

# Study establishing best practices on the production, the processing and the marketing of meat from uncastrated pigs or pigs vaccinated against boar taint (immunocastrated) -

Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed

25/26 February 2019 –Brussels

Denis Simonin

Head of Sector - Animal Welfare G 2

Directorate for Health and Food Safety

The views expressed are purely those of the writer and may not in any circumstances be regarded as stating an official position of the European Commission.

Food Safety





#### Background

- Pig castration is legal but remains a welfare issue
- Pilot project in the 2017 Budget:

"Establishment of a harmonised internal market for pigmeat obtained from pigs that have not been surgically castrated"





#### Background (2)

- Project split in 2 phases
  - 200,000 EUR for best practices (phase 1)
  - 400,000 EUR for dissemination activities (phase 2)
- Phase 1 from March to December 2018





## Scope and general objectives

- Meat from entire (uncastrated) or vaccinated pigs
- Collect information on best practices used to produce, process and market meat from such pigs
- Propose best practices at different level of the food chain





#### **Specific objectives**

- For entire pigs (uncastrated):
  - How to reduce boar taint at farm level (Q1)
  - How to detect boar taint at slaughterhouse (Q4)
  - How to deal with meat with detectable boar taint (Q6)
  - How to increase market value of meat from uncastrated pigs (Q7)





#### Specific objectives (2)

- For vaccinated pigs (immunocastrated):
  - How to vaccinate pigs (Q2)
  - How to ensure at farm level that vaccinated pigs will not have boar taint (Q3)
  - How to trust farmers that vaccinated pigs will not have boar taint (Q5)
  - How to increase acceptance of meat from vaccinated pigs (Q8)



#### Methodology

- Desk and field research in 7 Member States (BE, DK, FR, DE, NL, ES and UK)
- Only practices used under commercial conditions
- Online consultation platform of stakeholders
- Presentation to two advisory board meetings



#### State of play

- Transition to entire males or vaccination depends on the whole supply chain
- Farmers' costs vs others' costs (slaughterhouses, food processors, retailers)
- Transition is ultimately based on market demand
- Retailers and food services are essential in the process

Health and Food Safety





#### **Best practices**

- Farmers /entire pigs
  - Management of flooring, housing, sex separation
  - Breeding
  - Feed (chicory root, amino-acids, proteins reduced diet, etc.)
  - Reducing slaughter age/weight





#### **Best practices (2)**

- Farmers / vaccinated pigs
  - Vaccination principle
  - Vaccination protocols (2 shots heavier pigs)
  - Feeding vaccinated pigs
  - Checking effects of vaccination (pig behaviour)





#### **Best practices (3)**

- Slaughterhouses / entire pigs
  - Detecting boar taint (human nose)
  - Detailed protocols and quality controls
  - Cut off weight
  - Financial penalties
  - Audits on farm
- Slaughterhouses / vaccinated pigs
  - Detecting boar taint
  - Chemical testing on fat
  - Bonuses







#### **Best practices (4)**

- Food processors / entire pigs
  - Dealing with meat with boar taint (cooking, mixing, dry curing, fermentation, etc.)
- Retailers / entire pigs
  - Promoting meat from entire pigs
- Retailers / vaccinated pigs
  - Promoting meat from vaccinated pigs







#### Case studies

- COOPERL's transition to entire males (> 2013)
- Vaccination protocol to produce cure hams in ES (> 2010)
- Vaccination protocol in a PL farm (>2009)
- Human nose scoring system in a major NL slaughterhouse







#### Case studies (2)

 Harmonisation of standards for HNS by QS (DE) and IKB (NL)

DELHAIZE

- Delhaize's marketing of meat from entire pigs (BE)
- Lidl Belgium's marketing of meat from entire pigs (BE)
- Colruyt's transition to vaccinated pigs







#### **Conclusions**

- Production of meat from entire or vaccinated pigs is still limited in the EU
- Transition is possible and economically viable if the whole supply chain is involved
- Various approaches have been used (case studies)



### Where to find the study?

https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/welfare/practice/farm/pigs/castration\_alter

natives\_en





#### Thank you for your attention!

ec.europa.eu/food/animal/welfare/index\_en.htm

