

# WELFARE MONITORING IN THE AUSTRALIAN PORK INDUSTRY

Kirsty Richards

Chris Richards & Associates



# OUTLINE

- APIQ✓<sup>®</sup>
- Welfare Regulation
- Welfare within APIQ✓<sup>®</sup>
  - PigCare
- Audit Process – General Comment
- Working Together to Optimise Pig Welfare

# APIQ✓®

- Practical, on-farm program based on risk management by following Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)
- Allows pig producers to assure their customers of the quality, safety & integrity of pork product and production systems, to demonstrate good practices for management, food safety, biosecurity and traceability and to provide an assurance of pig welfare.
- Introduced in 1997 (food safety only); 2004 review basic animal welfare module introduced
- Current version 2010; administered by Australian Pork Limited

- Components - Piggery Management Manual; Records/ Diaries; Internal audits; Annual External Compliance audit by accredited (independent) auditor – pass/fail
  - Module One - Management
  - Module Two - Food Safety
  - Module Three - Animal Welfare
  - Module Four – Biosecurity
  - With Traceability incorporated into Modules one and two
- Voluntary Currently, accreditation required by most major processing establishments Australia-wide.

# WELFARE REGULATION

- Under Australia's Constitution, each state and territory is responsible for its own animal welfare legislation, including aspects of the care of sick and injured pigs
- The 2007 Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals, Pigs (MCOP) is referenced in different ways in the animal welfare legislation of the different states and territories.

# WELFARE REGULATION

- **NSW** - The *Animal Welfare Code of Practice — Commercial Pig Production* has been introduced under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (General) Regulation 2006
- **QLD** - Standards from the national *Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals — Pigs* have been adopted into the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* through the Animal Care and Protection Amendment Regulation 2010.
- **SA** - South Australian Pig Welfare Regulations, under the *Animal Welfare Act 1985*, are based on the standards set by the MCOP. They have been effective since November 1, 2009.
- **VICT** - The *Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals — Pigs* will be regulated under The Victorian *Livestock Management Act 2010*.
- **TAS** - The Tasmanian Government has announced that it will adopt the majority of standards in the revised MCOP. Regulations are currently being developed under the *Animal Welfare Act 1993* that will legislate most of the code.
- **WA** - The Animal Welfare (Pig Industry) Regulations 2010, derived from the nationally agreed standards in the MCOP, were proclaimed in November 2010.

# APIQ<sup>✓</sup>® - WELFARE

- Welfare component of APIQ<sup>✓</sup>® assesses compliance with the MCOP standards (which are regulated in each state)
  - Assessment against specific Standards in MCOP
    - Desk/document level
    - Piggery inspection
  - Direct evaluation of animal-based indices as measures of pig welfare
    - Looking at the pigs

# APIQ<sup>✓</sup>® - WELFARE - BACKGROUND

- **2009** - Massey University developed an animal based tool to assess the effects of housing and husbandry and enable the on-farm welfare assessment of pigs
  - Welfare indicators were identified to assess and quantify the on-farm welfare status of pigs
  - System was developed to interpret these indicators and link them to minimum standards in the New Zealand Code of Welfare 2005 (Pigs)
  - Objective – quantify animal based welfare outcomes by observing pigs and pig behaviour and linking this into good husbandry practices.

# APIQ✓<sup>®</sup> - WELFARE - BACKGROUND

- **2010** - A place for animal-based pig welfare assessment indicators in the revised Australian Pork Industry Quality Assurance program (APIQ✓<sup>®</sup>) was identified in the APIQ review.
- Australian pig industry conducted a review and refinement of the New Zealand on-farm pig welfare assessment tool for use in the Australian context.

# APIQ<sup>✓</sup>® - WELFARE - BACKGROUND

- Minimum standards in Australian MCOP as reference points
  - Emphasis on animal-based indicators and outcomes
    - » **PigCare Part B**
  - Also – cognisant of specific, prescriptive Standards in the MCOP, particularly those addressing facility and competency parameters
    - » **Enterprise Checklist**
    - » **PigCare Part A**
- References provided

# APIQ<sup>✓</sup>® – WELFARE

- **Enterprise checklist** – desk/document based; cross-references piggery SOPs, work instructions and records with Standards in the MCOP
  - Aspects of stockmanship, husbandry, herd health and management that are –
    - Difficult to adequately assess by inspection of the animals and their facilities alone (note – most revisited in PigCare A/B)
    - Prescriptive in the Code
    - And for which an assurance of compliance could not adequately be gauged without some direct questioning and examination of farm documentation
  - eg 3.5a – A Herd Health Plan; Contingency Plans

# ENTERPRISE CHECKLIST

## Part 3. APIQ<sup>✓</sup>™ Audit Checklist (continued)

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No.	Standard	Y/N/NA	Piggery Management Manual Reference: (SOP, Work Instruction, Record #) if applicable	Comments	Corrective Actions Required (CARs) <sup>1</sup> o, m, M, C
<b>Animal Welfare (Module 3 of the Standards Manual)</b>					
<b>ENTERPRISE CHECKLIST</b>					
<b>Planning and Contingency Arrangements in Place</b>					
3.1 A	A risk management system is in place in case of breakdown of mechanical equipment or delay of feed delivery, to ensure alternative sources of feed and water are available, and to provide for environmental needs.				
3.1 B	Backup ventilation systems are in place where required to enable effective airflow at all times. (Describe systems in place).				
3.1 C	Evidence that electrical systems are properly installed is provided. (Evidence may include but is not limited to: the presence of safety switches, electrical safety certification, electrical design drawing).				
3.1 D	A facilities and equipment maintenance system is in place and alarms are regularly checked. (Note maintenance records viewed. A suitable system may include but is not limited to; a diary, maintenance record, blackboards and job list).				

# APIQ<sup>✓</sup>® - WELFARE


- ***PigCare Production Checklist*** – animal and facilities-based; comprehensive visual assessment of pigs and piggery facilities.
  - Ok/Not Ok/Not applicable - OK/NO/NA
  - Traffic Light System – ● ● ● (1. 3. 5.)

Note: Numbers added allow for the development of a scoring systems in the future

# APIQ<sup>✓</sup>® - WELFARE - PIGCARE

## PigCare Production Checklist

### *Part A*

- Visual assessment against specific Standards in MCOP
  - Traffic Light System - 
  - Ok/Not Ok/Not applicable - OK/NO/NA
  
- Eg. 3.4 B – Feed is fresh, palatable and free from contaminants

## Part 3. APIQ<sup>✓</sup>™ Audit Checklist (PigCare)

No.	Standard <i>Introductory Note: The balance of this audit report is taken from the PigCare Checklist and covers standards previously assessed. This assessment is using the objective traffic light system and the OK Not OK or Not Applicable assessments for animal and area indices. Guidelines for indices are defined in the PigCare Reference Tables on page 91 of this manual.</i>	Production Area		
		Dry Sows	Farrowing and Mating	Post Weaning
<b>Animal Welfare (Module 3 of the Standards Manual)</b>				
<b>PIGCARE PRODUCTION AREA CHECKLIST – Circle the appropriate answer</b>				
<b>Adequate Feed and Water is Available</b>		<b>PigCare Audit Table Traffic Light System</b>		
3.4 A	Pigs are maintained with a body condition score above 2. - Where the body condition score of a pig falls to 2 or below [on the scale of 1-5, See Appendix 1 of the <i>Model Code</i> ] action is taken to improve body condition. - If remedial action fails to recover them to a score above 2 they are culled.	1 3 5	1 3 5	1 3 5
3.4 B	Feed is fresh, palatable and free from contaminants.	1 3 5	1 3 5	1 3 5
3.4 C	Drinking water or another wholesome liquid is available to pigs at all times to meet their physiological water needs.	1 3 5	1 3 5	1 3 5
3.4 D	Pigs are provided with daily access to feed that maintains their health and meets their physiological requirements.			
3.4 E	Automatic feeders and waterers are checked daily.			
3.5 D	Action is taken if persistent bullying is leading to deprivation of food or water.			
<b>Accommodation</b>		<b>PigCare Audit Table Traffic Light System</b>		
3.3 A	Accommodation, shelter or protective structures for pigs are constructed and maintained so that pigs are protected from adverse weather, injuries or predators. Accommodation, shelter or protective structures provide at least the minimum space requirements specified in Appendix III of the <i>Model Code</i> .	1 3 5	1 3 5	1 3 5
3.3 B	All buildings have fire prevention measures in place in accordance with the requirements of the local controlling authority. Approved fire-fighting equipment is available to service all pig accommodation with staff trained in its use. In large shelters there are gates to open to allow pigs to escape.	OK/NO/NA <sup>a</sup>	OK/NO/NA	OK/NO/NA

<sup>a</sup> OK – OK, NO – Not OK, NA – Not Applicable

# APIQ<sup>✓</sup> COMPLIANCE AUDIT REPORT: PRODUCTION AREA CHECKLIST




No.	Standard	Dry Sows	Farrowing and Mating	Post Weaning	Comments
<b>PRODUCTION AREA CHECKLIST</b>					
<i>Feed and Water</i>					
PA1	Pigs are provided with daily access to feed that maintains their health and meets their physiological requirements. [3.1.1]				
PA2	Drinking water, or another wholesome liquid, is available to pigs at all times to meet their physiological water needs. [3.2.1]				
PA3	Action is taken if persistent bullying is leading to deprivation of food or water. [3.1.2 and 3.2.3]				
PA4	Automatic feeders and waterers are checked daily [3.1.3 and 3.2.2]				
PA5	<p>Pigs are maintained with a body condition score of 2 or above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Where the body condition score of a pig falls below 2 (on the scale of 1-5, See Appendix 1 of Model Code), action is taken to improve body condition.</li> <li>- If remedial action fails to recover them to a score above 2, they are culled. [3.1.5]</li> </ul>				
<i>Accommodation</i>					
PA6	<p>Accommodation, shelter or protective structures for pigs are constructed and maintained so that pigs are protected from adverse weather, injuries or predators.</p> <p>Accommodation, shelter or protective structures provide at least the minimum space requirements specified in Appendix III of the Model Code. [4.1.1 and 4.1.2]</p> <p>For pigs kept outdoors, and free range pigs, see PA18 - PA24</p>				

# PIGCARE PRODUCTION CHECKLIST

## *Part B*

- Direct assessment of pig indices
  - » Behaviour,
  - » Vocalisation,
  - » Physical appearance,
  - » Mobility
  - » Faeces
- Reflecting basic pig welfare requirements
  - » Hunger and thirst
  - » Interaction with the physical environment
  - » Health, injury and disease

# PIGCARE PRODUCTION CHECKLIST

- Modular
  - » Farrowing and Mating
  - » Sows and Boars
  - » Post-weaning
- Examples/indicators and references supplied
- Traffic Light System 
- Has been cross-referenced to MCOP

## PigCare Production Checklist Farrowing – Sows and Boars

	Hunger & Thirst	Interaction with Physical Environment	Health, Injury and Disease	Sows & Boars	Farrowing and Mating	Post Weaning
<b>Animal Indices</b>	<p><i>Indicators of hunger and thirst</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elevated noise and squealing</li> </ul> <p><i>Note: Elevated noise to be expected during specific activities, e.g. sow feeding, piglet interactions.</i></p>	<p><i>Indicators of poor housing/facilities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negative social interactions – squealing, vocal aggression and conflict.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Indicators of ill health</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coughing, squealing</li> <li>Excessively quiet</li> </ul> <p><i>References: Cough Index; Herd Health Plan.</i></p>	<p><b>Vocalisation</b></p> <p>● ● ● 1 3 5</p>	<p>● ● ● 1 3 5</p>	<p>● ● ● 1 3 5</p>
	<p><i>Indicators of hunger and thirst</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Body condition - some variation between individuals is normal but no individual should be less than 2</li> <li>Scratches and lesions – due to competition for food/water</li> <li>Chronic under-feeding – backbone prominence, hairy, elevated shoulder ulcers</li> </ul> <p><i>References – Condition Scoring Table; Health and Injury Guidelines.</i></p>	<p><i>Indicators of poor housing/facilities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excessively dirty pigs</li> <li>Elevated lameness</li> <li>Skin lesions/wounds due to fighting/injury (piglets)</li> <li>Tail/vulva/ear biting</li> <li>Pressure wounds (shoulder/hip/limb/backbone lesions)</li> <li>Sunburn</li> <li>Discharges – nasal, ocular, wound, vulval</li> <li>Excessive pre-weaning mortalities</li> </ul> <p><i>References – Health and Injury Guidelines.</i></p>	<p><i>Indicators of ill health</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Body condition - hairy, razor-backed</li> <li>Skin – lesions, pressure sores, bruising, abnormal colour</li> <li>Discharges – scouring, vulval, nasal, ocular, wound/abscess</li> <li>Hernias or prolapses</li> </ul> <p><i>Note – pigs in good health should appear bright-eyed, fine-haired, pink-skinned and in good condition</i></p> <p><i>References – Health and Injury Guidelines; Condition Scoring Table.</i></p>	<p><b>Physical Appearance</b></p> <p>● ● ● 1 3 5</p>	<p>● ● ● 1 3 5</p>	<p>● ● ● 1 3 5</p>
	<p><i>Indicators of hunger and thirst</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agitation, bossiness, fighting</li> <li>Restlessness</li> <li>Attracted to water if a bucket is introduced to the pen.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Indicators of poor housing/facilities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temperature – huddling, shivering, panting</li> <li>Fighting</li> <li>Nervous/evasive pigs</li> <li>Stereotypies/repetitive behaviours</li> </ul> <p><i>Note – pigs in good housing should appear relaxed, content and responsive.</i></p>	<p><i>Indicators of ill health</i></p> <p>Reduced awareness – apathy, lethargy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Huddling</li> <li>Scratching</li> <li>Restless, Agitated.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Behaviour</b></p> <p>● ● ● 1 3 5</p>	<p>● ● ● 1 3 5</p>	<p>● ● ● 1 3 5</p>

Comments: (for example, list sheds selected for inspection)




	Hunger & Thirst	Interaction with Physical Environment	Health, Injury and Disease
Animal Indices	<p><i>Indicators of hunger and thirst</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partial restriction – increased activity, fighting, congestion at drinking/feeding points</li> <li>Complete restriction – restlessness, no congestion at drinking/feeding points</li> <li>Advance deprivation – reduced activity, lethargy, neurological abnormalities (salt toxicity) <i>Note – mobility assessment not applicable in areas of restricted movement, eg. Farrowing crates.</i></li> </ul>	<p><i>Indicators of poor housing / facilities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restricted mobility or space</li> <li>Obstruction of movements by bars/fittings</li> <li>Inability to suckle piglets on both sides (farrowing house)</li> <li>Elevated lameness <i>References – Space Allowances for Pigs (farrowing); Health and Injury Guidelines.</i></li> </ul>	<p><i>Indicators of ill health</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elevated lameness <i>Note – mobility assessment difficult in areas of restricted movement, eg. sows/boars in stalls</i> <i>References – Health and Injury Guidelines.</i></li> </ul>
	<p><i>Indicators of hunger and thirst</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low quantity of fresh dung</li> <li>Quality of fresh dung – dryness may indicate reduced water access.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Indicators of poor housing / facilities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discharges</li> <li>Are pigs dunging in the appropriate area?</li> </ul>	<p><i>Indicators of ill health</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scouring</li> <li>Constipation</li> <li>Traces of blood, digesta etc.</li> </ul>

Sows and Boars	Farrowing and Mating	Post Weaning
<p><b>Mobility</b></p> <p>1 (GREEN)</p>	<p>1 (GREEN)</p>	<p>1 (GREEN)</p>
<p><b>Faeces</b></p> <p>1 (GREEN)</p>	<p>1 (GREEN)</p>	<p>1 (GREEN)</p>




# PIGCARE PRODUCTION CHECKLIST – ANIMAL INDICES

## REFERENCES

### Gilts, Sows and Boars

			
Lameness	<0.1%	0.1-2%	>2%
Abscesses	<1%	1-2%	>2%
Wounds:			
• Shoulder	<5%	5-15%	>15%
• Vulva	<5%	5-15%	>15%
• Other parts of body	<5%	5-15%	>15%
Scratches	<15%	15-40%	>40%
Body condition score <2	<0.1%	0.1-2%	>2%

### Neonatal Piglets, Nursery and Finisher Pigs

			
Pigs euthanised (as % of total deaths)	>20%	5-20%	<5%
Lameness	<1%	1-5%	>5%
Abscesses	<1%	1-5%	>5%
Wounds	<5%	5-15%	>15%
Scratches	<15%	15-40%	>40%
Body condition score <2	<0.1%	0.1-2%	>2%

## Body Condition Scoring



Numerical Score	1	2	3	4	5
Pelvic Bones, Tail Head	Pelvic bones very prominent. Deep cavity around the tail head.	Pelvic bones obvious but some slight cover. Cavity around tail head.	Pelvic bones covered.	Pelvic bones only felt with firm pressure. No cavity around tail.	Pelvic bones impossible to feel. Root of tail set deep in surrounding fat.
Loin	Loin very narrow. Sharp edges on traverse spinal process. Flank very hollow.	Loin narrow. Only slight cover to edge of transverse spinal process. Flank rather hollow.	Edge of transverse spinal processes covered and rounded.	Edge of traverse spinal processes felt only with firm pressure.	Impossible to feel bones. Flank full and rounded.
Vertebrae	Prominent and sharp throughout the length of the backbone.	Prominent.	Visible over the shoulder. Some cover further back.	Felt only with firm pressure.	Impossible to feel vertebrae.
Ribs	Individual ribs very prominent.	Rib cage less apparent. Difficult to see individual ribs.	Covered but can be felt.	Rib cage not visible. Very difficult to feel any ribs.	Not possible to feel ribs.

# PIGCARE PRODUCTION CHECKLIST

- **Part A** – Visual assessment directly against Standards in MCOP
- **Part B** - Process designed to capture animal-based indicators reflecting the physical and emotional status of the pigs
  - Start with the animal
  - Cross-references against MCOP

## 6. PigCare Categories Mapped to Standards of Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals - Pigs, 3rd Edition, PISO

Category	WCOP Standard
<b>1. Stockmanship</b>	2.1 - Persons responsible for the day-to-day needs of pigs must ensure animals under their control are cared for in accordance with this Code, or are under the direct supervision of such personnel. Such competency must be able to be demonstrated by the person in charge.
	5.2.1 - Persons responsible for the care of pigs must be competent to recognise the signs of ill health in pigs, including such signs as observed in pigs under their care.
	5.2.8 - If the person in charge is not able to identify the causes of ill health and correct them, they must seek advice from a veterinarian.
	5.2.9 - Vaccinations and other health treatments must be administered to pigs only by persons competent in such procedures and with experience in conducting the procedure.
	5.6.1 - Stock-persons must not carry out elective husbandry procedures unless they are competent to undertake them and conducting the procedure in accordance with this Code.
	7.2 - A competent person who is suitably trained is to perform the euthanasia.
	<b>2a. Husbandry - Inspection</b>
<b>2b. Husbandry – Special Requirements for Certain Pigs</b>	5.3.1 - All piglets must be checked within 24 hours of birth to see that they are feeding, to ensure that the piglets have adequate nutrition. If a piglet is not feeding, an appropriate substitute must be provided.
	5.3.2 - If a sow dies prior to weaning or piglets are receiving inadequate nutrition, the piglets must be fostered, weaned, or provided with an appropriate substitute.
	4.1.7 - Sows confined in farrowing crates must not be confined in these for more than six weeks in any one reproductive cycle. In such an exceptional situation the stock-person must provide an appropriate substitute.
	3.1.4 - Weaners must be provided with access to feed at least twice daily.
	5.2.2 - Weaning must be managed to minimise any negative impact on the health and welfare of the sow and piglets.
	4.1.8 - Where boars are kept constantly in stalls they must be released for use for mating or exercised at least twice per week.
<b>2c. Husbandry – Elective Procedures</b>	5.6.2 - Surgical castration of male pigs older than 21 days or surgical procedures that render a male pig over 21 days of age must be performed by a qualified practitioner.
<b>2d. Husbandry – Movement of Pigs</b>	5.5.1 - Dogs, electric prodders and hitting with solid objects must not be used to move pigs.
<b>2e. Husbandry – Euthanasia</b>	5.2.3 - Dead pigs must be removed as soon as practicable.
	5.2.5 - Pigs with incurable sickness, injury or painful deformity must be humanely euthanased.
	5.2.6 - Animals incapable of moving must be euthanased on location.
	7.1 - The method of euthanasia must cause a sudden unconsciousness with death occurring when unconscious.
<b>3. Herd Health Plan</b>	5.2.4 - Sick, weak or injured pigs must be treated and if necessary isolated.
	5.2.7 - Pig producers must have a herd health program in place to manage the risk of disease.
	5.2.8 - If the person in charge is not able to identify the causes of ill health and correct them, they must seek advice from a veterinarian.
<b>4a. Management – Contingency Plans</b>	4.2.3 - A risk management system must be in place in case of breakdown of mechanical equipment or delay in delivery of equipment to meet environmental needs.
	4.2.4 - Sheds with automatically controlled forced-ventilation environmental systems (i.e. shutters or fans controlled by a thermostat) must be maintained in good working order.

- (5) – **Critical** – Serious breach which poses an immediate threat to pigs, requiring immediate and urgent attention; APL immediately notified; Referred to **APIQ✓<sup>®</sup> Panel**; Panel determines whether **APIQ✓<sup>®</sup>** certification is terminated, suspended or becomes conditional ; 72h to remedy or agree to and immediately implement a course of action; must show evidence
- (3) – **Major** - Ok but something not quite right; more investigation required; actions within a defined time period; Corrective plan developed with auditor, approved by **APIQ✓<sup>®</sup>** Management; 4/more major CARs – elevated to critical;
- (1) **Minor** - Good; no immediate action but a plan/CAR must be in place to rectify problem in future; Corrective plan developed and approved; rectify within 60d; repeated in successive audits or failure to rectify – upgrade to major.

# APIQ✓<sup>®</sup> - WELFARE - PIGCARE

- Outcome based
- Comprehensive assessment against Standards in MCOP
- Assessment of the animals themselves against basic welfare parameters is a pivotal component.
- Semi-quantitative – vs commentary
- Structure; and provision of reference tools + examples lends
  - Objectivity
  - Repeatability
- Practical, easy to use
- Adaptable –
  - Component of **APIQ✓<sup>®</sup>**
  - Currently being refined for use as a stand alone pig welfare assessment tool across the spectrum of pig flow and production applications, by a range of persons
- Looks at the pigs

# AUDITOR/PRODUCER FEEDBACK

- ***Both***
  - More objective assessment tool
  - Quantifies qualitative/subjective parameters
- ***Auditors***
  - Increasingly useful as familiarity increases
  - Suggest a traffic light option to indicate when a standard is met in full
- ***Producers***
  - Consistency/repeatability – very good idea

# APIQ<sup>✓</sup>® - WELFARE - PIGCARE

- ***Where to now?***
  - Educate –
    - producers,
    - auditors, (specialist welfare?)
    - customers,
    - consumers,
    - other industry stakeholders
    - Encourage independent use of the tool
  - Refine and consolidate in future versions

# AUDIT PROCESS – GENERAL COMMENT

## *Cost/time*

- Producer pays – facilitation, audits, follow-up, maintenance
- Not fixed; Influenced by
  - Location of business – travel distance/time, auditor proximity
  - Size of business
  - Structure of husbandry systems – single site, multi-site
  - Level of compliance
    - Reporting time – minimum half day (straightforward)
    - Follow-up required – electronic, phone, site visits; can be days

# AUDIT PROCESS – GENERAL COMMENT

- ***Disparity***

- 30 sows + 1000km travel >>>\$\$\$>>> 1000 sows + 30km travel
- 200 sows, 1 breeder + 2 grow-outs >>>\$\$\$>>> 1000 sows, single site

- ***Current Status***

- Audit process 1-2 days, easily longer where complicated, multi-site; facilitation and ongoing maintenance – days to weeks annually
- Producer – necessary cost of business but questioning value/process/rationale
- Auditor – difficult to cover cost/charge appropriately; Note – auditors are not employed by APL/ **APIQ**✓<sup>®</sup>

# WORKING TOGETHER TO OPTIMISE PIG WELFARE

- ***Industry***
  - MCOP
  - **APIQ**✓<sup>®</sup> review – Better outcomes; Improved ease of use for smallholder (with no compromise to/improved outcomes); Regionalisation of audits; Tender processes; Producer work-shops; Auditor training
  - **Allied documents/references** reviewed –
    - APL ‘Is It Fit to Load?’ Guide,
    - Companion Handbook to the MCOP,
    - Care of the Compromised Pig,
    - APV Guide to the Care and Management of Sick and Injured Pigs

State	QLD	SA	WA	VIC	NSW	TAS	TOTAL
Sessions	4	7	4	3	6	2	<b>26</b>
Large Holders	133	113	90	38	78	6	<b>458</b>
Small Holders	20	33	14	16	49	3	<b>135</b>
Other	7	10	4	8	11	4	<b>44</b>
Total Participants	160	156	108	62	138	13	<b>637</b>
Piggeries	94	113	52	32	79	7	<b>377</b>

- Total 26 workshops in all states
- 637 participants from 377 piggeries
  - 72% from large piggeries (>20 sows)
  - 21% small holder piggeries
  - 7% from associated industry groups e.g. processors, regulators, SFOs

# WORKING TOGETHER TO OPTIMISE PIG WELFARE

- ***Producer***
  - Stockmanship & Competency
  - Educate & Encourage
    - On-farm use of PigCare and other reference tools
  - Be prepared and compliant for audits to minimise time required for audit and follow-up processes

# WORKING TOGETHER TO OPTIMISE PIG WELFARE

- ***Customers/consumers/other stakeholders*** -
  - Recognise, encourage and support the efforts of producers and the initiative of the industry in developing and applying **APIQ✓<sup>®</sup>** and within it **PigCare**, as well as a range of other initiatives such as the **APL ‘Is It Fit to Load?’ Guide, Companion Handbook to the MCOP** (*understand that you are just one of many forces driving their business*)
  - Streamline and consolidate requirements into a single audit process (*where, for example, different customers currently have different audit requirements; cut the red tape*)