



IP



Indicator Protocols Set
Animal Welfare (AW)
Food Processing
Sector Supplement

Animal Welfare

Performance Indicators

Aspect: Breeding and Genetics

CORE **FP9** Percentage and total of animals raised and/or processed, by species and breed type.

Aspect: Animal Husbandry

CORE **FP10** Policies and practices, by species and breed type, related to physical alterations and the use of anaesthetic.

CORE **FP11** Percentage and total of animals raised and/or processed, by species and breed type, per housing type.

CORE **FP12** Policies and practices on antibiotic, anti-inflammatory, hormone, and/or growth promotion treatments, by species and breed type.

Aspect: Transportation, Handling, and Slaughter

CORE **FP13** Total number of incidents of non-compliance with laws and regulations, and adherence with voluntary standards related to transportation, handling, and slaughter practices for live terrestrial and aquatic animals.

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FP9 Percentage and total of animals raised and/or processed, by species and breed type

1. Relevance

Breeding and genetically selecting or modifying animals are practices commonly used for the purpose of increasing production yield; improving disease resistance; or producing other desirable traits. These practices can have impacts on animal welfare. This indicator serves as a measure for assessing the breeding and genetic practices of a reporting organization, including the consideration of those practices in relation to animal welfare, and the actions the reporting organization takes to mitigate any negative impacts on animal welfare of its breeding and genetic practices.

Also, where the reporting organization processes animals reared by contract farmers or animals procured on the open market, reporting on this indicator will provide valuable information for the report readers.

2. Compilation

- 2.1** Identify, by species and breed type, the number of animals raised and/or processed. For example birds, beef cattle, dairy cattle, and aquatic animals.
- 2.2** Identify, by species and breed type, the breeding and genetic practices utilized.
- 2.3** Identify the initiatives taken that impact animal welfare as associated with each species and breed type identified in 2.1.
- 2.4** Report by species and breed type:
 - The animals identified in 2.1;
 - The breeding and genetic practices identified in 2.2; and
 - The initiatives identified in 2.3.

3. Definitions

None.

4. Documentation

Potential information sources include the reporting organization's animal welfare and/or veterinary departments, and relevant scientific journals.

5. References

None.

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FP10 Policies and practices, by species and breed type, related to physical alterations and the use of anaesthetic

5. References

None.

1. Relevance

Animal husbandry practices involving critical issues such as physical alterations are of increasing concern to stakeholders. Physical alterations require appropriate husbandry practices or the use of anaesthetics to minimize pain to animals. This indicator seeks to measure the types of physical alterations performed by the reporting organization.

Also, where the reporting organization processes animals reared by contract farmers or animals procured on the open market, reporting on this indicator will provide valuable information for the report readers.

2. Compilation

- 2.1** Identify, by species and breed type, the types of physical alterations performed. Routine physical maintenance such as the trimming of hair, nails, or hooves should not be included in this indicator.
- 2.2** Identify, by species and breed type, the animal husbandry practices and whether anaesthetics are used during physical alterations.
- 2.3** Report by species and breed type:
- The types of physical alterations identified in 2.1; and
 - The animal husbandry practices or use of anaesthetics during physical alterations identified in 2.2.

3. Definitions

Physical Alteration

Practices that physically alter, by addition or removal, any part of an animal, such as tail-docking, teeth-clipping, castration, beak trimming, nose-boning, and branding, or eye stalk ablation of aquatic animals.

4. Documentation

Potential information sources include the reporting organization's animal welfare and/or veterinary departments.



FP11 Percentage and total of animals raised and/or processed, by species and breed type, per housing type

1. Relevance

The type of housing systems used to rear animals for the production of food is of increasing importance to stakeholders. Animal welfare can be impacted by the housing system. This indicator identifies the types of animal housing systems used by the reporting organization.

Also, where the reporting organization processes animals reared by contract farmers or animals procured on the open market, reporting on this indicator will provide valuable information for the report readers.

2. Compilation

- 2.1** Identify each type of housing system used for animals raised and/or processed, by species and breed type. This can include, but is not limited to, housing systems for birds, beef cattle, dairy cattle, and aquatic animals.
- 2.2** Calculate, by species and breed type, the percentage and total of animals raised and/or processed from each type of housing system identified in 2.1.
- 2.3** Report, by species and breed type, each type of housing system used and the percentage and total of animals raised and/or processed from each type of housing system.

3. Definitions

Housing System

Housing system refers to the use of 1) indoor intensive systems (e.g., cage systems for laying hens or sow stall and slatted floor indoor units for pigs), 2) indoor extensive systems (e.g., barn or perchery systems for laying hens and bedded indoor systems for pigs), and 3) outdoor or free-range systems which allow animals the freedom to move outside. Housing systems also includes at-sea or freshwater enclosures, cages, tanks, and/or ponds for aquaculture.

4. Documentation

Potential information sources include the reporting organization's animal welfare and/or veterinary departments.

5. References

None.



FP12 Policies and practices on antibiotic, anti-inflammatory, hormone, and/or growth promotion treatments, by species and breed type

1. Relevance

Antibiotics may be used to maintain and/or treat the health of animals specifically reared for the production of food products. Certain hormones may be used to promote growth, induce spawning, and increase yields of animals reared for food products. Consumers and stakeholders have become increasingly concerned about the potential development of antibiotic resistance in humans as well as the potential impacts of hormones on human health. Data reported under this indicator provide a measure of the reporting organization's use of antibiotic, anti-inflammatory, hormone, and/or growth promotion treatments.

Also, where the reporting organization processes animals reared by contract farmers or animals procured on the open market, reporting on this indicator will provide valuable information for the report readers.

2. Compilation

- 2.1** Identify, by species and breed type, the types of antibiotic, anti-inflammatory, hormone, and/or growth promotion treatments used by the reporting organization.
- 2.2** Identify, by species and breed type, practices regarding antibiotic, anti-inflammatory, hormone, and/or growth promotion treatments. This should also include practices related to withdrawal.
- 2.3** Report, by species and breed type:
 - The types of antibiotic, anti-inflammatory, hormone, and/or growth promotion treatments identified in 2.1; and
 - The antibiotic, anti-inflammatory, hormone, and/or growth promotion treatment practices identified in 2.2.

3. Definitions

Growth promotion

Hormone growth promoters are any substance which raise productivity through hormonal action or through mimicking a hormonal action such as a thyrostatic, oestrogenic, androgenic or gestagenic action. Antibiotic growth promoters are any medicine that promotes growth through destroying or inhibiting bacteria and/or other microbes and are usually administered at a subtherapeutic dose with no history of disease.

Routine Use

Routine Use is the administering of pharmaceuticals only for prophylactic use in the absence of disease, rather than for treatment or prevention of specific health conditions.

4. Documentation

Potential information sources include the reporting organization's farm managers, and/or animal welfare and veterinary departments.

5. References

None.

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FP13 Total number of incidents of significant non-compliance with laws and regulations, and adherence with voluntary standards related to transportation, handling, and slaughter practices for live terrestrial and aquatic animals

1. Relevance

Non-compliance indicates either inadequate internal management systems and procedures or ineffective implementation. In addition to direct financial consequences such as penalties or fines, significant non-compliance poses a risk to animal welfare, the reporting organization's reputation, and customer trust. An organization's incidents of non-compliance should remain as low as possible. The trends revealed by this indicator can indicate improvements or deterioration in the effectiveness of internal controls.

2. Compilation

2.1 Identify the total number of incidents of significant non-compliance with laws and regulations, related to animal transportation, handling, and/or slaughter broken down by:

- Incidents of non-compliance with laws and/or regulations resulting in a fine or penalty; and
- Incidents of non-compliance with laws and/or regulations resulting in a warning.

2.2 Incidents of non-compliance in which the reporting organization was determined not to be at fault are not counted in this indicator.

2.3 Report cases in which the reporting organization has identified a non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the transportation, handling, and/or slaughter of live terrestrial and aquatic animals.

2.4 Identify the voluntary codes and/or programs implemented by the reporting organization related to animal transportation, handling, and/or slaughter practices.

2.5 Report the total number of incidents of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to animal transportation, handling, and/or slaughter resulting in a fine, penalty, and/or warning.

2.6 Report the voluntary codes and/or programs implemented in relation to animal transportation, handling, and/or slaughter practices (for example, the American Meat Institute's Recommended Animal Handling Guidelines and Audit Guide).

3. Definitions

None.

4. Documentation

Potential information sources include the reporting organization's legal, animal welfare, veterinary, and public relations departments.

5. References

- OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code Section 7 (Animal welfare during transport and slaughter).

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