



# Current and emerging animal welfare requirements in Australian abattoirs

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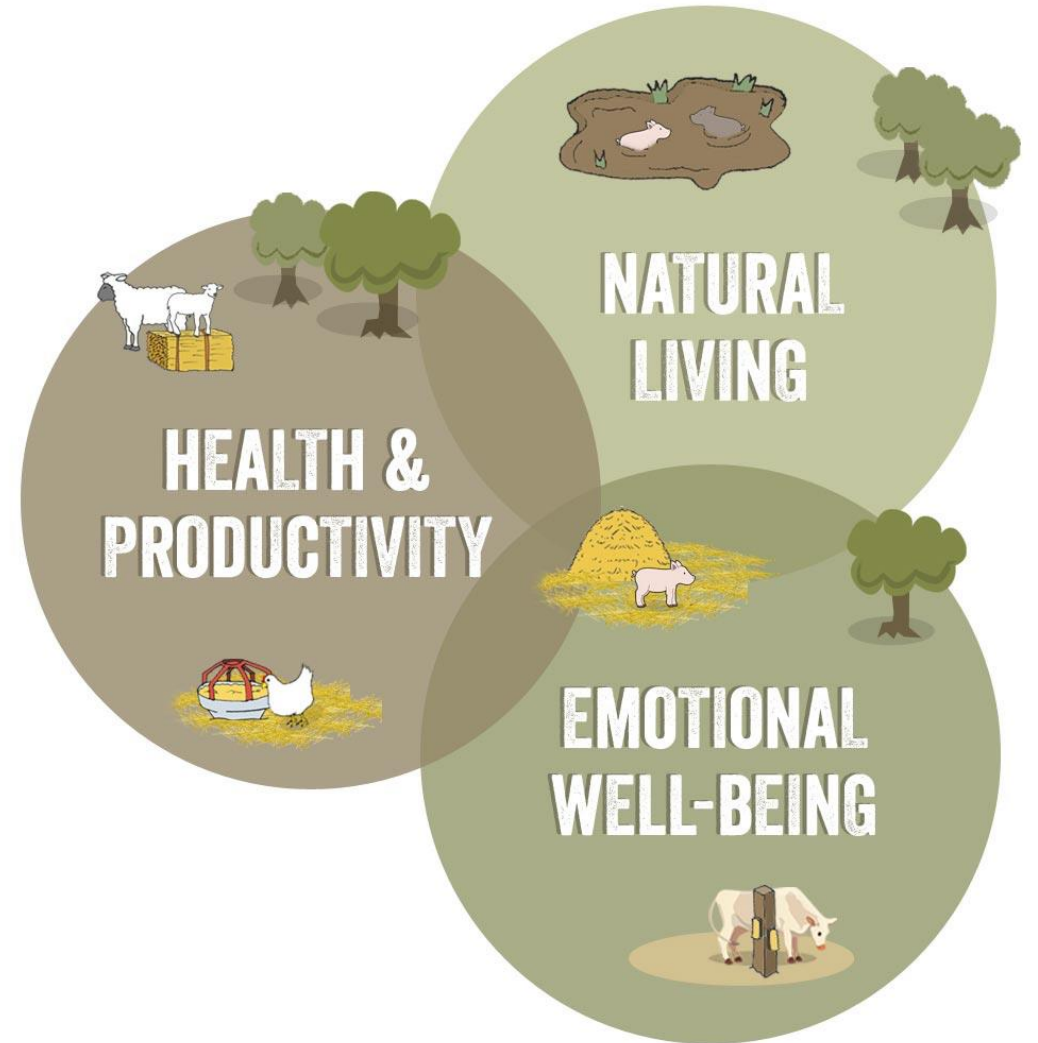


## Topics for discussion

- Changes to animal welfare definitions
- Implementation of animal welfare standards
- The new approach to animal welfare assessment
- Demonstration of effective stunning

# Animal welfare state

- General agreement within the scientific community about what broadly represents good animal welfare
- *“Welfare refers to the state of an individual as it attempts to cope with its environment.”*



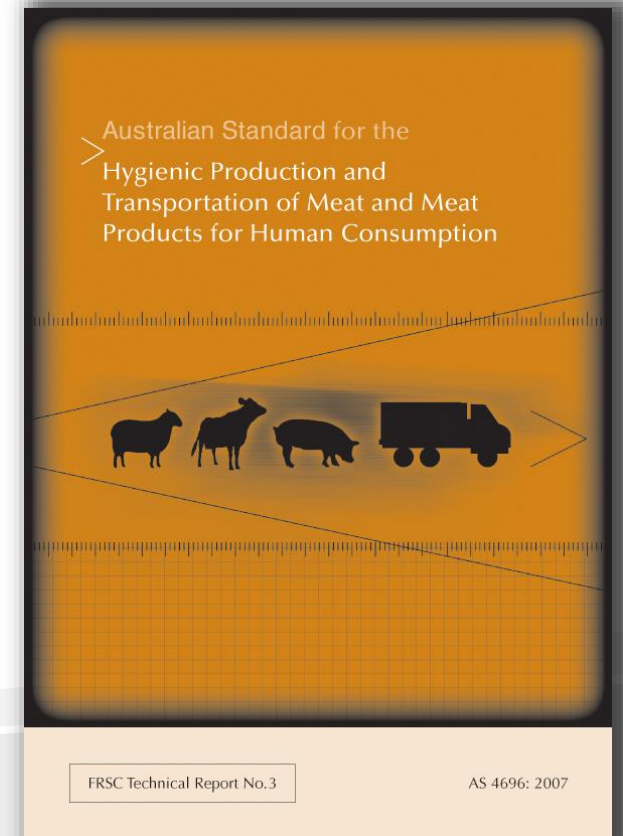
# What is animal welfare?

- The animals fitness or physiological state
- The animals stress level
- The animals behaviour
- The animals emotional state



# Delivery of good animal welfare

- Animal welfare and cruelty legislation
  - The animal welfare laws
  - The codes of practice
- OIE - World Animal Health Organisation
  - Terrestrial Animal Health Code
- Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines
- Private animal welfare schemes



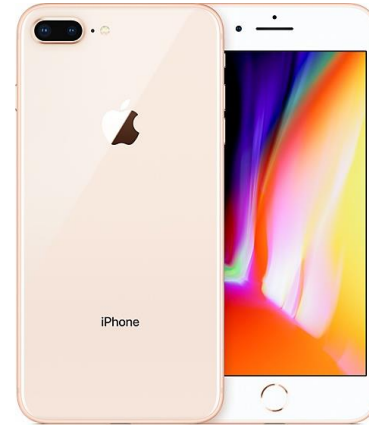
# Animal welfare Standards and Guidelines

- Land transport
  - Regulated
  - Red meat and poultry
  - Handling
- Saleyards
  - Being regulated
- Cattle and sheep
  - Being regulated
- Goats
  - Voluntary and not regulated
- Poultry
  - Public consultation
- Horses
  - Not developed



# Animal welfare schemes - Timeline

- 'Any standard developed by an entity outside of government'
- Soil association - 1973
- Egg sales fell 60% - 1988
- 80 - 99% UK production under a scheme (RSPCA, 2014)



## EXPOSING AUSTRALIAN SLAUGHTERHOUSE CRUELTY

Photos and videos from the inside

➤ GET THE FACTS

➤ WHAT'S WRONG WITH SLAUGHTER?

➤ TAKE A STAND

➤ REPORT CRUELTY

➤ DONATE





# Driving the growth

- Eurobarometer (2016)
  - 82% - Welfare needs to be better protected
  - 62% - Imported products meet EU standards
- Animal welfare rated top - Higher than fair price for producers
- Retailers continued to drive the animal welfare agenda
- Less animal welfare regulation
- Private schemes to demonstrate compliance - third party





# Do they deliver good welfare?

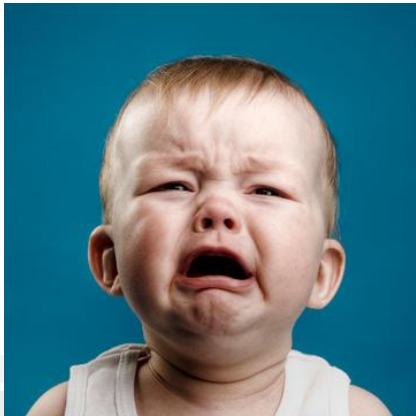


- Proliferation of animal welfare standards
- Focus was resources rather than animal-based measures
  - Facilities and management input
- No explicit measurement of subsequent implications for animal welfare
  - Health
  - Behaviour

| Higher on FF farms       |
|--------------------------|
| Swollen hock             |
| Thick hairy coat         |
| No. of lame cows         |
| Ulcerated hock           |
| Poor claw conformation   |
| Rising restriction       |
| Lameness cases (records) |
| Milk fever cases         |

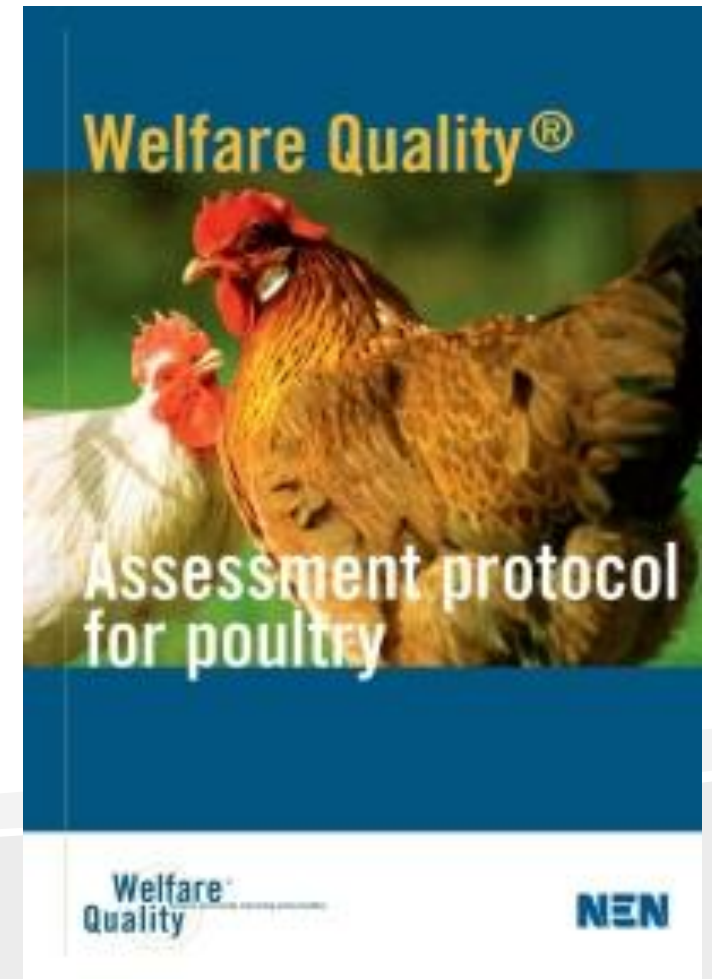
# Animal welfare science

- Very careful about extrapolating human experience to possible conscious experiences in other species
- Defined objectively in terms of animal health and what animals want
- Often defines welfare as ‘what the animal feels’



# Animal welfare assessment

- Animal-based measures increasing importance
- Contemporary animal welfare standards
  - Outcome-based
  - Flexible
  - Evidence that good welfare achieved
- Principles of good welfare
  - **Good housing**
  - **Good feeding**
  - **Good health**
  - **Appropriate behaviour**



# Achieving good welfare in the abattoir

- Good animal welfare requires:
  - Humane handling
  - Effective stunning
  - Effective slaughter
- More emphasis on
  - Understanding the system
  - Competency - Animal Welfare Officer
  - Demonstration that welfare-outcomes achieved



## Non-penetrative percussive stunner

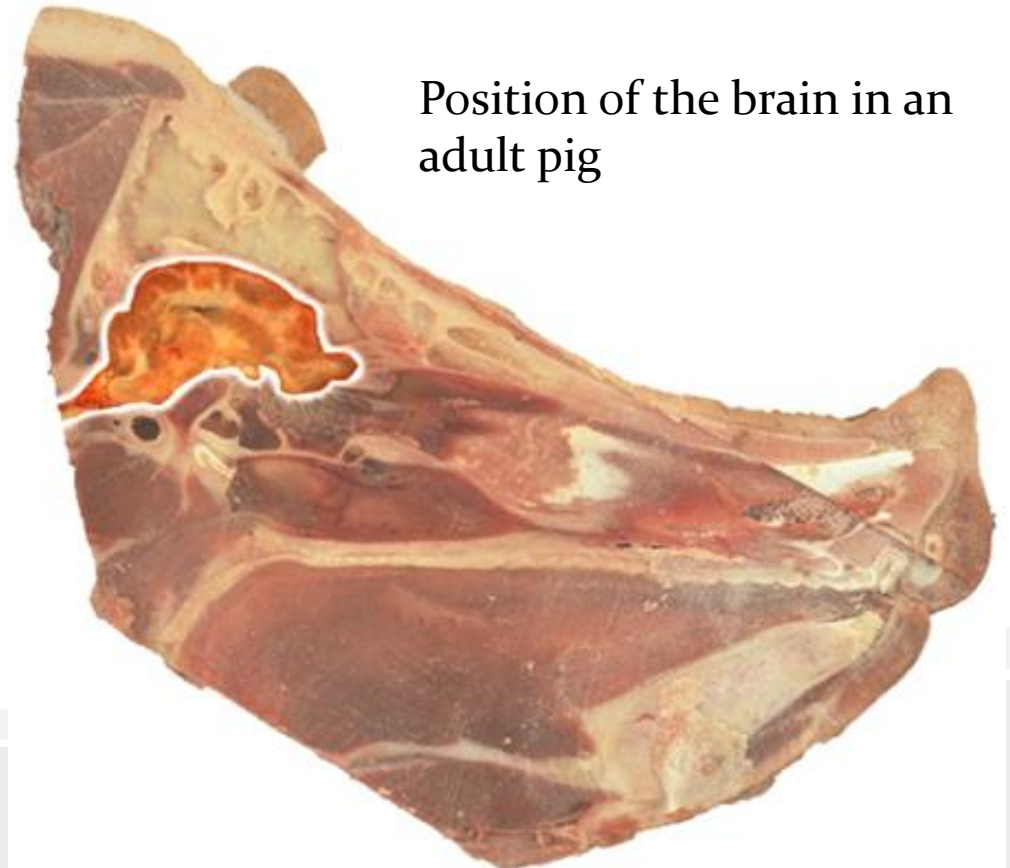
- Non-penetrative - widely used in Australia for cattle - Halal
- Non-penetrative not permitted in EU >10kg





# What is stunning?

- Consciousness is individual awareness. Feeling pain and distress requires the animal to be **conscious**
- An inactive brain is **unconsciousness**.  
If the brain is inactive, the animal can not feel pain and distress
- **Stunning** produces unconsciousness
- **Death** occurs when the brain stem is irreversibly inactive



Position of the brain in an adult pig

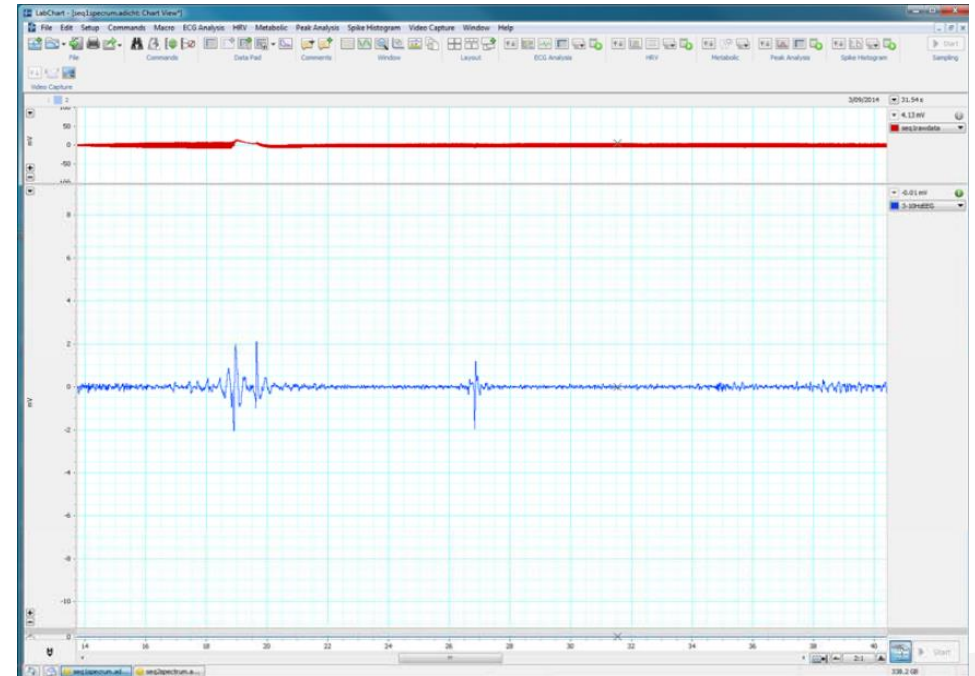
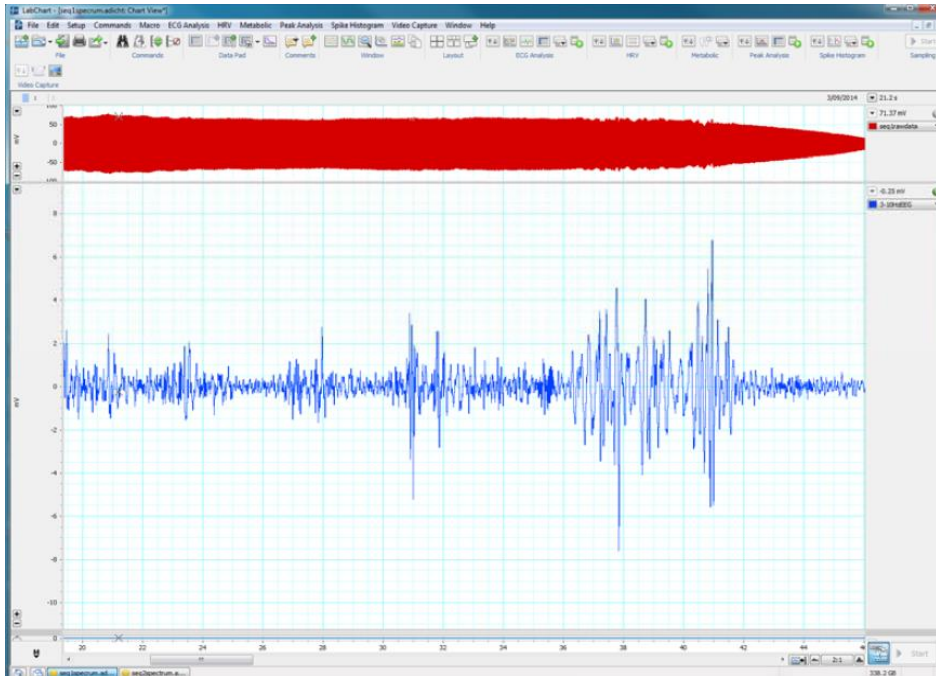
# Mechanical stunning - principles

- Application of a percussive blow
- Transfer of sufficient kinetic energy
- Attempt to induce cerebral concussion
- Disruption of normal neural function
- Change in EEG
- Abolishes evoked responses





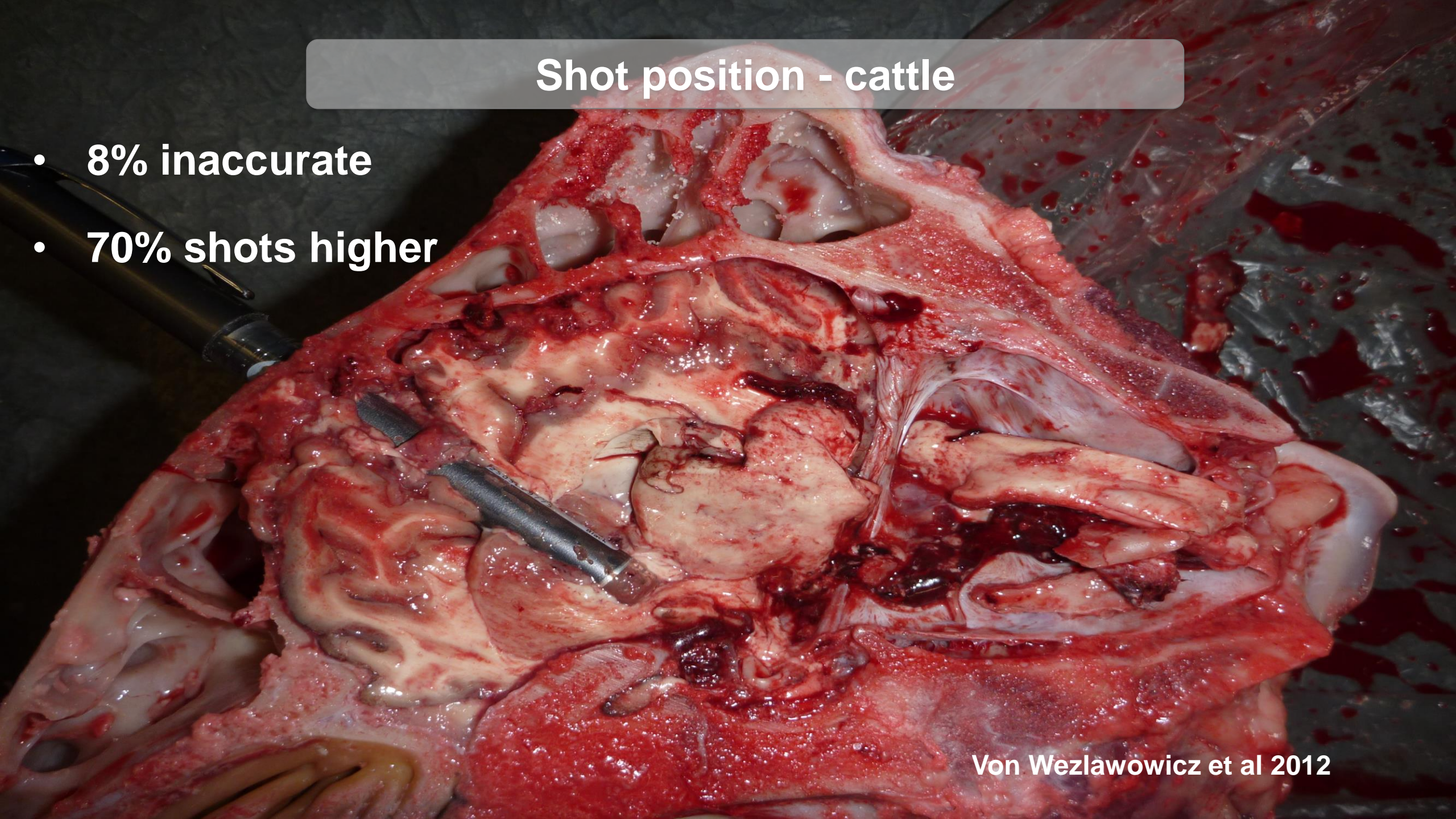
# EEG - Evaluation of stunning methods





## Shot position - cattle

- 8% inaccurate
- 70% shots higher

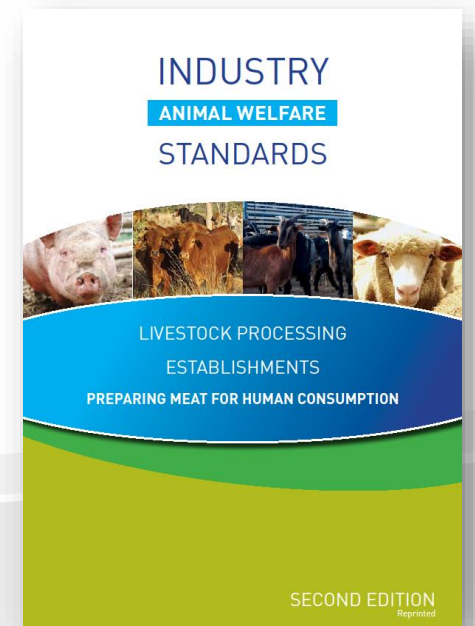


Von Wezlawowicz et al 2012

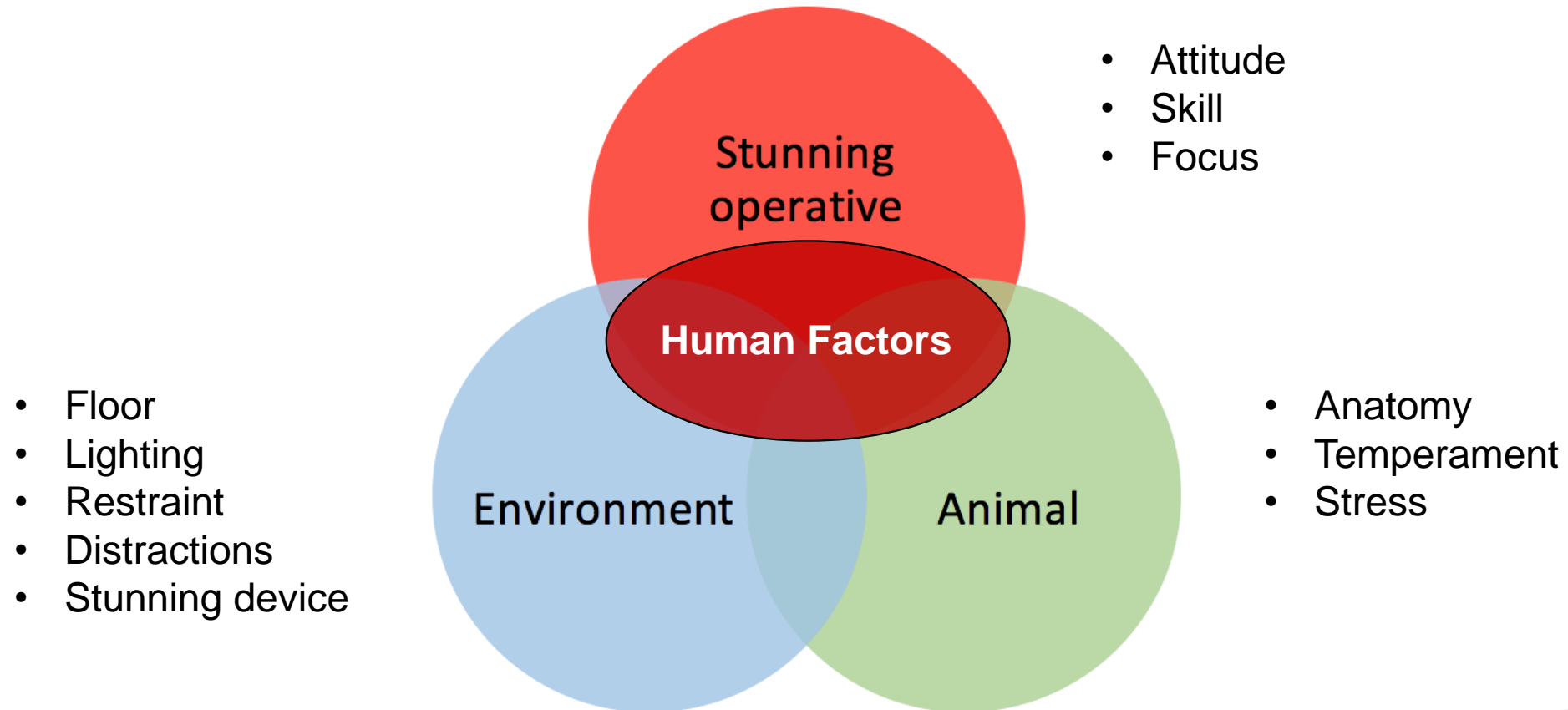


# Industry findings

- 2014 - 2015 industry audits
- 2437 cattle shot with non-penetrative device
  - 96.4% stunned effectively
- 670 cattle shot with a penetrative captive bolt
  - 99.6% stunned effectively
- Auditor collected information on cause



# Main challenges for effective stunning





# Attitude, skill and experience

- Attitude towards the task and the animal
- Complex operant task
- Practice

Table 01 Percentage of cattle accurately shot by each stunning operative in the study (related to task experience) Adapted from - (Atkinson et al., 2013)

| Operator | Accurate shots (%) | Employment period |
|----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1        | 90                 | 5 years           |
| 2        | 94                 | 5 years           |
| 3        | 81                 | 3 months          |
| 4        | 90                 | 3 years           |
| 5        | 95                 | 15 years          |

# Monitoring effective stunning and slaughter

- Handling and restraint
- Unconsciousness and death
- Physical signs in the animal -  
Absence of brain-stem reflexes
- Position on the slaughter line?
- Number of animals checked
- Data analysis and corrective action



## Future issues

- Emergency planning
- Casualty euthanasia
- Novel stunning and slaughter methods
- Mobile abattoirs
- Farming of exotic species (e.g. buffalo, crocodile, kangaroo)
- CCTV requirements
- Remote monitoring of supply chains







# Thank you!

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