

Guideline

Agriculture Poultry Production




Version: 01.01.2026



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Note: This **Guideline Agriculture Poultry Production** is written in German and translated into English. In case of discrepancies between the translation and the German version, the German original is valid.

1 Fundamentals

All details on the organisation, participation in the QS scheme and the audits can be found in the **Guideline General Regulations** and in the **Guideline Certification**, which are published on the QS website (www.q-s.de). The following document contains the basic requirements for participation in the QS scheme in the respective criteria. The accompanying explanations serve as an aid to interpretation and are to be understood as applicable requirements together with the guidelines. These are therefore subject to verification during the audit, if necessary.

1.1 Scope of application

Poultry farming sector:

- Broiler production
- Turkey rearing
- Turkey production
- Peking duck rearing
- Peking duck production

Note: For details on the product scope, refer to the production scope list.

Registration and participation in the QS scheme

Every livestock owner signs a contract (declaration of participation and power of attorney) with a coordinator for their location (location number and production scope) to participate in the QS scheme and from the moment of signing he participates in the QS scheme.

The list of approved coordinators is published under www.q-s.de/en/.

The coordinator is the contact person in all questions about the QS scheme. He is among others responsible for:

- The registration of the livestock owner in the QS database
- The administration of the master data in the QS database
- The organisation of the audits and
- The participation in monitoring programs

Control on the location

Each location is controlled regularly. The controls (audits) are implemented by an auditor.

After registration in the QS scheme, an initial audit is implemented. If the audit was successful, the location is mostly eligible to deliver after a couple of days and is able to market its animals in the QS scheme. The eligibility of delivery can be checked under: <https://www.q-s.de/softwareplattform/en/>.

Depending on the result of the audit (QS status I, II or III) every location will be audited on a risk-based schedule (audit interval):

Stage \ QS-Status	I	II	III
Agriculture poultry farming	2 years	1 year	6 months

Each location selects if the regular audits will be implemented announced or unannounced. If the livestock owner chooses announced regular audits, unannounced spot audits will take place occasionally, where some criteria in the shed will be checked again.

Furthermore, each location can be controlled additionally, e.g. in a random sample audit.

1.2 Responsibilities

The livestock owner is responsible for ensuring

- Compliance with requirements in this guideline and the explanatory notes,
- The complete and correct documentation,
- The qualified implementation of an annual self-assessment,
- The adequate and timely implementation of corrective actions

The QS criteria are based on good working practice requirements. The livestock owner must comply at all times with the requirements of the QS scheme and always be in a position to demonstrate their compliance. The livestock owner must ensure that in addition to the requirements of this guideline and the other applicable QS requirements (e.g. Explanatory notes, General rules and regulations, Guideline for Certification, Monitoring programs), the legal requirements (outside Germany comparable foreign legal rules) are in addition to the requirements of this guideline met.

Note: The separate document "**Explanations on the Guideline Agriculture Poultry Production/Breeding Poultry**" summarises interpretation aids and suggestions for criteria marked with the symbol.

2 General requirements

2.1 General system requirements

All documents and records must be kept for at least the period since the last regular audit (usually approx. two years) - unless longer storage times are stipulated by law in individual cases. Evidence may be provided in paper form (analogue) or digitally.

Incident and crisis management

The scheme participants must inform QS and their coordinator immediately via a paper of incident (recommendation: QS paper of incident or online report) and - where a legal obligation exists - also the competent authorities about critical incidents as long as these are of relevance for the QS scheme.

In particular, the scheme participants must report in cases where

- Nonconformities occur in the procurement of goods, in animal production or marketing that might pose a risk to food or feed safety,
- Preliminary proceedings are initiated due to violation of regulations regarding animal welfare or of regulations to secure feed or food safety or
- Media investigations, critical reports in the media or public protests are held on issues related to feed or food safety or animal welfare.

2.1.1 General company data


A company overview containing the following contact/master data must be compiled:

- Address of the location and its locations (if no address is available, geodata or route directions if applicable) with official location numbers (registration number according to the Livestock Transport Regulation (in Germany VVVO number))
- Telephone number, e-mail address
- Legal representative, contact person
- Person responsible for incident and crisis management
- Number of animal places
- Usable shed area per shed unit
- On-farm mixers (relevant for feed monitoring): the type of feed used (e.g. grains, maize silage, rapeseed meal), number of animal places or the feed quantity and change of feed.

This data must be provided to the coordinator when registering for the QS scheme and must be up-to-date and complete. The coordinator must be informed without delay about any changes.

Furthermore, a sketch or a plan of the company or a location plan must be drawn up showing all buildings, facilities and free-standing equipment used for poultry farming on the company. Permanent storage facilities must be labeled on the location plan or in the company sketch. If other resources for poultry farming are stored (if available), the storage location must be documented.

All documents relating to the general master data must be available or accessible at the location. An up-to-date declaration of participation must be available.

-  Overview with contact/company master data, company sketch or plan, location plan, Declaration of Participation and Power of Attorney, documentation of external operating resource storage sites

Incident/crisis reporting

- It must be demonstrated how QS can be informed quickly and comprehensively in the event of an incident or crisis (recommendation: QS paper of incident or online reporting).

Emergency plan

- Every location must have an emergency plan. It must contain at least the following contact details:
- Contact person who is familiar with the situation at the location (e.g. family member, advisor)
- Attending veterinarian (farm veterinarian)
- Technical emergency service (e.g. electrician) for heating, ventilation and feeding systems

 Emergency plan (Recommendation: QS sample form Emergency Plan)

List of livestock care personnel

If more than one person is responsible for taking care of the animals, a list of the relevant livestock care personnel must be kept. This list must be made before the initial audit. It must be updated if required.

All the persons (first and last name, qualification/instruction, period of employment) who are regularly entrusted with the care of the animals (e.g. family members, permanent staff, temporary employees) must be listed.

 List of livestock care personnel

3 Poultry production requirements

3.1 Traceability and labelling

Livestock owners are obliged to purchase certain feed and feed additives, animals, or services exclusively from companies that are eligible to deliver for QS. For this purpose, the QS eligibility of delivery of the respective suppliers/service providers must be verified. At the time of delivering/service, the suppliers/service providers must be eligible to deliver for the respective production scope in the QS database.

3.1.1 Purchasing, incoming goods and services

The purchase of goods and services for the poultry production, as well as the purchase of livestock (e.g. rearing animals, chicks), must be documented (date, type, quantity, supplier and company of origin (location)). The documentation (e.g. on basis of accompanying documents such as delivery notes or invoices) makes it possible to retrace purchased livestock, goods and services at any time.

This applies to

- Livestock,
- Feed (proof of the charging number),
- Animal medication,
- Cleaning agents and disinfectants
- Services (e.g. use of service providers for feed production, animal transporters)

 Accompanying documents (e.g. delivery notes) /invoices, sack tags, feed

3.1.2 [K.O.] Marking and identification of livestock

All livestock must be marked and thus identifiable.

Flocks must be clearly identifiable, cooped poultry by:

- Delivery notes from the hatchery/turkey rearing farm (location number/company number)
- Delivery date
- Breeder flock number (in case of purchase from hatchery)
- License plates of the transportation vehicle for chicks and rearing turkey

 Accompanying documents (e.g. delivery notes) for poultry or hatchery arrivals

3.1.3 [K.O.] Origin and marketing


In the case of separated poultry fattening, fatteners must purchase their rearing fattening poultry from QS-locations. Rearing and fattening must always be carried out under QS conditions. The eligibility of delivery is checked in the QS database (www.q-s.de/softwareplattform/en/) under the scheme participant search. There, for example, eligibility of delivery can be checked by entering the location number of the farm of origin.

Only livestock from QS-certified companies that are authorised to deliver may be marketed as QS animals

When animals are sold, both the sender of the animals (= livestock owner) and the customer/recipient must have evidence of the accompanying documents (e.g. loading logs, official certificates) for the animals handed over.

The farm of origin (location number) of the animals must be indicated.

Existing waiting times and any foreign bodies remaining in the animal must be indicated on accompanying documents accompanying the goods (e.g. delivery notes, food chain information) when they are handed over to third parties.

 Documentation of poultry movements, waiting times for poultry purchases and sales

Purchase of day-old chicks

Broiler and turkey

For rearing broiler and turkey all QS- one-day old chicks must be sourced from QS-hatcheries. These must be clearly identified as QS animals on the accompanying documents.

 Accompanying documents (e.g. delivery notes) for arrivals of day-old chicks

Purchase of hatching eggs

Broiler

For the rearing of one-day old chicks, QS hatching eggs must be obtained from QS-hatcheries. These must be clearly identified as QS products in the accompanying documents.


 Accompanying documents (e.g. delivery notes) for incoming hatching eggs

3.1.4 [K.O.] Stock records

Each livestock owner must keep and store stock records (stock books or similar). This includes e.g. shed cards, rearing protocols or the like (sample forms can be found in the supporting documents). A specific form of records (e.g. handwritten, digital) is not specified.

A shed card, rearing protocols or similar must be kept for each herd in a shed that is kept together as a group, containing the following details must be kept:

- Number of animals put in the shed and Date of arrival/departure (including previous shedding)
- Daily losses, separated by dead and culled animals


 Shed card/rearing protocols, master data sheet, records of losses, accompanying documents (e.g. delivery notes) for animal arrivals, report of slaughter results, invoices, certificates from the animal carcass disposal company, inspection findings, etc.

3.1.5 Livestock transport

Livestock may only be transported within the QS scheme by QS-eligible livestock transport companies.

The eligibility of delivery by (commercial) animal transport companies is checked in the QS database (QS softwareplattform) under the system partner search. There, for example, eligibility of delivery can be checked by entering the location number of the farm of origin.

The livestock owner entitled to transport his own animals within the QS scheme. If a livestock owner transports his own animals (with his own or borrowed vehicles), the requirements of Chapter 3.8 *Transport of own livestock* must be complied with.

 Accompanying transport documents (e.g. delivery note, transport consignment note)

3.2 Husbandry, care and handling

Transportability

Livestock may only be loaded and transported if they are fit for transportation and are spared unnecessary suffering and pain.

The animals' fitness for transportation must be checked before each loading.

If there is any doubt about the animal's fitness for transportation, a veterinarian must be consulted who will certify the animal's fitness for transportation in writing.

Animals that are unable to move under their own power due to illness, injury, or physical weakness are considered unfit for transport. Animals that are unfit for transport due to illness or injury must be selected.

Injured animals and animals with physiological weaknesses or pathological conditions are considered unfit for transport.

3.2.1 **[K.O.] Monitoring and care of livestock** 🔍

All animals must be cared for and looked after in accordance with good professional practice by persons with knowledge and skills relevant to animal welfare (see criterion 3.2.12 *[K.O.] Proof of expertise and further training*).

The persons caring for animals must check the condition of Poultry at least once each morning and evening (control checks two times daily) through direct visual inspection and in case of anomalies act immediately. Dead animals must be removed immediately from the livestock area.

The quality of litter and the functionality of the ventilation, drinking and feeding has to be checked during walkthroughs at least at a daily basis.

3.2.2 **[K.O.] General farming requirements** 🔍

Each shed and each other form of husbandry must be structured in such a way with regard to construction, material, technical fittings and conditions that no avoidable physical health and behavioural damage can be inflicted. Poultry may not be exposed to direct electricity at no part of the occupied area. Thereof exempted are feeding and drinking facilities, which are not covered by the definition of the occupied area.

Equipment for the illumination, ventilation and supply systems must be at least checked daily. Defects at facilities and equipment must be corrected immediately. If that is not possible, measures to protect the health and welfare of the animals must be implemented until the defects are corrected.

Peking ducks

Feathers, including down feathers, must not be removed from live animals at any time, nor must feed be forcibly administered.

Litter and manipulable material

The litter must be such that the animals can pick and scratch, for instance, and serve as enrichment material. Litter must be replenished in good time. The formation of crusted or moist litter must be prevented.

To maintain the health of the footpads/webbing measures must be taken to ensure that the litter remains loose and dry until the day of removal from the house.

Broiler

The type of litter must be documented and must also be such that the animals can take dust baths in certain areas.

 Accompanying transport documents Records of the type of bedding used

Turkey

The litter must be such that the animals can dust-bathe in some areas. In addition to litter, the animals must also be offered modifiable manipulable material at the latest at the beginning of the second week of life.

Peking duck

The litter for Peking ducks must be replenished daily.

3.2.3 **[K.O.] Handling sick and injured animals** 🔍

Determining reasons of sick poultry

If the animals do not look healthy, have difficulties to walk, are injured or exhibit behavioural abnormalities, the livestock owner must immediately take steps to determine the cause and implement measures to rectify the problem. If necessary, the observation of the stock must be intensified. If the actions taken by the livestock owner are not effective and if necessary, a veterinarian must be consulted and, if necessary, expert advice regarding other relevant factors must be obtained.

If necessary, rejected, aggressive, weak, sick or injured animals must be separated (e.g. recovery bays), treated or professionally culled. Appropriate accommodation facilities for the recuperation of these animals must be available.

Where necessary, the livestock owner must inform the veterinarian immediately. In particular, he must be consulted if there are indications of the presence of a disease in the flock (e.g. if there are increased losses) or if an epidemic is suspected.

In case of increased losses, the cause must be clarified. A reference to the investigation findings must be made on the shed card. Disposals are considered to be increased when the daily loss rate in the first week of life exceeds 1.5 %.

Turkey

Injured, diseased or suffering animals must be treated without delay and with particular attention and, if necessary, housed separately from the remaining stock. For this purpose, easily accessible recovery bays must be available, which ensure that the separated animals can see fellow animals and which can be set up without delay as needed. Recovery bays must always be provided with soft litter, must be well ventilated and must be equipped with easily accessible feed trays and drinking troughs. The dividing wall between the normal shed and the recovery bay must be shed, and it must be possible to extend this bay if necessary. The livestock density in the recovery bays must not exceed a live weight of 45 kg per m² of usable shed area.


Culling

Any non-treatable animal must be stunned and killed on the location without delay.

Five steps that must be observed in case of culling by the livestock owner, so that animals are spared any avoidable pain, distress or suffering:

- Determination if culling is necessary
- Proper anaesthesia with appropriate methods
- Control of anaesthesia (success of anaesthesia)
- Immediate killing of the anaesthetised animal (with appropriate methods)
- Control of death entry (culling success)

Every livestock owner must provide evidence of a company individualised written work instructions for humane stunning and emergency killing and instruct or train its care personal accordingly.

 Company specific work instruction for stunning and emergency killing of animals, proof of training for animal handlers, date of training (e.g. as an additional note in the list of animal handlers)

3.2.4 [K.O.] Shed floor

Poultry keeping in sheds is only allowed on compacted floors, which due to their consistency can be effectively washed and disinfected.

3.2.5 Shed climate and noise

Shed temperature

The temperature must be adjusted depending on the age of the animal.

Broiler

Ventilation and if required heating and cooling systems must be installed and operated so that the room temperature does not exceed the outside temperature by more than 3 °C when the outside temperature is over 30 °C in the shade.

Harmful gases

The gas concentrations per cubic metre of shed air [cm³/cubic metre air], measured in each instance at the head height of the animals may not exceed the following values:

Chickens and turkeys

Ammonia level: 20 ppm may not be continuously exceeded; with chickens the carbon dioxide level must not exceed a maximum level of 3000ppm.

Noise pollution

Noise pollution from technical facilities must be kept as low as possible in areas where animals are kept. Continual and sudden noise must be avoided.

Ventilation

The functionality of the ventilation system in closed sheds must be checked regularly in a technic check, at least once a year. The technic checks must be documented in a comprehensible manner (e.g. on the shed card). Fans in open sheds must receive maintenance in a way that they may be operated at any time.

In stables where ventilation depends on an electrically operated system, a backup device (e.g., flaps, gates, doors) must be available to ensure sufficient air exchange in the event of a system failure



Records of technic checks of the ventilation system for every shed unit

Broiler

Ventilation and if necessary, cooling and heating systems must be installed and operated so that

- heat stress is avoided and excess humidity is extracted,
- when the outside temperature is under 10 °C the average air humidity of 70 % in the shed is not exceeded within 48 hours and
- an air exchange of at least 4.5 m³ per hour per kg of total live weight of the broilers in the shed can be achieved.

Turkey

Ventilation systems must be designed in such a way that, with enthalpy values in the outside air of up to 67 kJ per kg of dry air, a sufficient exchange of air is guaranteed in the area where the animals are kept. The live-stock owner is obliged to find out about problematic weather conditions by referring to weather data/enthalpy values in a timely manner and to initiate suitable measures.

Peking duck

The minimum air exchange rate for forced ventilation is 4.5 m³/kg LW/h, in order to ensure sufficient air exchange even in summer.

Ventilation equipment must also be installed in open sheds in order to ensure sufficient air exchange in summer (e.g. swing ventilation, roof ridge ventilation).

3.2.6 Lighting

The intensity and duration of light must be appropriate for the animals kept in sheds.

Artificial light in sheds needs to be flicker-free, according to the veterinary specific requirements for poultry (see **German Animal Welfare and Livestock Protection Regulation (TierSchNutztV) Art. 4 Sec 1**).

To proof that the artificial light is flicker-free, a written confirmation from the electrical contractor, or a certificate or technical description of the used lamps are required.



Lamps' certificate; confirmation provided by the manufacturer or the electrical contractor

Broiler and Turkey

Closed old sheds and sheds with light daylight incidence which use additional artificial lighting, need to have a lighting program assuring at least 20 Lux in the area where the poultry is kept, and as evenly spread as possible during the bright phase in the poultries' active area.

In new buildings (Broiler¹; Turkey²) the incidence of natural daylight must be arranged, whereby the light must fall evenly in the poultries' area; the light incident surface must be at least 3 % of the shed surface.

From the seventh day after the animals are stabled, at the latest, and up to three days before the expected final date of de-stabling (pre-destocking is excluded), a 24-hour light programme must be operated that is based on the natural day-night rhythm and ensures at least a six-hour uninterrupted dark period, whereby twilight phases are not taken into account. (see **Animal Welfare and Livestock Production Regulation**).

During the hours of darkness, an emergency light with a light intensity of up to 0.5 lux can be provided for the orientation of the animals.

¹ Definition of new building: Buildings whose buildings permit was issued after the entry into force of the Animal Protection Regulation on Livestock Farming (Date: 8 October 2009).

² Buildings that were approved or put into use after 1 October 2013.

Restricting the intensity of artificial light or restricting the incidence of natural light during a passage for the welfare of the animals is only permissible after veterinary indication with a corresponding recommendation for the herd concerned. The time periods of darkening must be recorded.

Periods of darkness must be recorded immediately.

 Records, veterinary indication with recommendation for the restriction of lighting (darkening)

Peking duck

A 24-hour light programme must be in operation from no later than three days after the animals are stabled, which is based on the natural day-night rhythm and ensures at least an eight-hour uninterrupted dark period, whereby twilight phases are not taken into account.

An orientation light of max. 2 lux is admissible during the dark period.

3.2.7 [K.O.] Space allowances

The livestock owner must choose the space allowances such that

- during the whole period of production every poultry has easy access to water and feed,
- the poultries can move and behave normally (e.g. dust-baths and wing-flapping),
- each poultry that wishes to move from a confined position to a free space may do so and
- it is determined on the basis of the ventilation capacity.

Broiler

With the planning of the space allowances for each shed compartment the livestock owner must ensure that the amount of 39 kg live weight per m² of usable surface is never exceeded.

As far as the average weight of the broilers is less than 1600 g, it must be ensured that during three consecutive system-feed cycles the stock density does not exceed 35 kg LW/m² on average.

Turkey

With the planning of the space allowances the livestock owner must ensure that for turkey hens the live weight of 52 kg and for turkey cocks the live weight of 58 kg per m² of usable shed's surface is not exceeded.

The parameters used to calculate these stocking densities must be plausible and verifiable for each shed compartment in order to ensure that these maximum limits are not exceeded at any time.


Peking duck

The livestock owner must plan the stock density for each shed compartment so that during rearing and in the end phase of the fattening, the limit of 20 kg LW per m² of usable surface is not exceeded.

 Slaughter result reports/slaughter statements, information on usable shed areas, shed cards

3.2.8 [K.O.] Alarm system

In sheds where ventilation is provided by an electrically operated system, there must be an alarm system set up which operates independently of the power grid and provides a warning when the main system or rather the ventilation system breaks down. The alarm systems must be checked weekly in a technic check to ensure that they work properly and the technic check must be recorded.


 Records of technic check

3.2.9 Emergency power supply

An emergency power supply must be present in sheds for keeping livestock in which adequate provision of feed and water for the animals is not assured in the event of a power failure. If an emergency power generator is necessary, technical conditions must be able to connect.

Emergency power generators must be checked for proper functioning in a technic check once per week, the technic check must be recorded.

In addition, these generators must be tested under work conditions for broiler and peking duck at least every six weeks, and for turkey at least every four weeks; this technic check must also be recorded.

 Records of technic checks

3.2.10 Requirements on loading and unloading equipment for livestock transport

Loading and unloading equipment must be constructed, maintained and used in a way that injuries, agitation and stress during the loading is avoided or kept as low as possible, and the safety of the animals is guaranteed. The tread surface must be non-slip.

3.2.11 [K.O.] Handling livestock during loading

Persons who load animals (includes loading and unloading) must be properly trained or qualified and must not exercise any violence when loading. They must not exercise any violence when loading and must not scare unnecessarily or produce injury or harm to the animals.

It is forbidden to

- Hit or kick poultry,
- Exert pressure on particularly sensitive areas of the body which causes the animal unnecessary pain or suffering,
- Use any instruments with a pointed end to guide animals,
- Tug or pull animals by their head, plumage, wings, tail or legs.

Requirements for catching slaughter poultry

- To avoid stress, lighting of sufficient strength should be ensured when destocking.
- All persons who catch animals must be trained in the animal-friendly handling of poultry. If external personnel are used, it must be ensured and documented that the crew leader has been sufficiently trained and that the catchers have received sufficient instruction on the animal-friendly handling of poultry during catching and loading.
- Livestock owners who use their own or external personnel to catch and load animals must ensure that these persons handle the poultry in the appropriate, animal-friendly manner. All catchers (in-house and external) must be recorded in writing by name each time poultry are loaded; before catching poultry, each catcher must document by signature that they have been instructed by the foreman or the livestock owner in handling slaughter poultry (e.g. using the checklist **Model form "List of persons assigned to destocking of poultry for slaughter"**).

 Documentation of the involved catchers during destocking of slaughter poultry

Instructions for the preliminary destocking


Broiler

Doors, gates and windows in the shed must be darkened to prevent the entry of light using light filters, darkening panels or curtains. Depending on the conditions of every location, this can be achieved via strip curtains or tunnels, for example. The direct entry of sunlight must be effectively prevented. Depending on the location, the time of day and the position relative to the sun location-specific measures might be necessary coverings must be attached in such a way that the adequate supply of fresh air is assured. Ventilation short-circuits must be preferably avoided when the loading doors are opened.

Suitable devices (e.g. dividing panels, artificial lighting for catching) must be used to reduce to a minimum the strain on destocked poultry, as well as on the part of the flock that remain in the shed. The water supply must be ensured until just before the beginning of the destocking.

The loading doors must be closed immediately after finishing the loading process. The area in which the destocked animals were gathered must be littered again. The corresponding litter material must be kept available.

Finally, after completion of pre-destocking all the alarm devices must be activated and checked their functionality.

 Records of company individual concept for the implementation of the handling instructions

3.2.12 [K.O.] Proof of competence and training 🔍

Proof of the competence of the livestock owner must be provided in the form of

- Completed vocational training in agriculture or farming or
- Degree in the field of agronomy or veterinary medicine or
- Proof that the livestock owner has reared the poultry in question independently and without any animal welfare objections for at least three years
- Certificate on a passed examination recognised as being equivalent by the authorities
- Attainment of competence based at the participation in a course recognised by the competent body and proof of competence in the form of a passed examination


Livestock owners must prove their competence and ensure that all persons employed or occupied to care for or catch and load poultry can prove they possess up-to-date knowledge and skills in the area of animal welfare to perform their tasks and responsibilities, including the stunning and slaughtering of poultry.

 Proof of competence, training etc.

Proof of annual further training for livestock owners


Every livestock owner must participate of relevant and technically specific further trainings at least once a year. Evidence to this effect must be kept.

⇒ Chapter 2.1.1 *General company data*; List of livestock care personnel

 Proof of further training measures, e.g. certificate of participation in technical lectures

Broiler

Each livestock owner must be able to prove his competence by means of an official certificate (see **Article 4 (3) of Regulation 2007/43/EC** laying down minimum rules for the protection of chickens kept for meat production).

 Documentation (e.g. official certificate)

3.3 Feed and feeding 🔍

Note: The term feed covers either compound feeds or premixes, raw materials (e.g. feed materials and agricultural primary products) and additives.

3.3.1 [K.O.] Feed supply

It must be ensured, that all animals are provided with feed in sufficient quantity and quality every day.

All feeds must be checked for quality before use (e.g. for moisture, stocking, mold infestation, metal and plastic party, packaging material, etc.).

If quality defects are found or if feed does not meet legal requirements, the feed must not be fed.

The equipment must be constructed and set up in such a way that the feed cannot be contaminated and conflicts between the animals can be kept to a minimum.

The following specifications of feeding facilities must be met for each shed compartment.

Broiler

- For circular feeders at least 0.66 cm usable trough rim per kg live weight must be available.
- For long feeders at least 1.5 cm usable trough rim per kg live weight must be available.

A lower number of feeding facilities is only permitted if the feeding systems serve to improve the supply of the animals and an official permit has been obtained.

Turkey

In tube feeding systems with a standard dish (round troughs) diameter of approx. 30 to 50 cm, at least one dish must be available per 250 kg of live weight in the rearing phase and per 1,000 kg of live weight during the fattening phase.

- Long troughs: If long troughs are used, at least 160 cm usable inner trough rim must be available per 250 kg of live weight in the rearing phase and per 1,000 kg of live weight during the fattening phase.
- Freestanding individual automatic feeders: With individual automatic feeders with a diameter of approx. 60 cm, at least one automatic device must be available per 1,500 kg of live weight during the fattening phase.
- If only free-standing feeding troughs or bowls with a diameter of approx. 30 to 50 cm are used in the rearing phase, at least one feeding bowl per 250 kg live weight must be available.

Peking duck

The supply equipment must be installed in a way that the shed can be divided into active and resting areas. The following measurements for feed and drinking facilities must be adhered to:

- Rearing phase (from 1st to 18th day after hatching): 0.8 cm usable trough rim length per kg life weight
- Fattening phase (from 19th day until slaughter): 0.4 cm usable trough rim length per kg life weight

3.3.2 Hygiene of feeding facilities

All plants, equipment, containers and feeding lines, feed transport boxes, equipment (e.g. shovels) and vehicles used for feeding the animals and therefore coming into contact with feed must be kept clean, disinfected where necessary after cleaning.

After the use of medicines and before the use of vaccines, all equipment, pipes, feeding lines, shovels, etc. that have come into contact with the medications must be cleaned to prevent carry-over.

3.3.3 Handling and storage of feed 🔍

All feeds must be protected against contamination and impurities. They must be stored clean, dry, with the use of building materials and coatings which will not pose a health risk and protected from the weather. Furthermore, feed must be protected against pests, rodents, birds and other wild animals and pets

Feed must be stored and transported separately from waste, slurry, manure and hazardous substances, seeds, medicines and chemicals.

Storage facilities and stored feed must be regularly inspected (e.g. for cleanliness, temperature, germ or fungal infestation, pest infestation, sensory properties of the feed).

Finished feed must be stored separately from unprocessed raw materials. Mixing, e.g. with feed for other animal species or of starter, fattening and final fattening feed, must be avoided, e.g. by using separate silos. The silo cells must be clearly labelled.

There are substances that must not be used, as or in feed see

⇒ Annex 9.4 Exclusion list (**Guideline Feed Sector**)

Note: Dust bags used to fill silos, big packs and other containers/packaging used for feed delivery should remain on site for biosafety reasons and must be disposed of if necessary.


3.3.4 [K.O.] Feed procurement 🔍

Eligibility of delivery

Livestock owners may only purchase and utilise feeds that are certified according to QS or another recognized standard and that come from feed producers or traders with QS eligibility of delivery. Eligibility of delivery is checked in the QS database (<https://q-s.de/softwareplattform/en/>) under the system partner search.

- If feed (in bulk or packed) is procured directly from producers, these producers must be QS-eligible to deliver.
- If feed is procured unpacked (in bulk) via traders, they must be QS-eligible to deliver.
- If packaged feed is purchased via traders, the trader the producer must be QS-eligible to deliver; if the trader is QS-eligible to deliver, there is no need for verification of the producer. If the trader is not QS-eligible to deliver, the livestock owner must ensure that the producer of the packaged feed is QS-eligible to deliver.
- If a livestock owner commissions a transport company to transport unpacked feeds, the livestock owner must ensure that the transport company is QS-eligible to deliver. There are no requirements regarding the eligibility of delivery of transporters/freight forwarders for the transport of packaged animal feed.

Note: Procurement of feed from a cooperation, see criterion ⇒ 3.3.7 Feed production in cooperation.

 Accompanying documents (e.g. delivery notes) or invoices, sack tags, contractual agreement on feed production

Procurement of agricultural primary products


When purchasing and transporting agricultural primary products, there are no requirements on a QS approval for suppliers at the stage agriculture. These primary products can e.g. be obtained freely from the agricultural producer, agricultural trade, etc. Locations that use deploying those products are considered classified as agricultural on-farm mixers and must participate in feed monitoring.

⇒ Chapter 3.7 Monitoring programme

3.3.5 Assignment of compound feed deliveries (bulk) to location numbers 🔍

When ordering compound feed (bulk), the livestock owner must state the location number (e.g. registration number) of the location to be supplied. This number must be indicated by the supplier on an accompanying

document (e.g. delivery note). In the event of incorrect information, the supplier must be notified of any corrections.

 Accompanying documents of compound feed with location number; correction note

3.3.6 Feed production (on-farm mixer)

If feed is produced in own facilities for the own location or in cooperation with other livestock owners for several locations, the following requirements must be met. This applies both to the production of feed materials or compound feed (e.g. crushing of primary agricultural products, mixing or pelleting of feed) and to the supply of basic feed via feed mixers.

If feed is produced in cooperation with other livestock owners ⇒ 3.3.7 *Feed production in cooperation* also applies.

If service providers for feed production ⇒ 3.3.8 [K.O] *Use of service providers for feed production* also applies.

Feed produced in own production may not be marked with the QS certification mark or as QS products.

Feed materials in line with the QS-list

Only feed materials listed in the "**QS- list of feed materials**" may be used. Products subject to a statutory feeding ban or named in the QS exclusion list may not be used for feeding in the QS scheme.

If feeding stuffs are labelled as "non-QS goods" or "not for feed use", they may not be purchased and/or fed to QS animals.

⇒ Annex 9.4 Exclusion list (**Guideline Feed Sector**)

⇒ Annex 9.5 QS list of feed materials (**Guideline Feed Sector**)

Quality control of feed


If quality defects are found, the raw materials must not be used for feed production. If no maximum content of undesirable substances is exceeded, feed may be blended/diluted (see requirements of the **Feed Hygiene Regulation**). Water used in production must be suitable for animals (clean, clear and without extraneous odor).

Production and plant hygiene

In the entire feed production must be designed to minimize hazards that may affect feed safety. Therefore, feeds must be protected against contamination and impurities, which may be caused, for example, by machine lubricants, fertilizers, pesticides, biocides, veterinary medicines and waste. The plants must be checked regularly for contamination and dust accumulation and cleaned if necessary. The penetration of pests must be avoided.

All plants and equipment facilities used in feed production must be checked regularly for contamination and dust accumulation; they must be kept clean and cleaned as necessary.

Furthermore, they must be inspected annually and maintained or repaired as necessary. The inspection must be documented.

 Documentation for the inspection of plant and equipment (e.g. within the scope of self-assessment)


Use and documentation of additives

If feed additives (e.g. urea, vitamins, minerals, amino acids, trace elements and preservatives, such as propionic acid for the storage of moist cereals etc.) are used, they must be precisely measured and mixed in. All scales and measuring instruments used must be suitable for the scale of weights or volumes to be determined and must be checked regularly for accuracy.

If there are indications of insufficient or incorrect dosage, measures to rectify must be taken (e.g. after-treatment or mixing in of untreated feed).

The producer's recommendations for the use and dosage of feed additives must be followed.

The use of feed additives must be documented according to HACCP principles.

 documentation on the use of feed additives, mixing protocols

3.3.7 Feed production in cooperation


If multiple livestock owners or multiple locations of a livestock owner join to produce their own feed or establish a purchasing cooperation, this cooperation must be contractually fixed; it must be specified in the contract

which partner produces the feed and who the recipients are. Within the QS scheme, no feed may be produced for or marketed to third parties who do not belong to this cooperation. A cooperation between livestock owners or between several locations of a single livestock owner for the production of feed or purely for purchasing purposes is only allowed if all livestock farmers involved are QS scheme participants. In this case, certification for feed production and road transport by the cooperative is not necessary.

The delivery routes and the procurement of feed must be traceable at all times for each cooperation partner. The name and address of the locations supplied, as well as the type and quantity (and, if applicable, batch) delivered, must be documented at the manufacturing site. The locations supplied must receive accompanying documents (e.g., delivery notes, collective delivery notes/documentation) so that the procurement of feed can be traced there.

Documentation of the delivery routes is not necessary if there are several locations (VVVO no.) of a livestock farmer within the cooperation and/or the cooperation consists of several location numbers (VVVO no.) on the same premises.

A cooperation between livestock owners is also possible for pure purchasing groups. The cooperation must be contractually fixed. A certification for the feed trade is not necessary in this case.


 Delivery notes, invoices, contractual agreement on feed production, documentation for traceability in case of cooperation

3.3.8 [K.O.] Use of service providers for feed production

If service providers (e.g. mobile soy toasting plants, oil presses or mobile feed milling and mixing plants) are used for feed production, they must be QS certified. The only exceptions to this are service providers that do not carry out more than simple external processing of feed - e.g. only mince feed, but do not mix or otherwise process it.

Eligibility of delivery is checked in the QS database (www.qs-softwareplattform.de) under the system partner search.

This also applies to the use of external service providers in a cooperation of livestock owners for feed production.

 Accompanying documents (e.g. delivery notes), invoices, extract from QS-database

3.4 Drinking water

3.4.1 [K.O.] Water supply

All animals must always have access to water at all times in sufficient quantity (ad libitum) and quality (e.g. clean, unclouded, without foreign odours).

Drinking devices must allow the animals access to drinking water at all times and minimize the risk of overflowing.

The following information for drinking devices must be complied with for each stall compartment. A smaller number of drinkers is only permissible if the drinking systems serve to improve the care of the animals and official approval has been granted.

Broiler

- For round drinking troughs at least 0.66 cm usable trough per kg live weight must be available.
- For long or channel troughs at least 1.5 cm usable trough per kg live weight must be available.
- If long troughs are only usable from one side (e.g. wall standing or parietal) the double length of the long troughs is required.
- For nipple drinking troughs: max. 15 animals/nipple.

Turkey

- Line drinkers: Line drinkers with multiple nipples and cups below the nipples or drink cup must have at least one drinking unit (e.g. nipple) per 150 kg live weight during the rearing phase and one nipple per 500 kg of live weight in the fattening phase.
- Round drinkers: With individual drinkers (e.g. plasson drinkers) with a standard dish diameter of approx. 25 to 50 cm, at least one drinker must be available per 350 kg of live weight during the rearing phase and per 2,000 kg of live weight during the fattening phase.

- Long drinkers/ channel drinking troughs: If channel drinking troughs are used, at least 180 cm of usable inner rim must be available and per 350 kg of live weight during the rearing period and per 2,000 kg live weight during fattening phase.

Peking duck

The supply equipment must be installed in a way that the shed can be divided into active and resting areas. The following measurements for feed and drinking facilities must be adhered to.

In the first three days of life additional water in bell drinkers and additional feed in trays or similar must be offered.

Table 1: Measurements for drinkers [quantity and/or cm] depending on the age of the Peking ducks [days after hatching]

Day of life	Nipple drinking trough (poultres /nipple)	Usable drinking trough rim per kg live weight
1 – 5	25	3.3 cm
6 – 18	15	1.6 cm
from 19	10	0.5 cm

3.4.2 Hygiene of drinking facilities


Drinking troughs must be controlled daily and kept as clean as possible; they must be cleaned when necessary.

After the use of medicines, all facilities, pipes, drinkers, drinking bowls etc. that have come into contact with medicinal products must be cleaned sufficiently in order to prevent residues contamination or carry-over.

3.5 Animal health/medication

3.5.1 Care contract with farm veterinarian

Every livestock owner must have his stock attended by a veterinarian in the frame of his/her own internal controls. The relationship must be agreed upon in a written contract (for minimum requirements, see sample explanatory notes or sample contract for minimum requirements, cf. www.q-s.de/en/).

 Veterinary care contract

3.5.2 [K.O.] Implementation of the stock care

The livestock owner must ensure compliance with the agreements set out in the veterinary care contract. The veterinarian must (regardless of acute cases of illness) visit the location before the initial audit.

The stock visits and their results must be documented by the veterinarian.

As far as no stock-based abnormalities are found, no further actions are necessary and a simplified documentation of findings (e.g. on the invoice) is sufficient.


If action is required, a plan with preventive and treatment measures must be drawn up for the location.

Turkey

Turkey stocks must be examined by a veterinarian at least once a month. Records on this stock care must be kept, including the veterinary assessment of the health and care condition, taking the foot pad health into account. The examination findings defined in the course of the veterinarian care or curative treatment must be given to the farm after each examination.

Broilers and peking ducks

Visits to check on the flock must take place at least once during each fattening period.

 Veterinary visit records or similar documents, action plan, vaccination plan

3.5.3 [K.O.] Procurement and application of medicines and vaccines 🔍

Procurement of medicines and vaccines

The following information must be available for all medicines and vaccines used: clear designation (product name), lot number, type of application, ingredients, expiry date, waiting period.

The livestock owner must be able to present proof for the acquisition of animal medicines arranged chronologically at all times. This could be:

- Veterinary medicine documentation
- Receipts from the pharmacy
- Copies of prescriptions or preparation orders in the case of in-feed medicines

QS active agent catalogue for poultry

Only drugs with active substances listed in the QS active substances catalogue for poultry may be used, see www.q-s.de/en/.

⇒ Annex 4.1 Guideline Antibiotics Monitoring Poultry

Proof must be on hand showing which active substances are contained in the administered drugs (e.g. pack insert).

Application of medicines and vaccines

The use of antibiotics as performance enhancers or for prophylaxis is prohibited.

All valid prescription veterinary prescription medicines must only be used provided for each use of prescription medicines.

The livestock owner must chronologically document every use of medicines or vaccines administered to by himself (or the veterinarian), see the **German Livestock Owner Veterinary Drug Detection Regulation** and **German Pharmaceutical Law** (the documents can also be kept in electronic form, as long as the data cannot be altered).

The following information must be recorded in writing immediately after each application:

- Number, type and identity of the animals treated and their location (if the location is required for identifying the animals)
- Name of medicine/vaccine, assignment of the veterinary drug record (e.g. by numbering), date of application
- Amount administered, waiting time, name of person who administered the treatment

The application can be documented by the combined evidence or by a stock book.


If the livestock owner administers the medication him/herself, he/she must follow the instructions given by the veterinarian. Prescribed medicines must be used in accordance with this prescription.

The waiting periods must correspond to the specifications of the QS active agent catalogue. They must set by the veterinarian and must be complied with.

Serums, vaccines and antigens may only be administered by veterinarians.

If the veterinarian transfers the implementation of the vaccine to the livestock owner, a valid vaccination (application plan according to **German Animal Vaccine Regulation**) must be present.

All equipment used to administer medicines and/or vaccines must be clean and suitable. Only flawless injection needles may be used; bent, blunt, broken and otherwise unfit needles must be replaced and disposed of immediately.

 Receipts on purchasing and use of medicines and vaccines (veterinary medical documentation, combined receipts, invoices, prescriptions, vaccination book, vaccination plan (usage schedule according to the Animal Vaccine Regulation), vaccination control book, stock book, etc.

3.5.4 [K.O.] Storage of medicines and vaccines 🔍

Medicines and vaccines must be stored in accordance with the instructions of the producer (if necessary refrigerated). They must be stored inaccessible for unauthorised persons (e.g. such as external persons and children) in a clean, locked container or/cabinet or inaccessible room. Once the expiry date has been reached, medicines and vaccines must not be used anymore and must be properly disposed of. Empty containers must also be disposed of without delay.

Feed medicines must be stored in such a way that the risk of feeding to animals for which they are not intended is impossible.

3.5.5 **[K.O.] Identification of treated livestock**

Treated animals (individuals or groups/flocks) must be clearly identifiable for at least the duration of the waiting period.

3.6 **Hygiene**

3.6.1 **Buildings and equipment** 🔍

Sheds and adjoining rooms, outdoor areas including the loading equipment, all shed equipment and feeding systems including containers and troughs, feed transport boxes, equipment (e.g. shovels), and vehicles used for feeding animals, must enable an effective cleaning.

The outdoor area of poultry sheds in front of the shed gables and other entrances and the facilities for loading (loading and unloading) animals (including floor spaces of the transport vehicles) must be paved in a way (e.g. asphalt, concrete, pavement), that allows the maneuvering of the vehicles which load or deliver animals and ensures that an effective cleaning and disinfection takes place.

All buildings and equipment must be kept clean and must be kept in a proper condition. In addition, pests must be effectively controlled.

The exterior facilities in the close surroundings of the poultry sheds have to be constructed in a way which provides no shelter for pests (e.g. rodents). Growth of shrubs, ground covers or bushes adjacent to the sheds is prohibited. Grass cover must be kept short.


Livestock gathering areas, loading ramps, places for loading and unloading, bays/rooms used for the screening of poultry as well as the equipment used at each of these locations must be cleaned and disinfected after every use.

3.6.2 **Hygiene on the farm** 🔍

Gates, doors and other entrances have to effectively prevent the entry of unauthorized persons and of animals. The doorways of the sheds must be lockable and must be locked during rest periods.

All sheds and other housing facilities may only be entered by external persons in consultation with the livestock owner and only with protective clothing (disposable clothing or the location's own protective clothing).

External persons who have contact with the livestock must document their visit.

 Visitors' book, visiting protocol, delivery notes

The following requirements must be implemented per age group on a farm for an effective livestock housing hygiene:

- Work clothes are clean (including provision of disposable or protective clothing)
- Functional handwash basins, hand cleaning agent, disposable towels or clean fabric towels are available
- If hygiene sluices are present, they must be clean
- Waste is disposed properly

Every shed must be entered via a hygiene sluice. A hygiene sluice (black and white separation) which effectively separates the outdoor area from the area where the animals are kept, must be set up in the entrance area of every shed. The hygiene sluice must offer the possibility for wearing the protective clothing.

Protective clothing must remain on site after use.

The contact of livestock with wild animals, in particular birds and pests, must be effectively prevented.


Hygiene during loading

Special hygiene measures must be complied with when pre-destocking or transferring them to a different shed, in order to protect the animals that remain in the shed from increased germination levels. Every location must have specific instructions on what to do in these cases.

The following rules must be implemented:

- All persons involved in the loading must wear clean working clothing
- Hands and shoes must be cleaned and disinfected prior to loading
- Stocks may only be accessed via hygiene sluices

- Cleaning and disinfection of the loading equipment and transport containers used in the shed

 Handling instructions

3.6.3 Handling litter and activity material

Use and storage of litter and activity material

Litter and organic manipulable material (e.g. cereal straw, bark mulch, compost, peat, silage) and activity materials must be suitable for animals, hygienic, clean, dry and free of fungus. Bedding and activity material must be stored cleanly and protected from access by wild populations (e.g. weather conditions, rodents). For storage, field storages are also suitable.

If mobile equipment is used for bedding, precautions must be taken to prevent the introduction of pathogens into the shed (e.g. through contamination with wild bird droppings).

It must be avoided to use bark mulch and compost due to the risk of introducing diseases (e.g. avian tuberculosis), unless that it can be proven by means of the proper analysis that the used materials do not represent any high risk.

3.6.4 Carcass storage and pick-up

Carcass storage

Carcasses must be properly stored immediately after removal kept cooled and secured against unauthorised access.

Ground cooling (pit) is permitted. In the case of passive cooling of the container, the carcass store must have a minimum depth that makes it suitable for cooling and, when storing carcasses, be secured against unauthorized access.

The containers used for carcass storage must be designed in a way that it is ensured that they are waterproof as well as easy to clean and to disinfect.

At least during the service period, the company (storage site and containers) must be properly cleaned and disinfected.

Storage capacities must be adequately measured.

Pick-up of carcasses

If possible, the carcass storage areas/containers for the pick-up of the carcasses must be positioned in such a way that vehicles from the carcass disposal companies do not come near to the livestock sheds. After emptying, the containers must be cleaned and disinfected as necessary.

3.6.5 Pest monitoring and control


On the entire company including the storage facilities, a pest monitoring must be carried out.

Traps and baits must be placed in a way that other animals do not have access to them. In case of infestation, the pests must be effectively and properly combated. Measures to combat pests must be documented.

 Control protocols

3.6.6 Cleaning and disinfection measures

In between the removal of the stock and its replacement with another, the vacant shed including the facilities and equipment must be cleaned and disinfected properly. The executed actions must be documented.

 Cleaning plan and/or procedural instructions and/or records of cleaning and disinfection measures (e.g. on the shed card)

3.7 Monitoring programmes

Feed monitoring for on-farm mixing locations

Each location using primary products as feed, mix their own feed or purchases already mixed feed from a cooperation must participate in the feed monitoring (Definition "on-farm mixing" compare *Explanations*).

In these locations, samples must be drawn and examined every year in accordance with the control plans for agriculture (**Guideline Feed Monitoring**) and examined.

The organisation of the feed monitoring, including the establishment of the inspection plan to control the feed, as well as the selection of the locations where the feed samples shall be drawn, is the responsibility of the coordinator and is also checked there.

Antibiotics Monitoring

Poultry farmers must take part in the antibiotics monitoring programme. The requirements are defined in the **Guideline Antibiotics Monitoring Poultry**.

Antibiotics may only be prescribed by veterinarians who are registered in the antibiotics database.

Each livestock owner receives information about the therapy index via his coordinator: either by sending the information letter on a regular basis or via direct access to the antibiotics database to view his own data.

3.7.1 [K.O.] Salmonella monitoring 🔍


Every Poultry farmer must carry out an internal salmonellae monitoring. Therefore, every chick/rearing poultry delivery and every fattening period must be included in the Salmonella sampling.

 Results of salmonella tests as written or digital document

3.7.2 Salmonella monitoring: measures towards the reduction of salmonella contamination 🔍

Poultry farmers with a positive salmonella finding must immediately ensure that

- Suitable examinations are carried out to find the source of the salmonellae occurrence and
- Plausible measures suitable to minimize the salmonellae risk are carried out. Qualified external support is recommended. The measures introduced must be documented.


 Checklist to determine salmonella entry sources in fattening poultry stocks (e.g. QS-supporting document), records of measures in the event of positive salmonella findings

3.7.3 [K.O.] Monitoring of diagnostic data from slaughter

Poultry farmers are obligated to participate at the monitoring of diagnostic data from slaughter. The key element of the monitoring of diagnostic data from slaughter is the systematic recording of indicators at both the agricultural companies that keep animals as well as at the abattoir. The indicators need to be suitable to detect where corrective actions need to be taken to improve the animal welfare. These indicators include at least:

- Mortality in the shed
- Changes in the foot pads or in the foot paddle (monitoring is performed in the abattoir)
- Losses due to transport (monitoring is performed in the abattoir)
- Main rejection grounds (monitoring is performed in the abattoir)

With the binding participation of Poultry farmers at the monitoring of diagnostic data from slaughter, the results of the systematic recording of indicators and the therefrom derived corrective actions (e.g. change of parameters) must be documented.

 Documentation of participation at the monitoring of diagnostic data from slaughter (or similar program abroad), results of recorded indicators (information letter or direct access to the diagnostic data database (Vetproof)); if necessary, measures to improve animal welfare

3.8 Transport of own livestock 🔍

Livestock owners must comply with the following requirements when transporting own livestock with own (or borrowed) vehicles, regardless of whether it is transported within the company, to other companies or e.g. to abattoirs.

Requirements for transporting own livestock with own vehicles

It must be ensured that the well-being of the animals is not impaired during the entire loading and transport process (up to unloading of the last animal).

All livestock transportation vehicles must be driven in a suitable and anticipatory manner which minimizes the risk of injury. The animals should be transported to their destination without culpable delay.

If the animals get injured or ill during the transport, they must be separated from the rest of the animals and, if required, be checked and treated by a veterinarian as soon as possible. Unnecessary suffering must be avoided and, if required, the animals must be emergency slaughtered or culled.

3.8.1 Requirements for the means of transportation

The vehicles and dividers must be in perfect technical condition as well as clean and hygienic.

They must be constructed, used and maintained in such a way that the animals do not have to suffer any pain or injury and their safety is guaranteed. They must also be able to withstand the forces exerted by the animals. The vehicles and partitions must allow for effective cleaning and disinfection.

While loading the transport containers on top of each other, all required arrangements must be met in order to:

- to prevent animals on lower levels from being contaminated by excrement from animals above them, or to keep such contamination to a minimum
- Ensure the stability of the transport containers
- Ensure that the ventilation is not disabled

Walls and roof

The animals must be protected against bad weather (e.g. hail, heavy rain, snow) and extreme temperatures at any time. The transport containers must be designed in such a way that the animals do not escape or fall out and that the animals can withstand the forces of motion that occur during transport.

Ventilation

The poultry must have an adequate and sufficient supply of fresh air to fully meet their needs, taking into account their number and the weather conditions. Within the transport containers, there shall be sufficient space to ensure adequate air circulation above the animals.

Livestock control

Vehicles with transport containers must be accessible in order to monitor the animals. During transport sufficient light (portable as well as permanently installed) must be provided for monitoring purposes.

3.8.2 [K.O.] Available space during livestock transport

Transport in transport containers

The following minimum floor surface must be guaranteed (Tab. 2). Deviations to these loading densities are possible according to the weight and size of the poultries, as well as their physical constitution, weather conditions and the estimated duration of transport.

Table 2: Loading density (excluding day-old chicks) during transport in containers

Poultry Live weight [up to _ kg per poultry]	Surface [cm ² /kg LW]	Minimum height of transport container [cm]
1.0	200	23
1.3	190	23
1.6	180	23
2.0	170	23
3.0	160	23
4.0	130	25
5.0	115	25
10.0	105	30
15.0	105	35

Poultry Live weight [up to _ kg per poultry]	Surface [cm ² /kg LW]	Minimum height of transport container [cm]
30.0	105	40

Compliance with the space requirements (loading density) must be documented.

 Accompanying documents (e.g. delivery notes), documentation of loading density

3.8.3 Cleaning and disinfection of means of transportation

Vehicles used to transport poultry to slaughterhouses must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises.

Before each loading, the driver must check that the vehicle has been properly cleaned and disinfected. Only then may the transport vehicle be loaded again.

Disinfection control book (for livestock transport to abattoir)

Any driver must carry a separate disinfection control book for each vehicle (that means one for the traction engine and one for the trailer/container) when transporting poultry to the abattoir which contains the following information:

- Date of transport
- Animal species transported
- Place and date for the cleaning and disinfection of the vehicle
- Trade name of the disinfectant used


 Disinfection control book

3.8.4 Delivery documents

When delivering livestock to the customer (rearing/fattening company, abattoir etc.), the delivery documents must contain the following information concerning the identification of the animals and the transporter (= delivering livestock owner):

- Quantity
- Type of animal
- Proper identification of the herd/flock
- Location number of the sender (i.e. of the livestock owner, e.g. VVVO number)

Both the sender of the livestock and the customer must have a copy or carbon copy of the delivery document.


 Delivery documents

3.8.5 **[K.O.] Time intervals for feeding and watering as well as duration of transportation and resting times (for livestock transport over 50 km)**

During transport, the animals must be provided with food and water at appropriate intervals, depending on their species and age, and they must be able to rest. Unless otherwise stipulated (see notes below), poultry must be fed at least every 24 hours and watered at least every twelve hours (excluding loading and unloading time). Appropriate feed and drinking water must be provided in adequate quantities and of good quality, and must be given to the animals in such a way that contamination is kept to a minimum.

Documentation

The duration of transport rest times and animal care must be documented.

 Records on the duration of transport and rest times, driver's log, documentation on livestock supply, delivery documents


3.8.6 Transport papers (for livestock transport over 50 km)

Any person transporting animals is obliged to carry documents in the vehicle (transport control book) containing the following information:

- day and time when the transport started

- likely duration of the planned transport
- origin and owner of the animals
- point of dispatch
- scheduled destination
- description of animals (e.g. species, type)

The data must be entered before the transport starts.

 Transport papers, declaration of transport

3.8.7 **[K.O.] Proof of qualification for drivers/carers (for livestock transport over 65 km)**

Drivers and attendants who are directly responsible for the welfare of the animals during loading and discharging and during the actual transport must be appropriately trained or qualified and hold a qualification certificate. This does not apply to persons who assist in driving the animals at the point of departure or destination. This applies to both drivers and animal handlers.

The proof of qualification must be carried on board. The company must also be in possession of a copy (cf. **Livestock transport regulation Reg. (EC) No. 1/2005**).

 Proof of qualification for drivers/carers



II. VLOG-Additional Module "Ohne Gentechnik"


The VLOG-Additional Module is published in a separate document (only available in German language).


4 Definitions

4.1 Explanation of Symbols

K.O. criteria are marked **[K.O.]**.

References to related documents are highlighted by the use of **bold text**.

 This symbol means: A written confirmation must be provided. Next to this symbol also documents are listed that can be used as evidence. All (also digital) control – and documentation systems, which proof that the requirements are fulfilled, can be used.

 This symbol means: For criteria with this symbol, the separate document **Explanations to the Guideline Agriculture Poultry Production/Breeding Poultry** contains interpretation aids and suggestions. It is possible that since then explanations to further criteria have been added.

References to other sections of the Guideline are indicated by \Rightarrow .

Notes are identified by **Note** in *italics*. They are not quality assurance requirements, are not checked and are not included in the evaluation.

4.2 Abbreviations

K.O. Knock out criterion

KJ Kilojoule

ppm parts per million

LW Live weight

ppm Parts per million, unit for measuring concentration

VO Regulation in the sense of a binding legal form

VVVO Ordinance on protection against the spread of animal diseases through livestock trading (German Livestock Transport Regulation - ViehVerkV)

4.3 Terms and Definitions

- **Animal/livestock transport**
Every movement of animals/livestock in one or more transport vehicles and all related procedures, including loading, unloading, reloading and resting until the unloading of the animals at their final destination.
- **Transportation**
The entire transportation process, from shipment to arrival at the destination, including unloading and housing and loading at the stopover stations. HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point)
A system which identifies, evaluates and controls risks that are significant to food safety. For this purpose, all individual steps of a production process are considered and evaluated according to a risk-oriented analysis in order to determine the causes of possible quality deviations.
- **Long Transport**
Transportation which exceeds eight hours from the movement of the first animals in the consignment.
- **QS Animals**
QS-animals are animals, that are produced and marketed in a QS company with eligibility to deliver according to the QS scheme.
- **HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point)**
A system that identifies, evaluates and controls risks that are of significance to food safety. To do so, all of the individual stages of a production process are observed and evaluated in line with a risk-based analysis in order to establish the cause of possible quality deviations.
- **Silage additives** – approved in accordance with Regulation EC 1831/2003 – are used in the production of primary products; they are added to feed to improve silage production (e.g. lactic acid bacteria). Documentation based on HACCP principles is not required.

You can find a list of general terms and definitions in the **Guideline General Requirements**.

Revision Information Version 01.01.2026

Criterion	Changes	Date of change
1 Fundamentals	Clarification: The following document contains the basic requirements for participation in the QS scheme in the respective criteria. The accompanying explanatory notes serve as an aid to interpretation and are to be understood as requirements that apply in addition to the guideline.	01.01.2026
2.1 General system requirements	Restructuring: Incident and crisis management previously separate checkpoint (<i>2.1.2 Incident and crisis management</i>) – content retained, moved to <i>2.1 General system requirements</i> .	01.01.2026
2.1.1 General company data	Restructuring: Requirements for incident re-reporting and the emergency plan moved to <i>2.1.1 General company data</i> (previously <i>2.1.2 Incident and crisis management</i> , deleted as a separate criterion).	01.01.2026
2.1.2 Incident and crisis management	Deletion: Deleted as a separate criterion – content moved to <i>2.1 General system requirements</i> and <i>2.1.1 General company data</i> .	01.01.2026
3.1 Traceability and labelling	Restructuring: "Livestock owners are obliged to purchase certain feed and feed additives, animals, or services exclusively from companies that are eligible to deliver for QS. For this purpose, the QS eligibility of delivery of the respective suppliers/service providers must be verified. At the time of delivery/service, the suppliers/service providers must be eligible to deliver for the respective production scope in the QS database." moved to <i>3.1 Traceability and labelling</i> (previously <i>3.1.2 Verification of eligibility of delivery</i>).	01.01.2026
3.1.1 Purchasing, incoming goods and services	Renaming: previously ' <i>3.1.1 Purchases and incoming goods</i> '.	01.01.2026
3.1.2 Verification of eligibility of delivery	Restructuring/Deletion: Deleted as a separate requirement, as it is already checked as a requirement in individual test criteria.	01.01.2026
3.2 Husbandry, care and handling	Renaming: previously " <i>3.2 Animal welfare-farming</i> ".	01.01.2026

Criterion	Changes	Date of change
3.2.5 Shed climate and noise	Restructuring: 'A back-up device that ensures adequate air exchange in the event of system failure must be present in sheds in which ventilation is via an electrical system.' moved to <i>3.2.5 Shed climate and noise</i> (previously <i>3.2.9 Emergency power supply</i>).	01.01.2026
3.2.6 Lightning	Specification of requirements for light restriction	01.01.2026
3.2.9 Emergency power supply	Postponement of requirements for replacement devices to test criterion <i>3.2.5 Shed climate and noise</i>	01.01.2026
3.3.3 Handling and storage of feed	<p>Renaming: previously <i>3.3.3 Usage and storage of feed</i>.</p> <p>Deletion: „The storage facility must be cleaned and disinfected where necessary.“</p> <p>Extension: „<i>Note: Dust bags used to fill silos, big packs and other containers/packaging used for feed delivery should remain on site for biosafety reasons and must be disposed of if necessary.</i>“</p>	01.01.2026
3.3.4 [K.O.] Feed procurement	<p>Deletion: „If feed is procured from a cooperation of several livestock owners, the collaboration must be contractually established, and within the QS scheme no feed may be marketed to third parties who do not belong to this group. The purchase of feed from the cooperation must be traceable and verifiable by each cooperation partner by means of product-related documents (e.g. delivery notes, collective delivery notes/documentation possible) ⇒ <i>3.3.7 Feed production in cooperation is checked at the producer of the feed</i>“</p> <p>Extension: There are no requirements regarding the eligibility of delivery of transporters/freight forwarders for the transport of packaged animal feed.</p>	01.01.2026
3.3.6 Feed production (on-farm mixer)	Extension: Mixing protocols have been added as document references for the use and documentation of feed additives.	01.01.2026
3.3.7 Feed production in cooperation	Clarification: Certification for feed production and road transport by the cooperation is not necessary	01.01.2026
3.5.3 [K.O.] Procurement and application of medicines and vaccines	<p>Clarification: A clear designation (product name) is required.</p> <p>A veterinary prescription must be provided for each use of prescription drugs.</p>	01.01.2026

Criterion	Changes	Date of change
	Deletion: The manufacturer and batch number are no longer mandatory information, and the indication is also no longer required.	
3.6.2 Hygiene on the farm	Deletion: Requirements for signage at stable entrances. Clarification that protective clothing must remain on the farm after use.	01.01.2026
3.8.7 [K.O.] Proof of qualification for drivers/carers (for livestock transport over 65 km)	Clarification: Drivers and attendants who are directly responsible for the welfare of the animals during loading, unloading and transport must be adequately trained or qualified and hold a certificate of competence. This does not apply to persons who assist in driving the animals at the place of departure or destination.	01.01.2026

Guideline
Agriculture
Poultry Production

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