



**Humane
World for
Animals™**

Formerly called
Humane Society International



Raising standards: What lawmakers can do for chicken welfare

The Pecking Order 2025

Chickens raised for meat, known as “broiler” chickens, are the most farmed land animals in the world. In 2023, more than 6.4 billion chickens were slaughtered in the EU. Poland led with about 1.233 billion chickens.¹

Despite their numbers, chickens receive minimal protection under outdated EU and Polish welfare standards, which fall short of recent scientific recommendations. Current industry practices cause serious welfare issues and no longer meet public expectations regarding animal welfare.

As a major chicken meat buyer, the fast-food industry has a significant impact on how these animals are kept and killed. To

address this, *The Pecking Order* assessed 81 leading fast-food chains in Europe, including Poland, based on the science-based criteria of [European Chicken Commitment \(ECC\)](#).

Lawmakers have a key role in supporting and influencing the industry to align broiler chicken welfare standards with consumer demand and animal welfare science, to improve the welfare of millions of chickens in Poland each year. As the global industry adapts to higher welfare production, Polish producers have an opportunity to stay competitive and meet this evolving consumer expectation for more ethical and more humane practices.



BRISTENAA/GETTY IMAGES

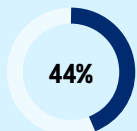
Facts



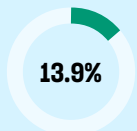
of Polish people want better protection for farmed animals.²



of Polish people indicate that it is important to protect the welfare of farmed animals.³



of Polish people are willing to pay up to 20% or more for higher animal welfare products.⁴



increase of retail sales of free-range and organic chicken meat in Poland between 2018-2022.⁵

EU law is outdated

Current EU legislation permits overcrowded and barren conditions, dim lighting and inhumane slaughter of chickens. It also allows the use of fast-growing genetic lines of chickens, who reach market weight so quickly that they suffer from painful skeletal disorders and walking abnormalities.^{6,7,8}

In 2023, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) published a series of [scientific opinions](#) on farm animal welfare, that underline the serious shortcomings of existing EU law and the urgent need for legislative change to improve the welfare of animals.

One science-based solution is the [European Chicken Commitment \(ECC\)](#). Agreed by animal welfare organisations worldwide, the ECC sets minimum standards that address the most urgent welfare issues in broiler chicken production. The standards align with EFSA's recommendations and provide guidance for companies and lawmakers. In the below overview, current EU legislation, which is also the law for Poland, is compared to some key ECC welfare criteria.

✓ **Further reading:** [Full comparison EU broiler chicken legislation vs. all ECC criteria](#)

Criteria

EU legislation⁹

ECC requirement¹⁰

Stocking density

A maximum stocking density of 33-42 kg/m²

A maximum stocking density of 30 kg/m²

Breeds

Low welfare, fast-growing genetic lines permitted

Only slower-growing genetic lines with higher welfare outcomes permitted

Enrichment

Not required

Perches and pecking materials required

Slaughter

Electrical waterbath stunning permitted¹¹

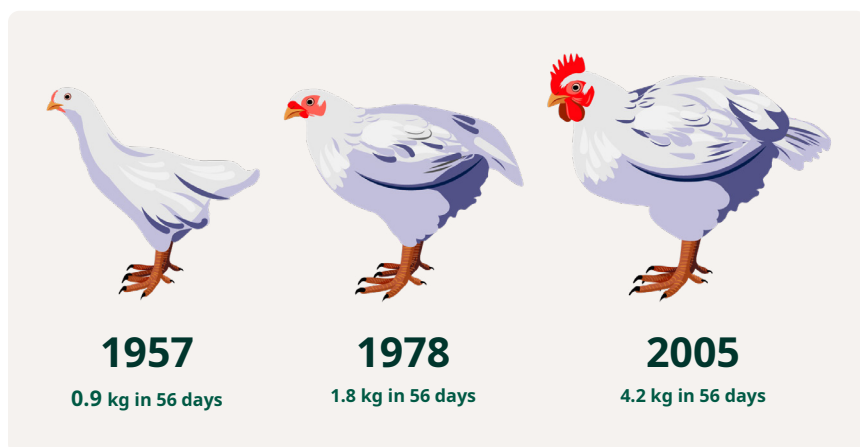
Controlled atmospheric stunning using inert gas or multiphase systems, or effective electrical stunning without live inversion

Chicken welfare and antibiotic challenges

Broiler chicken welfare remains a critical but often overlooked issue in food production. Chickens raised for meat are bred for rapid growth, which often leads to serious health issues, including lameness,^{12,13,14} respiratory problems¹⁵ and muscle damage.¹⁶ In the EU, including Poland, billions endure poor living conditions each year. Additionally, the overuse of antibiotics to promote growth and prevent disease has fueled antibiotic resistance, threatening both animal welfare and public health. In Poland, 80.4% of people identify residual antibiotics and hormones as their top concern regarding food safety and its impact on health.¹⁷ Adopting the ECC standards offers a practical path to higher welfare and safer food production.

✓ **Further reading:** [Overview of chicken welfare issues vs.ECC](#)

✓ **Further reading:** [Insights into tackling antibiotic resistance through better chicken welfare](#)



Graphic 1: Chickens raised conventionally are bred for extremely rapid weight gain.¹⁸

Poland's performance is one of the weakest in the EU

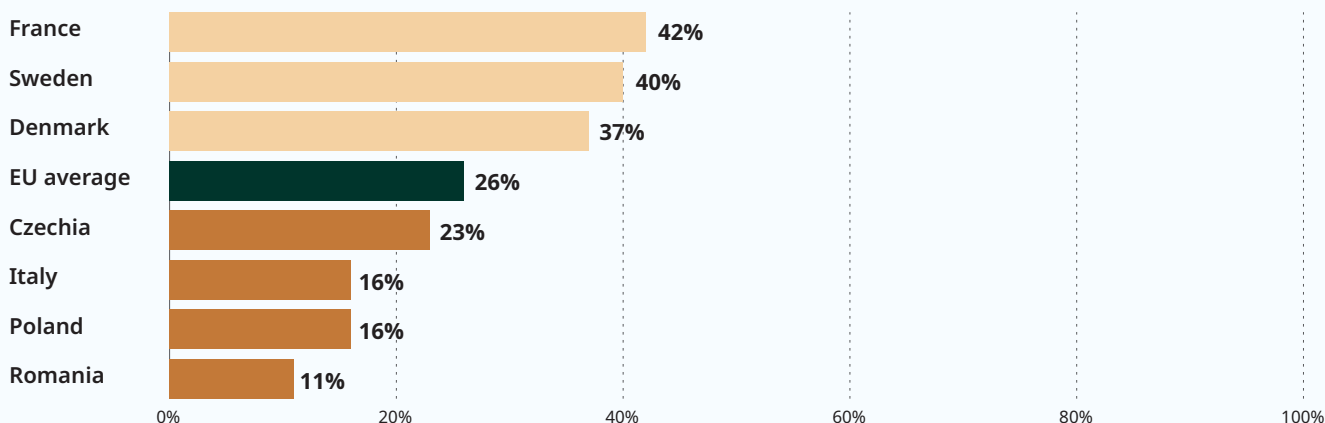
In 2025, *The Pecking Order* assessed fast-food companies in Czechia, Denmark, France, Italy, Poland, Romania and Sweden. Company scores within a country reflect the state of broiler chicken welfare in a country's fast-food industry. All countries together reflect the state of affairs in the EU.

- There is an EU-wide increase in scores. The EU average rose to 26% in 2025, up from 22% in 2024. This improvement is also driven by positive developments in Czechia, Italy and France.
- Poland has second lowest score among all countries, with an average industry score of 16% in 2025—down from 18% in 2023, highlighting both the urgency and the opportunity for action.



The average fast-food industry score by country on broiler chicken welfare (2025)

Poland's fast-food industry scores one of the lowest on chicken welfare among all assessed countries.



Why is Poland's industry score low?

Poland's fast-food sector is lagging behind on chicken welfare. Most brands have taken no meaningful action, and 75% still lack a clear policy aligned with the ECC. Only one new ECC commitment has been made. In 2025, 67% of the companies mention chicken welfare on their global and national websites, and just three report publicly on both commitments and progress. Crucially, only three of the assessed brands share this information on their Polish websites. This leaves most of the Polish consumers in the dark and transparency at zero.

Ways forward for Poland

- **Companies: From commitment to action**
Fast-food companies must take visible steps to improve chicken welfare. Those without a commitment should begin developing policies aligned with the ECC criteria. Those with existing commitments should create clear road maps to achieve their goals.
- **Producers: Collaboration toward higher welfare supply chain**
With only a few chicken producers in Poland using alternative, higher welfare farming models, aligned with the ECC criteria, fast-food chains and producers must collaborate closely to meet these standards, which can also help reduce reliance on antibiotics. Producers need dedicated buyers to justify investments in higher welfare, while fast-food chains rely on these producers for a steady supply of higher welfare chicken.

- **Lawmakers: Driving change through legislation**
Voluntary action alone will not shift the industry. Polish lawmakers must set clear, enforceable standards that apply to all companies. Aligning national legislation with ECC criteria and current animal welfare science, especially regarding stocking density and promoting slower-growing genetic lines, can level the playing field, support producers during the transition and ensure progress benefits all chickens.

Call to action for lawmakers

- Develop and enforce comprehensive animal welfare legislation that addresses the worst abuses in conventional farming, including updated chicken welfare standards that align with ECC standards.
- Collaborate and participate in partnerships and initiatives that promote chicken welfare improvements, such as reducing the use of antibiotics in farming.
- Incentivize and recognize businesses that invest in chicken welfare improvements.

Access to all reports in English:
humaneworld.org/thepeckingorder

Access to all reports in Polish:
humaneworld.org/thepeckingorderpolska



References

1. Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN. FAOSTAT Database. Crops and livestock products. License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO. Extracted from: www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QCL. Accessed July 14, 2025.
2. European Commission. 2023. Special Eurobarometer 533. Attitudes of Europeans towards animal welfare. europa.eu/eurobarometer/api/deliverable/download/file?deliverableId=88297. Accessed July 16, 2025.
3. Novel Research. 2023. People's attitude towards domestic animal welfare. Quantitative research report. October 2023.
4. Novel Research. 2023. People's attitude towards domestic animal welfare. Quantitative research report. October 2023.
5. Maia Research. 2024. Customized EU Cage Free Eggs, Cage Free Chicken Meat and Crate Free Pork Industry Market Research Report. January 2024.
6. McGeown D, Danbury TC, Waterman-Pearson AE, and Kestin SC. 1999. Effect of carprofen on lameness in broiler chickens. *The Veterinary Record* 144:668-71.
7. Caplen G, Hothersall B, Murrell JC, et al. 2012. Kinematic analysis quantifies gait abnormalities associated with lameness in broiler chickens and identifies evolutionary gait differences. *PLoS ONE* 7(7):e40800.
8. Hothersall B, Caplen G, Parker RMA, et al. 2016. Effects of carprofen, meloxicam and butorphanol on broiler chickens' performance in mobility tests. *Animal Welfare* 25(1):55-67.
9. Council Directive 2007/43/EC of 28 June 2007 laying down minimum rules for the protection of chickens kept for meat production. eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32007L0043. Accessed July 26, 2025.
10. European Chicken Commitment. Europe letter. welfarecommitments.com/europeletter/. Accessed July 26, 2025.
11. European Commission. EU animal welfare legislation: Slaughter and stunning. food.ec.europa.eu/animals/animal-welfare/eu-animal-welfare-legislation/slaughter-stunning_en. Accessed July 26, 2025.
12. Granquist EG, Vasdal G, de Jong IC, and Moe RO. 2019. Lameness and its relationship with health and production measures in broiler chickens. *Animal* 13(10):2365-72.
13. Wideman Jr. RF. 2016. Bacterial chondronecrosis with osteomyelitis and lameness in broilers: a review. *Poultry Science* 95(2):325-44.
14. Dixon LM. 2020. Slow and steady wins the race: The behaviour and welfare of commercial faster growing broiler breeds compared to a commercial slower growing breed. *PLoS ONE* 15(4):e0231006.
15. The Humane Society of the United States. 2013. An HSUS Report: The Welfare of Animals in the Chicken Industry.
16. Santos MN, Rothschild D, Widowski TM, et al. 2021. In pursuit of a better broiler: carcass traits and muscle myopathies in conventional and slower-growing strains of broiler chickens. *Poultry Science* 100(9):101309.
17. Niewczas-Dobrowolska M. 2022. [Concerns about Food Safety among Polish Consumers](https://humaneworld.org/thepeckingorder). *Fostering Recovery through Metaverse Business Modelling*, 128.
18. Zuidhof MJ, Schneider BL, Carney VL, Korver DR, and Robinson FE. 2014. Growth, efficiency, and yield of commercial broilers from 1957, 1978, and 2005. *Poultry Science* 93(12):2970-82.