Worldwide competition in pig meat production: trends and developments

Huvepharma Nutrition and gut health management of high performing animals 3 July, 2019; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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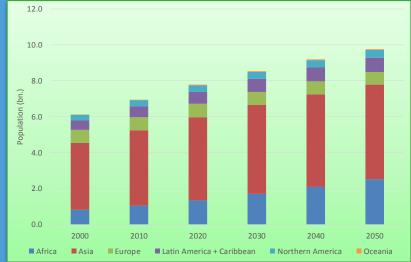


Increasing human population





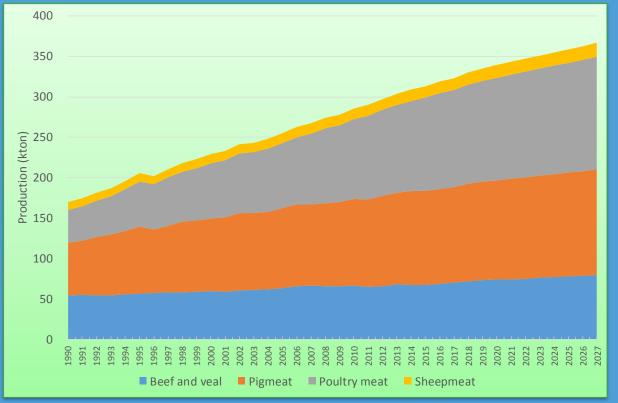
Need for increased efficiency in animal production







World meat production 1990-2027f

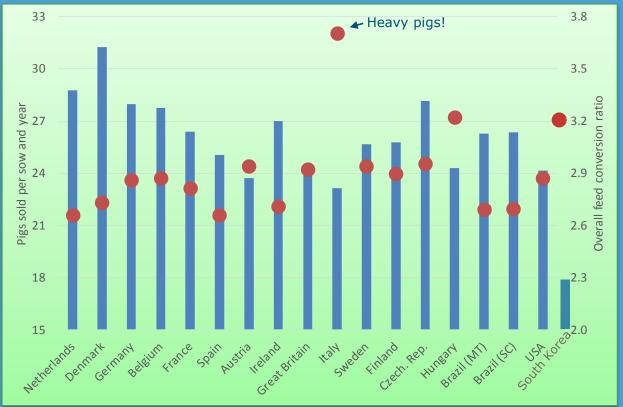








Variation in zootechnical and feed efficiency









Increasing sow performance









Feed efficiency improvement Netherlands

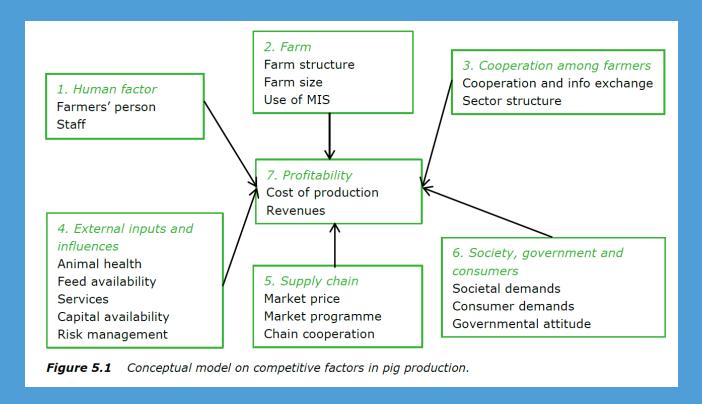








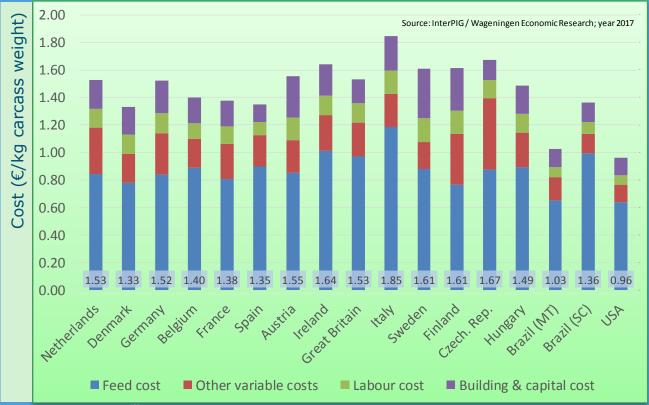
Competitive position could be improved







Variation in cost of production among countries









Contrast in labour input and price

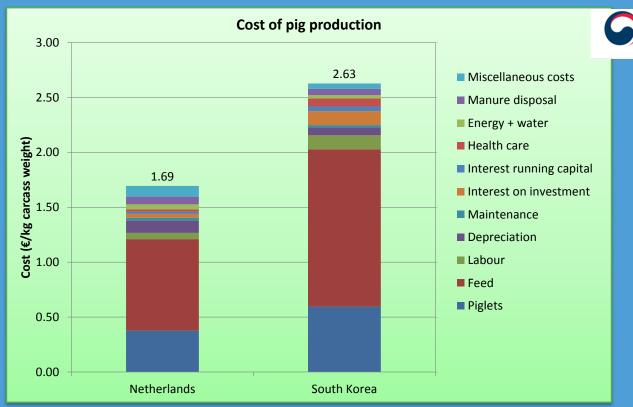








Cost of pig production in South Korea



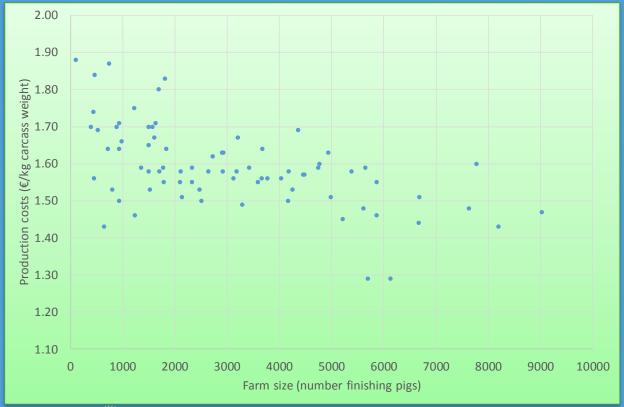




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Cost variation among farms







urce: Handboek varkenshouderii. 2018

Other economic values of sows

<u>Parameter</u>

- Farm farrowing index
- Live born piglet
- Piglet mortality
- Sow returning in heat
- Empty days

Value per sow per year

- € 2.43 per 0.01 index
- € 34 per piglet
- € 9.31 per per cent mortality, per sow
- € 74 per sow
- € 2.5 per day





Source: Handhoek varkenshouderii, 201

Other economic values of growing-finishing pigs

<u>Parameter</u> <u>Value per slaughter pig</u>

■ Daily gain
€ 0.025 per gram

Feed conversion ratio € 0.22 per 0.01 FCR

■ Mortality
€ 0.8 per per cent





Mortality

- Economic value: € 9.31 per %, per sow per year
- Economic value for growingfinishers: € 2.78 per % per place







Huge variation among farms – lot of room for improvement











Economic effects of health problems

- Mortality
- Less performance
- Vet and med costs
- Condemnation
- Culling: value loss, restart
- Management challenges
- Labour happiness
- Lower slaughter quality and less marketing opportunities
- Consequences for the supply chain







Costs of diseases

	Cost per animal
Endemic diseases	€ 30-40
Respiratory diseases	€ 4-7 (per disease)
Enteric diseases	€ 3-5 (per disease)
Parasites	Up to € 7 per affected pig
Reproductive failures	€ 4-11/sow
Lameness	Up to € 180 per lame sow
MMA	€ 10 per produced pig



Cost of culling

- Direct value loss of animals (€ 1,200/sow incl. offspring)
- Stand-still and repopulation period
- Repopulation investment
- Opportunity for transition towards high health or SPF, and lowantibiotics production





Source: ESVAC, 2018 (year 2016)

Antibiotics use varies strongly in the EU ...

Figure 10. Spatial distribution of overall sales of all antimicrobials for food-producing animals, in mg/PCU, for 30 countries, for 2016







... and worldwide: Need for responsible use

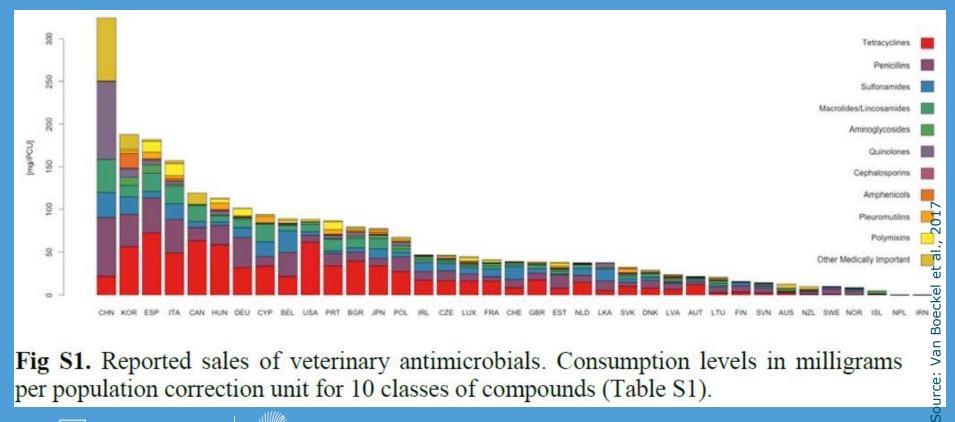


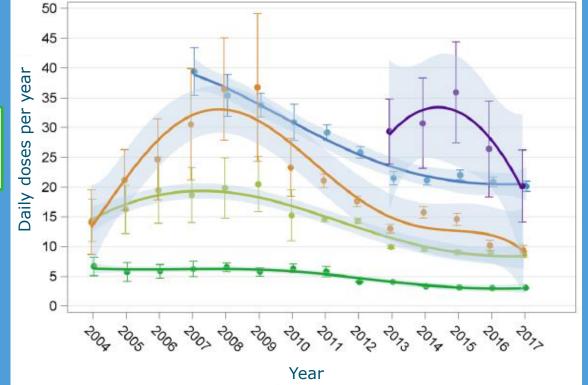
Fig S1. Reported sales of veterinary antimicrobials. Consumption levels in milligrams per population correction unit for 10 classes of compounds (Table S1).





Reduction in the Netherlands

58% reduction for pigs, period 2009-2017







Specific Pathogen Free

- System mentioned in 1961 already (Lucas)
- Depop-repop investment amounts to some € 200-300 per sow
- Annual benefit € 350 per sow, mainly in the finishing phase
- Challenge to stay fully SPF, esp. in high-density regions
- Integrated management approach necessary, including awareness, craftsmanship, biosecurity measures





Biosecurity



Requires both tangible measures and awareness







Hygiene approach focusing on infection routes

- Healthy piglets
- Animal transport
- Hygiene sluice, work clothing and tools
- Water pipe system with cleaning additive
- Acid additive in drinking water
- Cleaning, degreasing and disinfection of pens
- Concrete floors and walls are coated up to 1 meter high
- Vermin/rodent control
- Attention to walking lines, shoes, pathways, and fallen stock



Photo: Bert Jansen
https://www.boerderij.nl/Varkenshouderij/Achtergrond/2018/
2/Beter-rendement-met-SPF-varkens-241907E/





Health effects of hygienic approach

- 90% antibiotics reduction
- 5% feed cost reduction
- 20% ADG increase in rearing and 12% in growing-finishing
- Less mortality
- Improved uniformity of rearing piglets

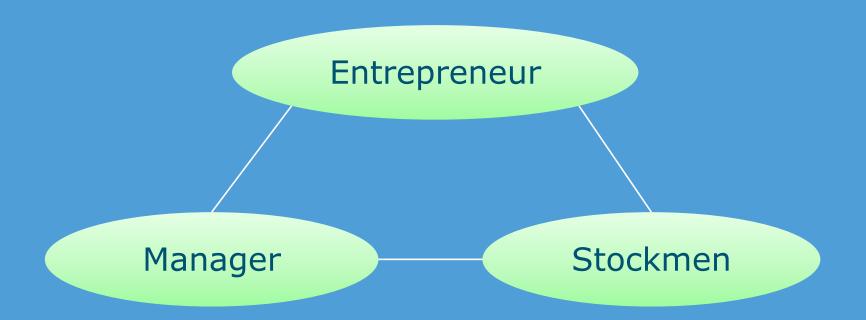


Management capability





Farmers' skills triangle







Data and benchmarking

- Use of Management Information System
- Data comparison: within farm, over time, and with other farms
- Study clubs: feedback, based on trust and mutual interest

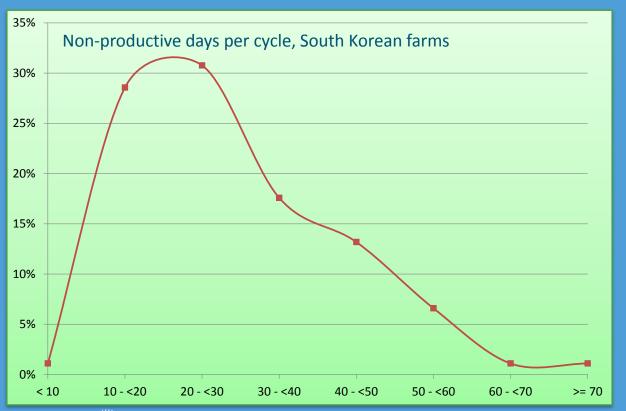






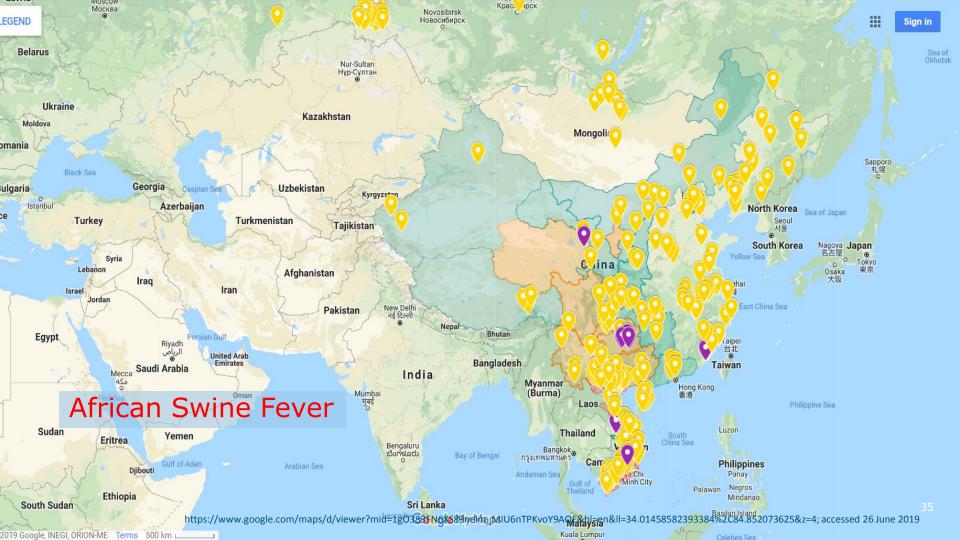
Source: Wageningen Economic Research

Lack of intentional management









Worldwide consequences of ASF in East Asia

- Production of pig meat in China reduced by some 20-30%
- Expected market price in China +70%
- Increased import from all over the world
- Lower consumption
- Societal unrest
- Poultry meat more expensive as well
- Expansion of pig meat production in rest of the world
- Soy cheaper
- Redesign of supply chains





Conclusions

- Need for increased efficiency in animal production
- Existing variation among farms and between countries show ample room to improve, with substantial economic benefits
- Need for improved biosecurity, also to prevent diseases like ASF
- Condition is intentional data-based management





Thank you for your attention

Any questions?







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