in isolation unless one of the following applies:
- (1) A gilt or a sow in an insemination compartment, according to the following rules:
- (a) Gilts – from four days before the anticipated time of insemination and up to two days after the end of insemination;
- (b) Sows – from the day of weaning the piglets up to two days after the end of insemination;
- (c) In any case the duration of keeping a female pig in an insemination compartment shall not exceed seven consecutive days;
- (2) A gilt or a sow in a farrowing compartment – from seven days before the anticipated farrowing day until 28 days after farrowing, or 21 days after farrowing according to regulation 11(d);
- (3) A boar;
- (4) A pig which in the opinion of the supervisor is especially aggressive, is attacked by other pigs, is sick or is injured.
- Prohibition on tethering
13. No person shall keep pigs in a piggery tethered by chain, rope or any other means.
- Prohibition on hitting or injuring
14. (a) No person shall hit a pig with a stick, electric prod or any other instrument, injure, nor cause a pig a burn.
- (b) Despite the provisions of sub-regulation (a), marking a pig by tattoo, subcutaneous chip or ear-tag, and tail-docking, tooth clipping or grinding and castration according to regulations 15 and 16, shall not be deemed as prohibited hitting or injuring.
- Tail-docking and tooth clipping and grinding
15. (a) No person shall dock the tail, nor clip or grind the teeth, of a pig in piggery which is a bedded pig-raising farm;
- (b) In a piggery which is not bedded pig-raising farm, no person shall dock the tail of a pig nor clip or grind the pig's teeth, unless the following conditions apply:

- (1) For a pig aged up to seven days: the pig was treated with analgesics before, during and until the end of the procedure, and the docking, clipping or grinding is performed by a skilled worker;
- (2) For a pig aged over seven days: if a veterinarian has determined that the procedure of docking, clipping or grinding could not be performed before the age of seven days because of the medical conditions of the pig, the procedure is performed as soon as possible after the hindrance has been removed, by a veterinarian, local or general anesthesia is administered before the procedure, and the pig is treated with analgesics afterward;
- (3) The procedure is performed with instruments designed for this purpose, which have been disinfected;
- (4) The treatment with analgesics or anesthetics is conducted with legally registered medical preparation, according to the approved indication, and according to the instructions of a veterinarian.

(c) A veterinarian who has performed a procedure as said in sub-regulation (b)(2) shall provide the supervisor a written certificate on the procedure and the reasons for its performance.

Castration

16. (a) No person shall perform surgical castration of a pig, unless the following conditions apply:

- (1) For a pig aged up to seven days: the pig has been treated with analgesics before, during and until the end of the procedure, and the castration is performed by a skilled worker;
- (2) For a pig aged over seven days: if a veterinarian has determined that the castration procedure could not be performed up to the age of seven days because of the medical conditions of the pig, the procedure is performed as soon as possible after the hindrance has been removed, by a veterinarian, local or general anesthesia is administered before the procedure, and the pig is treated with analgesics afterward;
- (3) The procedure is performed with instruments designed for this purpose, which have been disinfected;
- (4) The treatment with analgesics or anesthetics is conducted with legally registered medical preparation, according to the approved indication, and according to the instructions of a veterinarian.

(b) A veterinarian who has performed a procedure as said in sub-regulation (a)(2) shall provide the supervisor a written certificate on the procedure and the reasons for its performance.

Environmental enrichment

17. A supervisor shall supply the pigs with environmental enrichment that will allow access, at all times, to objects or materials in sufficient reasonable quantity as follows:

- (1) Objects that allow the pig to engage with them, including chains, plastic balls, wood;
- (2) For pigs kept in a compartment with a continuous floor: straw, hay, sawdust, compost, paper, peat or materials of similar characteristics, which allow the pig to root without compromising the pig's health, and means are installed to stop the material from passing from the continuous floor to the drainage system;
- (3) For pigs kept in a compartment with a slatted floor: materials that allow the pig to root without compromising the pig's health, provided that their size does not allow them to

pass through the openings between the slats, and which are not prone to grind in a way that would allow them to pass through the openings between the slats, or alternatively, means are installed to stop the material from passing from the slatted floor to the drainage system.

Medical inspection

18. A supervisor -
- (1) Shall ensure that the pigs are checked at least twice a day, at the beginning and end of each day;
 - (2) Shall ensure a visit to the piggery by a veterinarian at least once a month, and in a piggery where 1,000 or more pigs are kept – shall ensure a valid arrangement with a veterinarian, according to which the veterinarian is obligated to arrive at the piggery to treat the pigs immediately when called by the supervisor;
 - (3) Shall ensure preventive treatment against parasites according to the instructions of the veterinarian;
 - (4) Shall manage a log of performance of operations according to regulations 15 and 16, irregular injuries, pregnancies, farrowing, morbidity, mortality, and veterinary checks and treatments of the pigs, including routine checks and their results and visits of a veterinarian;
 - (5) Shall keep the registry as described in paragraph (4) as well as certificates and prescriptions, given by a veterinarian, for two years from the time of their issuance;

The treatment of a sick or injured pig and consultation duty

19. (a) A supervisor shall ensure that a veterinarian examines any pig that shows signs of disease or injury, as soon as possible under the circumstances, and shall provide the pig with appropriate treatment to cure or relieve the pig's suffering or shall ensure the euthanasia of the pig in a manner that minimizes the pig's suffering and prevents unnecessary suffering by one of the methods appropriate for the euthanasia of pigs according to regulation 22(c).
- (b) A supervisor shall keep an injured or sick pig in a manner that allows appropriate treatment of the pig in order to cure or relieve the pig's suffering, according to the instructions of a veterinarian.
- (c) The equipment-free area provided to each sick or injured pig will be no less than what is detailed hereinafter:
- (1) Four square meters for a sow of any weight;
 - (2) One and a half square meters for each 100 kg of a pig's weight.

Exemption for following the instructions of a veterinarian

20. If a veterinarian instructs, in writing, that medical circumstances require an action that deviates from the provisions of these regulations, its performance according to the instructions will not be deemed to be a violation of the regulations.

Disposal of pig carcasses

21. A supervisor shall ensure the removal of pig carcasses from compartments where other pigs are kept immediately after they are identified and the removal of them from the piggery according to the Animal Diseases (Wastage) Regulations, 1981.

Killing to prevent suffering

22. (a) A supervisor shall keep equipment for pig euthanasia in each piggery.
- (b) A supervisor shall take the necessary means to prevent a pig from hearing, seeing or coming into physical contact with a pig that is being killed or stunned.

- (c) Euthanasia shall not be performed except in the following two ways:
 - (1) By a veterinarian using anesthetics or chemicals designated for euthanasia;
 - (2) By a skilled worker using a captive bolt, or an electric stunner, which are designated for the euthanasia of a pig.

Special veterinary preparations

23. No one shall keep a special veterinary preparation in a piggery, nor use it, unless according to a prescription signed by a veterinarian; "special veterinary preparation" – as defined in the Pharmacists Regulations (Issuance of Veterinary Preparations), 1988.

Disinfection materials and pesticides

24. No one shall keep disinfection materials and pesticides in piggery, nor use them, unless the disinfection materials and pesticides are registered according to the Animal Diseases Regulations (Chemical Preparations), 1982.

Genetic improvement

25. The Director may give the owner of a piggery instructions to reduce harm to the welfare of pigs where such harm originates in their genetic improvement.

Chapter E: Various Provisions

The training and accreditation of skilled workers

26. (a) A person who is not a veterinarian may perform operations according to regulations 15 and 16 if he has received a permit from the Director, subject to the provisions in this regulation; in this regulation "permit" – permit from the Director for the performance of tail-docking, tooth clipping and grinding, castration or euthanasia.
- (b) A person applying for a permit shall file an application to the Director and attach the following certificates and documents:
- (1) A copy or verified photocopy of a graduation certificate of a skilled worker training course;
 - (2) A copy or verified photocopy of the grade report of the exam on the performance of operations required from a skilled worker.
- (c) The Director shall not grant the applicant a permit unless the following apply:
- (1) He has completed a skilled worker training course recognized by the Director;
 - (2) He has successfully passed an exam ordered by the Director or which the Director approved.
- (d) Should the Director find that a person who received a permit has violated the provision regarding the participation in training or any other provisions according to the Law, under the Veterinary Doctors Law or under these regulations, the Director may cancel the permit, provided that the subject person was given an opportunity to have his claims heard.

Validity of laws

27. Nothing in these regulations shall affect provisions under the Order, and in a case of contradiction between them and these regulations, the provisions under the Order shall apply.

Special justification

28. No person shall be deemed responsible for the violation of these regulations if his act was imminently necessary for the welfare of a pig, and the expected harm to the pig's welfare as a result of the violation was less than the harm anticipated in case of non-violation.

Penalties

29. (a) Whoever does any of the following is liable to six months' imprisonment:
- (1) Keeps a piggery in which the conditions set in regulation 3 are not fulfilled;
 - (2) Keeps pigs a piggery under crowded conditions exceeding the provisions of regulation 4;

- (3) Whomever does not provide pigs with a place to lie down, or provides a place to lie down which does not fulfil the conditions set in regulation 5;
- (4) Keeps pigs in piggery in which floor the conditions set in regulation 6 are not fulfilled;
- (5) Keeps pigs in a piggery in a place in which there are objects or materials that might injure the pigs or cause them substantial damage in violation of regulation 7;
- (6) Keeps pigs in a piggery in ventilation, noise, lighting and heat that do not comply with the conditions set in regulation 8;
- (7) A supervisor who has not provided the pigs with food and water or who provided pigs with food and water in a manner that does not conform with regulation 10;
- (8) Keeps a pig during farrowing or suckling or piglets in a manner that does not conform with the conditions set in regulation 11;
- (9) Keeps a pig in isolation in a manner that does not conform with the conditions set in regulation 12;
- (10) Keeps a pig tethered in violation of regulation 13;
- (11) Hits a pig, injures a pig, causes a pig a burn, or cuts in a pig's ears in violation of regulation 14(a);
- (12) Marks a pig, other than with tattoo, subcutaneous chip or ear-tag, in violation of regulation 14(b);
- (13) Performs tail docking or tooth clipping or grinding on a pig in a manner that does not conform with regulations 15(a) or (b);
- (14) Performs castration of a pig in a manner that does not conform with regulation 16(a);
- (15) A supervisor who did not check the pigs at least twice a day in violation of regulation 18(1);
- (16) A supervisor who did not insure a visit by a veterinarian in violation of regulation 18(2);
- (17) A supervisor who did not ensure the examination of a pig that shows signs of disease or injury, in violation of regulation 19(a);
- (18) A supervisor who does not provide a sick or injured pig with appropriate treatment, in violation of regulation 19(a);
- (19) A supervisor who keeps a sick or injured pig in a manner that does not allow for appropriate treatment, in violation of regulation 19(b);
- (20) A supervisor who keeps a sick or injured pig in an area, whose equipment-free size does not allow for appropriate treatment of the pig in violation of regulation 19(b);
- (21) A supervisor who does not take means to prevent a pig from hearing, seeing or coming in contact with a pig that is being killed or stunned, in violation of regulation 22(b);
- (22) A skilled worker who euthanizes a pig in a manner that does not conform with that detailed in regulation 22(c)(2);

(b) Whomever does any of the following is liable to a fine according to article 61(a)(1) of the Penal Code, 1977:

- (1) Keeps pigs in a piggery with automatic equipment in a manner that does not conform with regulation 9;
- (2) A veterinarian who has performed an operation according to regulation 15(b)(2) and who has not provided the supervisor with written certification of the procedure performed and the reasons for it, in violation of regulation 15(c);
- (3) A veterinarian who has performed an operation according to regulation 16(a)(2) and who has not provided the supervisor written certification of the procedure performed and the reasons for it, in violation of regulation 16(b);
- (4) A supervisor who does not provide pigs with environmental enrichment conditions, in violation of regulation 17;
- (5) A supervisor who acts other than in accordance with regulation 18(3);
- (6) A supervisor who does not ensure the management of a log and the keeping of documents, in violation of regulation 18(4) and (5);
- (7) A supervisor who does not keep equipment for euthanasia, in violation of regulation 22(a);
- (8) Keeps or uses a special veterinary preparation in a manner that deviates from the instructions of a prescription signed by a veterinarian, in violation of regulation 23;
- (9) Keeps or uses pesticides, in violation of regulation 24.

Responsibility of a functionary

30. (a) A functionary in a corporation must inspect and do everything possible to prevent the commission of offences under regulation 29 by the corporation or by an employee of it; whoever violates this provision is subject to pay half the fine in article 61(a)(1) of the Penal Code; in this regulation, "a functionary in a corporation" – active manager in the corporation, partner, excluding limited partner, or a supervisor on behalf of the corporation to the area in which the offence was committed.
- (b) If an offence under regulation 29 was committed by a corporation or by an employee of the corporation, there is a presumption that the functionary in the corporation violated his duty under sub-regulation (a) unless he proves that he did everything possible to fulfil his duty.

Report to the committee

31. Within two years from the day of entry into force of these regulations, the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development will report to the Knesset Committee for Education, Culture and Sport on the results of research conducted by his Ministry, with the objective of examining alternatives that will prevent the need for restraint, tail docking, tooth clipping and grinding and castration procedures, according to these regulations.

Entry into force

32. (a) These regulations, except for regulation 4(a) and regulation 26, will enter into force three months from the day on which they are published (hereinafter: the day of entry into force);
- (b) Regulation 4(a) will enter into force 12 months from the day of entry into force.
- (c) Regulation 26 will enter into force 12 months from the day of entry into force.

Transitional provisions

33. Despite the provisions of regulation 12(1), during the period of six months from the day of entry into force, a gilt or a sow will not be kept in isolation in an insemination compartment for a period exceeding 28 days.