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ANNEX V

The conditions referred to in Article 11 are as follows:

Fed with ...% of ... (a)

Reference to the following particular feed ingredients may only be made where:

- in the case of cereals, they account for at least 65 % by weight of the feed formula given during the greater part of the fattening period, which may not include more than 15 % of cereal by-products; however, where reference is made to one specific cereal, it shall account for at least 35 % of the feed formula used, and for at least 50 % in the case of maize,
- in the case of pulses or green vegetables they account for at least 5 % by weight of the feed formula given during most of the fattening period,
- in the case of dairy products, they account for at least 5 % by weight of the feed formula given during the finishing stage.

The term 'Oats-fed goose' may however be used where the geese are fed during the finishing stage of three weeks not less than 500 g of oats per day.

(b) Extensive indoor (barn-reared)

This term may only be used where:

- (i) the stocking rate per m² floor space does not exceed, in the case of:
 - chickens, young cocks, capons: 15 birds but not more than 25 kg liveweight,
 - ducks, guinea fowl, turkeys: 25 kg liveweight,
 - geese: 15 kg liveweight,
- (ii) the birds are slaughtered, in the case of:
 - chickens at 56 days or later,
 - turkeys at 70 days or later,
 - geese at 112 days or later,
 - Peking ducks: 49 days or later,
 - Muscovy ducks: 70 days or later for females, 84 days or later for males,
 - female Mulard ducks: 65 days or later,
 - guinea fowl: 82 days or later,
 - young geese (goslings): 60 days or later,
 - young cocks: 90 days or later,
 - capons: 140 days or later.
- Free range (c)

This term may only be used where:

the stocking rate in the house and the age of slaughter are in accordance with (i) the limits fixed under (b), except for chickens, for which the stocking rate may be increased to 13, but not more than 27,5 kg liveweight per m² and for capons, for which the stocking rate shall not exceed 7,5 m², and not more than 27,5 kg liveweight per m²,

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- (ii) the birds have had during at least half their lifetime continuous daytime access to open-air runs comprising an area mainly covered by vegetation of not less than:
 - 1 m² per chicken or guinea fowl,
 - 2 m² per duck or per capon,
 - 4 m² per turkey or goose.

In the case of guinea fowls, open-air runs may be replaced by a perchery having a floor surface of at least that of the house and a height of at least 2 m. Perches of at least 10 cm length are available per bird in total (house and perchery),

- (iii) the feed formula used in the fattening stage contains at least 70 % of cereals,
- (iv) the poultryhouse is provided with popholes of a combined length at least equal to 4 m per 100 m² surface of the house.
- (d) Traditional free range

This term may only be used where:

- (i) the indoor stocking rate per m² does not exceed in the case of:
 - chickens: 12 but not more than 25 kg liveweight; however, in the case of mobile houses not exceeding 150 m² floor space and which remain open at night, the stocking rate may be increased to 20, but not more than 40 kg liveweight per m²,
 - capons: 6,25 (up to 91 days of age: 12) but not more than 35 kg liveweight,
 - Muscovy and Peking ducks: 8 males but not more than 35 kg liveweight, 10 females but not more than 25 kg liveweight,
 - Mulard ducks: 8 but not more than 35 kg liveweight,
 - guinea fowl: 13 but not more than 25 kg liveweight,
 - turkeys: 6,25 (up to seven weeks of age: 10) but not more than 35 kg liveweight,
 - geese: 5 (up to six weeks of age: 10), 3 during last three weeks of fattening if kept in claustration, but not more than 30 kg liveweight,
- (ii) the total usable area of poultryhouses at any single production site does not exceed 1 600 m²,
- (iii) each poultryhouse does not contain more than:
 - 4 800 chickens,
 - 5 200 guinea fowl,
 - 4 000 female Muscovy or Peking ducks or 3 200 male Muscovy or Peking ducks or 3 200 Mulard ducks,
 - 2 500 capons, geese and turkeys,
- (iv) the poultryhouse is provided with popholes of a combined length at least equal to 4 m per 100 m² surface of the house,
- (v) there is continuous daytime access to open-air runs at least as from the age of:
 - six weeks in the case of chickens, and capons,

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	 eight weeks in the case of ducks, geese, guinea fowl and turkeys,
(vi)	open-air runs comprise an area mainly covered by vegetation amounting to at least:
	2 m ² per chicken or Muscovy or Peking duck or guinea fowl,
	— 3 m ² per Mulard duck,
	— 4 m ² per capon, as from 92 days (2 m ² up to 91st day),
	— 6 m ² per turkey,
	— 10 m² per goose.
	In the case of guinea fowls, open-air runs may be replaced by a perchery having a floor surface of at least double that of the house and a height of at least 2 m. Perches of at least 10 cm length are available per bird in tota (house and perchery),
(vii)	the birds fattened are of a strain recognised as being slow growing,
(viii)	the feed formula used in the fattening stage contains at least 70 % of cereals
(ix)	the minimum age at slaughter is:
	— 81 days for chickens,
	— 150 days for capons,
	— 49 days for Peking ducks,
	 49 days for Peking ducks, 70 days for female Muscovy ducks, 84 days for male Muscovy ducks, 92 days for Mulard ducks,
	— 84 days for male Muscovy ducks,
	— 94 days for guinea fowl,
	 — 140 days for turkeys and geese marketed whole for roasting,
	 — 98 days for female turkeys intended for cutting up,
	 — 126 days for male turkeys intended for cutting up,
	 95 days for geese intended for the production of foie gras and magret,
	— 60 days for young geese (goslings),
(x)	finition in claustration does not exceed:
	— for chickens after 90 days of age: 15 days,
	— for capons: four weeks,
	 for geese and Mulard ducks intended for the production of foie gras and magret, after 70 days of age: 4 weeks.

(e) Free range — total freedom

The use of this term shall require conformity with the criteria set out under (d), except that the birds shall have continuous daytime access to open-air runs of unlimited area.

In the event of restrictions, including veterinary restrictions adopted under Community law to protect public and animal health, having the effect of restricting the access of poultry to open-air runs, poultry reared in accordance with the production methods described in points (c), (d) and (e) of the first subparagraph, with the exception of guinea fowls reared in percheries, may continue to be marketed with a special

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reference to the method of rearing for the duration of the restriction but under no circumstances for more than 12 weeks.

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