

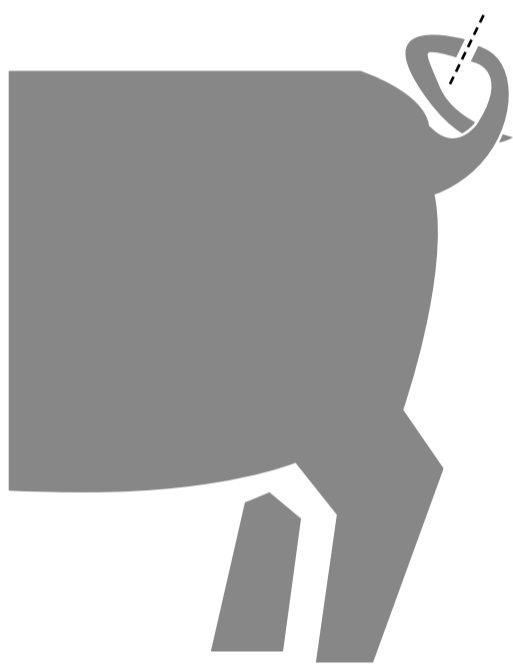
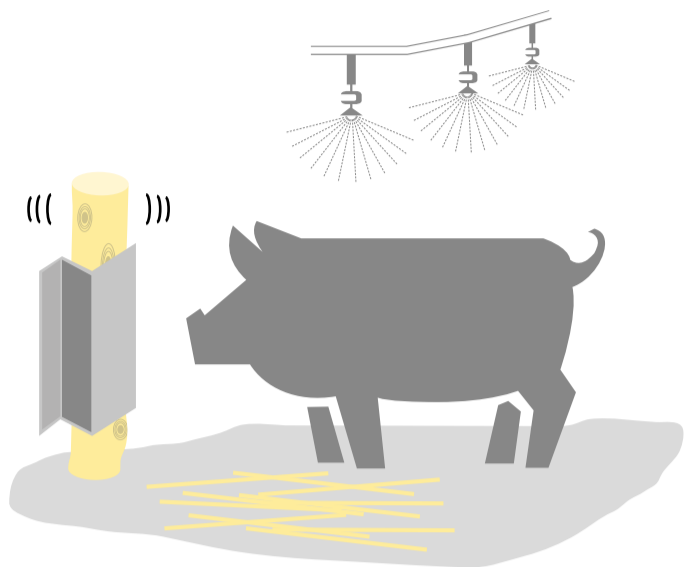
# 5 FACTS ABOUT ANIMAL WELFARE IN PIG HOUSING UNITS

Animal welfare is a crucial element in pig production in Denmark. This is because sound ethics and care for animals produce strong and healthy pigs. Animal welfare is basically ensured by EU legislation, but in

Denmark there are certain special requirements pertaining to pig welfare. Consequently, the pig industry remains constantly focused on developing and improving animal welfare in Danish pig housing.

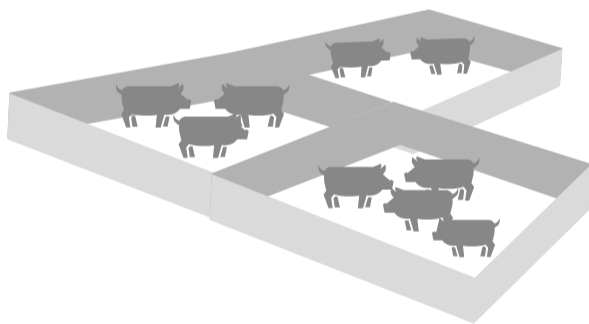
## LAYOUT OF HOUSING UNITS TAKES PIG BEHAVIOUR INTO ACCOUNT

The EU has imposed a number of requirements on the layout of pig housing units. For example, all pigs in the EU must, as a minimum, have access to enrichment material. In Denmark, all pigs must also have access to rooting material, and it is a special requirement that both enrichment and rooting material are of natural origin. Another Danish special rule is that all units must be equipped with sprinkling systems.



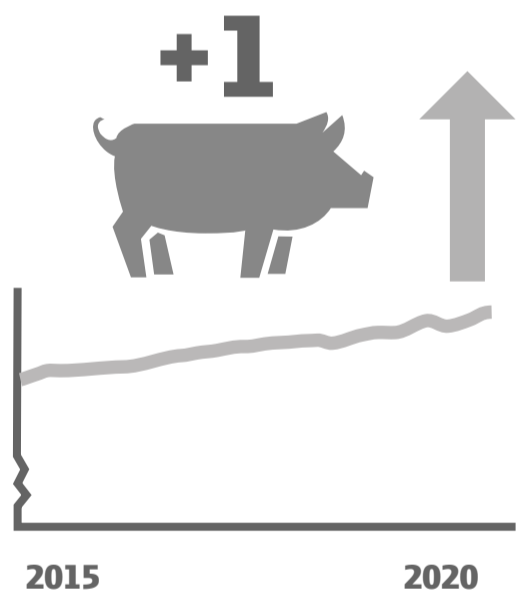
## TAIL DOCKING MAY NOT BE CARRIED OUT ON A ROUTINE BASIS

Tail docking may not be carried out on a routine basis. However, legislation allows piglets to be tail-docked between the animal's second to fourth day of life, but only if there is evidence that tail injuries have occurred at the farm as a result of docking not taking place. In addition, prior measures must have been taken to solve the tail-biting issue. In Denmark, no more than half the tail can be docked, which is not regulated by EU legislation. A great deal of research is being conducted in Denmark so that tail-docking can be avoided entirely.



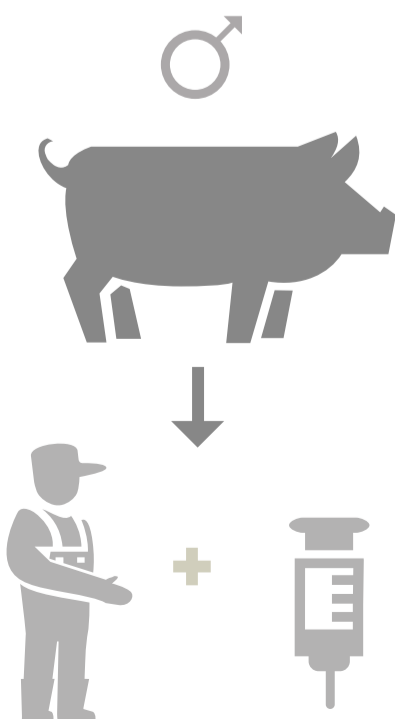
## LOOSE-HOUSED SOWS IN THE SERVICE AND GESTATION UNITS

Since 1998, newly built units in Denmark have been required to accommodate pregnant sows in loose-housing systems, which became a requirement in the EU in 2013. A Danish special rule requires that sows in newly built units are loose-housed in the service unit where they are inseminated.



## FOCUS ON PIGLET SURVIVAL

The entire pig industry agrees that mortality is both a welfare and economic challenge, which requires extra focus. The aim is to reduce average mortality by 20 per cent among piglets, weaners and finishers in 2020.



## PAIN RELIEF ADMINISTERED TO ENTIRE MALES WHEN CASTRATED

Piglet castration is the surest way to prevent the development of boar taint in pork from entire males. Legislation in Denmark stipulates that piglet castration may be carried out without anaesthetising the piglet beforehand if this is performed at an early stage, i.e. between the second and seventh day of a piglet's life and if the piglet is given pain relief. EU legislation does not require pain relief. Castration may only be performed by a veterinarian or by a person who is trained to do so.