



ANIMAL WELFARE ADD-ON MODULE FOR POULTRY/BROILER CHICKEN

CONTROL POINTS AND COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

ENGLISH VERSION 1.0_AUG23 VALID

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
ANIMAL WELFARE – ADD-ON FOR POULTRY / BROILER CHICKEN			
AW PY 1 STOCKING DENSITY			
AW PY 1.1	Are the requirements on stocking densities of 33 kg/m ² met and/or the specific customer requirements that cannot be higher in kg/m ² on stocking densities measured in kg live-weight /m ² ?	The requirements for stocking densities of 33 kg/m ² must be met as a minimum and/or the specific customer requirements that cannot be higher in stocking densities measured in kg liveweight/m ² . For commercial broilers the maximum density is 33 kg/m ² , with allowances to grow to 39 kg/m ² based on veterinary authority approval as outlined in ANNEX II of COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2007/43/EC of 28 June 2007 entitled " REQUIREMENTS FOR THE USE OF HIGHER STOCKING DENSITIES". Check by calculation of stocking densities per house 12 months back from time of audit. All houses of a farm must comply. (Additional reference see GLOBALS.L.P. IFM PY 5.2.1 to 5.2.6)	Major Must
AW PY 2 AIR QUALITY/AERIAL CONTAMINANTS			
AW PY 2.1	Are the levels of Ammonia below 20 ppm and of CO ² below 3000 ppm?	The level of Ammonia must be below 20 ppm and the level of CO ² below 3000 ppm. Concentrations to be measured at level of chickens' heads. Written records of tests must be available for each poultry house. Tests to be performed three times per cycle, once thereof during the first two weeks. Records of test results and action plans to meet targets must be available. Check records. (Additional reference see GLOBALS.L.P. IFM PY 5.3.3, PY 5.3.4 and PY 8.2.9)	Major Must
AW PY 3 LIGHT INTENSITY			
AW PY 3.1	Is a minimum light intensity of 20 Lux disseminated homogenously in the entire house and is it available all year through?	There must be provision for a minimum light intensity of 20 Lux which is disseminated homogenously in the entire house; only 3% of the total flooring area may be excluded; it must be safeguarded that this intensity is available for all seasons. (Additional reference see GLOBALS.L.P. IFM Y 5.4.4)	Recom.



Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
AW PY 4	WINDOWS/NATURAL DAYLIGHT		
AW PY 4.1	Is natural daylight able to enter the poultry houses through windows?	Natural daylight must be able to enter the poultry houses through windows. The area of window must be at least 3% of floor area in the given shed. Visual check.	Recom.
AW PY 5	FLOOR TEMPERATURE AT DAY OF DELIVERY OF DAY-OLD CHICKS		
AW PY 5.1	Is the floor temperature of the houses destined for the setting of day-old chicks (DOCs) measured on top of the litter at the day of delivery and is it recorded?	Determination of floor temperature as measured on top of the litter must be performed and recorded on the day of delivery of DOCs by the farmer or the person delivering the chicks. Written Records must be available. Temperature must be in the range as required in the manual of the supplying hatchery or breeding company. As a guidance: temperature shall be between 28°C and 32°C prior to the setting of DOCs.	Major Must
AW PY 6	PROVISION OF LITTER		
AW PY 6.1	Are all poultry kept on and have permanent access to well- maintained litter?	Litter must be permanently available and must be well-maintained, well-drained, dry and friable. (Additional reference see GLOBALS.L.P. IFM PY 5.5.1)	Major Must
AW PY 7	REQUIREMENTS FOR LITTER IN USE		
AW PY 7.1	Does the litter in use comply with the following requirements: 1. hygienic condition when first applied 2. suitable material and particle size 3. raised off the ground and protected from rain when stored on farm for use 4. managed to maintain it in a dry and friable condition 5. of a sufficient depth for dilution of faeces (minimum 2 cm) 6. allow birds to dust bathe 7. topped up daily, if necessary, with fresh litter?	The litter must be 1. of hygienic condition when first applied 2. of a suitable material and particle size 3. raised off the ground and protected from rain when stored on farm 4. maintained in a dry, friable condition 5. of a sufficient depth for dilution of faeces (min. 2 cm) 6. allow birds to dust bathe 7. topped up daily with fresh litter, if necessary. (Additional reference see GLOBALS.L.P. IFM PY 5.5.2)	Major Must
AW PY 8	COMPETENCE OF WORKERS ON LITTER MANAGEMENT		
AW PY 8.1	Are all stock people familiar with the proper management of poultry litter?	Workers to demonstrate knowledge of proper litter management. N/A only if no litter used. (Additional reference see GLOBALS.L.P. IFM PY 5.5.5)	Major Must

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AW PY 9	ENVIRONMENTAL ENRICHMENTS		
AW PY 9.1	Are environmental enrichments provided?	There must be environmental enrichments provided in the barns such as straw or pecking objects. Visual check of houses and invoices for materials.	Major Must
AW PY 10	GROWTH RATES		
AW PY 10.1	Are slow growing breeds or management systems used?	Slow growing breeds and/or management systems are used according to customers' requirements.	Recom.
AW PY 11	RESPONSIBLE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS		
AW PY 11.1	Is a written policy on the responsible use of antibiotics available, implemented and reviewed?	A written policy on the responsible use of antibiotics must be available, implemented and must be reviewed at least twice per year jointly with the contracted veterinarian taking into account antibiotics usage in the previous six months. As a reference see EPRUMA www.epruma.eu .	Major Must
AW PY 12	ANTIBIOTICS FREE		
AW PY 12.1	Have no antibiotics been used during the entire production cycle?	There must be proof of evidence that no antibiotics have been used during the entire production cycle. Check of the documentation on the use of pharmaceuticals esp. on the use of antibiotics.	Recom.
AW PY 13	DERMATITIS (OVERALL)		
AW PY 13.1	Is the occurrence of dermatitis (foot, hock, breast) at low level during the last six cycles (average)?	<p>The data on the occurrence of dermatitis in feet, hocks or breast detected at slaughterhouse either by manual or automated detection must be provided by the slaughterhouse for the last six cycles and must be at low level.</p> <p>The definition of low is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hocks: less than 15% abnormal hocks (discoloured area > 0.5cm²), 2. Foot Pad Dermatitis score < 50/100 birds [FPD score = (n birds/100 score 1 x 0.5) + (n birds/100 score 2 x 2)] 3. rejections for breast blisters < 0.5%. <p>(Additional reference see GLOBALS.L.P. IFM PY 8.2.3 and PY 8.2.4)</p>	Major Must



Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
AW PY 14	GAIT SCORE		
AW PY 14.1	Is the gait score of the birds of each batch assessed and recorded on farm during the last week of each production cycle?	The gait score of the birds must be assessed and recorded during the last week of each production cycle. The Bristol Gait Score is the method to be applied for the scoring. The scoring must be done and recorded by the producer after consultation and demonstration by the contracted veterinarian.	Recom.
AW PY 15	MORTALITY RATE		
AW PY 15.1	Is the overall mortality including the cullings recorded and are large fluctuations investigated?	The overall mortality rate including the cullings but excluding the deaths in the first week must be recorded and inspected. There must be separate recording on the deaths in the first week. The threshold is 3% for mortality without diagnosed cause of disease. Fluctuations above 0.5% in the daily mortality rate must be investigated for evidence of health problems. (Additional reference see GLOBALS.L.P. IFM PY 8.2.4 and PY 8.2.5)	Major Must
AW PY 16	GOOD CULLING PRACTICES		
AW PY 16.1	Do the culling practices of sick birds comply with the following requirements: 1. applied exclusively when necessary in order to prevent further suffering of birds, 2. carried out promptly by a competent person, 3. methods of good practice in use are permitted by legislation 4. methods of good practice in use lead to immediate death or to immediate unconsciousness followed by death ? 5. the number of culled birds is recorded daily?	The good culling practices of sick birds must comply with the following requirements: 1. applied exclusively when necessary in order to prevent further suffering of the birds; 2. carried out promptly by a competent person and workers must demonstrate competence by interview and/or likewise by practical demonstration on sick on-farm birds; 3. methods of good practice in use are permitted by legislation; 4. methods of good practice in use lead to immediate death or to immediate unconsciousness followed by death; 5. the number of culled birds is recorded daily and benchmarked to the average data of the premise. (Additional reference see GLOBALS.L.P. IFM PY 15.1 and PY 15.2)	Major Must



Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
AW PY 17	CATCHING AND TRANSPORTATION OF BIRDS BY WORKERS ON FARM		
AW PY 17.1	Are all workers involved in the catching and transportation of birds trained, competent and have they received written instructions of their duties?	All workers involved in the catching and transportation of birds must be trained, competent and must have received written instructions of their duties. Documents on competence and instructions to be checked. This applies also to all subcontractors. (Additional reference see GLOBALS.L.P. IFM PY 16.1 to PY 16.11)	Major Must
AW PY 18	VEHICLE TRANSPORT OF BIRDS TO SLAUGHTER		
AW PY 18.1	Is the transport of broilers by vehicle to slaughter exclusively done by a certified transporter?	The transport of broilers by vehicle to slaughter must exclusively be performed by certified hauliers (e.g. GLOBALS.L.P. Livestock Transport Standard or benchmarked standards). The transport must specifically consider the fitness of the animals prior to loading, the appropriateness of the loading areas and the containers for transport plus the transport time of less than 8 hours. Check appropriate documentation. No N/A. (Additional reference see GLOBALS.L.P. IFM PY 16.8 - 16.13 and Livestock Transport Standard)	Major Must
AW PY 19	TRANSPORT DAMAGES - FEEDBACK SYSTEM FROM THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE TO THE PRODUCER ON DAMAGES DURING TRANSPORT		
AW PY 19.1	Is there a feedback system from the slaughterhouse to the producer outlining the damages of wings and legs of the birds on arrival plus the deaths on arrival?	There must be a feedback system on each flock/house delivered for slaughter from the slaughterhouse to the producer outlining the damages to wings and legs of the birds on arrival plus the deaths on arrival that shall be < 0.5% for leg damages and <1,5% for wing damages and < 0,2 % for DOA.	Major Must
AW PY 20	CONDEMNATIONS - FEEDBACK SYSTEM FROM THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE TO THE PRODUCER ON DATA OF POST- SLAUGHTER CONDEMNATIONS		
AW PY 20.1	Is there a feedback system from the slaughterhouse to the producer outlining the level of condemnations based on carcass evaluations and is an action plan for producer in place based on deviations?	There must be a feedback system on each flock/house of delivered for slaughter from the slaughterhouse to the producer outlining the level of condemnations based on carcass evaluations (esp. % animals underweight, % rejects on the slaughterline). The levels must be compared to a slaughterhouse specific threshold and an action plan must be in place given the threshold is not met.	Major Must

VERSION/EDITION UPDATE REGISTER

New Document	Replaced Document	Date of Publication	Description of Modifications
230825_GS_ADD-ON_AW_PY_CPCC_V1_0_en	130214_gg_add-on_aw_py_cl_v1_0_en	1 September 2023	GLOBALS.L.P. LIVESTOCK Transition into GLOBALS.L.P.

If you want to receive more information on the modifications in this document, contact the GLOBALS.L.P. Secretariat at standard-support@globalslp.org.

When the changes do not introduce new requirements to the standard, the version will remain “1.0” and an edition update shall be indicated with “1.0-x”. When the changes do affect compliance with the standard, the version name will change to “1.x”. A new version, e.g. V2.0, V3., etc., will always affect the accreditation of the standard.

