

Economics of higher health and welfare pig production

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Supply chain





Background



- Sustainable disease eradication or control
- Sustainable welfare problems elimination
- Economic alternatives
- Commercially viable & feasible
- Measuring and monitoring
- Analytical methods

Three examples



Health score and cost of diseases

- PRRS
- EP

Farrowing systems

- Crate
- Pen
- Designed pen

Tail docking

- System 1
- System 2
- System 3

Industry funded (BPEX)



Herd health score and cost of diseases

PRRSEP

Health score & cost of diseases





Health score & cost of diseases





Impact of PRRS





Impact of EP





Government & retailer funded



Farrowing systems • Crate Pen Designed pen

An alternative

piglets during nest-building,

parturition and lactation phases



WC-productivity relationships: Based on scientific evidence Limited by data scarcity Space Higher **Substrate** financial Temperature performance Reducing Labour total piglet mortality **Biological needs of the sow and**

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Margin-welfare score





Government, industry & academia funded



Tail docking management

Housing systems



- System1: standard with tail-docking
- System 2: standard with no tail docking, no extra measures
- System 3: enhanced with no tail docking, extra space and straw



Sim.1 (baseline)





Sim.1 (higher uncertainty)





Conclusions



- Diseases and welfare problems need to be tackled at producer level, AND:
- Financial risk of (poor) prevention/control of diseases and management of welfare problems should guide responses, BUT:
- Considerable production system changes and investments (alongside genetic selection) are needed, THEREFORE:
- Collaboration and sharing costs and responsibility between supply chain players is essential.

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