

Annex 7

Relevant Legal Basis for Animal Welfare during Transport of Poultry for Slaughter

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	<u>General</u>
	Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 <i>General obligations with regard to the organisation of official controls</i>
1.	1. Member States shall ensure that official controls are carried out regularly, on a risk basis and with appropriate frequency, so as to achieve the objectives of this Regulation taking account of: (a) identified risks associated with animals, feed or food, feed or food businesses, the use of feed or food or any process, material, substance, activity or operation that may influence feed or food safety, animal health or animal welfare;
2.	(b) feed or food business operators' past record as regards compliance with feed or food law or with animal health and animal welfare rules;
3.	(c) the reliability of any own checks that have already been carried out;
4.	and (d) any information that might indicate non-compliance.
5.	2. Official controls shall be carried out without prior warning, except in cases such as audits where prior notification of the feed or food business operator is necessary. Official controls may also be carried out on an ad hoc basis.
6.	3. Official controls shall be carried out at any of the stages of production, processing and distribution of feed or food and of animals and animal products. They shall include controls on feed and food businesses, on the use of feed and food, on the storage of feed and food, on any process, material, substance, activity or operation <u>including transport</u> applied to feed or food <u>and on live animals</u> , required to achieve the objectives of this Regulation.
7.	4. Official controls shall be applied, with the same care, to exports outside the Community, to the placing on the market within the Community and to introductions from third countries into the territories referred to in Annex I.
8.	5. Member States shall take all necessary measures to ensure that products intended for dispatch to another Member State are controlled with the same care as those intended to be placed on the market in their own territory.
9.	6. The competent authority of the Member State of destination may check compliance of feed and food with feed and food law by means of non-discriminatory checks. To the extent

	strictly necessary for the organisation of the official controls, Member States may ask operators who have goods delivered to them from another Member State to report the arrival of such goods.
10	7. If, during a check carried out at the place of destination or during storage or transport, a Member State establishes non-compliance, it shall take the appropriate measures, which may include re-dispatch to the Member State of origin.
	Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 <i>General conditions for the transport of animals</i>
11	No person shall transport animals or cause animals to be transported in a way likely to cause injury or undue suffering to them. In addition, the following conditions shall be complied with:
12	(a) all necessary arrangements have been made in advance to minimise the length of the journey and meet animals' needs during the journey;
13	(b) the animals are fit for the journey;
14	(c) the means of transport are designed, constructed, maintained and operated so as to avoid injury and suffering and ensure the safety of the animals;
15	(d) the loading and unloading facilities are adequately designed, constructed, maintained and operated so as to avoid injury and suffering and ensure the safety of the animals;
16	(e) the personnel handling animals are trained or competent as appropriate for this purpose and carry out their tasks without using violence or any method likely to cause unnecessary fear, injury or suffering;
17	(f) the transport is carried out without delay to the place of destination and the welfare conditions of the animals are regularly checked and appropriately maintained;
18	(g) sufficient floor area and height is provided for the animals, appropriate to their size and the intended journey;
19	(h) water, feed and rest are offered to the animals at suitable intervals and are appropriate in quality and quantity to their species and size.
	<i>Training:</i>
20	Recital 14 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 Poor welfare is often due to lack of education. Therefore, training should be a prerequisite for any person handling animals during transport and training should be provided only by

	organisations approved by the competent authorities.
	<p>Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005</p> <p><u>Transporters</u></p>
21	3. Transporters shall transport animals in accordance with the technical rules set out in Annex I.
22	4. Transporters shall entrust the handling of the animals to personnel who have received training on the relevant provisions of Annexes I and II.
23	5. No person shall drive, or act as an attendant on a road vehicle transporting domestic Equidae or domestic animals of bovine, ovine, caprine or porcine species or poultry unless he holds a certificate of competence pursuant to Article 17(2). The certificate of competence shall be made available to the competent authority when the animals are transported.
	<p>ANNEX IV of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005</p> <p>TRAINING</p>
24	1. Road drivers and attendants as referred to in Article 6(5) and Article 17(1) shall have successfully completed the training as provided for in paragraph 2 and have passed an examination approved by the competent authority, which shall ensure that examiners are independent.
25	2. The training courses referred to in paragraph 1 shall include at least the technical and administrative aspects of Community legislation concerning the protection of animals during transport and in particular the following items:
	(a) Articles 3 and 4 and Annexes I and II;
26	(b) animal physiology and in particular drinking and feeding needs, animal behaviour and the concept of stress;
27	(c) practical aspects of handling of animals;
28	(d) impact of driving behaviour on the welfare of the transported animals and on the quality of meat;
29	(e) emergency care for animals;
30	(f) safety considerations for personnel handling animals.
	<p>Article 4 of Council Directive 2007/43/EC</p> <p><u>Training and guidance for persons dealing with chickens</u></p>
31	1. Member States shall ensure that keepers who are natural persons have received sufficient training in their tasks and that appropriate training courses are available.

32	2. The training courses referred to in paragraph 1 shall focus on welfare aspects and cover in particular the matters listed in Annex IV.
33	6. The owner or keeper shall provide instructions and guidance on the relevant animal welfare requirements, including those concerning the methods of culling practised in holdings, to persons employed or engaged by them to attend to chickens <u>or to catch and load them.</u>
	ANNEX IV of Council Directive 2007/43/EC TRAINING
34	The training courses referred to in Article 4(2) shall at least cover Community legislation concerning the protection of chickens and in particular the following matters: (a) Annexes I and II;
35	(b) physiology, in particular drinking and feeding needs, animal behaviour and the concept of stress;
36	(c) the practical aspects of the careful handling of chickens, and <u>catching, loading and transport;</u>
37	(d) emergency care for chickens, emergency killing and culling;
	ON THE FARM
	Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 <u>Keepers</u>
38	1. Keepers of animals at the place of departure, transfer or destination shall ensure that the technical rules set out in Chapters I and III, section 1, of Annex I in respect of the animals being transported are met.
39	2. Keepers shall check all animals arriving at a place of transit or a place of destination and determine if the animals are or have been subject to a long journey between Member States and with third countries. [...]
	ANNEX I of Council Directive 2007/43/EC <u>REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO HOLDINGS</u> In addition to the relevant provisions of other relevant Community legislation, the following requirements shall apply:
	Feeding

40	2. Feed shall be either continuously available or be meal fed and must not be withdrawn from chickens more than 12 hours before the expected slaughter time.
	Ventilation and heating
41	4. Ventilation shall be sufficient to avoid overheating and, where necessary, in combination with heating systems to remove excessive moisture.
	Transport Planning Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 <u>Planning obligations for the transport of animals</u>
42	1. No person shall contract or subcontract the transport of animals except to transporters authorised in accordance with Article 10(1) or Article 11(1).
43	2. Transporters shall identify a natural person responsible for the transport and ensure that information on the planning, execution and completion of the part of the journey under their control can be obtained at any time.
44	3. Organisers shall ensure that for each journey:
	(a) the welfare of the animals is not compromised by insufficient coordination of the different parts of the journey; and the weather conditions are taken into account; and
45	(b) a natural person is responsible for providing information on the planning, execution and completion of the journey to the competent authority at any time.
	Fitness for transport Annex I, chapter I of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005
46	1. No animal shall be transported unless it is fit for the intended journey, and all animals shall be transported in conditions guaranteed not to cause them injury or unnecessary suffering.
47	2. Animals that are injured or that present physiological weaknesses or pathological processes shall not be considered fit for transport and in particular if:
	(a) they are unable to move independently without pain or to walk unassisted;
	(b) they present a severe open wound, or prolapse;
48	3. However, sick or injured animals may be considered fit for transport if they are:
	(a) slightly injured or ill and transport would not cause additional suffering; in cases of doubt, veterinary advice shall be sought;
	Provisions for all means of transport

	Annex I, Chapter II of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005
49	1.1. Means of transport, containers and their fittings shall be designed, constructed, maintained and operated so as to: (a) avoid injury and suffering and to ensure the safety of the animals;
50	(b) protect the animals from inclement weather, extreme temperatures and adverse changes in climatic conditions;
51	(d) prevent the animals escaping or falling out and be able to withstand the stresses of movements;
52	(e) ensure that air quality and quantity appropriate to the species transported can be maintained;
53	(f) provide access to the animals to allow them to be inspected and cared for;
54	(g) present a flooring surface that is anti-slip;
55	(h) present a flooring surface that minimises the leakage of urine or faeces;
56	(i) provide a means of lighting sufficient for inspection and care of the animals during transport.
57	1.2. Sufficient space shall be provided inside the animals' compartment and at each of its levels to ensure that there is adequate ventilation above the animals when they are in a naturally standing position ^{1, 2} without on any account hindering their natural movement.
	TRANSPORT PRACTICES Annex I, Chapter III of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005
	1. Loading, unloading and handling Facilities and procedures

¹ To note also that: Art. 6 point 2 of the European Convention for the protection of animals during international transports states: *each animal should be able to assume its natural standing position for transport however these conditions will normally not apply to poultry except for day-old chicks*

² To note also: "The welfare of animals during transport" Scientific Report of the Scientific Panel on Animal Health and Welfare on a request from the Commission related to the welfare of animals during transport (Question N° EFSA-Q-2003-094) Adopted on 30th March 2004"
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/scientific_output/files/main_documents/44.pdf

58	1.3. Facilities for loading and unloading, including the flooring, shall be designed, constructed, maintained and operated so as to: (a) prevent injury and suffering and minimise excitement and distress during animal movements as well as to ensure the safety of the animals. In particular, surfaces shall not be slippery and lateral protections shall be provided so as to prevent animals from escaping;				
59	1.6. Appropriate lighting shall be provided during loading and unloading.				
60	1.7. When containers loaded with animals are placed one on top of the other on the means of transport, the necessary precautions shall be taken: (a) to avoid, or in the case of poultry, rabbits and fur animals, to limit urine and faeces falling on the animals placed underneath; (b) to ensure stability of the containers; (c) to ensure that ventilation is not impeded.				
	2. During transport				
61	2.1. Space allowances shall at least comply with the figures laid down, in respect of the animals and the means of transport referred to, in Chapter VII.				
62	2.6. Sufficient ventilation shall be provided to ensure that the needs of the animals are fully met taking into account in particular the number and type of the animals to be transported and the expected weather conditions during the journey. Containers shall be stored in a way which does not impede their ventilation.				
63	2.7. During transport, animals shall be offered water, feed and the opportunity to rest as appropriate to their species and age, at suitable intervals and in particular as referred to in Chapter V. If not otherwise specified, Mammals and Birds shall be fed at least every 24 hours and watered at least every 12 hours. The water and feed shall be of good quality and presented to the animals in a way which minimises contamination.				
	Annex I, Chapter VII of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 Space Allowances E. Poultry				
64	Densities applicable to the transport of poultry in containers Minimum floor areas shall be provided as follows: <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Category</th><th>Area in cm²</th></tr> <tr> <td>Day-old chicks</td><td>21 — 25 per chick</td></tr> </table>	Category	Area in cm ²	Day-old chicks	21 — 25 per chick
Category	Area in cm ²				
Day-old chicks	21 — 25 per chick				

	<i>Poultry other than day-old chicks: weight in kg</i>	<i>Area in cm2 per kg</i>										
	< 1,6	180 — 200										
	1,6 to < 3	160										
	3 to < 5	115										
	> 5	105										
These figures may vary depending not only on the weight and size of the birds but also on their physical condition, the meteorological conditions and the likely journey time.												
COUNCIL OF EUROPE RECOMMENDATION No. R (90) 6 OF THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS TO MEMBER STATES ON THE TRANSPORT OF POULTRY III.1.1., III.1, Chapter III												
65	Construction and design. The openings of containers must be sufficiently large and free of projections so as to reduce the risk of the birds being injured when they are placed inside. Receptacles, vehicles, fittings, etc. must be strong enough to contain the birds' weight and designed so as to prevent the birds escaping or falling out, and to avoid protrusion of heads, legs or wings. On the other hand, containers shall permit inspection of the birds and must allow adequate ventilation and air space for the birds inside.											
66	Containers shall be marked with a statement or symbol indicating the presence of live birds and a sign indicating the correct upright position.											
67	Containers must be maintained in a good state of repair at all times and any sharp edges or protrusions with which the birds may come into contact must be adequately padded or removed entirely.											
68	The following indicative figures are considered to be satisfactory for the height inside the transport container:											
	<table><tr><td>Category</td><td>Cm</td></tr><tr><td>Day-old chicks</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Poultry approx. 1 kg</td><td>20 to 23</td></tr><tr><td>Poultry 1 kg to 4 kg</td><td>24 to 33</td></tr><tr><td>Poultry more than 4 kg</td><td>34 and more</td></tr></table>	Category	Cm	Day-old chicks	10	Poultry approx. 1 kg	20 to 23	Poultry 1 kg to 4 kg	24 to 33	Poultry more than 4 kg	34 and more	
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COUNCIL OF EUROPE RECOMMENDATION No. R (90) 6 OF THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS TO MEMBER STATES ON THE TRANSPORT OF POULTRY III.1.5., III.1, Chapter III												
69	Ventilation. The air circulation in transport units should be such as: - to provide enough oxygen for the birds, - to remove smell and gases, and - to control temperature and humidity.											
70	Adequate ventilation/fresh air supply shall be provided, considering the number and size of the birds being carried and the climatic conditions expected for the journey.											

71	The supply of fresh air must be checked regularly and adjusted when necessary, but the birds shall not be placed in excessive draughts. It should be borne in mind that insufficient spacing can prevent the loss of heat produced by the birds and interfere with the circulation of air between containers and boxes. Stacking and placing of containers must be done in a way which guarantees good ventilation of the whole load as well as of every individual container or box.
72	For day-old chicks this can be achieved by keeping a distance of at least 5 cm between the sides of the boxes and other boxes or one of the side walls of the vehicle. Between the box at the bottom of the stack and the loading floor a distance of at least 3 cm is advised. Between the top box and the roof of the vehicle a distance of at least 17 cm is advised. The side walls and the top of the boxes must contain ventilation holes of about 1 cm ² . The boxes may be subdivided into compartments and should be so constructed that they can be stacked in a way that allows a good air exchange between the box and its surroundings.
	COUNCIL OF EUROPE RECOMMENDATION No. R (90) 6 OF THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS TO MEMBER STATES ON THE TRANSPORT OF POULTRY III.1.6., III.1, Chapter III
73	Temperature. When poultry are to be transported in very hot or cold conditions, care should be taken to avoid exposing the birds to extreme temperatures; special consideration should be given to the construction of the transport unit, its mechanism for ventilation and for regulating the temperature, the speed of travel, the number of stops to be made en route as well as the number and age of the birds being carried.
74	In hot temperatures it is recommended to keep the centre row on the vehicle clear.
75	Within the transport unit the temperature for day-old chicks may not drop below 16°C and may not rise above 24°C. The temperature within the boxes may not exceed 37°C. Temperature regulation within the transport unit should at all times be possible for the person in charge or the driver. For this purpose, a temperature detecting system is necessary.
	COUNCIL OF EUROPE RECOMMENDATION No. R (90) 6 OF THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS TO MEMBER STATES ON THE TRANSPORT OF POULTRY IV.1.1, IV.1, Chapter IV <u>Unloading</u>
76	Care. On arrival at their destination, poultry should be unloaded from their transport containers as soon as possible. Where early unloading is not possible, a vehicle carrying poultry should be parked so as to protect the birds from extremes of weather whilst ensuring adequate ventilation. Such ventilation could also be provided by driving the vehicle around.
77	Containers shall be unloaded horizontally, preferably by mechanical means, and always with care. Birds shall be removed from them individually, with care being taken to prevent injuries such as broken legs and wings. Birds which escape shall be caught immediately.
78	Birds for slaughter should be slaughtered as soon as possible; such birds, when they are visibly ill or injured, shall be killed immediately.

79	Birds which are not to be slaughtered on arrival should be examined closely at unloading and veterinary assistance obtained if necessary; the birds should be offered food and water as soon as possible. After prolonged periods of transport the health of these birds should be monitored for four or five days.
80	If at the destination a new diet is given, a gradual changeover is recommended.
	COUNCIL OF EUROPE RECOMMENDATION No. R (90) 6 OF THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS TO MEMBER STATES ON THE TRANSPORT OF POULTRY, IV.2,Chapter IV <u>Facilities</u>
81	Facilities for adequate unloading should be at hand. It is preferable to unload containers from vehicles by mechanical means instead of human labour. Mechanical ventilation should be at hand for waiting periods in hot weather.
82	Care. For birds which are not to be slaughtered, suitable facilities should be provided on arrival for rest and recovery as well as for feeding and watering.
	Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 Delay during transport
83	1. The competent authority shall take the necessary measures to prevent or reduce to a minimum any delay during transport or suffering by animals when unforeseeable circumstances impede the application of this Regulation. The competent authority shall ensure that special arrangements are made at the place of transfers, exit points and border inspection posts to give priority to the transport of animals.
84	2. No consignment of animals shall be detained during transport unless it is strictly necessary for the welfare of the animals or reasons of public safety. No undue delay shall occur between the completion of the loading and departure. If any consignment of animals has to be detained during transport for more than two hours, the competent authority shall ensure that appropriate arrangements are made for the care of the animals and, where necessary, their feeding, watering, unloading and accommodation.
	Annex I, Chapter V of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 Watering and Feeding Intervals, journey times and resting periods
85	2.1. For poultry, domestic birds and domestic rabbits, suitable food and water shall be available in adequate quantities, save in the case of a journey lasting less than: (a) 12 hours disregarding loading and unloading time; or (b) 24 hours for chicks of all species, provided that it is completed within 72 hours after hatching.

	IN THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE
	Annex II, Section II, paragraph 2.f of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 Objectives of HACCP based procedures
86	SECTION II: 1. Food business operators operating slaughterhouses must ensure that the procedures that they have put in place in accordance with the general requirements of Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 meet the requirements that the hazard analysis shows to be necessary and the specific requirements listed in point 2. The procedures must guarantee that each animal or, where appropriate, each lot of animals accepted onto the slaughterhouse premises: (f) is in a satisfactory state as regards welfare on arrival at the slaughterhouse.
87	Annex III, Section I, Chapter I, 1.of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 Food business operators transporting live animals to slaughterhouses must ensure that during collection and transport, animals are handled carefully without causing unnecessary distress.
88	Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 FBO Assistance to Competent Authorities General principles for official controls in respect of all products of animal origin falling within the scope of this Regulation 1. Member States shall ensure that food business operators offer all assistance needed to ensure that official controls carried out by the competent authority can be performed effectively They shall in particular: — give access to all buildings, premises, installations or other infrastructures; — make available any documentation and record required under the present regulation or considered necessary by the competent authority for judging the situation.
89	Competent Authority official controls 2. The competent authority shall carry out official controls to verify food business operators' compliance with the requirements of: (a) Regulation (EC) No 852/2004; (b) Regulation (EC) No 853/2004;
90	Annex I of Regulation 854/2004 <u>Chapter II 'Inspection Tasks', C:</u> The official veterinarian is to verify compliance with relevant Community and national rules on animal welfare, such as rules concerning the protection of animals at the time of

	slaughter and during transport.”
91	<p><u>CHAPTER IV: DECISIONS CONCERNING ANIMAL WELFARE</u></p> <p>3. Where appropriate, the official veterinarian is to inform other competent authorities of welfare problems.</p>
92	<p>4. When the official veterinarian discovers that rules concerning the protection of animals during transport are not being respected, he or she is to take necessary measures in accordance with the relevant Community legislation.</p>
93	<p>Council Directive 93/119/EC on the protection of animals at the time of slaughter or killing</p> <p>Requirements for the movement and lairaging of animals in slaughterhouses 1. Every slaughterhouse coming into operation after 30 June 1994 must have suitable equipment and facilities available for the purpose of unloading animals from means of transport, and all existing slaughterhouses must comply with these requirements by 1 January 1996.</p>
94	<p>7. In addition to complying with requirements already laid down in Community rules, lairages must have:</p> <p>— adequate ventilation, taking into account the extremes of temperature and humidity which may be expected. Where mechanical means of ventilation are required, provision must be made for emergency back-up facilities in the event of breakdown,</p>
95	<p>— artificial lighting at a level sufficient to permit inspection of all animals at any time; if necessary, adequate back-up lighting must be available,</p>
	<p>Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009</p> <p>Layout, construction and equipment of slaughterhouses</p>
96	<p>1. Business operators shall ensure that the layout and construction of slaughterhouses and the equipment used therein comply with the rules set out in Annex II (for new slaughterhouses after 1/1/2013 and for all slaughterhouses by 1/1/2019).</p>
97	<p>2. For the purposes of this Regulation, business operators shall, when requested, submit to the competent authority referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 for each slaughterhouse at least the following:</p> <p>(c) the maximum capacity for each lairage area.</p> <p>The competent authority shall assess the information submitted by the operator in accordance with the first subparagraph when approving the slaughterhouse.</p>
	<p>Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009</p> <p>LAYOUT, CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES (as referred to in Article 14)</p>

98	1.1. Ventilation systems shall be designed, constructed and maintained so that the welfare of the animals is constantly ensured, taking into account the expected range of weather conditions.
99	1.2. Where mechanical means of ventilation are required, provision shall be made for an alarm and emergency backup facilities in the event of breakdown.
100	1.3. Lairage facilities shall be designed and constructed so as to minimise the risk of injuries to the animals and the occurrence of sudden noises.
101	1.4. Lairage facilities shall be designed and constructed so as to facilitate the inspection of the animals. Adequate fixed or portable lighting shall be provided to enable the inspection of animals at any time.
	Annex III of Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 Operational Rules for Slaughterhouses (as referred to in Article 15)
102	1.1. The welfare conditions of each consignment of animals shall be systematically assessed by the animal welfare officer or a person reporting directly to the animal welfare officer upon arrival in order to identify the priorities, in particular by determining which animals have specific welfare needs and the corresponding measures to be taken.
103	1.2. Animals shall be unloaded as quickly as possible after arrival and subsequently slaughtered without undue delay. Animals which have not been slaughtered within 12 hours of their arrival shall be fed, and subsequently given moderate amounts of food at appropriate intervals. In such cases, the animals shall be provided an appropriate amount of bedding or equivalent material which guarantees a level of comfort appropriate to the species and the number of animals concerned. This material shall guarantee an efficient drainage or ensure adequate absorption of urine and faeces.
104	1.3. Containers in which animals are transported shall be kept in good order, handled with care, in particular if they have a perforated or flexible bottom, and: (a) shall not be thrown, dropped, or knocked over; (b) where possible, shall be loaded and unloaded horizontally and mechanically; Whenever possible animals shall be unloaded individually.
105	1.4. When containers are put one on top of the other, the necessary precautions shall be taken: (a) to limit urine and faeces falling on the animals placed underneath; (b) to ensure stability of the containers; (c) to ensure that ventilation is not impeded.
	Article 3 of Council Directive 2007/43/EC <u>Requirements for the keeping of chickens</u>
106	1. The Member States shall ensure that: (b) the required inspections and the monitoring and follow-up, including those provided for in Annex III, are carried out by the competent authority or the official veterinarian.
	ANNEX III of Council Directive 2007/43/EC Monitoring and follow up at the slaughterhouse (as referred to in Article 3(1))

107	<p>1. <i>Mortality</i></p> <p>1.2. Under the supervision of the official veterinarian these data as well as the number of broilers dead on arrival shall be recorded, indicating the holding and the house of the holding. The plausibility of the data and of the cumulative daily mortality rate shall be checked taking into account the number of broilers slaughtered and the number of broilers dead on arrival at the slaughterhouse.</p>
108	<p>2. <i>Post-mortem inspection</i></p> <p>In the context of the controls performed under the Regulation (EC) No 854/2004, the official veterinarian shall evaluate the results of the post-mortem inspection to identify other possible indications of poor welfare conditions such as abnormal levels of contact dermatitis, parasitism and systemic illness in the holding or the unit of the house of the holding of origin.</p>
109	<p>3. <i>Communication of results</i></p> <p>If the mortality rate as referred to in paragraph 1 or the results of the post-mortem inspection as referred to in paragraph 2 are consistent with poor animal welfare conditions, the official veterinarian shall communicate the data to the owner or keeper of the animals and to the competent authority. Appropriate actions shall be taken by the owner or the keeper of the animals and by the competent authority.</p>