



International Egg Commission

Private sector organizations: Work in support of the implementation of the OIE Animal Welfare Standards

Dr. Vincent Guyonnet*, International Egg Commission

Dr. Vivien Kite ϕ , International Poultry Council

Luc Mirabito*, International Dairy Federation

Hsin Huang, International Meat Secretariat

*Members of the OIE Animal Welfare Working Group

ϕ Member of the ad hoc group on AW and broiler chicken production systems



Outline

- Approved OIE animal welfare (AW) standards dealing with farm animals;
- Supporting the OIE AW standards:
 - ✓ Capacity building;
 - ✓ Setting industry guidelines and codes of practice;
 - ✓ Development of internal evaluations / audits;
 - ✓ Validation and feedback on the OIE standards;
- Proactive role of the private sector organizations;



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INTERNATIONAL POULTRY COUNCIL

Bringing together poultry leaders from around the world



INTERNATIONAL



Oficina Permanente

MEAT *Office International*

Internacional

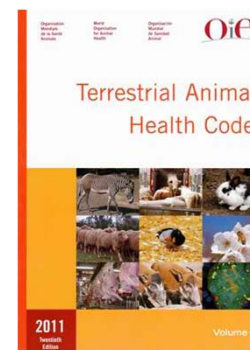
SECRETARIAT *de la Viande*

de la Carne



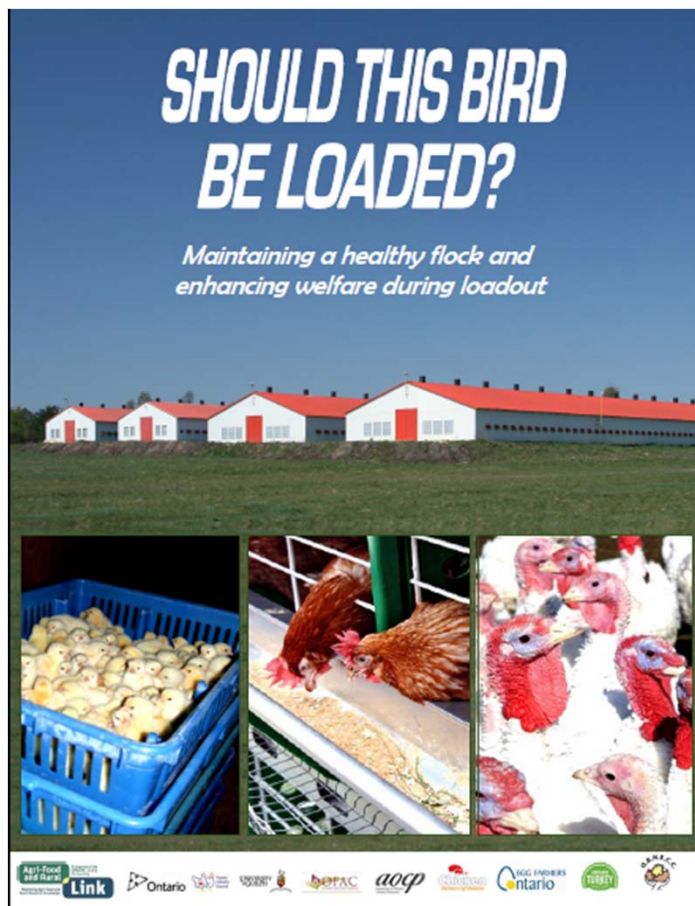
OIE approved AW chapters dealing with farm animals

- Chapter 7.1 – Introduction to the recommendations for animal welfare;
- Chapter 7.2 – Transport of animals by sea;
- Chapter 7.3 – Transport of animals by land;
- Chapter 7.4 – Transport of animals by air;
- Chapter 7.5 – Slaughter of animals;
- Chapter 7.6 – Killing of animals for disease control purposes;
- Chapter 7.9 – Animal welfare and beef cattle productions systems;





Transport of animals by land



- Transportation of animals is a stressful time;
- Welfare of animals affected if not fit for the scheduled trip;
- Training of personnel is a critical step;
- Effectiveness of training:
 - ✓ Materials provided;
 - ✓ Means of delivery;



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Capacity building

Development of training materials

DO NOT LOAD
Segregate and Notify the Farm Manager

Broken and/or exposed bones

These injuries are painful. Wings may droop on the ground and legs may stick out at odd angles. Legs may also be discoloured with bruises.

DO NOT LOAD birds with Broken and /or Exposed Bones!
Broken bones are painful during transport due to bumps and motion. Broken bones may also limit the birds ability to move around in the crate.



Unable to rise or walk due to physical abnormality or injury should not be confused with turkeys that become fatigued during herding.

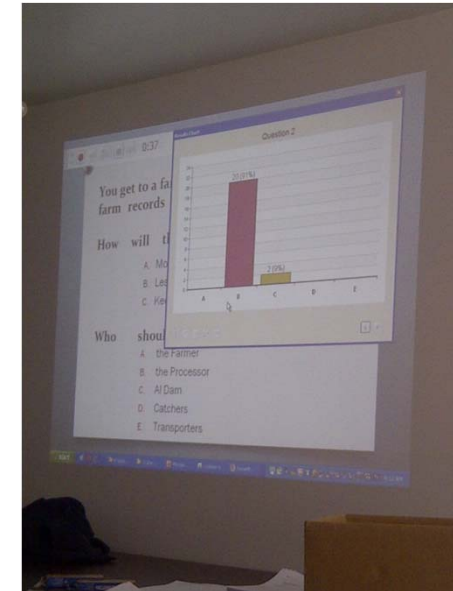
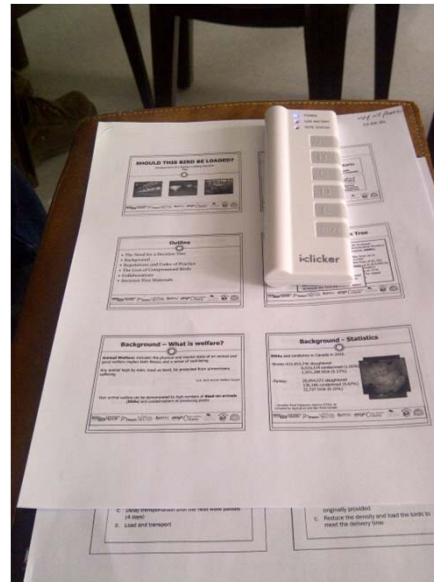
- Cooperation between the poultry private sectors, academia and local governments;
- Development of training booklet with pictures, graphs and other relevant information;

http://www.livestockwelfare.com/resources/poultry/Poultry_Transport_Handbook.pdf





Training delivery



- Class room setting to review information with farm workers and animal catchers;
- Review cases with voting options for following steps – instant feedback to the instructor;



Transport of animals by sea



Preparation of sheep for live export

Why I should consult this information?

For sheep to arrive overseas looking well and in good health, animals need to be prepared and processed correctly at every stage of the export chain – starting on-farm. We need to produce sheep that meet our customers' requirements.

All participants in the livestock export chain need to practice good animal welfare and abide by regulatory requirements for the benefit of the animals and the reputation and profitability of the livestock export industry. Failure to do so can result in legal action from regulatory authorities.

This Tips and Tools gives advice on scabby mouth vaccination and other methods to enhance the health and welfare of sheep during the live export process.

When should I consult this information?

This is important information that applies whenever you are preparing sheep for live export, especially if you:

- depend on the live sheep trade for a significant part of your income;
- wish to avoid high mortality rates in sheep from your farm;
- want to ensure that we continue to meet international market requirements.

Choosing sheep

Several factors predispose sheep to the failure to eat syndrome (FTE), the major ailment of the live export process. These factors include the property of origin;



the age and fatness of the sheep; and the time of the year. Young sheep grow quickly and therefore have strong appetites, which results in lower occurrences of FTE than in older sheep.

Note: Sheep have a reduced capacity to use stored body fat as an emergency source of energy in the second half of the year. This is when they would normally be laying down surplus energy from pasture as body fat reserves, and their metabolism is geared to this purpose.

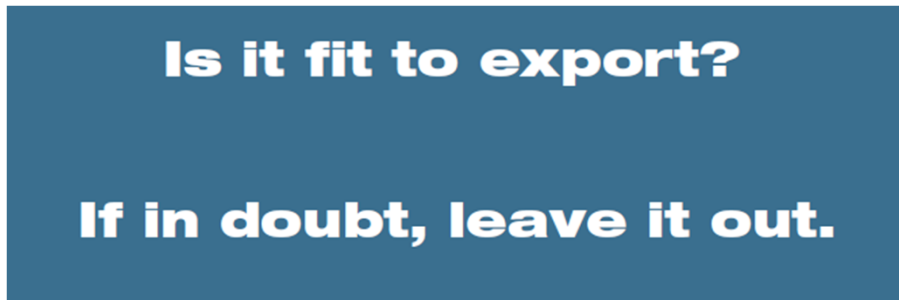
Follow advice from exporters or their agents to ensure you are supplying sheep to specifications. By adhering to exporters' specifications such as age and fat score, sheep mortalities can be kept as low as possible.

- Cooperation between private sector and government to provide proper training tools to exporters;



Is it fit to export?

A guide to the supply of livestock for the Australian livestock export industry





AW does not end with transportation

- Private sector is also concerned about the welfare of animals once at destination;
- Development of materials adapted to the needs of country of destination;



Panduan pembiakan sapi

Sebuah panduan untuk manajemen pembiakan sapi di Asia Tenggara



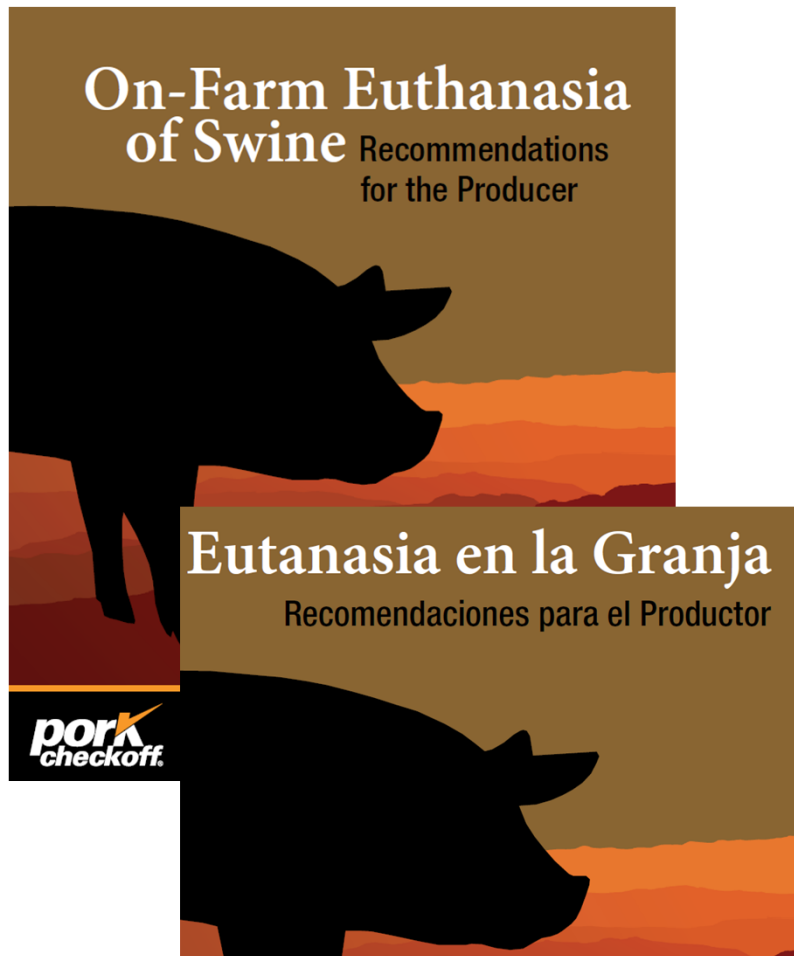
Pneumonia – keluar kotoran dari hidung

“Minum saat pertama kali adalah hal yang paling penting dalam kehidupan anak sapi.”

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Killing for disease control purpose



- The OIE standards serve as the base for private sector-developed code of practice;
- Collaboration private sector – veterinary practitioner association;
- Workforce language skills considered to guarantee the proper implementation of recommendations;



Killing for disease control purpose

Example Euthanasia Action Plan for a Swine Herd

Euthanasia Action Plan

Farm Name: Rye Farm

Date: January 7, 2009

Drafted by: Joe Smith, producer

Dr. John Doe, veterinarian

Employees responsible for euthanasia: Sally Smith, Dave Jones, & John Doe

Phase of production / Size of pig	Euthanasia method of choice	Alternative method of euthanasia
Suckling pigs, up to 12 pounds	Carbon dioxide CO ₂	Non-Penetrating Captive Bolt
Nursery pigs, up to 70 pounds	Penetrating captive bolt	Gunshot
Grower - Finisher pigs, up to market weight	Penetrating captive bolt	Gunshot
Mature pigs, sows and boars	Penetrating captive bolt	Gunshot

Employees responsible for euthanasia who have been trained in methods of euthanasia, confirming insensibility and confirmation of death.

Employee name	Date of method training	Date of confirming insensibility training	Date of death confirmation training
Sally Smith	June 5, 2008	Jun 10, 2008	June 10, 2008
Dave Jones	September 9, 2008	September 9, 2008	September 9, 2008
John Doe	October 14, 2008	October 14, 2008	October 14, 2008

- Importance to be prepared with a detailed plan of action;
- Employee training records, accessible and auditable;



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Codes of practice

Animal welfare and Beef production

Sitio Argentino de Producción Animal
IPCVA Instituto de Promoción
de la Carne Vacuna
Argentina

Cuadernillo Técnico N° 1

BIENESTAR ANIMAL
Y CALIDAD DE LA CARNE

Buenas prácticas de manejo del ganado



- Communication to producers of the AW standards and the means to achieve them – concrete examples;
- Value of AW standards = clear recognition and appreciation of productivity benefits from good animal welfare practices;

<http://www.produccion-animal.com.ar/>



Animal welfare standards

- Standards are valuable when applied and monitored for compliance;
- In some fields and in some countries, government veterinary services play an auditing role;
- Various types of audit systems are used by the private sectors to ensure compliance with standards:
 - ✓ Self-audits;
 - ✓ Customer audits;
 - ✓ Independent, 3rd party audit systems;

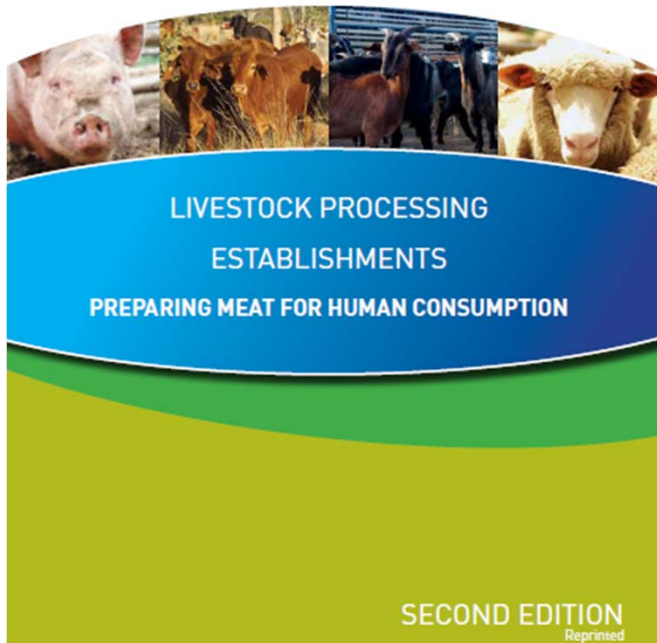


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Evaluations / audits



INDUSTRY
ANIMAL WELFARE
STANDARDS



Slaughter of animals

- Standards designed through broad consultation with academia, NGOs and government;
- Definition of 6 main standards;
- Performance indicators for implementation;
- Audit checklist for monitoring purposes;

http://www.amic.org.au/content_common/pg-amics-animal-welfare-standards-for-processing-establishments.seo



Tools for auditing standards

AUDIT CHECKLIST

Principle Reference	Principle	Target	Yes	No	N/A
P2.12	Does restraining equipment restrain animals effectively with minimal stress?	Measurables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals are able to physically enter the restrainer easily • Animals are effectively restrained, without falling or losing balance and cannot escape • Restraint enables the effective and accurate positioning of the stun apparatus • No more than 5% of animals (cattle, pigs only) are observed to vocalise while in the restrainer (measure from the time where the restrainer takes hold), otherwise corrective action is taken accordingly 			
P2.13	Is slaughter equipment operational and appropriate for the species and class of livestock?	All equipment used in stunning and slaughter is checked to ensure it is fully operational at the commencement of each shift. All stunning and slaughter equipment is maintained in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.			
P2.14	Is slaughter equipment tested, cleaned, maintained, operated and stored in accordance with manufacturer's specifications?	Captive bolt Charges are appropriate for the species. Captive bolts and rifles are cleaned either prior to or following each shift (e.g. after use) to remove carbon deposits and maintain bolt velocity.			
		Mechanical/ Concussion Compressed air generators deliver the required pressure and the required air volume for an effective stun. Pressure at the header tank or gauge is checked before each shift ²⁸ .			
		Carbon Dioxide The chamber is equipped to measure and display the CO ₂ concentration and there should be a record of the time of exposure.			
		Electrical Equipment is tested daily using appropriate resistors or dummy loads to ensure power output / electrical continuity (eg. no leakage). The equipment incorporates a device which monitors and displays stunning currents. The stun should be monitored for the appropriate current level and stun duration ²⁹ and any fall below minimum levels should be automatically recorded and rectified.			
		Knives Knives are maintained, sharpened and cleaned in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.			

- Each item within the standards is audited;
- Clear targets are defined and used to assess compliance;
- Monitoring procedures for AW indicators like “slips and falls” and vocalisation;

http://www.amic.org.au/content_common/pg-amics-animal-welfare-standards-for-processing-establishments.seo



Transport of animals by sea

- Transparency of results are key attributes to keep the trust of regulators and consumers;
- Monitoring and trends analysis allows for continuous improvements;



final report

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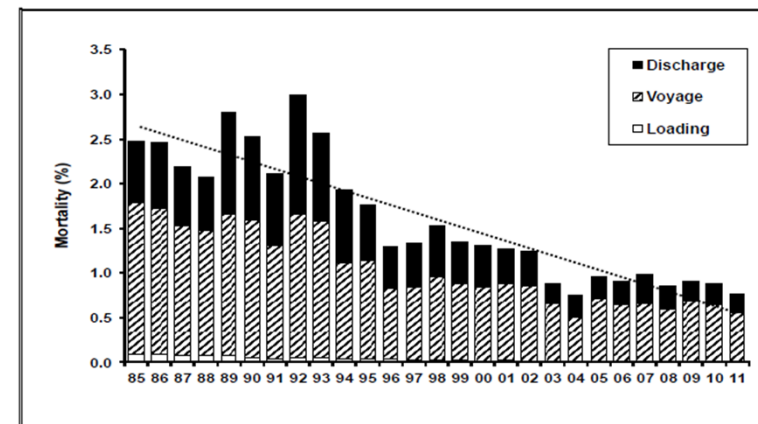
National livestock export industry shipboard performance report 2011

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Figure 2 Annual mortality of sheep exported by sea from Australia to all destinations since 1985





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Validation / Feedback

Private sectors – OIE AW standards

- The private livestock sectors are at the interface between OIE AW standards and the animals on a daily basis;
- Provided expertise at various ad hoc groups established to draft the different OIE AW chapters;
- Feedback to the OIE:
 - Via representations at the OIE AW Working Group;
 - Via local organizations and CVOs;





Development of AW best practices

Rev. sci. tech. Off. int. Epiz., 2009, 28 (3), 1165-1172

International Dairy Federation Guide to Good Animal Welfare in Dairy Production – 2008



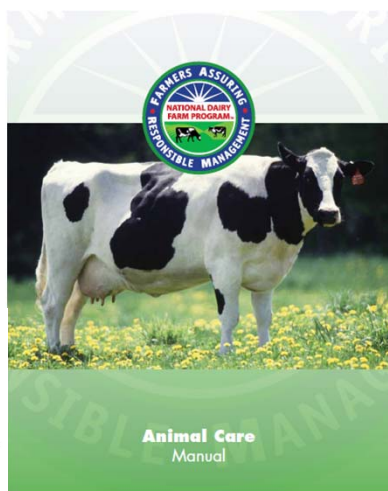
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Guía para el bienestar animal en la producción lechera

2008

Guide pour le bien-être animal en production laitière

2008



- Development of science-based AW guidelines & codes of practice;
- Implementation & auditing;
- Re-assessment and Continuous improvement process;



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Proactive roles

Promoting Animal Welfare research

- Egg Farmers of Canada – Sponsorship of a chair on Poultry Welfare at the University of Guelph;

<http://www.uoguelph.ca/csaw/>



- Multi-stakeholder research project on 3 different egg production systems, conducted under commercial conditions in the USA over 3 years;



<http://www2.sustainableeggcoalition.org/research>



Coalition for Sustainable Egg Supply



Sharing of best practices

- Provide expertise for future ad hoc groups established to draft the different OIE AW chapters;
- Many training documents and valuable resources for the implementation of the OIE standards have been developed by the private sectors in many countries:
 - ✓ How can we share better the information available?
 - ✓ How can we assist the countries in need of support to implement the OIE AW standards?



Conclusions

- The private sector organizations have developed a number of training tools and resources to assist in the local implementation, monitoring and auditing of the current OIE AW standards;
- The private livestock sectors are partnering with academia and NGOs to develop sound AW research;
- The private sector organizations are actively engaged in the development of new standards, contributing knowledge and field expertise to the new AW chapters;



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Terima kasih
Thank you
Merci beaucoup
Muchississmas gracias
谢谢你们

vincent@internationalegg.com