



EURCAW-Poultry-SFA ROADSHOW ITALY

2-3 July – BRESCIA



Co-funded by
the European Union



AARHUS
UNIVERSITY



Participants to the Roadshow



Dott.ssa Idrizi Ilda

Dott. Fontanella Edoardo
Dott. Pasino Marco
Dott. Cucchietti Alfio

Dott.ssa Chirico Valeria
Dott. Umile Beniamino
Dott. Chessa Pasquale
Dott. Zanutto Massimo
Dott.ssa Fiorino Erika
Dott.ssa Valli Marianna
Dott.ssa Vergerio Erika

Dott. Vinco Leonardo James
Dott.ssa Tolini Clara
Dott. Podda Salvatore

Dott.ssa Lechner Simona

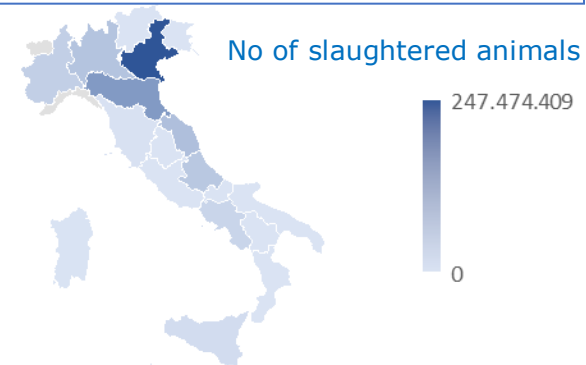
Dott. Ferraro Antonio

Dott. Zamborlini Francesco
Dott.ssa Pagan Daniela
Dott.ssa Lobascio Francesca
Dott.ssa Calzolari Camilla
Dott.ssa Pisanu Claudia
Dott.ssa Garbo Angelica

Dott.ssa Cipollone Emily
Dott. Riceputi Nicola

Dott. Badaloni Luca
Dott. Mencarelli Michele

Regional Distribution of the Number of Chicken Broiler, Laying Hens and Turkeys slaughtered in 2024



Con tecnologia Bing
© GeoNames, Microsoft, TomTom



- Inform official veterinarians about the activities of EURCAW SFA.
- Present and discuss relevant data on animal welfare in slaughterhouses
- Foster collaboration between EURCAW SFA and the competent authority.
- Promote active dialogue with field professionals.





- 14:00 Welcome & introduction of all participants
- 14:15 Introduction and update of EURCAW-Poultry-SFA activities
- 14:45 Presentation of the EU Partnership activities related to the topics on indicators at slaughter, for assessment of welfare on farm with particular focus on FPD
- 15:15 Coffee Break**
- 15:45 Italian National animal welfare annual control plan (PNBA 2024) and updates on related national welfare legislation on poultry
- 16:15 Icebreaker exercise on FPD scoring on foot sample protocol (Similar protocol throughout species?)
- 17:30 Discussion
- 18:00 **Closure**



09:00 Icebreaker exercise on FPD scoring on foot sample protocol (2nd part)

10:00 Report on data collection and evaluation at a slaughter-plant in ASL Cuneo 1 and interactive discussions on type of welfare data collected: at slaughter

11:30 coffee break

12:00 Verification of stunning equipment

12:15 Fitness for transport

12:30 Use of the EURCAWS outputs, how to improve dissemination and suggestions for future activities or topics for the EURCAW Work Program

12:45 Wrap up

13:00 Closure



Introduction to EURCAW- Poultry-SFA

Leonardo James Vinco EURCAW-Poultry-SFA



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Regulation (EU) 2017/625 “related to Official Controls”

Art. 95

“The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, designate European Union reference centers for animal welfare that shall support the activities of the Commission and of the Member States”





EU Animal Welfare Reference Centers



Ottobre 2018



Febbraio 2020



Maggio 2021



Gennaio 2024





Virginie MICHEL



Maryse GUINEBRETIERE



Louise KREMER



Antonio VELARDE



Aranzazu VARVARÓ



Aida XERCAVINS



Frédérique MOCZ



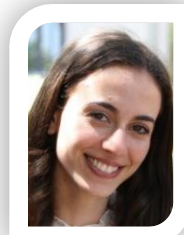
Emilie NEHLIG



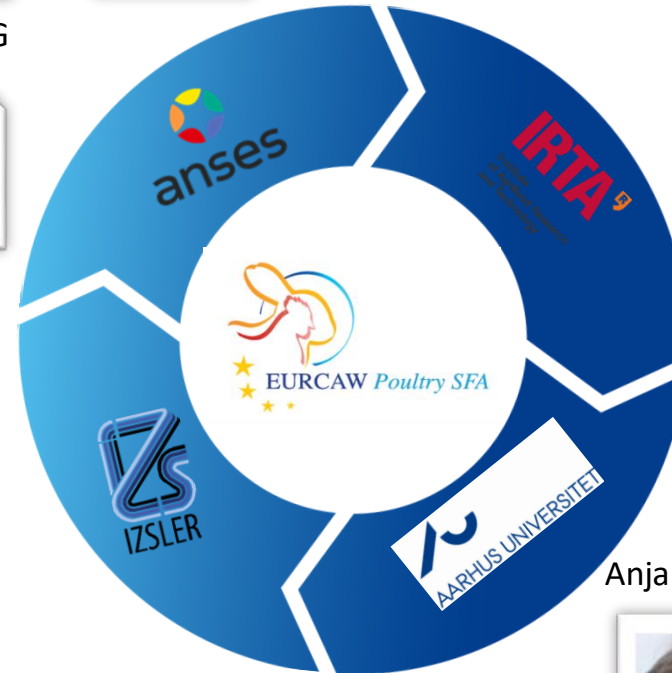
Leonardo J. VINCO



Clara TOLINI



Salvatore PODDA



Berta BAULIDA



Xènia MOLES

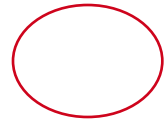


Anja B. RIBER



Steen H. MØLLER Emily LEISHMAN



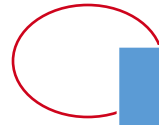


Main Target groups and objective

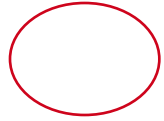
Target groups: EU Commission, Competent Authorities, National reference centres and 'supporting bodies' from MSs: science, training, communication



Objectives: to support implementation of welfare legislation in an harmonized way through MSs
on farms, transportation and killing
poultry & other small farmed animals



The Centre is	The Centre is not
To assist Commission and MSs	To be questioned by other institutions
Able to deliver scientific and technical advice	To do risk assessment
Able to provide information usable to define thresholds	To interpret legislation
To help implementation of legislation	



Priority Areas



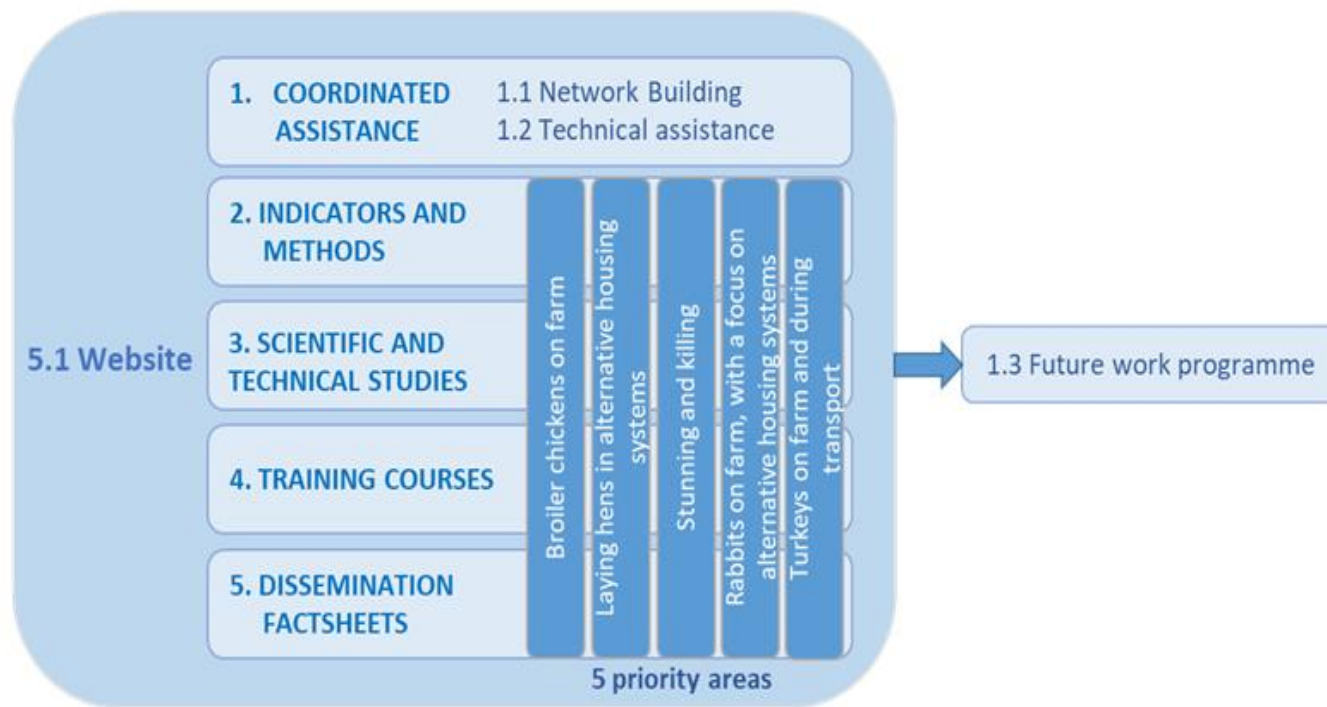
- 1. Broiler chickens on farm**
- 2. Laying hens in alternative housing systems**
- 3. Stunning and killing**
- 4. Rabbits on farm, with a focus on alternative housing systems**
- 5. Turkeys on farm and during transport**





Art. 96 del Regolamento (UE) 2017/625 – Responsibilities and duties

1. COORDINATED ASSISTANCE
2. ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS
3. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL STUDIES
4. TRAINING COURSES
5. DISSEMINATING RESEARCH AND INNOVATIONS





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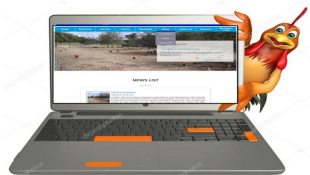
COORDINATED ASSISTANCE

- 1.1 Contact and network building activity between EC, CA, reference centers and supporting bodies, Reflection board (RB)
- 1.2 Technical and scientific support " queries to the Centre (Q2E)"





- 1 Annual meetings with representatives **CAs**
- 1 Annual meeting with **NRCs** and **SBs** for animal welfare
- 1 Annual virtual meeting with **RB**
- 4 meetings between **EURCAWs** and **DG SANTE**
- 3 roadshows with **local CAs** of EU MS





QUESTIONS TO EURCAW (Q2E)

Scientific and technical assistance

The centre has been created in the context of the regulation 2017/625 about official controls (art. 95) to support the European Commission and member states in the applications of legislation regarding poultry and other small farm animals' welfare.

The Centre offers scientific and technical assistance to Competent Authorities (CA), National Reference Centre (NRC), other Supporting Bodies (SB), from the EU Member States and the European Commission, regarding all aspects of welfare legislation implementation. The Centre is covering hatchery, farming, transportation and killing outside of risk assessment and risk management areas.

SLAUGHTER AND KILLING

2020-2024

Q2E-Poultry-SFA-2020-001 How captive bolt is used in Europe for the on-farm killing of small animals and how they addressed the issue of noise for other animals and security for the users?

Q2E-Poultry-SFA-2020-003 Head-only stunning and decapitation.

Q2E-Poultry-SFA-2020-004 Traumatism assessment protocol for broilers.

Q2E-Poultry-SFA-2021-006 Overview of the different on-farm killing methods for turkeys and ducks, due to disease control situations (avian influenza).

Q2E-Poultry-SFA-2023-005 Stun to stick time for a waterbath with frequency > 50Hz.

Q2E-Poultry-SFA-2023-010 Indicators of consciousness after electrical stunning in rabbits.

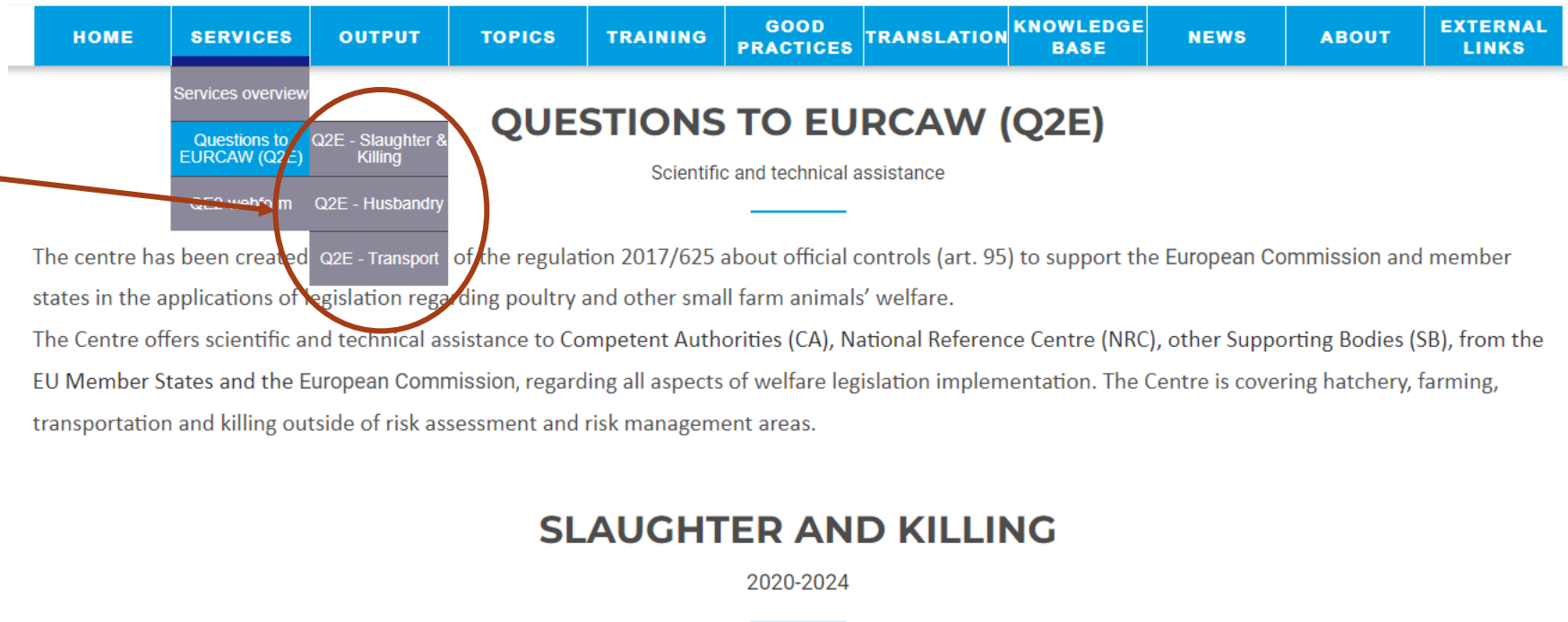
Q2E-Poultry-SFA-2024-002 Killing of unhatched chicks.



Where to find the Q2E ?

<https://www.eurcaw-poultry-sfa.eu/en/minisite/sfawc/question-eurcaw-q2e>

There



The screenshot shows the EURCAW website navigation menu with the following items: HOME, SERVICES, OUTPUT, TOPICS, TRAINING, GOOD PRACTICES, TRANSLATION, KNOWLEDGE BASE, NEWS, ABOUT, and EXTERNAL LINKS. The 'SERVICES' menu is expanded, showing 'Services overview', 'Questions to EURCAW (Q2E)', 'Q2E webform', 'Q2E - Slaughter & Killing', 'Q2E - Husbandry', and 'Q2E - Transport'. A red circle highlights the 'Questions to EURCAW (Q2E)' menu item, with an arrow pointing to the word 'There' in a separate box. The main content area displays the title 'QUESTIONS TO EURCAW (Q2E)' and the subtitle 'Scientific and technical assistance'. Below this, there is a section titled 'SLAUGHTER AND KILLING' with the date '2020-2024'.

Q2E-Poultry-SFA-2020-001 How captive bolt is used in Europe for the on-farm killing of small animals and how they addressed the issue of noise for other animals and security for the users?



Send a Q2E ?

→ <https://www.eurcaw-poultry-sfa.eu/en/minisite/sfawc/question-eurcaw-q2e>



EUROPEAN UNION REFERENCE CENTRE FOR ANIMAL WELFARE FOR POULTRY AND OTHER SMALL FARMED ANIMALS

Identify 

HOME SERVICES OUTPUT TOPICS TRAINING NEWS ABOUT US CONTACT EXTERNAL LINKS

QUESTIONS TO EURCAW (Q2E)

Scientific and technical assistance

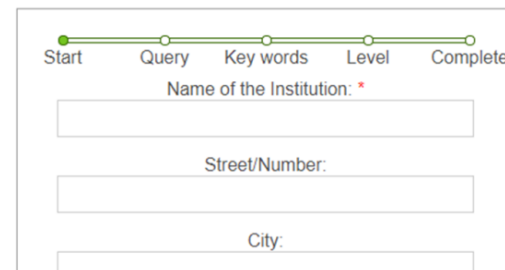
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The Centre offers scientific and technical assistance to Competent Authorities (CA), National Reference Centre (NRC), other Supporting Bodies (SB), from the

EURCAW-Poultry-SFA was designated by the European Union on 4 October 2019 through Regulation (EU) 2019/1685, in accordance with Articles 95 and 96 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.

[Query webform](#)

→ <https://www.eurcaw-poultry-sfa.eu/en/minisite/sfawc/query-webform>

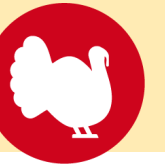


Start Query Key words Level Complete

Name of the Institution: *

Street/Number:

City:

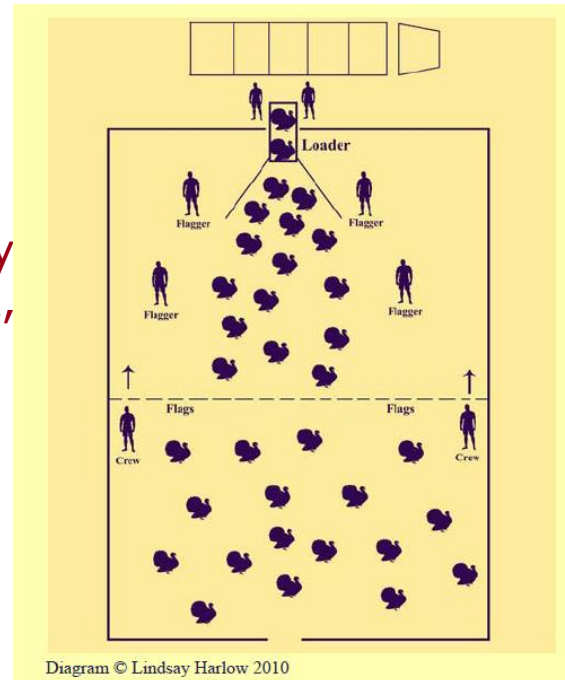


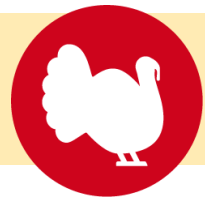
1 Q2E example:

Q2E-Poultry-SFA-2023-007: Catching of turkeys in a loose house

Question: What are the optimal methods of corralling and catching turkeys in a loose house that minimize stress and injury to the birds?

- As best practice to mitigate the effects of handling stress, birds should be herded quietly and carefully (in loose-housing systems, EFSA, 2022)





Question: What are the best practices for manual handling and carrying an individual turkey for:

- i) placement into a cage for onward transport,
- ii) for placement into a containerized unit for gassing and
- iii) for placement into a cone for captive bolt euthanasia?

- In the case of **manual catching**, heavy turkeys are grasped with one hand by the two legs, from behind and lowered onto their breast. With the other hand, the shoulder of the wing furthest away is grasped to lift and carry the bird (EFSA 2022).
- For **crating**, birds are grasped by the base of the wings, with one hand and the contralateral leg (or both legs) with the other hand and pushed into the crate sliding the keel bone on the floor of the crate with the bird's head facing forward.

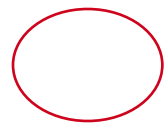




Question: What are the best/optimum turkey restraint devices available for the purposes of captive bolt euthanasia?

- When using a cone, the turkey should be placed head-down inside the cone to contain wing flapping, It is good practice to keep the head still by holding its beak.
- Alternatively, the birds can be restrained in a plastic bin, It must be placed upside down, over top of the body of the bird to contain wing flapping and leg movements. The turkey should be placed on the floor in a sternal recumbent position with its keel on a solid and flat surface.

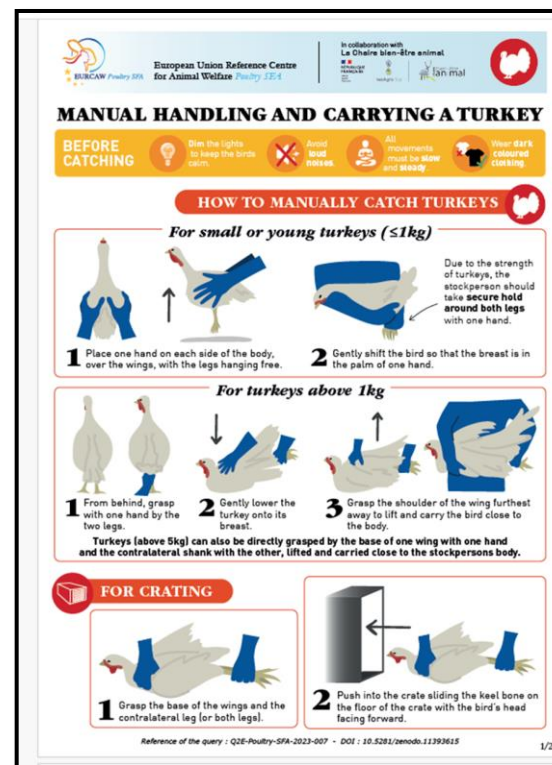




Q2E infographic: : *Manual handling and carrying a turkey*

- In collaboration with La Chaire bien-être animal, the Centre developed an infographic issued from the Q2E answer: *Catching of turkeys in a loose house.*

- A graphic tool for operators in the field for improved turkey welfare !



MANUAL HANDLING AND CARRYING A TURKEY

BEFORE CATCHING

- Turn the lights to keep the birds calm.
- Avoid loud noises.
- All movements must be slow and steady.
- Wear OHS clothes and clothing.

HOW TO MANUALLY CATCH TURKEYS

For small or young turkeys ($\leq 1\text{kg}$)

- Place one hand on each side of the body, over the wings, with the legs hanging free.
- Gently shift the bird so that the breast is in the palm of one hand.

Due to the strength of turkeys, the stockperson should take a secure hold around both legs with one hand.

For turkeys above 1kg

- From behind, grasp with one hand by the two legs.
- Gently lower the turkey onto its breast.
- Grasp the shoulder of the wing furthest away to lift and carry the bird close to the body.

Turkeys (above 5kg) can also be directly grasped by the base of one wing with one hand and the contralateral shank with the other, lifted and carried close to the stockperson's body.

FOR CRATING

- Grasp the base of the wings and the contralateral leg for both legs.
- Push into the crate sliding the keel bone on the floor of the crate with the bird's head facing forward.

Reference of the query : Q2E-Poultry-SFA-2023-007 - DOI : 10.5281/zenodo.11393615 1/2



PLACEMENT INTO A CONE FOR EUTHANASIA

For small or young turkeys

- Firmly clench the legs between your outstretched fingers.
- The wings can be controlled by the opposite hand or by holding the bird against the body, under your arm.

For turkeys above 1kg

- Place one hand on each side of the body, over the wings, with the legs hanging free.
- Gently shift the bird so that the breast is in the palm of one hand.
- From behind, grasp with one hand by the two legs.
- Gently lower the turkey onto its breast.
- Grasp the shoulder of the wing furthest away to lift and carry the bird close to the body.

To avoid having to lift heavy turkeys for stunning, they may be manually restrained on the ground by doing step 2.

WHAT ARE THE OPTIMUM TURKEY RESTRAINT DEVICES ?

The use of restraint devices allows that only **one stockperson is enough** to carry out the restraining and killing. These methods allow to **calm birds** and **reduce the risk of accidental injury** (for both the bird and stockperson) during killing.

USING A CONE
(alternatively)

- Ensure that the cone is the right size for the bird.
- Reduce restraint time as much as possible by being ready to **stun/kill the bird immediately**.
- Maintain hand contact with the bird head to reduce stress.

USING A PLASTIC BIN
(alternatively)

- Ensure that the bin is the right size for the bird.
- Previously cut a piece the **right size** to avoid causing injury to the neck.
- The turkey should be placed on the floor in a sternal recumbent position with its keel on a solid and flat surface.

For any questions or suggestions regarding this document, please contact
 info@eurcaw-poultry-sfa.eu | chaire-bea@vetagro-sup.fr

<https://www.eurcaw-poultry-sfa.eu/>
 European Union Reference Centre for Animal Welfare (Poultry SFA)

<https://chaire-bea.vetagro-sup.fr/>
 In collaboration with La Chaire bien-être animal

Reference of the query : Q2E-Poultry-SFA-2023-007 - DOI : 10.5281/zenodo.11393615 2/2



FACTSHEETS



Welfare of broilers on farm

- ✓ Feather cleanliness
- ✓ FPD scoring (assessed at slaughter)
- ✓ Indicators at slaughter to assess welfare on farm



Welfare of layers on farm

- ✓ Feather pecking
- ✓ Foot lesions (assessed at slaughter)



Welfare during slaughter and killing

- ✓ Assessment of welfare during WB stunning
- ✓ Controlled atmosphere stunning
- ✓ Captive bolt in turkeys





STUNNING SYSTEMS



Factsheet on the assessment of unconsciousness in controlled atmosphere stunning

ONLINE



Factsheet on the indicators used to assess unconsciousness in ducks stunned in WBS



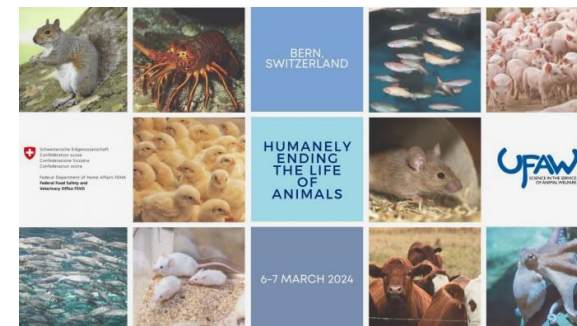


Depopulation

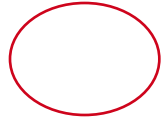


Workshop on depopulation methods used in the context of AI

Review on depopulation methods used in the context of AI with the evaluation of the efficacy and impact on animal welfare



ACTIVITY: 4 - TRAINING



- Review of existing training courses and materials used in BTSF, member states or at other levels
- Propose standards and contents for training
- Preparation of training material and delivery of courses

Webinar on the assesment of consciousness after WBS in broilers

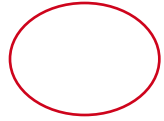
Webinar on the assesment of consciousness after WBS in turkeys

Webinar about the assessment of the welfare during the induction to unconsciousness in broilers during exposure to CAS

Webinar on the assessment of welfare in turkeys on-farm using the most relevant animal-based indicators

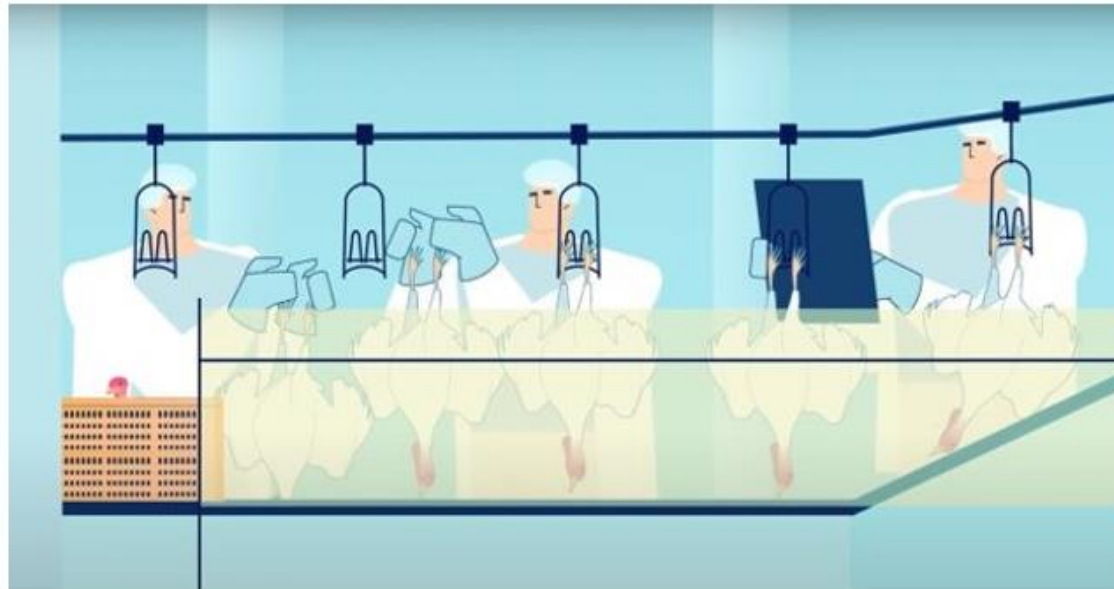
webinar: Assessment of the state of consciousness after electrical stunning in rabbits

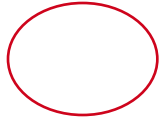
ONLINE



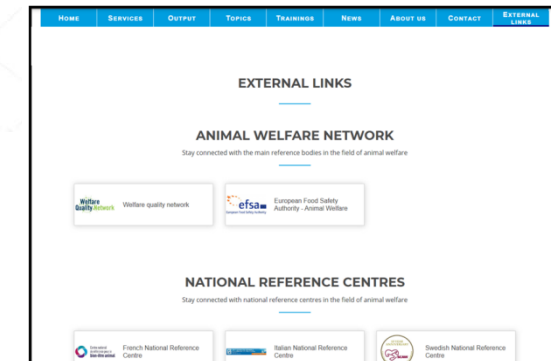
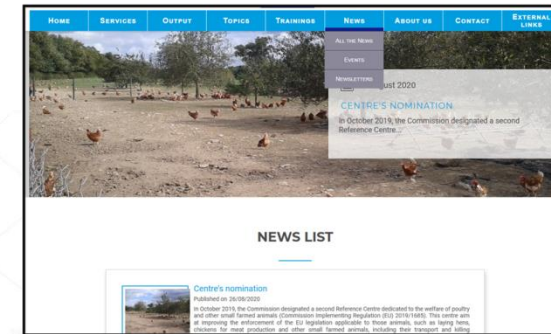
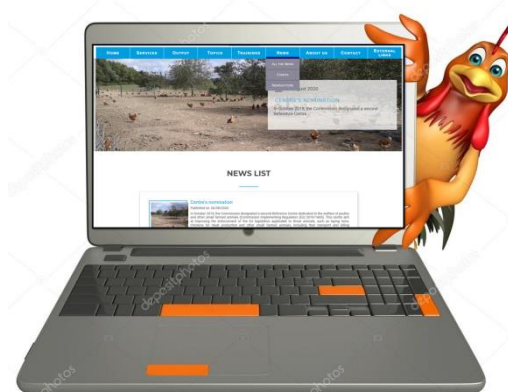
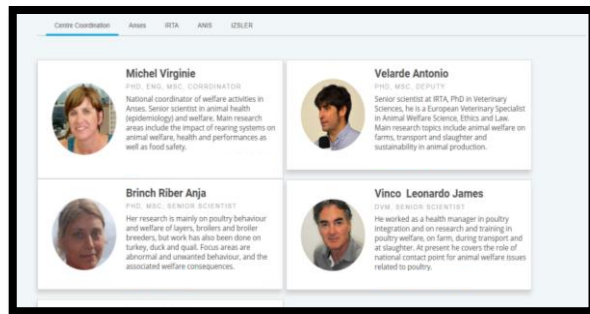
Assessment of the state of consciousness after waterbath stunning in turkeys

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eo1PAazQ-6g>

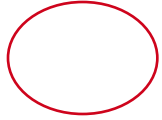




<https://www.eurcaw-poultry-sfa.eu>



→ info@eurcaw-poultry-sfa.eu



Priority Areas



1. Broiler chickens on farm



2. Laying hens in alternative housing systems



3. Stunning and killing



4. Rabbits on farm, with a focus on alternative housing systems



5. Turkeys on farm and during transport





Sub-activity

2.1



Factsheet on iceberg indicators at slaughter on welfare assessment of broiler chickens on farm



2.1-2.2



Review of methods for assessing walking ability in broiler chickens
Factsheet on the best methods for assessing **walking ability in broilers on farm**

2.1



Factsheet on a selected behavioural indicator and associated method for its assessment in **broiler chickens on-farm**

3.2



Report on a 2023 study in experimental facilities to evaluate the **impacts of covered verandas on the welfare of broiler chickens on farm**

3.2



Scientific study on the validity and reliability of two visual scoring methods of assessment of the **litter quality**

3.2











Report on the application on farm of the Classyfarm protocol for broilers.

ONLINE





Sub-activity

- 2.1-3.1   Review and guidelines on ***fitness for transport*** assessment ***for end-of-lay hens***
- 2.2   One Factsheet about iceberg indicators ***at slaughter for the welfare*** assessment ***of laying hens on farm***
- 3.1   Report on the application on farm of the Classyfarm protocol for ***laying hens***
- 3.1   Workshop on the fitness for transport of ***end-of-lay hens***















ONLINE





Sub-activity

- 3.2   List of the methods and practices used in the context of **AI** with preliminary feedbacks on their effectiveness and impact on animal welfare
- 3.2   Guide for **the assessment of poultry welfare and effectiveness** of death in the frame of welfare inspection during **depopulation** procedures
- 3.2   Report on the **main depopulation methods** used in case of **avian influenza** in **poultry** species
- 3.2   Workshop on the methods and practices of depopulation used in the context of **AI**, workshop is planned for June 20th morning
- 3.1   Review about the main welfare aspects of the different stunning methods in rabbits
- 4.2   Online webinar about the assessment of the welfare during the **induction to unconsciousness in broilers during exposure to CAS**

ONLINE





Sub-activity

2.1



A Factsheet about an indicator and associated method(s) to assess welfare of rabbits on-farm

3.2



Report on the scientific study in commercial slaughterhouses of **rabbits stunned with electrical device**: M21. *Data analysis gathered is ongoing.*

4.1



Report on the evaluation of existing training courses for the assessment of the state of consciousness after electrical stunning in rabbits at slaughter

4.2











Online webinar: Assessment of the state of consciousness after electrical stunning in rabbits. *The webinar will take place on November 12th, 2024*

ONLINE





Sub-activity

- 2.1  A Factsheet about an indicator and associated method(s) to assess welfare of turkeys on-farm *Injurious pecking* ONLINE
- 2.1  One Factsheet about an indicator and associated method(s) to assess welfare of **turkeys on farm (Injurious Pecking in Turkeys)**
- 3.1   Description of the main husbandry systems used for turkey farming in the EU
- 3.1  Guidelines on the assessment of **turkey welfare on farm** using the most relevant welfare indicators to assess compliance with requirements laid down in Directive 98/58 EC
- 4.1  Report on the evaluation of existing training courses for the **turkey welfare on farm** assessment
- 4.2   Online webinar - AW turkeys: assessment of **welfare in turkeys on-farm** using the most relevant animal-based indicators 4th of June 2024






ONLINE











ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS: 2.1 - Relevant animal welfare indicators and methods used for their assessment :

- A factsheet to assess litter quality with a visual scoring scale in **Broiler (M3)** 
- A factsheet on play behaviour as a positive welfare indicator in **Broilers (M30)**
- An iceberg indicator factsheet on how to catch **rabbits** for transportation **(M23)** 
- A thematic factsheet on gnawing material and general enrichment for **rabbits (M11)**
- A factsheet developing one behavioural indicator in **laying hens** and its method of assessment **(M15)** 






ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS: 2.2 - Identification of 'Iceberg' Indicators:

- An iceberg indicator factsheet on the assessment of fearfulness in **broilers** on-farm **(M23)** 
- An iceberg indicator factsheet describing the different types of stereotypic behaviours in **broiler** breeders **(M35)**
- An iceberg indicator factsheet to assess **laying hens** on farm welfare at slaughter **(M10)** 
- An iceberg indicator factsheet on the assessment of thermal stress for **rabbits** on-farm **(M5)** 
- An Iceberg indicator factsheet on the use of environmental enrichment in **broiler, laying hens** and **turkey (M26)**   







SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL STUDIES: 3.1 – Reporting of scientific and technical knowledge:

- review of the use of behavioural indicators, including those indicating negative and positive affective states, to assess welfare in **laying hens** in alternative systems **(M6)** 
- review of current on-farm killing methods for: growing rabbits, breeding rabbits, and kits **(M17)** 
- review of methods on assessment of fearfulness in **broilers, layers** and **turkeys** **(M17)** 
- review of on the use of environmental enrichment in **broilers, layers** and **turkeys**
- review of stereotypic behaviour in **broiler** breeders **(M35)** 
- Methods and practices of **poultry** depopulation: **(M36)** This task includes:
 - Version of our **decision tree** will be conceived to its efficacy among the competent authorities **(M10)** 
 - A webinar will be organised by the end of 2025 to share with the relevant target audience our method for welfare assessment on depopulation sites **(M12)**

Coming
Soon...



SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL STUDIES: 3.2 – Scientific and technical studies to validate indicators and :

- report offering recommendations on the appropriate age for broilers to access the covered veranda **(M24)** 
- A report on a study of the feasibility of the transect method for field inspectors on turkey farm **(M30)** 



TRAINING COURSES: 4.1 – Review of existing training activities and materials:

- Four reports on the evaluation of existing training courses, This includes:
 - One report on killing on farm in rabbits **(M12)**
 - One report on depopulation and killing on farm in poultry **(M18)**
 - One report on the fitness for transport **(M24)**
 - One report on transect methods **(M35)**



TRAINING COURSES: 4.2 – Development of course material for specific topics:

- Online webinar about Welfare assessment for bird welfare on depopulation farms **(M11)**, publication online of video content in *February 2026*
- Online webinar about **Fitness for transport (M33)**, publication online of video content in *December 2027*
- Online webinar about on-farm killing methods for rabbits **(M33)**, publication online of video content in *December 2027*



LINK TO REACH THE SCIENTIFIC MATERIAL:

- **ZENODO:** <https://zenodo.org/search?q=Eurcaw%20poultry&l=list&p=1&s=10&sort=bestmatch>
- **EURCAW poultry web site:** <https://www.eurcaw-poultry-sfa.eu/en/minisite/sfawc/welcome-european-reference-centre-animal-welfare-poultry-and-other-small-farmed>





**Presentation of the EU Partnership
activities related to the topics on
indicators at slaughter, for assessment of
welfare on farm with particular focus on
FPD**

Dr Clara Tolini – Dr Salvatore Podda
EURCAW-Poultry-SFA



Co-funded by
the European Union



European Partnership on
Animal Health and Welfare

EUPAH&W and research in poultry

Dr Clara Tolini – Dr Salvatore Podda

European Partnership on Animal Health and welfare

- HORIZON-CL6-2023-FARM2FORK-01-2
- Due round: 2024-2026 e 2026-2028
- 91 participants from 24 Countries
- Budget: 120 mil euro (50% cofin) + 60
- Funding organization: Ministero della Salute, MASAF
- Research performing organization: UNIPD, UNIMI, UNITO, CREA, IZS...
- Forseen: research activity ; internal and external calls (with the involvement of partners not involved in the project yet)

<https://www.eupahw.eu/>



European Partnership on Animal Health and welfare

Objectives



- Strengthen and support research and innovation projects in the Member States and associated countries in the field of animal health and welfare, in order to increase the scientific knowledge base from farming to slaughter.
- Generate new knowledge, methodologies, techniques, procedures, data and databases, products, etc., to be made available to scientists, authorities, industry, and other stakeholders.
- Facilitate cooperation and collaboration among all key players, including both public and private actors, in the areas of monitoring, prevention, and control of infectious animal diseases, as well as animal welfare assessment.
- Enhance cross-sector collaboration in line with the One Health–One Welfare approach.
- Strengthen targeted communication and maximize dissemination to public and private actors and stakeholders at national, European, and international levels.
- Place animal welfare at the forefront of animal production.



17 3-year Joint Internal Projects (2024-2026)

Priority Area 1

Surveillance monitoring systems and risk assessment for animal health and welfare

Priority Area 2

Procedures methodologies and tools to analyse animal health and welfare

Priority Area 3

Management and husbandry guidelines on farm including aquaculture during transport and at slaughter

Priority Area 4

Treatments and vaccines

Priority Area 5

Integrated approach including socio economic aspects of animal health and welfare

17 3-year Joint Internal Projects (2024-2026)

- SOA6 A European wildlife network for terrestrial and aquatic mammals and birds
- SOA7 Wildlife and diseases of aquatic organisms: A European perspective
- SOA8 Surveillance of pathogens of veterinary importance and their antimicrobial resistance profiles
- SOA9 **Knowledge platform in the EU to collect, analyse, share and use integrated scientific and technical data on AW**
- SOA10 Rapid Risk Assessment: Improvement of epidemic intelligence methodologies
- SOA11 KNOW-PATH - Knowledge on priority pathogens, infectious diseases and their detection methods
- SOA12 BETO - Better tools for diagnosis of infectious diseases
- SOA13 Assessment of positive welfare; defining animal-based measures
- SOA14 **Livestock and fish welfare at slaughter and transport**
- SOA15 Biosecurity measures to prevent and control AID on farm and during transport taking into account effects on AW
- SOA16 Reinforcement of animal resilience
- SOA17 **Sustainability aspects of AW-promoting livestock systems**
- SOA18 Pathogen-microbiome interactions, immune system & mechanisms of AMR
- SOA19 Development of new antimicrobial and antiparasitic compounds and of tools for assessing their efficacy and safety
- SOA20 Study the role of the immune system of farm animals
- SOA21 Develop tools such as vaccine platforms and expression systems, immunological toolboxes and delivery system
- SOA22 Assess the economic and societal burden of selected priority diseases and production diseases



SOA9 Knowledge platform on animal welfare



Project summary: To create a **knowledge platform in the EU** with the objective to design, collect, collate, analyse, share and use integrated scientific and technical data on animal welfare, allowing future **monitoring and surveillance of animal welfare** at EU level on farms, during transport and at the slaughterhouse.

2024	Task 1: Creation of a network of relevant stakeholders	Task 2: Collection of existing welfare measures, methods, protocols and tools	Task 3: Development of a framework for knowledge platform	Task 6: Communication and dissemination	Task 7: Management and coordination
2025	Task 4: Assessment of candidate indicators for routine and large-scale monitoring of animal welfare		Task 5: Development of the knowledge platform for multidimensional animal welfare assessment on-farm, during transport and at the slaughterhouse		
2026					



SOA 9: Work progress status

- **Task 1: “Creating a network of relevant stakeholders”**
 - Creation of a **list of stakeholders** who are potential providers of animal welfare data.
 - Administration of a **questionnaire** regarding the possibility of providing data and/or joining the network.

Questionnaire SOA9: Knowledge platform in the EU with the objective to collect, analyse, share and use integrated scientific and technical data on animal welfare

salvatore.podda.94@gmail.com [Cambia account](#)

* Indica una domanda obbligatoria

2. Informations on this questionnaire

This questionnaire has been adapted, incorporating certain alterations and additions, from the survey on animal welfare conducted as part of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) scientific report titled "Development of a roadmap for action for the project More Welfare: towards new risk assessment methodologies and harmonised animal welfare data in the EU" (refer to Appendix H). The complete report is accessible via the EFSA's official website at <https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/supporting/pub/en-8566>

3. Stakeholder Identity Questions

This section provides general information on the identity, activities of the respondents, species/categories/production type covered by respondents, and whether they collect data or not.

3.1 Name of Stakeholder (company and contact person) *

La tua risposta

Questionnaire administered to 202 European stakeholders:

- representatives of the food industry,
- trade associations,
- farmers,
- transporters,
- slaughterhouse operators,
- research institutions,
- NGOs,
- **competent authorities** from 21 European countries,
- representatives of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA),
- various international entities.



SOA 9: Work progress status

- **Task 2:** “Collection of existing welfare measures, methods, protocols and tools”
 - **literature review** on existing protocols/measures for welfare assessment.



SOA 9: Work progress status

- **Task 4:** “Assessment of candidate indicators for routine and large-scale monitoring of animal welfare”
 - Draft a **list of animal welfare indicators** for the different life stages of the animal (farming, transport, and slaughter).
 - **Select some indicators for harmonization**, followed by evaluation of their **validity, feasibility, and repeatability**.

Selection criteria for indicators:

- Relevance to welfare;
- Most commonly used in the EU (most represented in the literature review);
- Choice of indicators across different domains (e.g., one for health, one for behavior...);
- Only ABMs (Animal-Based Measures) + mortality;
- If automatable, it is an advantage but not a must.

Broiler Chicken	Laying hens	Turkey
Breast Blister	Beak condition	FPD
Broken wing_Wing damage	Body condition	Mortality
DOA	Broken wings_wings damage	DOA
FPD	Foot damage	Breast blisters
Mortality	Mortality	Wounds
Plumage damage	Panting	Undersized
Walking ability	Plumage damage	Lameness
Wounds	Toe damage	



SOA 9: Work progress status

HARMONIZATION of the Foot Pad Dermatitis (FPD) indicator:

Why FPD?

- Closely linked to animal welfare!
- Frequently collected across Europe!
- Falls under the “Good health/absence of injuries” domain (Welfare Quality) or the “Health” domain (Five Domains Model)!
- It is an ABM (Animal-Based Measure)!
- Its assessment can be automated!
- Broiler chickens
 - 13 different protocols
 - 3 for on-farm assessment
 - 7 + 3 by competent authorities for slaughterhouse assessment
 - 39 scientific publications
- Turkeys
 - 6 different protocols
 - 23 scientific publications
- Laying hens
 - 9 different protocols

 **Pilot project**



Where should FPD assessment be carried out?

- Farm
- Slaughterhouse

Assessment methodology?

- Manual
- Mechanical

Sample size?

- All (mechanical method)
- 100 / 200 / 300
- Hocking et al., 2008

How to randomly select the sample?

- 50 at the beginning, 50 at the end
- 10 feet every 10 animals

Which feet should be considered?

- Left
- Right
- Both

How many scoring levels can be assigned?

What is the most suitable formula for calculating the overall batch score?



SOA 14 Improved assessment of consciousness and death

Objective: To develop and provide technologies, procedures, and/or protocols to improve the reliability of methods for assessing unconsciousness and death during slaughter or in non-slaughter-related situations.

Step 1: Draft an overview of the currently available methods and protocols for assessing unconsciousness and death in animals, highlighting existing knowledge gaps across different species.

Step 2: Develop objective assessment methods, tools, and protocols to evaluate unconsciousness and death:

- during slaughter on
- on farm and during transport

Step 3: Make the assessment protocols or methods available to stakeholders.

Task 1:

Identification of objective, reliable, and applicable indicators, methods, and protocols to assess unconsciousness and death during stunning and killing for slaughter, as well as in relation to other animal welfare-related issues.

Task 2:

Development of assessment protocols to be used on-farm in cases of culling, emergency killing, or disease control measures.



SOA 14: Work progress status

- **Task 1:** “Development of objective, reliable and feasible indicators, methods and protocols to assess (un)consciousness state and death during stunning and killing for **slaughter** and other welfare problems”
 - Research on existing indicators, methods, and protocols for assessing consciousness, death, and welfare during slaughter.

D
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c
k
s

<u>ABI</u>	OUTCOME OF UNCONSCIOUSNESS	OUTCOME OF CONSCIOUSNESS
<u>BREATHING</u>	ABSENCE OF MOVEMENTS OF THE BILL OR ABDOMINAL MUSCLES AROUND THE CLOACA ASSOCIATED TO CESSATION OF BREATHING.	PRESENCE OF EITHER A MINIMUM OF TWO MOVEMENTS OF THE BILL OR ABDOMINAL MUSCLES AROUND THE CLOACA ASSOCIATED TO BREATHING.
SPONTANEOUS BLINKING	BIRD DOES NOT OPEN/CLOSE EYELID ON ITS OWN (FAST OR SLOW) WITHOUT STIMULATION.	BIRD OPENS/CLOSES EYELID ON ITS OWN (FAST OR SLOW) WITHOUT STIMULATION.
WING FLAPPING	ABSENCE OF FLAPPING WITH BOTH WINGS.	FLAPPING WITH BOTH WINGS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONFUSED WITH RAPID TREMBLING OF THE ENTIRE BODY OF THE BIRD.
HEAD RAISING	ABSENCE OF ATTEMPT TO REGAIN POSTURE AND/OR RAISE THE HEAD MORE THAN 90 DEGREES FROM A FULLY DROPPED POSITION.	ATTEMPT TO REGAIN POSTURE AND/OR ELEVATE THE HEAD MORE THAN 90 DEGREES FROM A FULLY DROPPED POSITION.

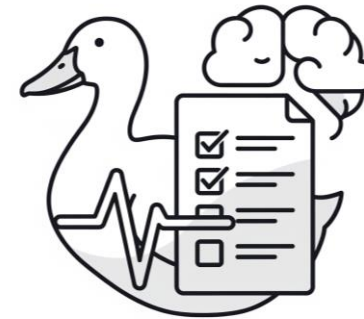
SOA 14: Work progress status

- **Task 1:** “Development of objective, reliable and feasible indicators, methods and protocols to assess (un)consciousness state and death during stunning and killing for **slaughter** and other welfare problems”
 - Identify or validate indicators to assess the state of consciousness and death during slaughter, and list potential indicators for other welfare issues.



SOA 14: Work progress status

- **Task 1:** “Development of objective, reliable and feasible indicators, methods and protocols to assess (un)consciousness state and death during stunning and killing for **slaughter** and other welfare problems”
 - Develop protocols with indicators and methods for assessing unconsciousness and death, as well as the overall welfare evaluation at slaughterhouses.
 - Make training materials and videos available for assessing the state of consciousness and death of poultry and rabbits at the time of slaughter.



SOA 14: Work progress status

- **Task 2:** “Development of assessment protocols to be used **on farm** in case of euthanasia, emergency killing and disease control”
 - Research on existing indicators, methods, and protocols, including knowledge gaps in welfare assessment during induction of unconsciousness, consciousness, and death (on-farm killing).
 - Validate indicators and develop protocols and methods to assess consciousness, welfare, and death during:
 - individual killing
 - group killing





Italian National animal welfare annual control plan (PNBA 2024) and updates on related national welfare legislation on poultry

Dr Antonio Ferraro – Ministero della Salute





Ministero della Salute

EURCAW – poultry roadshow Check slaughterhouse procedures

Dr. Antonio Ferraro

Ufficio 6 – Direzione Generale Salute Animale

Reference Regulation

- D.lgs. (*Italian Legislative Decree*) 181/2010 – Council Directive 2007/43/EC
- D.M. (*Ministerial Decree*) February 4, 2013
- PNBA* (*Italian Ministry of Health*): 2013, 2016 e 2023
- Regulation (EU) 2017/625 – Regulation (EU) 2019/627

*Piano Nazionale Benessere Animale (PNBA): National Plan for Animal Welfare

D.lgs. 181/2010 – Council Directive 2007/43/EC

Art 1 Scope of application

Art 2 Definitions

Art 3 Livestock Regulations

Art 4 Training and Personal Orientation

Art 5 Inspections

Art 6 Slaughterhouse monitoring and checking

1. The Official Veterinarians carry out monitoring and subsequent checking at the slaughterhouse according to the requirements (Annex III).
2. Article 3, paragraph 6 of Council Directive 2007/43/EC addresses the operating procedures concerning the obligations in conjunction with Point 3 of Annex III.
3. The Ministry of Health submits to the European Commission the results of data collection based on a representative sample of slaughtered groups monitored over at least one year.

D.lgs. 181/2010 – Council Directive 2007/43/EC

Annex III - Monitoring and subsequent checks at the slaughterhouse

1. Mortality.

1.1. In case of stocking density $> 33 \text{ kg/m}^2$, the documents along with the group includes the daily mortality rate and the cumulative daily mortality rate calculated by the owner or keeper, together with the chicken breed or hybrid.

1.2. Under the Official Veterinarian supervision, these data and the number of broiler chickens dead on arrival are recorded indicating the chicken factory and the specific poultry barn. The credibility of the data and the cumulative daily mortality rate are checked taking into account the number of broiler chickens slaughtered and the number of broiler chickens dead on arrival at the slaughterhouse.

2. Post-mortem Inspection.

In the context of controls carried out in agreement with Regulation (EC) No. 854/2004, the Official Veterinarian evaluates the results of post-mortem inspections with the aim of detecting any further signals of poor animal welfare conditions, such as abnormal contact dermatitis levels, parasitism, and systemic diseases in the chicken factory or in the poultry barn of the origin factory.

3. Result Report.

If the mortality rate referred to Point 1 or the post-mortem inspection results referred to Point 2 correspond to poor animal welfare conditions, the Official Veterinarian communicates the data to the owner and keeper of the animals and to the health authority in whose territorial jurisdiction the origin factory of the animals is located, who take appropriate actions.

D.M. February 4, 2013

Implementing provisions for chicken protection

Art 1 Density

Art 2 Criteria and Modalities for Increasing Stocking Density

Art 3 Training Course Criteria and Modalities

Art 4 Reporting modalities for animal welfare data at the slaughterhouse

1. The Official Veterinarian choose the dissemination method, including also electronically and in any case accompanied by feedback, and communicate the data referred to Point 3 of Annex III of the Legislative Decree to the owner and the keeper of the animals, and the local health authority in which the factory is located.
2. For the purposes referred to the paragraph 1, the Official Veterinarian use a template with the characteristics set out in the Appendix of Annex I of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2074/2005 of 5 December 2005.



Ministero della Salute

DIPARTIMENTO DELLA SANITÀ PUBBLICA VETERINARIA, DELLA SICUREZZA ALIMENTARE E DEGLI ORGANI COLLEGIALI PER LA TUTELA DELLA SALUTE
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA SANITÀ ANIMALE E DEI FARMACI VETERINARI
Ufficio VI - Benessere Animale
Viale Giorgio Ribotta, 5 - 00144 Roma

Registro - classif.
Allegati: 4

VIA P.E.C. e FAX

<Spazio riservato per l'apposizione dell'etichetta di protocollo>

Agli assessorati alla sanità delle Regioni e della Provincia autonoma di Trento

All'assessorato all'agricoltura della Provincia autonoma di Bolzano

Al Comando dei Carabinieri per la Salute (NAS)

E p.c.

Al Centro di riferimento nazionale per il benessere animale C/O Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Lombardia ed Emilia-Romagna

OGGETTO: Piano Nazionale Benessere Animale 2013 – linee guida e check-list per la protezione dei polli allevati per la produzione di carne

BENESSERE ANIMALE NEGLI ALLEVAMENTI

In data 5 novembre 2010 è stato pubblicato nella Gazzetta Ufficiale n. 259, il decreto legislativo 27 settembre 2010, n. 181 "attuazione della direttiva 2007/43/CE che stabilisce norme minime per la protezione di polli allevati per la produzione di carne" (di seguito denominato d.lgs).

Inoltre, nella Gazzetta Ufficiale – serie generale – n. 86 del 12 aprile 2013 è stato pubblicato il decreto del Ministero della salute 4 febbraio 2013 "disposizioni attuative in materia di protezione di polli allevati per la produzione di carne, ai sensi degli articoli 3,4,6 e 8 del decreto legislativo 2 settembre 2010, n. 181" (di seguito denominato D.M.).

Si ritiene pertanto necessario, anche alla luce di quanto emerso e concordato con codeste Regioni e Province autonome durante la riunione (videoconferenza) del 18 giugno u.s., fornire chiarimenti ed indicazioni sulle modalità di attuazione delle disposizioni di cui ai suddetti decreti, al fine di garantire l'uniforme applicazione degli stessi sull'intero territorio nazionale.

PNBA* 2013

ALLEGATO 4

Monitoraggi e controlli successivi
Ispezioni post mortem

Indicatori di condizioni di scarso benessere

Tabella lesioni da rilevare al macello.

	Rilievo post mortem	Soglia allarme
1	Tasso Mortalità cumulativa giornaliera (TMCG)*	2 + 0,12 X gg.%
2	Mortalità all'arrivo (DOA)**	3%
3	Condizioni degli animali alla visita ante-mortem	
	FILTRO	
4	Scarto igienico-sanitario	2%
5	Lesioni Podali (FPL) ****	100

Se il modello di scorta riporta una mortalità cumulativa $\geq 2 + 0,12 X$ gg.%
oppure

si sospetta un DOA $\geq 3\%$,

oppure

alla visita ante-mortem presso il macello gli animali si presentano in condizioni tali da fare sospettare un mancato rispetto delle norme del benessere animale in allevamento

il veterinario ufficiale dispone:

- il rilievo dello scarto igienico sanitario sulla partita (punto3 della tabella)
- il rilievo delle lesioni podali su un campione di 100 zampe****

* TMCG = totale morti durante il ciclo/accasati x 100 (solo in caso di sfolpimenti o mortalità eccezionalmente elevata nel calcolo questi vengono sottratti agli accasati)

** DOA dato che il valore preciso si ha solo a fine carico si procede a ulteriori indagini se si sospetta un risultato $> 3\%$

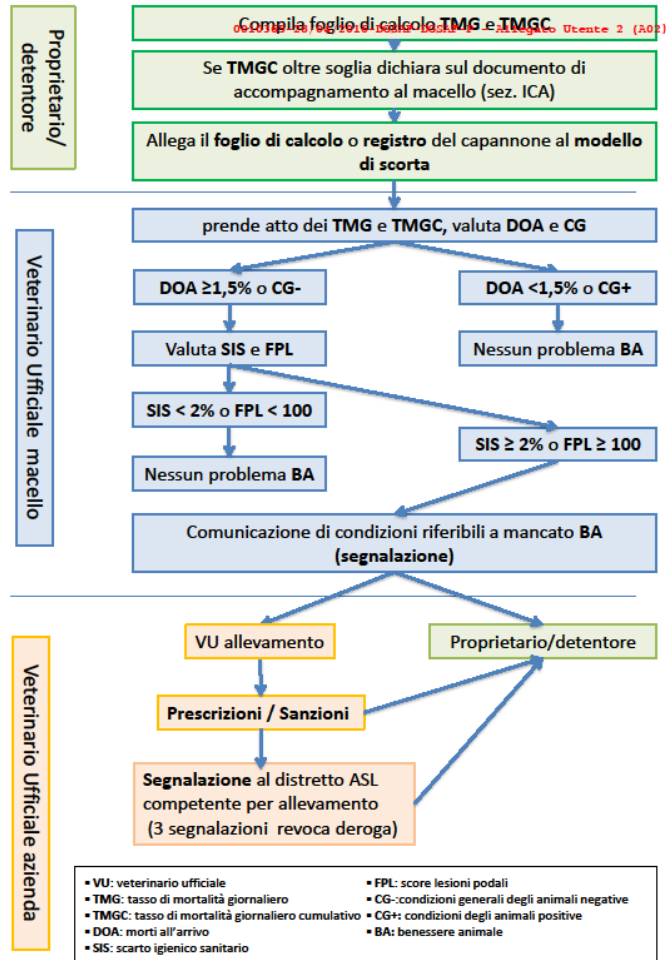
*** Lesione plantare tipo "0", caratterizzata da leggera depigmentazione;

lesione plantare tipo "1", caratterizzata dalla presenza di croste occupanti non più del 50% della zona stessa; lesione plantare tipo "2", caratterizzata da ampie croste occupanti più del 50% dell'intera superficie (sono classificate allo stesso modo quelle zampe le cui croste, oltre ad occupare la zona plantare, si estendono anche alle dita).

$$\text{Formula} = \frac{\text{Tipo 0} \times 0 + \text{Tipo 1} \times 0,5 + \text{Tipo 2} \times 2}{100 \text{ (zampe)}} \times 100 = X$$

*Piano Nazionale Benessere Animale (PNBA): National Plan for Animal Welfare

PNBA* 2016



Registro - classif.
Allegati: 2
VIA P.E.C.

Agli Assessorati alla sanità delle Regioni e della Provincia autonoma di Trento

All'Assessorato all'agricoltura della Provincia autonoma di Bolzano

E p.c.

Al Comando dei Carabinieri per la Salute (NAS)

Al Centro di referenza nazionale per il benessere animale
C/O Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Lombardia ed Emilia-Romagna

Agli Istituti Zooprofilattici Sperimentali

All'Associazione Italiana Allevatori (AIA)
segreteria@aia.it

All'ASSOAVI
info@assoavi.it

Alla Confederazione italiana agricoltori
diramazione_agricoltamento_territorio@ca

Alla Coldiretti
areaeconomica@coldiretti.it
residenza@coldiretti.it

Alla CONFAGRICOLTURA
polcom@confagricoltura.it

All'Unione Nazionale Avicoltori (UNA)
una@iol.it

OGGETTO: Piano Nazionale Benessere Animale (PNBA) 2016 – protezione dei polli allevati per la produzione di carne (d.lgs 181/10) – monitoraggio del benessere animale al macello

Come già anticipato nella nota prot. DGSAF n. 4213 del 19/02/2016 e come concordato nella riunione tenutasi il 1 febbraio u.s. in video conferenza con alcune di codeste Regioni, è necessario esplicitare alcune modalità operative per l'attuazione del monitoraggio in oggetto, anche in aggiornamento del PNBA 2013 (nota DGSAF n. 15281-P01/08/2013). Pertanto, questo Ministero, in collaborazione con il Centro referenza nazionale per il benessere

Tabella lesioni da rilevare al macello.

Indicatori di condizioni di scarso benessere

	Rilevi al macello	Soglia allarme
1	Tasso Mortalità cumulativa giornaliera (TMCG)*	$2 + 0,12 X$ gg. %
2	Mortalità all'arrivo (DOA)**	1,5%
3	Condizioni degli animali alla visita ante-mortem	
	FILTRO	
4	Scarto igienico-sanitario	2%
5	Lesioni Podali (FPL) ****	100

Se il modello di scorta riporta una mortalità cumulativa $\geq 2 + 0,12 X$ gg. %

oppure

si sospetta un DOA $\geq 1,5\%$,

oppure

alla visita ante-mortem presso il macello gli animali si presentano in condizioni tali da fare sospettare un mancato rispetto delle norme del benessere animale in allevamento il veterinario ufficiale dispone:

- il rilievo dello scarto igienico sanitario sulla partita (punto 3 della tabella)
- il rilievo delle lesioni podali su un campione di 200 zampe****

* **TMGC** = somma dei tassi di mortalità giornaliera.

** **DOA** dato che il valore preciso si ha solo a fine carico si procede a ulteriori indagini se si sospetta un risultato $\geq 1,5\%$.

*** - **Lesione plantare tipo "0"**, caratterizzata da leggera depigmentazione;
- **Lesione plantare tipo "1"**, caratterizzata dalla presenza di croste occupanti non più del 50% della zona stessa;
- **Lesione plantare tipo "2"**, caratterizzata da ampie croste occupanti più del 50% dell'intera superficie (sono classificate allo stesso modo quelle zampe le cui croste, oltre ad occupare la zona plantare, si estendono anche alle dita).

$$\text{Formula} = \frac{\text{Tipo 0} \times 0 + \text{Tipo 1} \times 0,5 + \text{Tipo 2} \times 2}{\text{Numero di plantari controllati (200)}} \times 100 = X$$

*Piano Nazionale Benessere Animale (PNBA):
National Plan for Animal Welfare

PNBA* 2023



Allegati: 6

OGGETTO: Piano Nazionale Benessere Animale 2023 (PNBA)

Agli Assessorati alla Sanità delle Regioni e delle Province autonome
Servizi Veterinari
Loro Sedi
Trasmissione via Pec

e per conoscenza

Al Ministero dell'agricoltura, della sovranità alimentare e delle foreste
Dipartimento delle politiche europee e internazionali e dello sviluppo rurale
dipet.dipartimento@pec.politicheagricole.gov.it
cosvii7@pec.politicheagricole.gov.it

Agli Uffici 2, 3 e 4 della DGSAF

Alla DGISAN
Direzione generale per l'igiene e la sicurezza degli alimenti e la nutrizione

Ad AGEA-Coordinamento
Direttore.coordinaamento@agea.gov.it

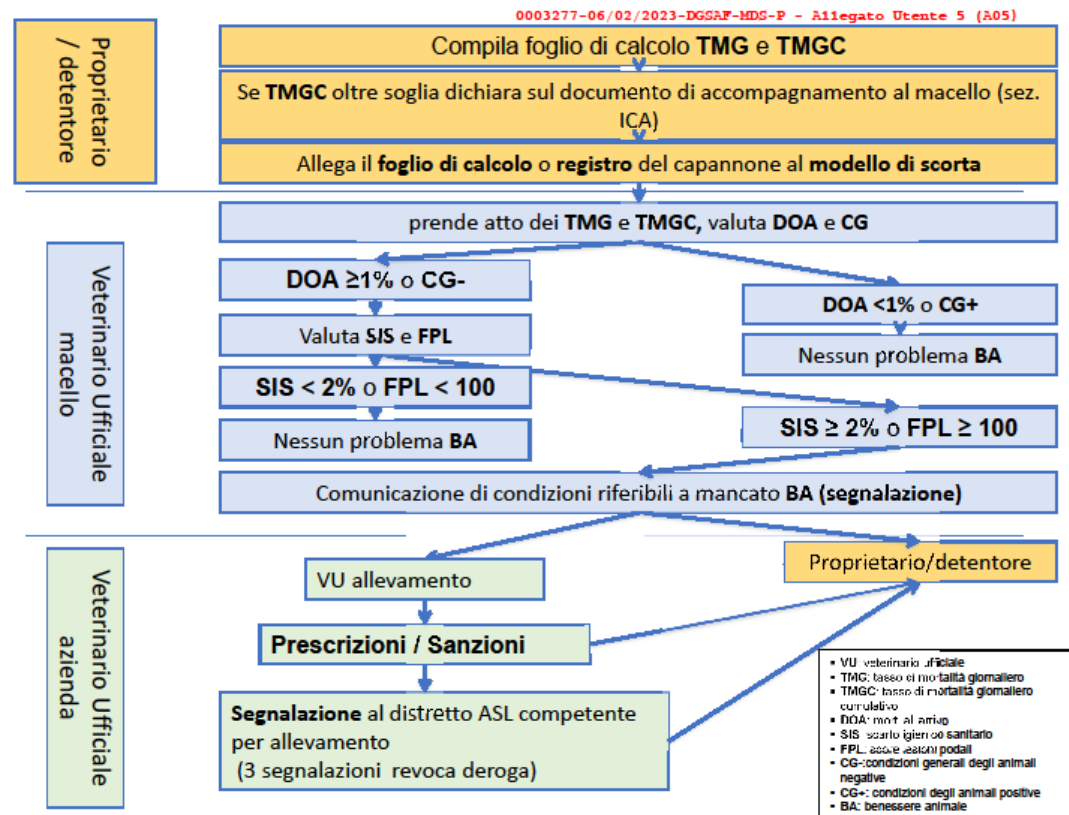
Al CSN e/o l'Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell'Abruzzo e del Molise "G. Caporale"
protocollo@pec.izs.it

Al CRaNBA e/o l'Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Lombardia e dell'Emilia Romagna "Bruno Ubertini"
protocollogenerale@cert.izsler.it

Agli ILZZ.SS

Al Comando dei Carabinieri per la Tutela della Salute
NAS
Sede

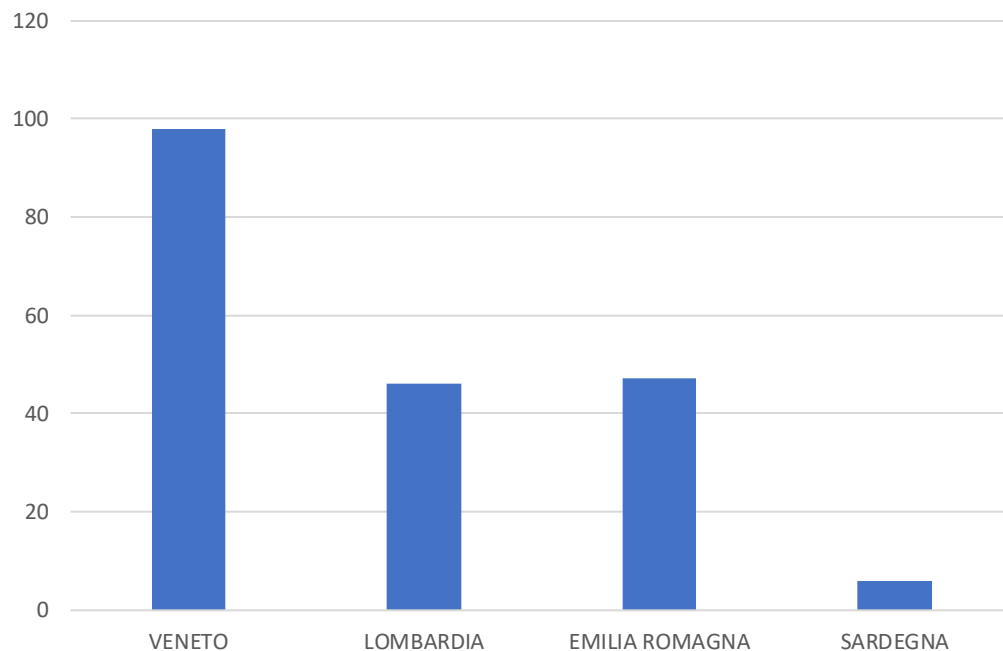
In merito al PNBA 2023, si invia la presente per confermare la programmazione dei controlli ufficiali così come definita nelle edizioni precedenti del Piano, con particolare riferimento agli anni 2021 (disponibile al seguente link: http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/documentazione/p6_2_2_1.jsp?lingua=italiano&id=3134) e 2022 (disponibile al seguente



*Piano Nazionale Benessere Animale (PNBA):
National Plan for Animal Welfare

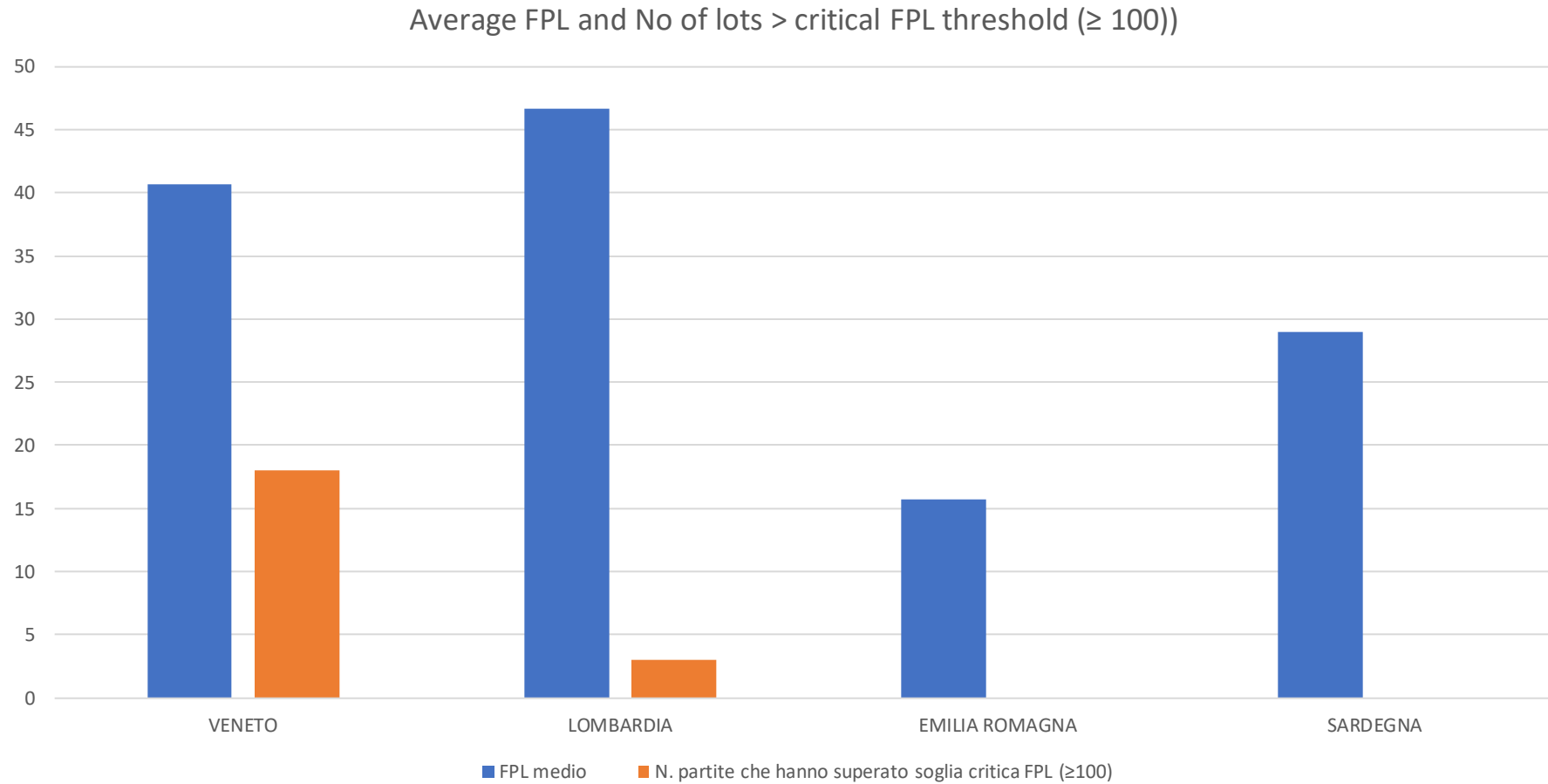
Summary of checks 2024

No. of checked lots



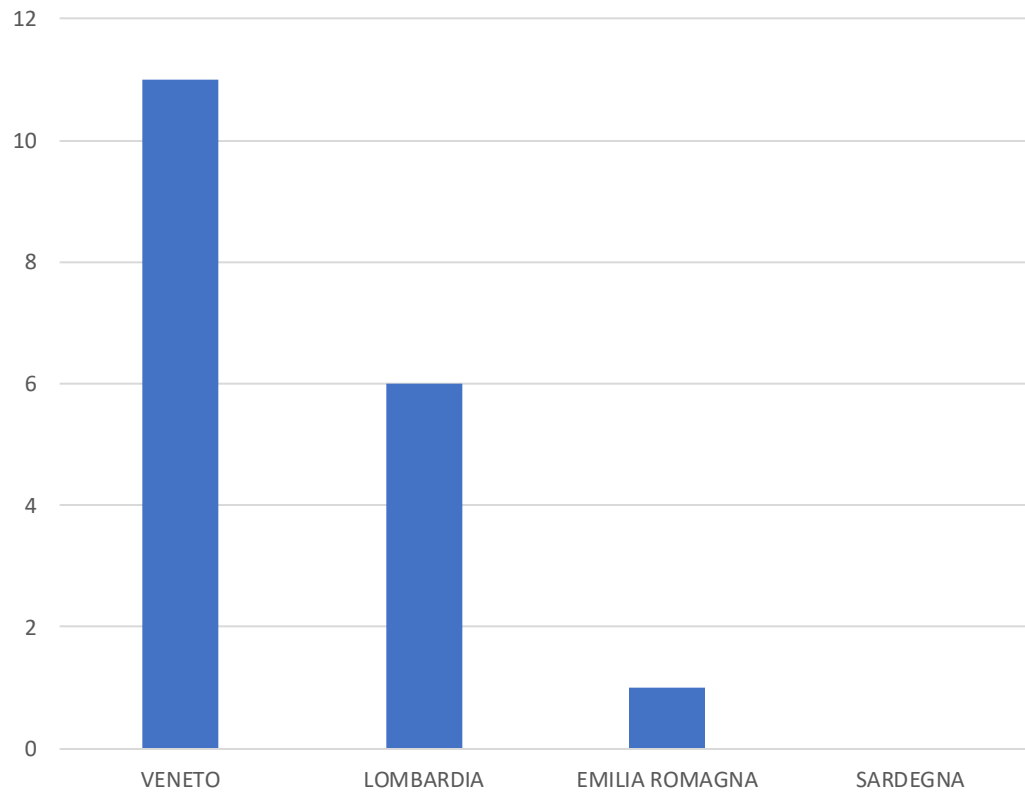
Italian regions	Number of additional slaughterhouse inspections (only for regions where slaughterhouses are located within their territory)
ABRUZZO	7
BASILICATA	1
CALABRIA	4
CAMPANIA	13
EMILIA ROMAGNA	29
FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA	13
LAZIO	9
LIGURIA	0
LOMBARDIA	38
MARCHE	12
MOLISE	19
PIEMONTE	33
PUGLIA	3
SARDEGNA	4
SICILIA	6
TOSCANA	4
TRENTINO - ALTO ADIGE (BZ)	0
TRENTINO - ALTO ADIGE (TN)	2
UMBRIA	5
VALLE D'AOSTA	1
VENETO	87

Summary of checks 2024

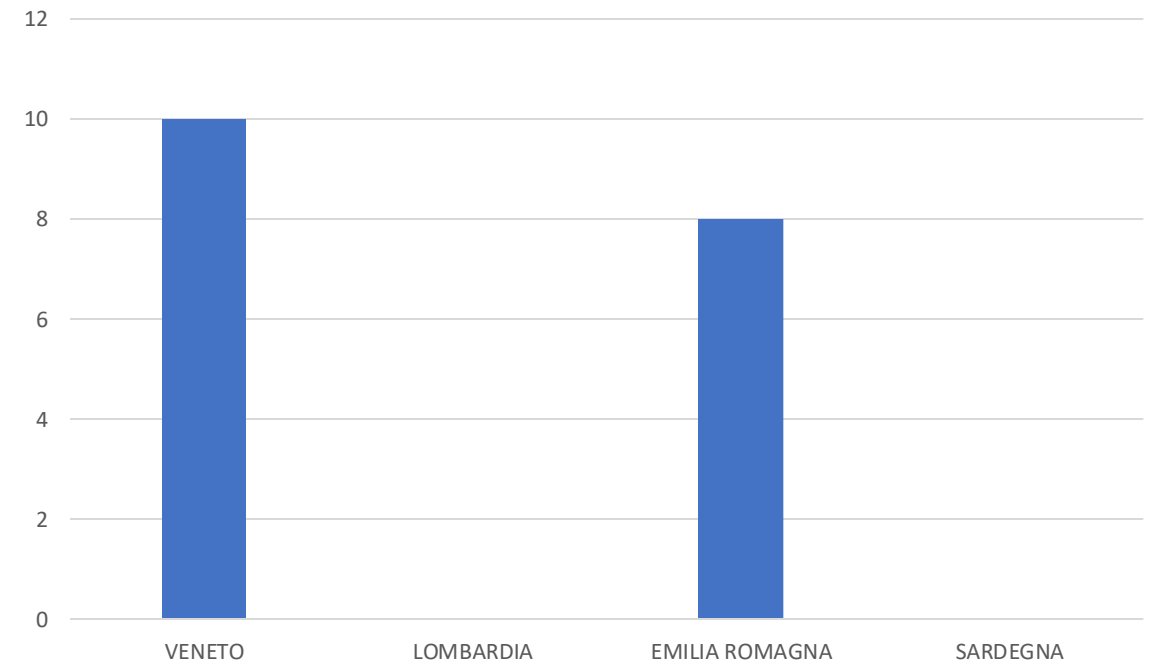


Summary of checks 2024

No of lots > critical DOA threshold ($\geq 1\%$)



No of lots > critical SIS threshold ($\geq 2\%$)



Grazie per l'attenzione

Antonio Ferraro
Ufficio 6 - DGSAF
a.ferraro@sanita.it



Icebreaker exercise on FPD scoring on foot sample protocol



Co-funded by
the European Union



Quiz time



BUT FIRST...





QUIZ:

<https://www.menti.com/al1y1ejzx59k>





END OF DAY 1

THANK YOU!!!





Vi aspettiamo a cena alle ore 20:00!

- **Ristorante «La prima volta»**
- Via Paolo Signorini, 12, 25124 Brescia BS
- 12 min a piedi da IZSLER
- 20 min a piedi da Novotel





EURCAW-Poultry-SFA ROADSHOW ITALY

2° DAY



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Icebreaker exercise on FPD scoring on foot sample protocol: Results and discussion



Co-funded by
the European Union





SCORE 0



Slight depigmentation of the foot pad

SCORE 1



Crusts covering up to 50% of the footpad

SCORE 2



Crusts covering over 50% of the footpad (including the feet with crusts involving also the fingers)



0: No lesion. No lesion or very small superficial lesions or healed skin with slight discoloration on limited area of the footpad, enlargement of scales, erythema, mild hyperkeratosis.

1: Mild lesion. Superficial lesion characterized by hypertrophic and hyperkeratotic scales covered by a yellowish to brownish exudate (poorly adherent crust) with substantial discoloration of the footpad.

2: Severe lesion. Depressed lesion, loss of substance, crater (ulceration), with dark (brown or black) thick adherent crust, signs of haemorrhages or severely swollen footpad.



Punteggio 0



Punteggio 1



Punteggio 2



Mentimeter results

- 25 images: 100% correct answers
- 9 images: $\leq 68\%$ correct answers \rightarrow highlighted also a high discrepancy



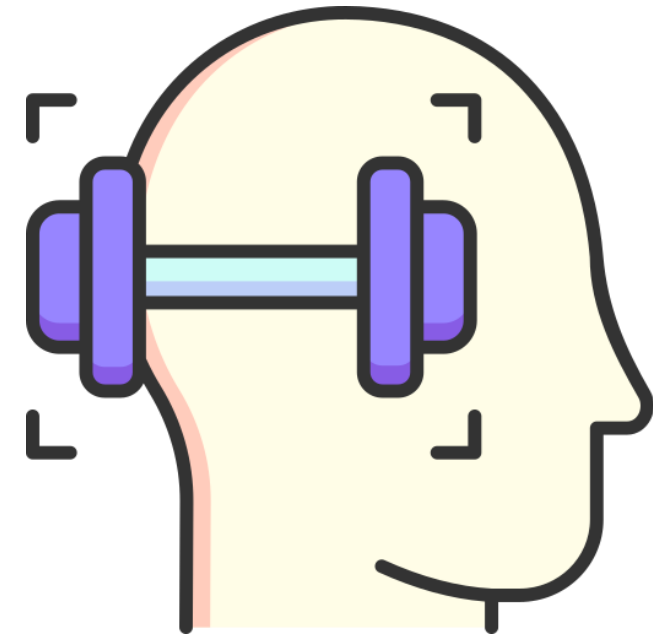
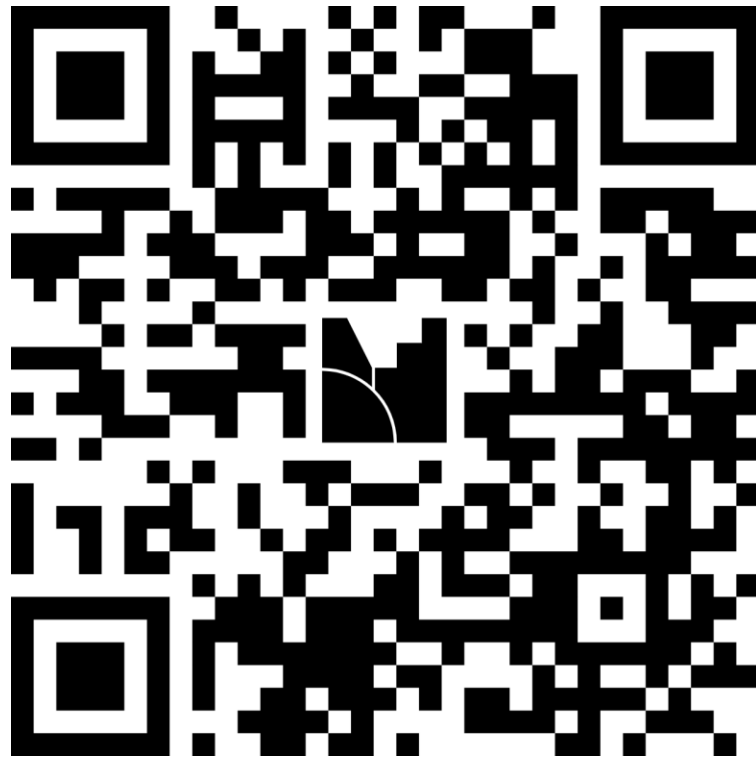


Images ≤68% correct answers

IMG link	Correct score	Comments	Tot. Risposte	Correct	% Correct	0	1	2
IZP_0798.JPG	2		22	15	68%	0	7	15
IZP_2677.JPG	0	because it's not a clear crust	22	12	55%	12	8	2
IZP_2690.JPG	0	because it's not a clear crust	22	15	68%	15	6	1
IZP_2645.JPG	0	because it's not a clear crust	22	10	45%	10	12	0
IZP_2643.JPG	1	Because it's a clear crust	22	13	59%	9	13	0
IZP_2650.JPG	0	slight depigmentation	22	11	50%	11	11	0
IZP_2685.JPG	1	it's less than 50% of the pad	22	14	64%	0	14	8
IZP_2620.JPG	0	because it's not a clear crust	22	11	50%	11	11	0
IZP_2601.JPG	1	Because it's a clear crust	22	8	36%	14	8	0



Let's have a look at the images with less agreement....



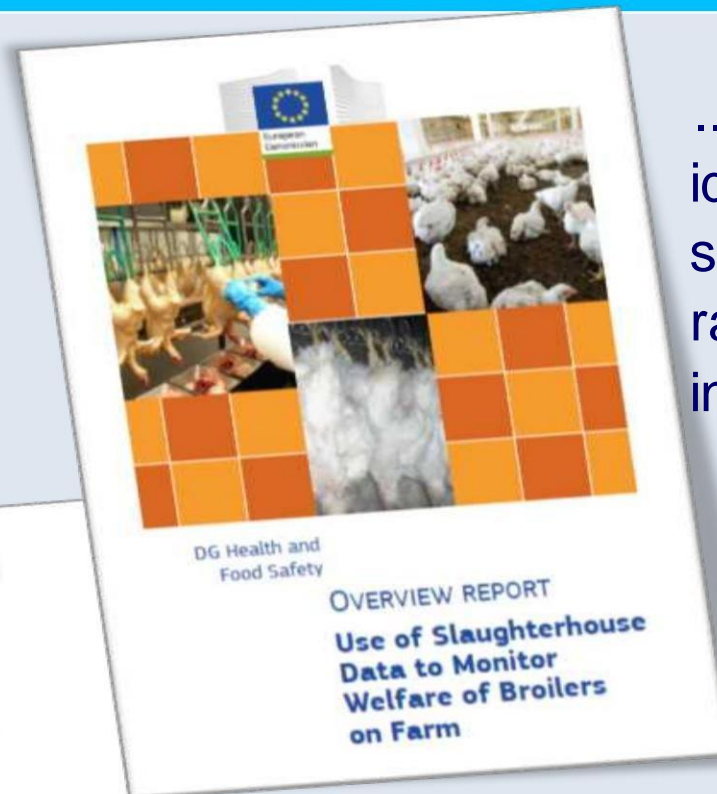
Come on!!



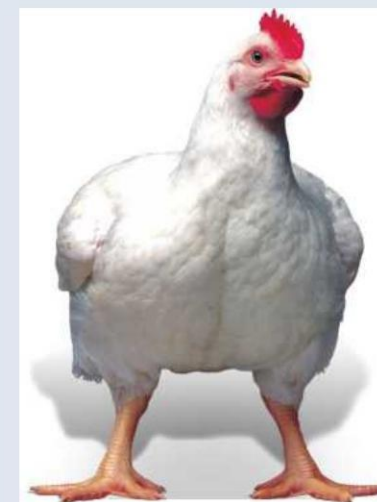
● What are your opinions?

- Is the current system adequate?
- Do you think it should be improved? (ex, with photos)?





...it is far more effective to identify problem farms based on slaughterhouse monitoring rather than through random farm inspections...



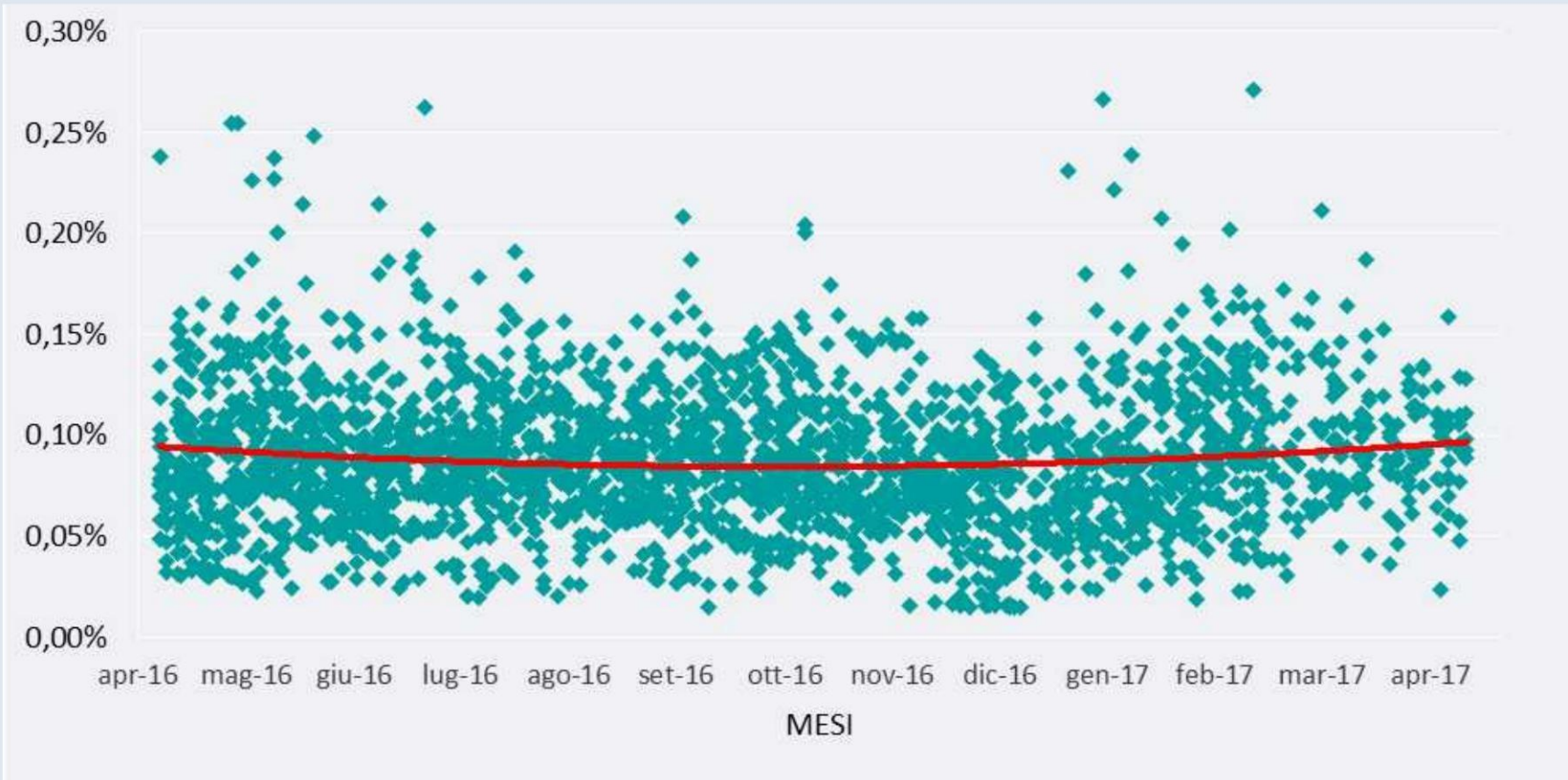
Animal-Based Indicators - Which Ones to Choose?

- **TMCG**
 - **DOA**
 - **LOADING TRAUMA**
 - **CLEANING OF PLUMAGE**
 - **INTEGRITY OF PLUMAGE**
 - **SCRATCHES**
 - **SIS**
 - **PATHOLOGIES**
 - **FPL**
 - **BURSITIS**
 - **HOCK LESIONS**
 - **.....**
- VALID**
(accurate and precise)
- RELIABLE**
(repeatable and reproducible)
- PRACTICAL**
(costs, effort, etc.)

Animal-Based Indicators - Which Ones to Choose?

TMCG

Converted to average daily mortality



AVERAGE DAILY MORTALITY: 0.09% (9 chickens out of 10,000)

Range: 0,02% – 0,25%



Animal-Based Indicators - Which Ones to Choose?

TMCG



POTENTIALLY GREAT, BUT...


Precise values? Credible?


We have no values for companies without exemption


Causes? Always dependent on breeding?

Values not immediately comparable (age)

•Values “strangely” not correlated with other indicators!

 **VALID**
(accurate and precise)

 **RELIABLE**
(repeatable and reproducible)

 **PRACTICAL**
(costs, effort, etc.)

Animal-Based Indicators - Which Ones to Choose?

TRAUMAS



- ! **VALID**
(accurate and precise)
- ! **RELIABLE**
(repeatable and reproducible)
- ! **PRACTICAL**
(costs, effort, etc.)

PLUME CLEANING

Good indicator?



- Difficulty in creating an objective assessment scale....
- Seasonality.....
- Influenced by weather...
- There are better indicators
- Useful for evaluating general conditions



VALID

(accurate and precise)



RELIABLE

(repeatable and reproducible)



PRACTICAL

(costs, effort, etc.)

Animal-Based Indicators - Which Ones to Choose?

Plumage integrity

Good indicator?



- More related to feed quality than stress....
- Difficulty in creating an objective assessment scale....
- Useful for evaluating general conditions



VALID

(accurate and precise)



RELIABLE

(repeatable and reproducible)



PRACTICAL

(costs, effort, etc.)

Animal-Based Indicators - Which Ones to Choose?

Scratches

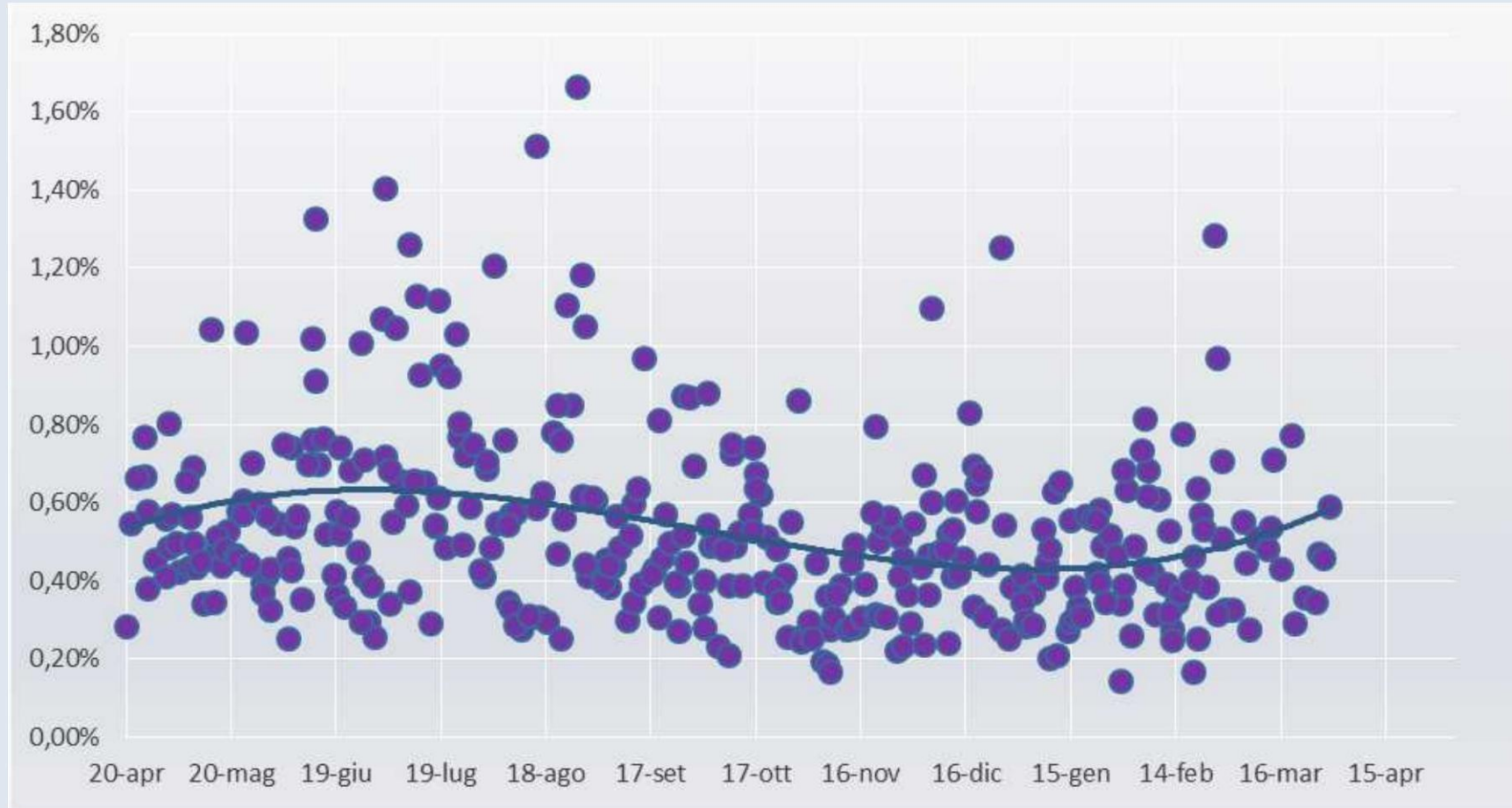
Good indicator? **STRESS?**



- ! **VALID**
(accurate and precise)
- ! **RELIABLE**
(repeatable and reproducible)
- ! **PRACTICAL**
(costs, effort, etc.)

Animal-Based Indicators - Which Ones to Choose?

DOA



Seasonal trend

Animal-Based Indicators - Which Ones to Choose?

DOA

Good indicator?

- When did they die?
- Cause?
 - Health status?
- Catching method?
 - Loading density
 - Seasonality (cold/hot)
 - Transport duration?

Seasonal trend



VALID

(accurate and precise)



RELIABLE

(repeatable and reproducible)



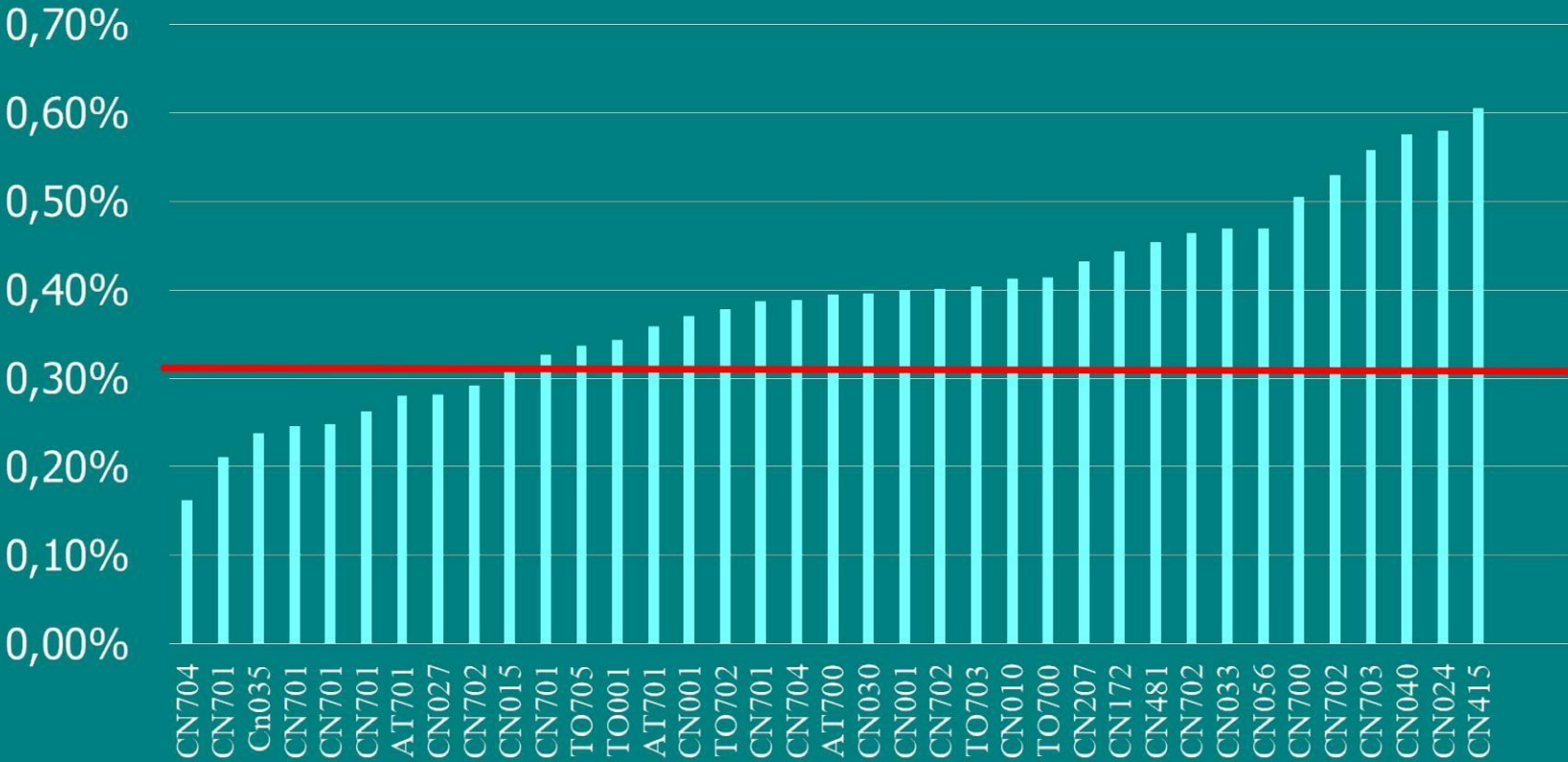
PRACTICAL

(costs, effort, etc.)

Animal-Based Indicators - Which Ones to Choose?

DOA

To be able to compare... Seasonally corrected values



VALID
(accurate and precise)



RELIABLE
(repeatable and reproducible)

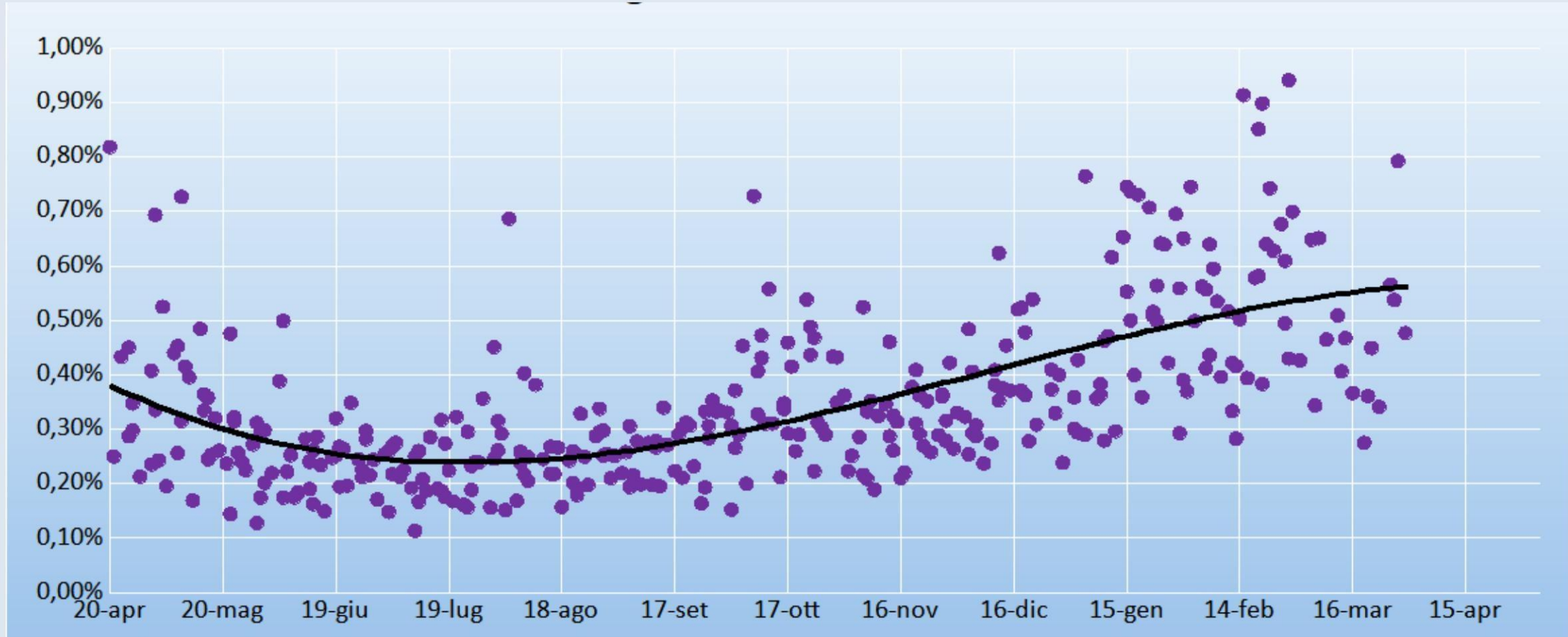


PRACTICAL
(costs, effort, etc.)

Animal-Based Indicators - Which Ones to Choose?

S.I.S.

Total rejections



Seasonal trend

Animal-Based Indicators - Which Ones to Choose?

S.I.S.

Total rejections

NO rejections

...

Poorly bled

Mechanical damage

“Burns”

Insulted

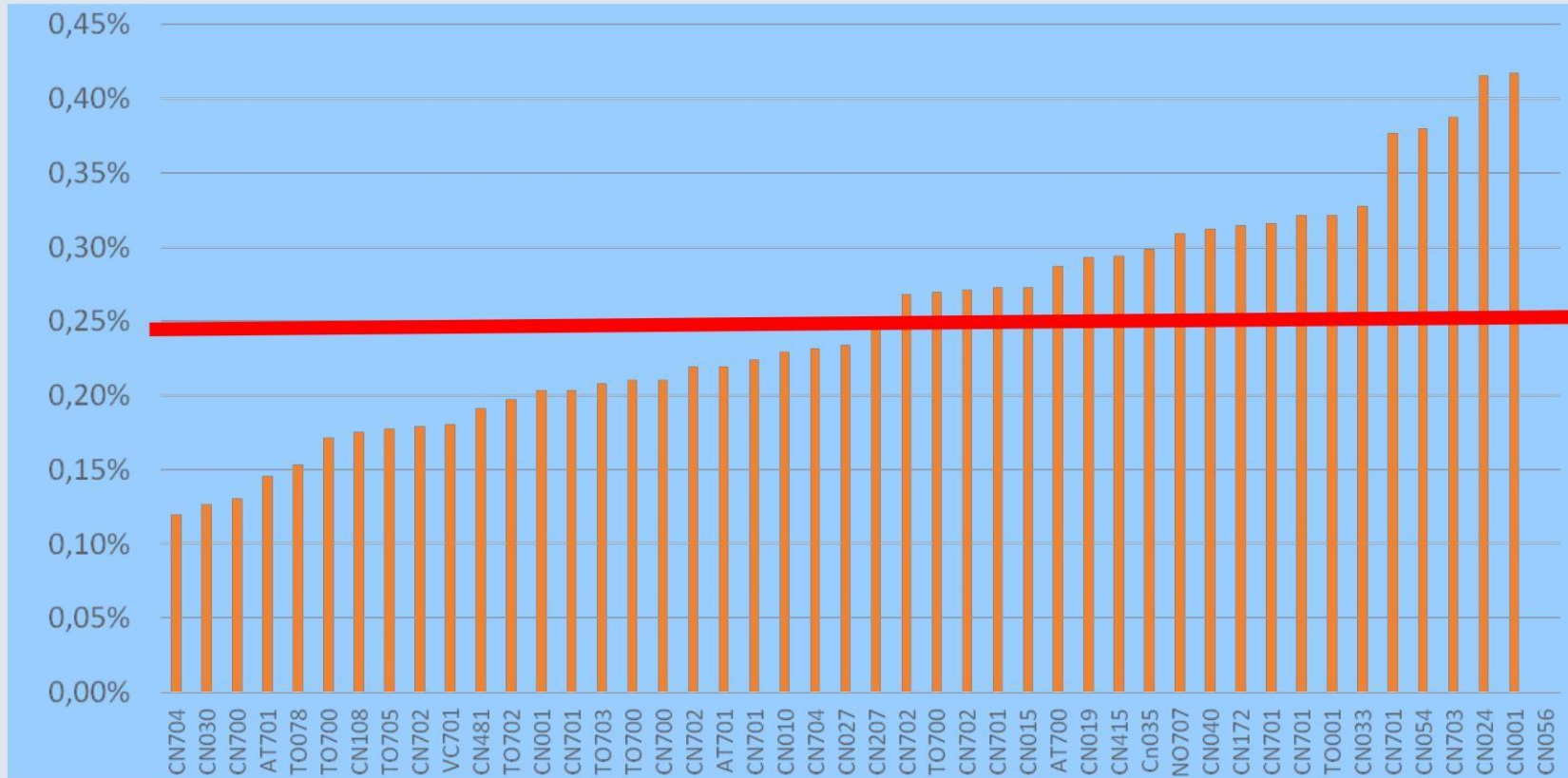
Commercial waste





Animal-Based Indicators - Which Ones to Choose?

S.I.S.

Total rejections



-  **VALID**
(accurate and precise)
-  **RELIABLE**
(repeatable and reproducible)
-  **PRACTICAL**
(costs, effort, etc.)

Seasonally adjusted values – Average values based on at least 50 batches

Animal-Based Indicators - Which Ones to Choose?

FPL

Lesions were given

MINISTERIAL NOTE 28/04/2016-DGSAF
MONITORING AT THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE
WELFARE OF BROILERS

0

1

2



Animal-Based Indicators - Which Ones to Choose?

FPL

Lesions were given

MINISTERIAL NOTE 28/04/2016-DGSAF
MONITORING WELFARE OF BROILERS
AT THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

0

1

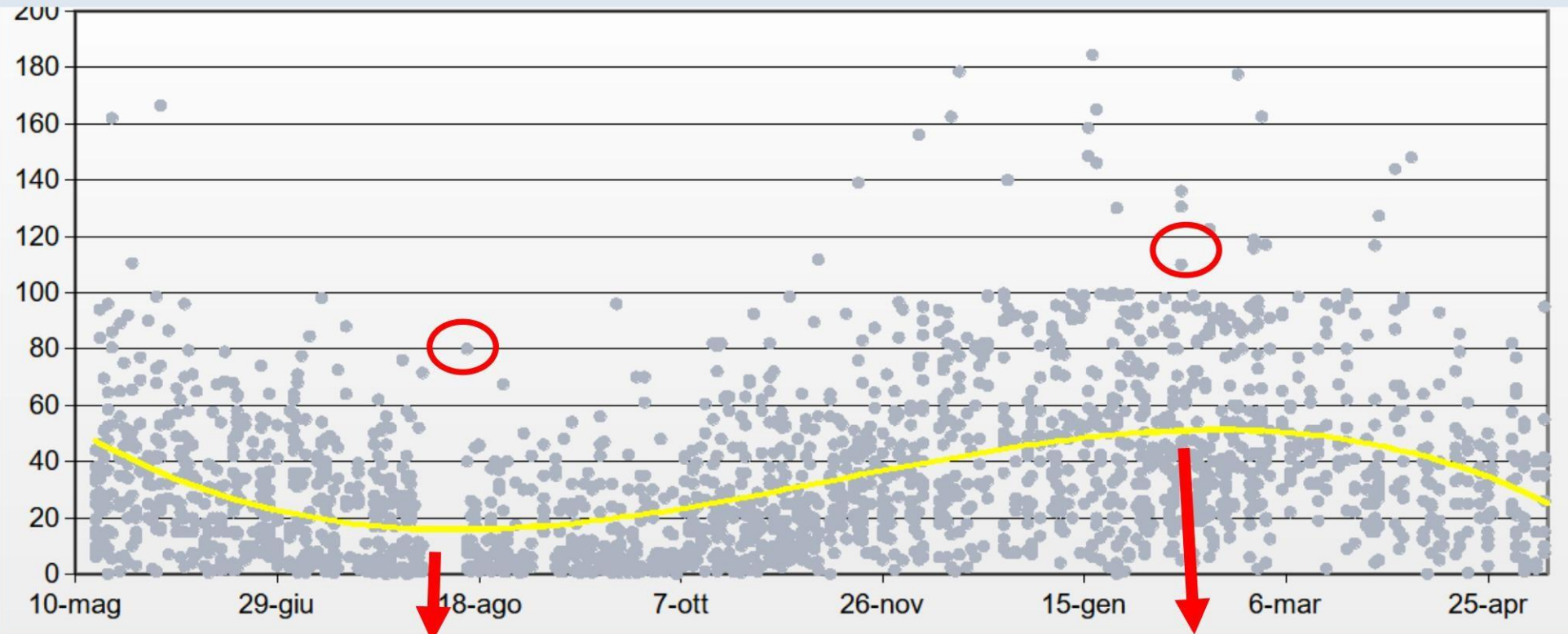
2



Animal-Based Indicators - Which Ones to Choose?

FPL

Lesions were given



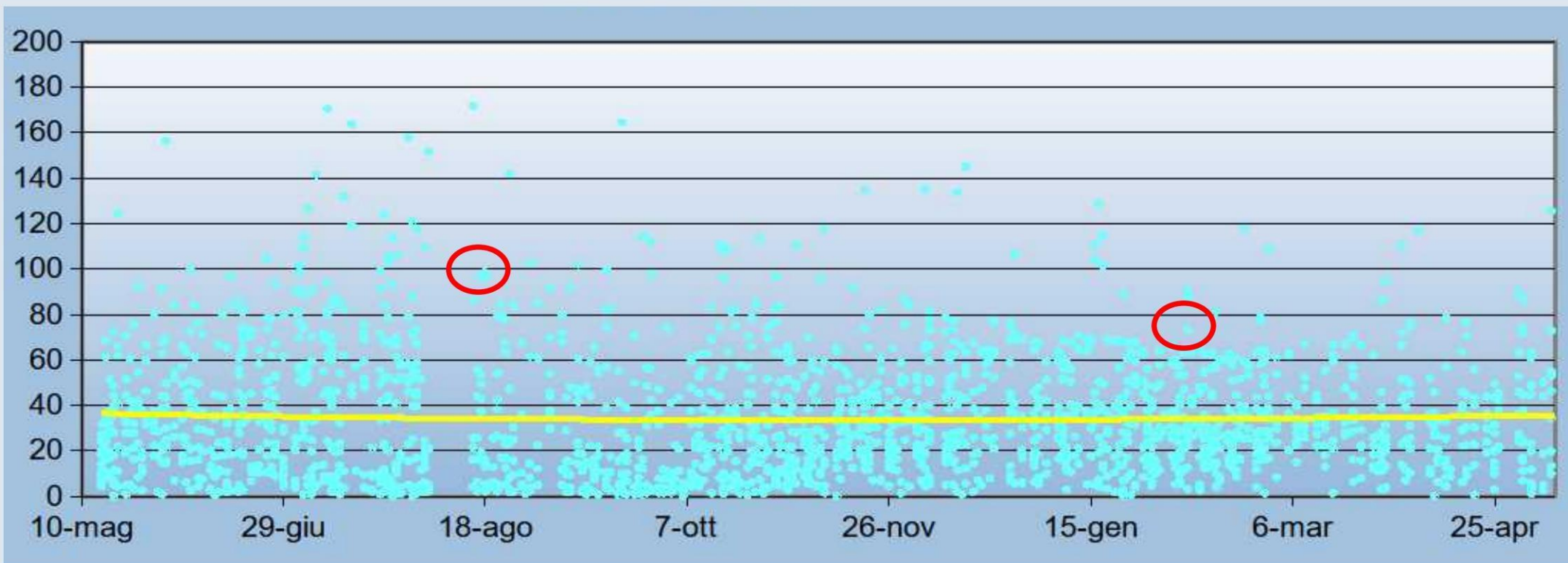
Average value 18

45

Animal-Based Indicators - Which Ones to Choose?

FPL




Lesions were given



Animal-Based Indicators - Which Ones to Choose?

FPL

Lesions were given

-  **VALID**
(accurate and precise)
-  **RELIABLE**
(repeatable and reproducible)
-  **PRACTICAL**
(costs, effort, etc.)



Seasonally corrected values

Average values for companies that have been rated at least 25 times.

50%

40% 10%

AZ	AZ2	Filiera	Derog	ASL	M3				FPL				SIS				DOA			
					2017-18	2019-20	2021-22	2023-24	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22	2023-24	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22	2023-24	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22	2023-24
142CN0			no	CN2	30	27	33	35	53,0	41,1	41,9	50,8	0,5%	0,5%	0,8%	0,7%	0,2%	0,2%	0,3%	0,3%
096CN0			Si	VR	*	24	38	29	*	28,8	53,8	32,5	*	0,5%	0,7%	0,6%	*	0,4%	0,6%	0,8%
096CN0			Si	CN1	*	24	26	29	*	25,1	27,2	30,4	*	0,5%	0,6%	0,6%	*	0,8%	0,6%	0,7%
054CR0			no	CR	19	20	26	29	30,6	31,2	52,0	52,2	0,2%	0,3%	0,2%	0,3%	0,5%	0,3%	0,5%	0,6%
057CN0			no	CN2	*	*	25	29	*	*	52,4	49,0	*	*	0,2%	0,4%	*	*	0,2%	0,3%
244CN0			Si	0	30	23	29	29	33,8	32,5	42,4	39,2	0,7%	0,4%	0,4%	0,5%	0,6%	0,5%	0,6%	0,5%
148CN0			Si	CN2	29	21	28	29	36,6	27,5	35,9	48,3	0,6%	0,5%	0,6%	0,4%	0,6%	0,4%	0,4%	0,3%
071CN7			no	CN1	23	27	26	28	28,5	37,6	38,6	42,8	0,5%	0,5%	0,5%	0,5%	0,3%	0,2%	0,3%	0,3%
078CN7			no	CN1	16	22	36	28	20,1	33,8	51,0	45,1	0,3%	0,4%	0,7%	0,5%	0,3%	0,3%	0,2%	0,2%
165CN7			no	CN1	*	21	27	27	*	35,7	31,3	22,8	*	0,3%	0,6%	0,8%	*	0,2%	0,5%	0,3%
131VC7			Si	CN2	*	26	23	27	*	37,0	17,0	37,5	*	0,5%	0,6%	0,5%	*	0,3%	0,6%	0,5%
057CN0			no	CN2	38	37	23	27	64,5	60,0	47,9	56,5	0,5%	0,6%	0,2%	0,3%	0,4%	0,5%	0,2%	0,2%
203TO7			Si	TO	28	20	21	27	21,9	24,2	13,2	33,7	0,8%	0,4%	0,7%	0,7%	0,3%	0,3%	0,2%	0,1%
221CN0			no	CN2	23	24	27	27	31,7	28,3	29,2	32,5	0,4%	0,5%	0,6%	0,6%	0,3%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%
004CN0			Si	CN2	24	23	25	27	30,4	29,3	38,4	43,1	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%	0,5%	0,5%	0,4%	0,5%
003AL70			Si	AL	*	29	34	26	*	29,3	35,4	36,9	*	0,7%	0,8%	0,5%	*	0,7%	0,5%	0,4%
118CN0			Si	CN1	35	31	29	26	57,0	48,5	35,9	33,1	0,5%	0,6%	0,6%	0,5%	0,5%	0,3%	0,3%	0,5%
118CN7			no	CN1	27	28	24	26	37,4	34,6	24,0	31,6	0,5%	0,5%	0,6%	0,6%	0,4%	0,5%	0,4%	0,4%
034CN7			Si	CN1	17	22	31	25	27,9	38,6	52,1	38,5	0,3%	0,3%	0,5%	0,4%	0,4%	0,3%	0,4%	0,3%
097TO7			Si	VR	39	25	31	25	45,9	31,4	40,0	28,7	0,8%	0,5%	0,7%	0,6%	0,3%	0,3%	0,1%	0,2%
165CN0			Si	CN1	15	21	23	25	17,8	24,9	32,3	39,1	0,3%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%	0,3%	0,2%
067CN2			Si	CN2	26	26	34	25	28,8	46,9	59,8	30,9	0,6%	0,4%	0,5%	0,6%	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%	0,1%
220CN0			Si	CN2	23	17	24	25	28,6	23,1	29,8	43,1	0,4%	0,3%	0,5%	0,3%	0,3%	0,5%	0,5%	0,4%
118CN7			Si	CN1	21	21	21	25	27,7	25,0	33,5	27,5	0,4%	0,4%	0,3%	0,5%	0,4%	0,5%	0,5%	0,5%
075CN7			Si	CN1	26	24	21	24	32,5	26,5	18,4	24,0	0,4%	0,5%	0,5%	0,6%	0,6%	0,4%	0,6%	0,3%
034MN0			Si	MN	10	11	10	15	5,9	7,3	11,3	18,7	0,1%	0,2%	0,2%	0,3%	0,8%	0,7%	0,4%	0,4%
099CN0			no	CN2	14	12	21	15	20,5	13,1	14,6	15,2	0,2%	0,2%	0,7%	0,4%	0,2%	0,5%	0,2%	0,4%
213CN0			Si	CN1	*	42	22	15	*	92,4	35,8	21,4	*	0,3%	0,4%	0,3%	*	0,3%	0,2%	0,1%
219CN0			Si	CN2	22	24	15	15	26,9	41,0	20,2	22,7	0,5%	0,3%	0,2%	0,2%	0,5%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%
026CN0			no	CN2	39	33	27	15	64,2	56,6	57,4	27,7	0,5%	0,5%	0,2%	0,2%	0,4%	0,4%	0,2%	0,3%
220CN0			Si	CN2	27	26	17	15	40,1	47,1	24,1	26,5	0,4%	0,3%	0,2%	0,2%	0,3%	0,4%	0,5%	0,2%
215TO7			Si	CN1	16	13	12	13	19,2	14,4	11,2	11,7	0,3%	0,3%	0,3%	0,3%	0,4%	0,3%	0,3%	0,4%
178CN0			no	CN1	17	21	16	13	17,4	26,5	16,7	20,1	0,3%	0,4%	0,4%	0,2%	0,3%	0,2%	0,2%	0,1%
223CN0			no	CN1	17	17	18	13	23,7	20,2	18,7	16,4	0,3%	0,3%	0,4%	0,2%	0,3%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%
080CN0			no	CN2	18	24	16	13	24,4	30,3	27,9	21,4	0,4%	0,4%	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%	0,5%	0,3%	0,2%
092TO7			Si	TV	12	11	8	10	14,7	9,7	4,0	8,8	0,3%	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%	0,3%	0,4%	0,3%	0,4%
089CN3			no	CN1	*	*	3	8	*	*	4,1	8,4	*	*	0,0%	0,2%	*	*	0,2%	0,2%



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SSIA 2022-2025

MONITORING SYSTEMS AND VALIDATION OF ANIMAL WELFARE IN A POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSE

Dr. Selene Golotta, Dr. Teresa Ottonello

CLASSIFICATION OF LESIONS

PRE-DEFEATHERING LESIONS

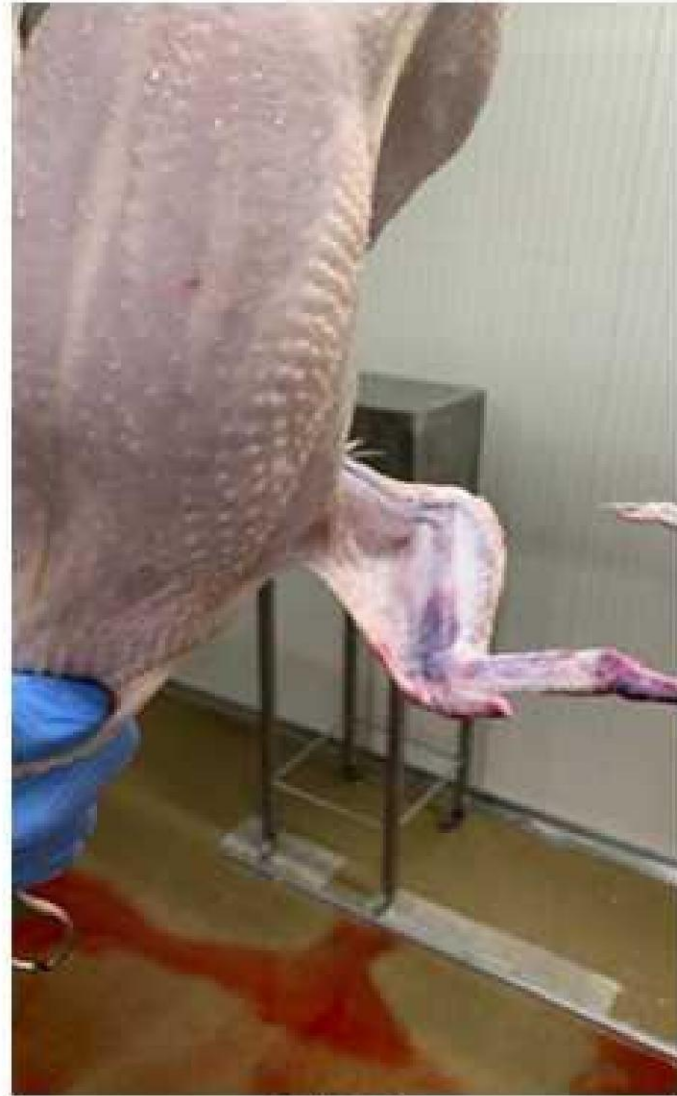




LESION	CLASSIFICATION
<u>Lesion caused by equipment</u>	0
<u>Petechiae / hemorrhagic suffusions</u>	1
Open fracture, severe and extensive lesion, with generalized limb edema and hematoma	2



LESION	CLASSIFICATION
<u>Lesion caused by equipment</u>	0
<u>Petechiae / hemorrhagic suffusions</u>	1
Open fracture, severe and extensive lesion, with generalized limb edema and hematoma	2

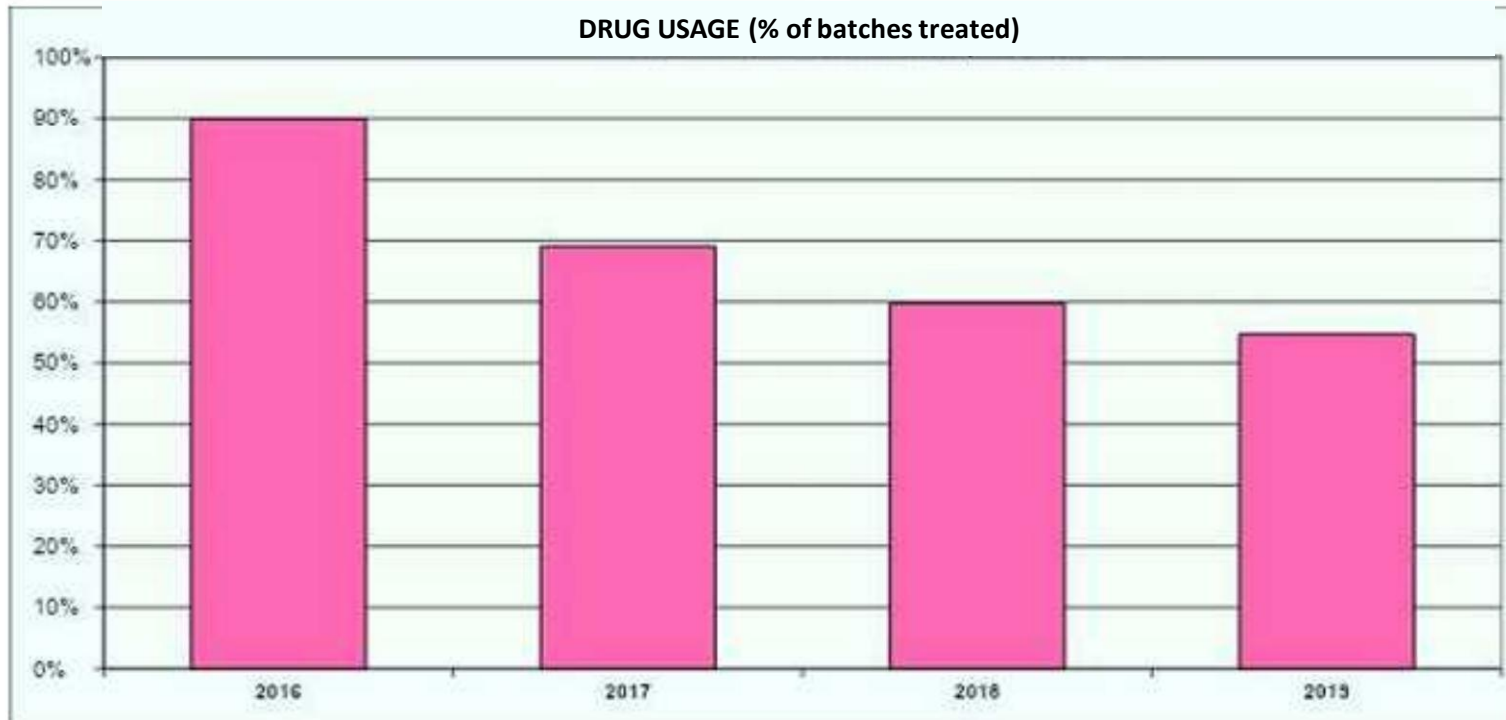


Type 0

Type 1

Type 2

DRUG USAGE (% of batches treated)



Category	2023	2024
Senza AB	55,52%	62,26%
1 AB	25,98%	29,76%
2 AB	16,51%	6,63%
3 AB	1,99%	1,34%
4 AB	0,00%	0,00%

2023

2024

■ Senza AB

55,52%

62,26%

■ 1 AB

25,98%

29,76%

■ 2 AB

16,51%

6,63%

■ 3 AB

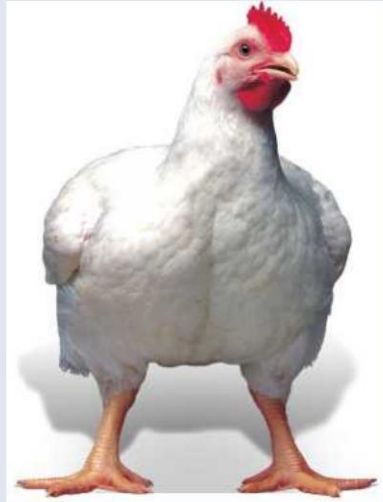
1,99%

1,34%

■ 4 AB

0,00%

0,00%



THANK YOU.....!



Guidance for the assessment of stunning equipment'.



Co-funded by
the European Union



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Regulation (EC) n° 1099/2009: Art. 8: Instructions for the use of restraining and stunning equipment

Products marketed or advertised as restraining or stunning equipment shall only be sold when accompanied by appropriate instructions concerning their use in a manner which ensures optimal conditions for the welfare of animals.

Those instructions shall also be made publicly available by the manufacturers via the Internet’.

Some Member States have already raised issues about new equipment being installed, for which proof of efficiency has not been made available.



Questionnaire to Member States (MSs) for poultry and rabbits

- EURCAW-Poultry-SFA have sent a questionnaire to the Member States to assess their interest in the topic and to find out whether they have already had available guidelines or other material on this topic.
- The aim was to understand the needs of the MSs and to guide EURCAW's work on this topic.



Questionnaire to Member States (MSs) for poultry and rabbits

- **15/15 MS answers:** All but one are interested in the development by the EURCAWs of guidelines for the effectiveness assessment of the equipment used on farms and in slaughterhouses (in terms of inducing unconsciousness and death).
- **12/15 MSs answers:** assessments to verify whether the stunning devices in use on farms and in slaughterhouses comply with Council Regulation (EC) No. 1099/2009
- The majority of MSs assess the effectiveness of already used devices, while only 3 MSs assess the equipment effectiveness before the installation.



Survey summary for poultry and rabbits

- The assessment is carried out by Official Veterinarians in most MSs, and by certification bodies in some locations of France.
- The assessment is based on documents (key parameters, records) and on-field evaluation (ABMs evaluation).



Aims of new Work Program (WP) 2025-2027

- In the WP 25-27, the 4 EURCAWs will work together on the guideline development for stunning devices evaluation
- The activity consists of developing guidelines to describe the instruction for use content assessed by the competent authorities.
- The aim is the harmonization of the device information available online.



What are we doing?

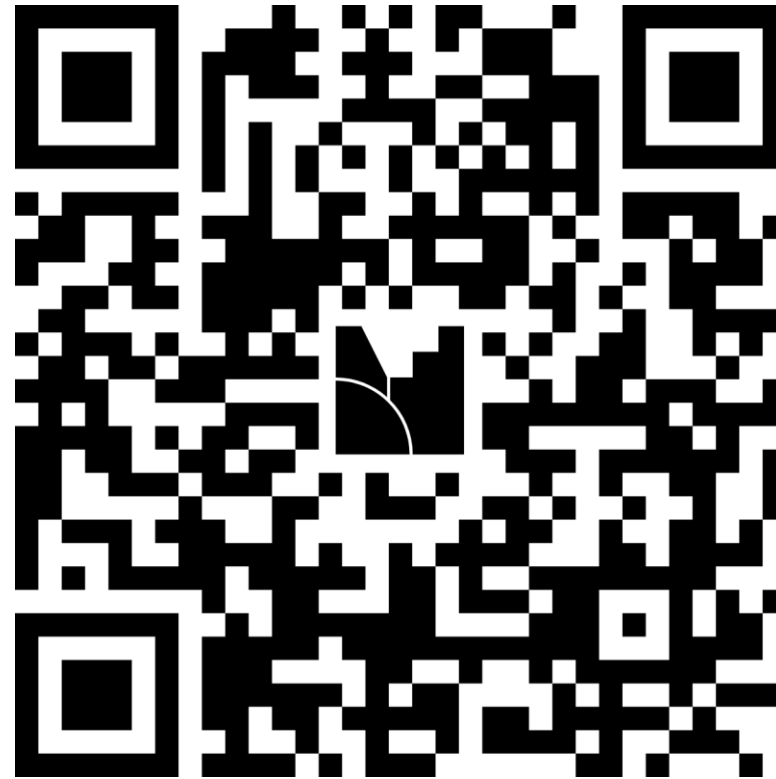
- A checklist of what must be included in the instructions (legal requirements + recommendations)
- About the 'Methods for assessing effectiveness', we are working on updating the indicators to evaluate the state of consciousness for each method and relative species, based on the EFSA lists and toolboxes updated according to the recent scientific results provided by the EURCAWs.



Guidance
for the assessment of the stunning equipment



What do you think?





Practical guidelines to assess fitness for transport of end-of-lay hens



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1 What is the goal?

To provide guidelines to identify and remove birds that are unfit for transport in pre-loading inspections of end-of-lay hens

What has been done?

- **2022 and 2023: Workshops** to address the issue + questionnaire to the Competent Authorities (to assess the current situation)
- **2024: Review on the fitness for transport of end-of-lay hens**
- For each indicator, a brief definition was provided along with the available method, the applied criteria on fitness for transport, and the current scientific gaps.



2 What are we doing now?

We are working on the current scientific gaps (**gaps of knowledge**) **highlighted during the review drafting for each indicator**

(e.g., lack of definition, lack of applicable methods to assess the fitness for transport, lack of thresholds)

As soon as the guidelines are ready, we will organize a training on their implementation (2027).



3 Why is it so important?

State of Art; end-of-lay (EoL) hens

- ❖ Poorly feathered owing to wear and tear feather loss in cage systems and to injurious pecking in all systems (more sensitive to cold)
- ❖ Metabolically exhausted with few body reserves (prolonged hunger)
- ❖ Still laying eggs of high-water content (prolonged thirst)
- ❖ Osteoporosis (bone lesions)





3 Why is it so important?

Description EFSA (2022)

- ❖ Making sure that animals are fit for transport before departure is of utmost importance (Grandin, 2001; Cockram, 2019).
- ❖ A scientific definition of “fitness for transport” does not exist (Herskin et al., 2021).
- ❖ Unfit often relates to health impairment, but also covers certain age groups or physiological stages.
- ❖ Challenges associated with transport are greater for weak or vulnerable animals (less able to cope with hazards).



Inspection EFSA (2022)

- ❖ Birds unfit for transport should receive appropriate treatment or be immediately humanely killed.
- ❖ To minimize the risk of birds becoming unfit for transport between the last inspection and the time of catching, the final inspection should be as close to the time of catching as possible (a maximum of 12 h prior to catching).
- ❖ Birds must also be inspected during catching and crating.
- ❖ Birds injured during the catching process should not be loaded.
- ❖ The fitness for transport is difficult to assess during catching and once the birds are in containers.



4 Are you willing to help us?



HELP!

- We need photos of conditions on farms or at slaughterhouses considered as unfit for transport (or borderline situations), which can be used as examples for the guidelines or for training purposes.
- We also need experts on the subject to discuss the knowledge gaps and how to address them in the final guidelines.
- If you have experience in this field and are interested in participating in a workshop or reviewing the draft document, please let us know if we can keep in touch!



Discussion: fitness for transport of other species

- Do local CAs verify if fitness for transport was assessed prior transport?
- Which indicators are used?
- What do you believe should be done to improve this assessment?





**Use of the EURCAWS outputs, how to improve
dissemination and suggestions for future activities
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