Establishment of Long-Term for Bio-Safely Disposal of Dead Pigs

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Bio-safety disposal of dead animals is important to sustainable and healthy development of animal husbandry industry, public health and safety, and ecological environment safety. Leaders of the State Council attached high importance to this matter, and made instructions as “emphasizing on reform and pilot program” and “summarizing results and considering further promotion.” The MoA worked with other relative departments in research, and actively adopted measures to initiate a mechanism for bio-safety disposal pilot program for dead pigs on a long-term Basis.

Basic requirements for trials
After comprehensively considering various local situations and on the basis of local willingness, the MoA chose 212 countries in 19 provinces to conduct trials in some medium and big cities, farming concentrated areas, with no specific animals disease areas and major water areas under the guidelines of government leading, market operation, integrated planning, and budget and insurance support. The pilot program was from October 2013 to December 2014. The requirements were developing different dead pig bio-safety disposal mechanisms according to various region’s economic foundation, farming density and methods; setting up a comprehensive dead pig collecting system by scientifically calculating disposal factory’s radiation area and process capability; lowering cost and saving resources as much as possible by adopting suitable disposal method and using nearby facilities; enhancing supervision; cracking down on illegal sales of dead pigs; and vigorously promoting standardized large-scale farming.

Trial progress
The MoA issued a trial plan for establishing long-term dead pig bio-safety disposal mechanism and convened an initiation meeting for the trials to delegate missions and define working stages and requirements. The state allocated a construction fund of 9 million yuan for Guangdong and Shaanxi province’s trial program. The MoA conducted survey on trial areas’ farming quantity, disposal status and supervision
work. There were 80 live pig production key counties in 212 counties and 40 concentrated bio-safety disposal factories in 19 trial provinces, mostly using incineration, high temperature and high pressure methods with low supervision capability. The MoA dispatched multiple supervision teams to trial provinces to promote and direct trial work in 2013.

So far, the pilot program achieved several stages of progress. Various region’s husbandry and veterinary departments developed multiple dead animal bio-safety disposal methods such as burial, incineration and fermentation, and explored building disposal facilities within medium- and large-scale farming zones and slaughter houses and building concentrated disposal sites using government funds or social funds. They also established collecting and process procedures and coordinative mechanism of commodity pig insurance and bio-safety disposal in some areas.

Working conferences or video conferences were held in Liaoning, Jilin, Shaanxi, Hunan and other provinces to deploy work in trial counties. Trial counties in Hebei, Shandong, Zhejiang and Guangdong provinces have either completed or have been building bio-safety disposal factories. Hubei and Guangxi provinces chose melting or fermentation methods for dead animal disposal. Chongqing was considering full or part government fund for building bio-safety disposal sites and run by social forces. Jiangsu province issued a provincial level document on strengthening animal bio-safety disposal work, allocating 31 million yuan to award planned 17 concentrated bio-safety disposal sites across the province. Luzhou city in Sichuan province subsidized 60 yuan for one bio-safety disposal dead pig to free-ranging farms and awarded at most 300 yuan for reporting illegal disposal activities. Several counties in Hubei province set aside 20% to 30% of live pig production bonus for bio-safety disposal work.