1. Background


- In developing these regulations, it was recognized that the rules for organic poultry production were still insufficiently developed and needed further work.

- This is partly because EU-wide poultry production has developed into a highly specialized, highly intensified and centralized system of livestock production. The result is that some of these methods fit uneasily with organic agriculture.

- The production has developed also in the organic sector, therefore an evaluation of the situation is needed and areas not covered yet need to be dealt with.

- As such, the IFOAM EU Group feels it is necessary to define more clearly how the organic principles should apply to organic poultry production and the progressive steps necessary to achieve this.

- The need for targeted and practical research is central to ensuring these progressive steps are successfully taken.

- The IFOAM EU Group presented papers on poultry production and rearing in June 2004 and March 2006. This new paper on poultry production and rearing is based on these documents and has been updated to reflect the new Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.

- It has to be kept in mind that general animal welfare rules for poultry production are developing as well. Organic poultry production must stay distinguishable from conventional production.

- The present paper only relates to chicken production (table birds/broilers and egg layers).

It will therefore be necessary to adapt the standards to other types of birds respectively at a later stage.
2. General principles of organic poultry production

Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 contains the following principles of direct relevance to poultry:

4. Organic production shall be based on the following principles:
   (a) the appropriate design and management of biological processes based on ecological systems using natural resources which are internal to the system by methods that:
      (i) use living organisms and mechanical production methods;
      (ii) practice land-related crop cultivation and livestock production or
   5. In addition to the overall principles set out in Article 4, organic farming shall be based on the following specific principles:
      (e) the maintenance of animal health by encouraging the natural immunological defence of the animal, as well as the selection of appropriate breeds and husbandry practices;
      (g) the practice of site-adapted and land-related livestock production;
      (h) the observance of a high level of animal welfare respecting species-specific needs;
      (i) the production of products of organic livestock from animals that have been raised on organic holdings since birth or hatching and throughout their life;
      (j) the choice of breeds having regard to the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease or health problems;
      (l) the application of animal husbandry practices, which enhance the immune system and strengthen the natural defence against diseases, in particular including regular exercise and access to open air areas and pastureland where appropriate;

Applying these specifically to management of poultry, they could be synthesised into the following.

- Organic poultry production is land based and integrated with crop and pasture management at the farm level.
- In order to ensure health and vitality, the build-up of natural resistance and meeting species-specific needs, poultry systems have access to free range throughout the breeding, rearing and production stages (weather conditions and health situation permitting).
- Management of housing and range is geared to optimising health and welfare which thus determines limits on housing and flock size, stocking densities and requirements for rotation and enrichment of pasture on the basis of experience and research.
- Breeds are adapted to organic, free range conditions and are bred and reared under this system throughout their breeding/multiplication stages.

3. Availability of organic chicks and pullets

Article 42 of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 recognises that organic table chicks and laying pullets are not available in sufficient quantities and, as an exceptional rule, allows non-organic three day old chicks for meat or eggs to be brought in. When the latter are not available, a further exception allows non-organic 18 week old laying pullets (with strict requirements as to their previous management*) until the end of 2011.

*As a first recommendation within this paper we propose to add to the restrictions given under Regulation (EC) No 889/2008, A 42 b) the prohibition of beak trimming to make sure that no beak trimmed animals enter the organic system.
Whilst the 2011 deadline is clear, previous experience suggests that arbitrary deadlines do not work. There has to be both adequate research and development to overcome the technical and logistical barriers that necessitated the exception, and also adequate pressure on competent authorities, control bodies and operators to plan for the deadline. This is particularly important recognising the current reliance on the conventional intensive poultry industry and the lack of development of organic poultry production in most countries, especially in new member states where the whole organic sector is less developed.

A progressive and integrated approach is needed, which combines both development and reporting/policing steps. However, it is difficult to set a timetable without the necessary research, development and infrastructure back-up to ensure any deadlines are practically achievable. In the case of an optimal development of the sector in the whole EU, the IFOAM EU Group would like to see a timetable along these lines:

**Broilers and layers**

- Parent production should be established within 5 years after revised poultry standards have entered into force.
- Member states should draw up a plan to fulfil the above obligation within 1 year after the revised poultry standards have entered into force.
- Further research and development is needed to identify suitable grandparent/breeding up generations (which should be managed organically) and the market infrastructure for such.

**Additionally for layers**

- Research and breeding of suitable dual-purpose breeds is crucial, at least programs for using the mail offspring. In the organic sector there is no place for a system that includes necessary killing of animals that can’t be used.

NB: The regulation requires that both organic pullets and/or chicks must be used if they are available. IFOAM EU notices that in more member states this is not being enforced. As a first step it has to be taken care, that organic pullets and fattening chicks available on the market are used. Additional to these initiatives research and developing projects should be started to develop a fully organic production chain back to the grandparent and breeding flocks.

**4. Definitions**

Please see Annex I

**5. Standards and provisions**

Please see Annex II
6. Breeds and strains

Current breeds result in a number of welfare problems (e.g. leg problems, metabolic problems – for broilers) and ethical challenges (e.g. killing of male birds of egg strains – for laying hens).

Feather pecking is a complex issue with many possible causes. In addition to nutrition and management, one of the main reasons for appearance of feather pecking and cannibalism are inappropriate breeds. All available breeds show feather pecking and cannibalism in flocks numbering more than 100 birds. So one of the most important activities for research and development is to find appropriate breeds and build up organic parent flocks of these breeds. After these results are available the appropriate breeds shall become obligatory in the medium term.

The IFOAM EU Group proposes to introduce the following system in article 12.5 of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 in order to better harmonize the implementation of this article throughout the EU:

To decide whether a strain can be considered as a slow growing and suitable strain the following criteria must be assessed:

- Daily growth
- Gait
- Prevalence of breast blisters

A system to evaluate strains against the above mentioned criteria should be established on EU-level in order to include strains on a list of those considered suitable to organic production.

The evaluation system must be ready one year after this proposal has entered into force and the list must have been initiated on Regulation level within 2 years after the system is in place.

7. Proposals for changes of the existing Regulation

7.1. Stocking density for young fattening chicken (from week 0 to 4):
The IFOAM EU Group proposes: 21 kg/m² during the first four weeks of age

Reasoning:
The stocking density according to the Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 Ann.III, fattening poultry, in fixed stables says: max. 21 kg/m², and max. 10 animals/m². Notice: both figures must be respected.

During the first four weeks in which the poultry is in a heated building we do not think it is good practice to have an upper ceiling of 10 animals/m² as they do not use this much space and it is costly to build a building that can be heated for the animals. With reference to the CO₂-burden, we also feel that the excess energy would be wasted on the extra space. IFOAM EU Group therefore proposes to make a correction for the weeks that the animals are kept in a heated and protected area. The weight of the animals at week 4 is about 850–900 g, which is far lower than the weight of the conventional animals that are ready to be slaughtered by that age.
7.2. Calculation of length of pop holes:
The IFOAM EU Group proposes:
The minimum length of pop holes shall be 4m/100 m² useable area for all types of chicken.
In case the actual stocking density is lower than the maximum permitted, the length is calculated on the basis of number of animals in the house.

Reasoning:
In case multilevel systems are accepted within organic poultry production it is necessary to change the reference value from calculating on the basis of floor m² to calculate on the basis of m² useable area. Otherwise systems with multilayer systems in place will offer less openings to the each bird than required today in a ground floor system. However an exception is needed for farmers that offer more m² inside the house to each animal than the minimum requirement, so they will not be forced to cut bigger openings.

7.3. Disinfectants:
It is recommended to delete “formaldehyde” in Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008, because other less problematic measures are available against Coccidiosis (e.g. Paracox).

7.4. Access to pasture at least 1/3 of their life:
The IFOAM EU Group proposes to replace article 15.5 of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 as follows:
Poultry shall have access to outdoor area during day time whenever their physical conditions allow such access, unless it is documented to the satisfaction of the competent authority or control body that their physical condition does not allow access and no later than from they are fully feathered.
In case of adverse weather situation, access to outdoor area can be partially reduced. Only in exceptional weather situations which differ from seasonal average in the region where the farm is situated all openings may be closed.

Reasoning:
The present provision on access to outdoor area is insufficient and unclear as it does only say “poultry should have access to pasture at least 1/3 of their life”. There is no definition of “life” so the calculation of 1/3 is not harmonized across the member states.
In order to avoid a violation of this provision and to obtain a higher harmonization it seems better to improve the provision than just to define “life”.

7.5 Access to veranda instead of pasture in parent production
IFOAM EU Group proposes to add to art. 14 and annex III of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 following rule on access to pasture in parent production:
The obligation to give access to outdoor area can in respect of parent stock be replaced by giving access to a veranda.

Reasoning:
There is no indication that parent poultry are more susceptible to parasites and diseases than layers, however the consequences when a group of parent poultry eventually becomes infected is greater because of the pyramidal supply chain to the farmers. On average one parent stock hen will produce 80 – 85 pullets in a year and one parent bird for broilers will
produce 210 – 220 broilers in a year production. Those figures mean that infection in the parent production will have a severe effect on the next level in pyramid that is layers or farmers with broiler production.

7.6 Provisions concerning housing of poultry
IFOAM EU Group proposes to amend art. 12 e. The existing sentence “each poultry house shall not contain more than …” should be replaced by a sentence and a paragraph that says:

It is possible to have more than one group within one house. Each group must have a maximum size of:
(i) 4 800 chickens,
(ii) 3 000 laying hens,
(iii) 5 200 guinea fowl,
(iv) 4 000 female Muscovy or Peking ducks or 3 200 male Muscovy or Peking ducks or other ducks,
(v) 2 500 capons, geese or turkeys,
(VI) 10,000 pullets.
### ANNEXES – referring to points 4 and 5 in the position paper

#### Annex I

**4. Definitions**

Practice has shown that the lack of clear definitions in the relevant regulations is a reason for varying interpretations between member states and control bodies. Therefore the IFOAM EU-Group finds it of utmost importance to agree on clear definitions as a basis for a harmonized implementation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Suggestion for Definition</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Laying pullets</td>
<td>Young animals of the species Gallus gallus intended for egg production of an age of less than 19 weeks.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.2 Laying hens or parent stock</td>
<td>Animals of the species Gallus gallus kept for egg production from 18 weeks.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.3 Broilers</td>
<td>Animals of the species Gallus gallus kept for meat production.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.4 Usable area (nutzbare Stallfläche)</td>
<td>Same definition as in Council Directive 1999/74/EC of 19 July 1999 laying down minimum standards for the protection of laying hens, Art. 2.2 (d): An area (inside the poultry house) at least 30 cm wide with a floor slope not exceeding 14 %, with headroom of at least 45 cm. Nesting areas shall not be regarded as usable areas.” In multi level systems raised areas that should be regarded as usable area must be equipped with a manure collecting/removal system.</td>
<td>The existing use of the word netto area should be replaced with the word “usable area”. There has been much misunderstanding and discussion about multi-storey poultry houses. We think under the right conditions these can improve welfare. The conditions need to be defined.</td>
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<td>4.5 Ground floor area (nutzbare Bodenfläche)</td>
<td>Lowest level in the stable, must be solid (no grids) and covered with a litter material and must be accessible for the birds without restriction.</td>
<td>Defining ground floor area might be useful to: - Limit the number of birds in aviaries, and thus limiting the maximal increase in usable area in aviaries. - Define precisely the size of windows (e.g. 5 % of the ground floor area).</td>
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</table>
### 4.6 Outdoor area/open air (Außenbereich)

Unroofed area outside the poultry house under influence of all weather conditions and daylight. Consists of open air run and pasture. Minimum size according to Annex III of Regulation (EC) no 889/2008. At least 50% of the required area must be covered with vegetation.

Birds should have access to shelter within 20 meters anywhere in the outdoor area to enable the birds to use the whole area.

The distance from the pop-holes to the far end of the outdoor area should not exceed 150 meters (recognition might be needed for existing systems already converted to organic production).

In systems with static houses, shelter should be natural vegetation consisting of woody plants.

When the static construction/system is established and in case there is no natural vegetation, artificial coverage should be provided until the trees and bushes have reached a size that they provide shelter to the birds.

### 4.7 Open air run (befestigter (Vor)Auslauf)

Unroofed outdoor area on concrete or pavement with sufficient and adequate litter but probably covered or closed with a net to the sky in case of pest-alarm.

### 4.8 Pasture (Grünauslauf)

Unroofed outdoor area mainly covered with vegetation (more than 50% of the minimum size given in Annex III of Regulation (EC) no 889/2008).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.9</th>
<th>Veranda/wintergarden</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Additional roofed, not insulated outdoor part of the house with outdoor climate and natural and artificial illumination.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>A veranda must have a solid (hygiene!), littered floor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>A veranda must at least at the longest side be equipped with wire fencing or netting.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>A veranda must have a height of 2 m on average but at no point less than 1.5 m.</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>The veranda must be accessible during all light hours (natural and artificial illumination) via openings of a combined length of 4m/100 m² usable area for all types of chicken. In case the actual stocking density is lower than the maximum permitted, the length is calculated on the basis of number of animals in the house. If the pop holes can be closed, they are equipped with automation for pop hole opening. The combined length of pop holes may be reduced in case of adverse weather conditions but must allow access to the veranda.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>If the veranda is not at the same ground level as the hen house and the difference in levels exceeds 80 cm in layers or 40 cm in broilers or laying pullets, measures have to be taken to allow easy access to the house (e.g. ramps).</td>
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### 5. Standards and provisions

#### 5.1. General rules for chicken:

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<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Suggestion for Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.1.1 Maximum Stocking density in multilayer systems</strong></td>
<td>6 laying hens/m² usable area.&lt;br&gt;9 laying hens/m² ground floor.</td>
<td>Even though the multilayer systems do offer a possibility to use the house better, it is necessary to fix a maximum stocking density at the ground floor. The ground floor should not be too crowded because:&lt;br&gt;1. Roughage feed is offered at the ground floor, access to the roughage should be easy and comfortable.&lt;br&gt;2. Less animals at the floor would normally make it easier to get out, because it is less crowded at the floor, no matter that the length of pop holes corresponds to the number of birds in the house.&lt;br&gt;3. When consumers are invited into a poultry house it is important that the feeling is good. If the house is too crowded with animals, it can be a very overwhelming feeling.&lt;br&gt;4. Barn eggs allow 18 laying hens/m² ground floor. We believe we need a clear distinction.&lt;br&gt;5. Taking a veranda into account when calculating the stocking density brings an incitement to build a veranda, and a veranda is considered to be a welfare measure. It should be noticed that if there is a veranda, the stocking density at the floor is raised but not the stocking density per usable area. It makes sense that it is only the stocking density at the floor that will be raised, as it is only the floor that is enlarged by a veranda, there will not be more feeding strings or perches by offering a veranda.</td>
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</table>
## 5.1.2. Taking the presence of a veranda into account for calculating the indoor stocking density in a single layer system/ground floor system.

In case a veranda is present in a single layer system/ground floor system, the m² in the veranda can be directly included when calculating the stocking density in the inner house, but only to a maximum of up to 7 hens/m² usable area in layers and 12 in broilers or laying pullets/m² usable area. The ground floor (m²) in the veranda is calculated one by one.

The veranda should not be mixed up with the outdoor area. A veranda is still considered as indoor area, but with distinct requirements concerning the quality of the environment in the veranda. As such, it seems fair that the farmer can profit from the “extension” of the indoor area to a certain degree. However, there should still be a clear distance to barn eggs that allow 9 hens/m².

## 5.2. Specific rules for laying pullets:

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<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Suggestion for Definition</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2.1 Maximum Flock size</td>
<td>10,000 per house.</td>
<td>It is recommended not to mix animals from different flocks. A flock size of 10,000 animals makes it possible to provide 2-3 normal laying flocks, taking into account the mortality rate of young pullets. Having a max. flock size of 3300 or 6600 animals it is more difficult to find somebody who will provide animals if you only need e.g. 700 animals.</td>
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<td>5.2.2 Minimum indoor area</td>
<td>from week 0–7: 24 animals/m² usable area.</td>
<td>It is recommended to make a differentiated system to take into account the growing rate and the physical needs of the animals, as in the first weeks the pullets need protected climate. A stocking density of 12 is chosen in order to make it half of 24 and therefore easy to part the group.</td>
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<td>from week 8–18: 12 animals/m² usable area.</td>
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<td>5.2.3 Minimum length of perches</td>
<td>week 0–7: 4 cm per animal.</td>
<td>The house must have aerial perches to encourage natural behaviour and match conditions in the future laying house (and therefore reduce the likelihood of the birds developing habits such as feather pecking).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>week 7–18: 12 cm per animal.</td>
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<td>5.2.4 Access to pasture</td>
<td>from when they are fully feathered, but not later than 10 weeks (weather and health permitting).</td>
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<td>5.2.5 Minimum external stocking density for pasture</td>
<td>1 m² /bird.</td>
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