

THE HIDDEN COSTS OF FACTORY FARMING PIG BUSINESS - TIME FOR CHANGE



9th February 2011

P1A002 Paul-Henri Spaak building (PHS)



The event is hosted by:

Janusz Wojciechowski MEP
(European Conservatives and Reformists)

José Bové MEP
(Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance)

Dan Jørgensen MEP
(Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats)

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Agenda

15:00 – 16:00

Introduction - Tracy Worcester, *Pig Business* Director and Producer

Screening of *Pig Business*

16:00 – 18:00

Presentations and debates

- **Economic and social costs**
José Bové – MEP
René Louail – Farmer
Gerard Choplin – European Movement for Food Sovereignty and another CAP
- **Environmental costs**
Dan Jørgensen – MEP
Mute Schimpf – Friends of the Earth Europe
Antje Koelling – IFOAM EU Group
- **Human and animal health**
Janusz Wojciechowski – MEP
Peter Stevenson – Compassion in World Farming
Cóilín Nunan – Antibiotics adviser to the Soil Association
Prof. dr.hab. Robert Karczmarczyk – Department of Epizootiology, Wrocław University of Environmental and Life sciences

18:00 – end

Reception

The Film

Pig Business investigates the operations of multinational pig production and processing companies that are taking over the global pig industry and driving small-scale humane farms to the wall. It reveals the dark underbelly of these companies, as well as the impact on those who work in them, those who live near them, those who eat the pork and the impact on the animals themselves. As Rick Dove of Waterkeeper's Alliance in America explains in the film:

"If all of these big guys who have industrialised this practice were made to pay the full cost of environmental protection and disposing of their waste, any family farmer in America, any family farmer in this world I think could out-compete them at the market place."

The film also features American environmental lawyer, writer and founder of Waterkeeper's Alliance, Robert F Kennedy Jnr. and takes the audience on a journey from the UK through Europe to the Americas. It tells the story of what has happened in Eastern Europe, following the collapse of communism, as EU taxpayers fund multinational pig companies to take over the old state-owned industries. It is a film that strikes a chord with supermarket shoppers from America to Europe for whom unlabelled pork meat will never taste the same again.

Pig Business is currently available to view on our website:

http://www.pigbusiness.co.uk/the_film/

Issues

Animal abuse

Compassion in World Farming reports that in five European countries between 70% and 100% of farms they visited were failing to obey the EU Pig Welfare Directive which requires that pigs are given straw or similar material, and are not routinely tail docked. However this is not compatible with the cost-saving slatted floor system of waste disposal and so is ignored by the majority of factory farms.

The Directive demands that tail docking must not be carried out routinely, but first the cause of the tail biting must be addressed, for example by supplying straw or similar material to the pigs as the law requires. It is a requirement of Common Agricultural Policy subsidies that EU Directives are complied with, and non-compliance is supposed to result in reduction of the subsidy payments, but this provision is not being applied effectively.

Even after the EU-wide partial ban on sow stalls is due to take effect in January 2013, factory farms will still be allowed to abuse the pregnant sows by confining them in narrow metal cages known as 'sow stalls' for around two months a year. Also, after having the piglets she will again be in crates, in which she cannot turn around for a further two months a year. So even after the 'ban' the breeding sows will suffer inhumane confinement in metal cages for a total of four months a year.

Environmental pollution

In many countries the untreated pig waste is sprayed onto fields which often become saturated, for example because of over application or after heavy rain. The waste then finds its way to lakes and the sea causing toxic algae blooms which kill enormous numbers of fish and marine organisms. It also leaches down to the water table contaminating wells with unsafe levels of nitrogen which makes the water undrinkable and can cause blue baby syndrome.

Intensive pig farms rely on feed based on soya much of which is imported from South America where it is grown on cleared Rainforest or ploughed-up Cerrados, a unique and diverse ecosystem which is being destroyed at the rate of 10,000 hectares every day to feed European livestock.

Small farms

Small independent farms, which use vastly less antibiotics and often grow their own feed, are relentlessly driven out of business by the economies of scale which large pig production systems can command by externalising their costs on to the broader community.

Human health

Intensive pig farms concentrate animals in barns. The biodegrading waste emits a cocktail of toxic and noxious gasses including ammonia (which causes workers to suffer permanent lung damage, usually through chronic asthma or bronchitis), and hydrogen sulphide, mixed with antibiotic resistant bacteria and organic particles.

Many EU countries permit the waste to be stored in 'lagoons' before being sprayed onto fields. These gasses from the putrid lagoons and drifting clouds of sprayed waste sicken neighbouring communities causing running and burning eyes, sleeplessness, anxiety, respiratory and neurological diseases and depression (see interview with Dr. Zbgniew Halat in *Pig Business*).

The factory farm system relies on the routine use of prophylactic antibiotics to prevent disease spreading through the overcrowded barns.

The European Food Safety Authority has published a review of the science which shows that for certain bacteria, such as salmonella and campylobacter, most antibiotic resistance in human infections comes from farm-animal antibiotic use. The World Health Organization identified widespread use of antimicrobials outside human medicine as a "serious concern given the alarming emergence in humans of bacteria, which have acquired, through this use, resistance to antimicrobials."

The Future

By avoiding intensively-farmed pork and investing in human-scale production, consumers are already helping to revitalise small farms, farm shops, farmers markets and local butchers, which keeps money circulating in the local economy. With properly enforced welfare regulations forcing factory farms to internalise their costs, smaller scale more humane animal husbandry will be competitive in the market place. With improved labelling, consumers will be better informed.

All of the issues in the film—from animal cruelty to human rights—are being addressed by campaigners all over the world. However, if we treat the symptoms of breakdown as individual problems we will simply be shifting chairs on the Titanic. It is time we tackled the root cause by avoiding food from factory farm corporations that produce 'cheap' meat by externalising the costs onto pigs, people and the planet.

The *Pig Business* '6 Big Asks'

MEPs debating and voting on Common Agricultural Policy reforms are asked to:

1. **Recognise** that the profitability of factory farming depends on externalising its true costs onto the broader community.
2. **Ensure** the Common Agricultural Policy post 2013 moves European agriculture away from industrial livestock production to sustainable, humane and autonomous forms of animal husbandry. So make more money available and make it mandatory for member states to take up the subsidies to move farmers from intensive to extensive farming methods.
3. **Ensure** better enforcement and strengthening of the existing EU Directive on the welfare of pigs.
4. **Introduce** mandatory method of production labelling.
5. **Introduce** a ban on routine prophylactic use of antibiotics.
6. **Ensure** local, national and EU public bodies only source locally or nationally produced high welfare pork.

Biographies



Tracy Worcester, Director of *Pig Business*

Tracy actively supports efforts to shift ideas of 'development' away from the dictates of giant corporations and banks that put economic growth before the wellbeing of citizens and the planet. She believes that one vital way to return power to citizens and communities is by informed shopping and banking choices.

To this end she has been networking, fund raising and producing films to promote a more local economy, particularly in relation to food. Her films include '*Is small still Beautiful?*' in India, '*The Politics of Happiness*' in Bhutan, BBC World 2005 and '*Pig Business*' Channel 4 summer 2009.



José Bové, MEP

José is a French farmer and Syndicalist, member of the alter-globalization movement, and formerly spokesman for Via Campesina. He participated in the creation of the Confédération Paysanne (second farmers' union in France) in 1987, and became widely known through his fight against GMOs and industrial agriculture. He was one of the twelve official candidates in the 2007 French presidential election. On

7 June 2009, he was elected to the European Parliament as a member of Europe Écologie, a coalition of French environmentalist political parties. He is Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural and Rural Development Committee.



René Louail, Farmer

René Louail is a Breton farmers' Syndicalist (Central Brittany). He participated in the creation of support groups for distressed farmers in the mid and late 1980s, at both regional and national level. He was also co-leader of a group of "Label Rouge" producers from 1999 to 2003. He was the spokesman for the Confédération Paysanne (with Jose Bove and others) from 2000 to 2002 and Co-president of the European Farmers

Coordination until the end of 2009. He then played an essential role in founding the European Coordination Via Campesina, until the end of 2009. Second on the list of Europe Ecology Brittany of the Côtes-d'Armor in regional elections of March 2010, he was elected Regional Councillor of Brittany (until 2014) and is a member of the Committee on Economy. He regularly participates in the European Parliament as an agricultural European syndicalist.



Gerard Choplin, European Movement for Food Sovereignty and another CAP

Gerard Choplin is an agronomist. Since 2008 he has been a member of the Brussels team of the European Coordination Via Campesina in charge of CAP, milk and other production issues. From 1988-2008 he was coordinator of CPE (European Farmers Coordination) in Brussels.



Dan Jørgensen, MEP

Dan Jørgensen has been a member of the European Parliament since 2004. From 2009 he has served as the head of delegation for the Danish socialist delegation to the European Parliament.

As the Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the Environment and Climate Change in the European Parliament and the Vice-Chairman of the Intergroup for Animal Welfare, Dan has worked hard to improve the conditions for farm animals in Europe. For example, he initiated the pan-European fight against long animal transport (www.8hours.eu).

Aside from his parliamentary work, he has written several books on the issues of international and European environmental politics. Most recently he published the books 'Green Hope – Climate Change 2.0' (2010), 'Green Globalization – A Changing Environmental Political Agenda' (2007), and 'In between Mars and Venus – the EU in a Globalized World' (2008).

Dan holds an MSc. in Political Science from the University of Aarhus where he currently teaches a graduate course on environmental and climate change politics.



Mute Schimpf, Friends of the Earth Europe

Mute has worked in animal welfare for more than 14 years. She is a food campaigner at Friends of the Earth Europe and works on their Agricultural and GM campaign to support planet-friendly ways of food production and consumption and maintain Europe's fields free of GM crops. Prior to this post, she gained insights into the European Parliament, working with development agencies focused on biodiversity, agriculture and trade issues.



Antje Koelling, Policy Coordinator IFOAM EU Group

Agronomist Antje Koelling has been policy coordinator for the IFOAM EU Group since 2009. She is responsible for coordinating the Group's work in relation to the Common Agriculture Policy, biodiversity, GMOs, and climate and environmental aspects of agriculture. Before working at the IFOAM EU Group, Antje worked for five years as a political advisor for a Member of the European Parliament in the Committee for Agriculture and Rural Development.

The IFOAM EU Group is the European arm of the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements. It brings together more than 300 organisations, associations and enterprises from all EU-27, EFTA and candidate countries. IFOAM's goal is the worldwide adoption of ecologically, socially and economically sound systems that are based on the principles of Organic Agriculture.



Peter Stevenson, Compassion in World Farming

Educated at Trinity College Cambridge, Peter is a qualified lawyer. As Chief Policy Advisor of Compassion in World Farming, he leads Compassion's lobbying at the EU and the OIE. He played a leading role in winning the EU bans on veal crates, battery cages and sow stalls as well as a new status for animals in EU law as sentient beings. In addition, he has written comprehensive legal analyses of EU legislation on farm animals and also of the impact of the WTO rules on animal welfare. Peter has also written many well received literature reviews and reports on the welfare of meat chickens and farmed fish, welfare at slaughter, welfare during transport and the economics of livestock production. In 2004, Peter was the joint recipient of the RSPCA Lord Erskine Award in recognition of a "very important contribution in the field of animal welfare".



Janusz Wojciechowski, MEP

Janusz Wojciechowski actively works for the EU citizens; for farmers, as he is familiar with their problems having grown up in the rural area of Lodzkie region. He is a supporter of the idea of non-industrial farming; in favour of European agriculture operating on a small scale farm model run in line with animal welfare and environmental protection standards. He is the author of two important reports for AGRI Committee in the EP on animal welfare issues: New Animal Health Strategy for the European Union (2007-2013); Protection of animals at the time of killing
As a Member of Budgetary Control Committee and former President of Supreme Chamber of Control in Poland, Janusz is highly interested in any antifraud actions. He is also a campaigner for a GMO-free Europe.



C oil n Nunan, Antibiotics advisor to the Soil Association

C oil n studied mathematics and physics at the Universities of Brussels and Cambridge, and is an antibiotics adviser to the Soil Association. He has co-authored a series of reports on antibiotic resistance and antibiotic residues that highlight the human-health impact of excessive antibiotic use in intensive livestock farming. This work aims to

encourage a move to more responsible use of antibiotics in farming, through better regulation and improvements in production systems, which would also improve animal welfare. He has an interest in all aspects of sustainability, and is a trustee of Feasta, the Foundation for the Economics of Sustainability.

Prof.dr.hab. Robert Karczmarczyk, Department of Epizootiology, Wroclaw University of Environmental and Life sciences

Presentation Summaries

Economic and social costs

José Bové, MEP

The industrial-sized barns prevent the installation of farmers and destroy rural areas. In many European countries, industrial swine production has developed thanks to successive crises caused by cycles - closer and closer - of periods when prices paid to the producers were below the extremely low production costs.

This model obliged the small and medium farmers to become over-indebted, often forcing them to leave their profession. Other workers have become "insiders" working for the livestock businessmen, kings of the expansion. This led to specialization of production areas on the coastlines near the discharge port where the protein import. Not only do large farms monopolize the production, but those types of livestock require so much capital that only companies can take them back.

Whether in the United States, Brazil or Poland, the U.S. transnational companies like Tyson Foods, Cargill Meat or Smithfield - prime producer / slaughterer in the world - exert through the concentration and gigantism a terrible economic and social dumping, emptying territories from good quality production that could provide revenues for many farmers.

The "battery" livestock breeding method leads to an imbalance between the effluent and treatment capacity of soils. This imbalance leads to disaster in terms of employment, environmental and health quality. In this type of exponential growth, the "environmental protection" becomes a pretext for investments in wastewater treatment plants, which is an over-concentration factor through the elimination of the smaller producers.

René Louail, Farmer

Some years ago a director of a large group of hog producers said "The future production of white meat, including pork is insured, it is a cheap meat intended for low-income populations" and adding "as there will be more and more poor in the world, these productions have a future."

The cynicism of this quote shows how agribusiness has taken hold of these products for a market increasingly globalized. After having "used" small producers as floating market adjustment for decades, and to get their claims satisfied by some politicians, the pig lobby is trying this time to take the whole society hostage in certain producing regions such as Brittany to require special conditions that appeal to the application of environmental or social policies, with the threat of relocation of production.

With the arrival of President of SOFIPROTEOL as FNSEA President (member organization of the COPA), pork production is likely to become the major grain market under equal treatment with outlets dedicated to the production of energy. In this context, the largest European pig farmers advanced on the relocation of production in the most fertile land in the world such as Ukraine and some regions of Russia.

The time has come to consider the reconstruction of a pig farmer quality related to the soil to a nearby market. The next reform P.A.C. must incorporate this new deal.

Gerard Choplin, European Movement for Food Sovereignty and another CAP

For the "foodsovcap", network grouping European civil society organisations from different sectors, the external costs of pig factory farming for European society are too high and should be taken in account. Factory farming should be considered with its *negative* multi-functionality on the different levels: social, human and animal health, environment, animal welfare, effects of massive soya monoculture in South America, meat quality, and biodiversity. Pig factory farming has to be questioned and progressively abandoned. The Danish model, where imported feedstuffs are processed in pork and manure, and pork exported to Asia is out of date and does not meet citizen's expectations. Through the CAP, factory farming should be progressively taxed for all direct

and indirect costs, and export subsidies for pork should be banned.

A sustainable pig production on environmental and social levels is possible and already exists: it should be developed and supported by the CAP.

We need supply management instruments to avoid structural pork surpluses and to allow fair prices for producers.

We need to produce pork differently, first with local/regional feedstuffs, with a link with the fields of the farm, not with fields in South America. There should be a limit to the number of pigs per farm: 100 sustainable family farms are better than a big factory and allow good practices regarding animal welfare.

Environmental costs

Dan Jørgensen, MEP

In his remarks, MEP Dan Jørgensen explores how industrial livestock farming, especially pig farming in Europe, affects the environment. He draws on his experience from his home country, Denmark that houses more than 5 times as many pigs as humans.

Dan Jørgensen reflects on the existing EU legislation in the area. While the necessary legislation is largely in place, the primary problem is one of implementation of the EU legislation on the national level.

Dan Jørgensen identifies three main environmental challenges that follow from the lack of implementation: Deoxygenation caused from nutrient pollution, Gaseous ammonia with serious smell genes and finally the severe health effects that are caused by industrial pig farming.

In order to improve the current situation Dan Jørgensen suggests improving the conditions for organic farming on the one hand and the conditions for innovative farming methods with green technologies on the other hand. Finally, he stresses the importance of cooperating with and strengthening NGO's and civil society in a common effort to push the consumers to realize the severe consequences of buying the cheapest bacon in the counter.

Mute Schimpf, Friends of the Earth Europe

The way how we use grassland, produce feed and raise cows, pigs and poultry has a major impact on the environment in Europe and in the main feed exporting countries. Globally, the livestock sector is a major user of land for feed and pasture – using 70% of all agricultural land. However, the current Agricultural Policy focuses strongly on the crop sector and failed to define clear objectives and criteria how to develop the livestock sector. The targeted payments for explicitly animal welfare friendly productions methods are from minor importance in Europe, but non-target payments can be an indirect support for factory farms.

Only 20% of the animal protein feed currently used in Europe is home-grown and more than 40 million tonnes of crop proteins are imported annually. Most of it is produced in South America where it is one of the key drivers of deforestation, rural conflicts, greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity loss. In vital habitats such as the Amazon and Cerrado in Brazil, 10 million hectares of land are cleared every year to allow Europe to feed its industrially-reared livestock

Friends of the Earth Europe calls for introducing mandatory cultivation of native protein plants and a phasing out of direct and indirect support for factory farms.

Antje Kölling, Policy Coordinator, IFOAM EU Group

The low prices of products from factory farming and in general from high-external-input-agriculture are the results of pricing policy failures: the real costs are borne by society indirectly and involve costs to individuals and communities who are not making decisions about agricultural production methods. These external costs are invisible to the consumer at the checkout but appear later on, either in terms of costly cleanup activities, as for example the clearance of drinking water sources from pesticides and nitrogen run-off from conventional farming systems, or in terms of permanent damage to the environment and the linked production systems. The resulting market distortion puts systems that maintain crucial ecosystem services and work with higher animal welfare and environmental standards such as organic farming in an unjust market position. As long as

this market distortion is not ceased, for example by environmental tax systems, the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) must properly reward sustainable farm systems for the public goods they deliver. The CAP should not only cover any loss of income that is the result of applying sustainable farming practices, but also should be based on a quantification of the externalities that such farming practices are able to internalise.

Human and animal health

Janusz Wojciechowski, MEP

Large-scale breeding farms, with a huge number of crowded animals, are a pathology. The animals suffer; they are lacking of motion and the possibility of behaviour consistent with their nature. The environment is poisoned. The human health is also threatened. In a long-term perspective this type of farming is also economically disadvantageous. Even if the ongoing costs of industrial farming are lower, in case of some epidemics or infections, the cost of dealing with them in the big farms are disproportionately higher than in the small farms. In large farms, it is difficult to monitor the health of animals, and therefore the risk of epidemics is increasing. Moreover meat from the animals raised in conditions of large-scale farms is of inferior quality. In my opinion, large-scale farming should be banned in the European Union, with a simultaneous ban on imports of meat products from such farms from outside the EU. It shall be forbidden to create new large farms, and the existing ones should be gradually eliminated. Agriculture should not turn into an industry, breeding should not be only a "meat production", and animals should not be treated as an industrial raw material, because they are living and sentient beings. The future of European agriculture should be small farms, focused on breeding in line of animal welfare and environmental protection standards.

Peter Stevenson, Compassion in World Farming

The vast majority of the 250 million pigs reared each year in the EU are farmed industrially in conditions that are inhumane and illegal. They are packed into overcrowded, barren pens where there is simply nothing for these lively young creatures to do. The EU Pigs Directive requires pigs to be given straw or some similar enrichment material to enable them to engage in their natural behaviours of investigating and manipulating materials. However, most EU

farmers ignore this law. The Directive also prohibits routine tail docking; it provides that farmers can only tail dock if they have first tried to prevent tail biting by improving inadequate conditions. This law too is broken by most EU farmers. Compassion in World Farming is pressing the Member States to start enforcing the Directive.

Most sows in the EU are confined throughout their pregnancy in sow stalls that are so narrow that the sow cannot even turn round. An EU ban on sow stalls will come into force in 2013. However, even after 2013 farmers will still be able to use these inhumane stalls during the first four weeks of pregnancy. Moreover, we fear that many farmers will replace stalls with very barren group housing rather than introducing group systems that genuinely respond to sows' welfare needs.

Cóilín Nunan, Antibiotics Advisor to the Soil Association

Despite the EU's 2006 ban on the antibiotic growth promoters, European law still permits the routine use of antibiotics in animal feed or water to help control the diseases which occur in intensively farmed animals - primarily pigs and poultry. Routine prophylactic use of antibiotics, which are often critically important in human medicine, is also widespread in the dairy industry.

Unfortunately, the effectiveness of antibiotics is being undermined by their excessive use. Resistant bacteria can emerge in animals and spread to humans via food or the environment, and may then cause antibiotic-resistant infections. The extent to which farm-animal antibiotic use contributes to resistance in human medicine is controversial, but scientific evidence suggests that it is an increasing part of the problem.

Routine use of antibiotics in animal feed can also increase the incidence of some diseases being transmitted from farm animals to humans. For one group of toxic antibiotics widely used in poultry feed to control certain gut parasites, residues of the drugs in food is a further human-health concern.

Animals raised extensively outdoors, as sheep often are, require far less medication. In the UK, antibiotic use per animal is about 1,500 times higher in pig farming than it is in sheep farming.

Quotes

Robert F. Kennedy Jnr, *nephew of Jack Kennedy, founder of Waterkeeper Alliance and environmental lawyer*, "This film exposes the truth about factory farming. It shows how it cannot produce a pork chop or bacon cheaper than a family farmer unless it breaks the law. Factory farming profits by externalising the true costs on to the public through sickness and degraded soil, contaminated water and air. In the process it destroys both the economy and democracy by concentrating power and money into the hands of a few giant corporations. Watch the film to see how we can reclaim control over our lives."

Rt Hon David Cameron MP, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (interviewed in the film in 2007), "Just as we don't accept cars that aren't meeting our emission standards, so we shouldn't accept food that doesn't meet our welfare standards."

Sienna Miller, *actress* "I cannot understand how we allow pigs, or any animals in our care, to be crammed into tiny compartments in this abominable way. The partial ban of sow cages across the EU, which is to be introduced in 2013, is simply not good enough. The MEPs should ban this barbaric system of cages, just as we will soon totally ban cages for hens. It insults our humanity to allow this abuse of animals in the scramble for competitive pricing. As consumers we must have labels that tell us if pigs have been raised in factory farms so that we can avoid buying them."

Paul McCartney, *pop star/ex-Beatle*, "Pig Business is a good film; very honest and informative about the impact of factory farming on the environment. I would go further and suggest a Meat Free Monday."

Lesley Ash, actress, MRSA sufferer and campaigner, "I want to have the choice of buying British pork that has come from a small farmer. I don't want factory farmed meat. Not only is it inhumane, but a lot of the pigs can and have been proven to be infected with the bacterial infection MRSA. And that is a killer, not just for pigs, but for the farm hands handling the pork, too. It is just a matter of time before it is passed down to the consumer."

Jamie Oliver, TV chef and campaigner, "Before I started researching the subject, I never truly realised the appalling extent to which pigs - intelligent animals - were treated in certain parts of the world. I think we as meat-eaters have a responsibility to treat the animals we farm well, and that's why I think ***Pig Business*** is an extremely important film. It really hammers home the darker side of the global pig farming industry - one that thankfully we don't see generally here in the UK."

Dominic West, actor in *The Wire*, "Outlawing the barbaric practice of factory pig farming in Europe cannot be delayed any longer. The meat it produces is morally, environmentally and economically indefensible. Ban it now. Support the MEPs at the European Parliament Event called *The Hidden Costs of Factory Farming* by urging your MEPs to attend. Visit the pigbusiness.co.uk website for directions."

Notes



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The *Pig Business* ‘6 Big Asks’

MEPs debating and voting on Common Agricultural Policy reforms are asked to:

1. **Recognise** that the profitability of factory farming depends on externalising its true costs onto the broader community.
2. **Ensure** the Common Agricultural Policy post 2013 moves European agriculture away from industrial livestock production to sustainable, humane and autonomous forms of animal husbandry. So make more money available and make it mandatory for member states to take up the subsidies to move farmers from intensive to extensive farming methods.
3. **Ensure** better enforcement and strengthening of the existing EU Directive on the welfare of pigs.
4. **Introduce** mandatory method of production labelling.
5. **Introduce** a ban on routine prophylactic use of antibiotics.
6. **Ensure** local, national and EU public bodies only source locally or nationally produced high welfare pork.

Comments:

Organisation/Title..... Name