

| Standard | Welfare aspect | Standard | Interpretation | Measurement method | Sanction |
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The specific standards for the trademark and the required inspection insofar as IKB does not already provide for this, are also included.

Not for publication. No rights can be derived from these criteria. Subject to inaccuracies and amendments.

| Exclusion criteria | | | | | |
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| UIT01 | Other activities | No other activities that are inconsistent with the Animal Protection Society's policy are carried out on the farm. | Activities that are inconsistent with the Animal Protection Society's policy include but are not limited to: - keeping fur animals for production purposes - keeping laying hens in enriched cages (permitted in the Netherlands until 2021) and colony systems (successor of the enriched cage and the only permitted form of 'battery hen farming' in the Netherlands as of 2021). The identification code stamped on the egg starts with the number 3. - keeping wild animals for production purposes - keeping geese or ducks for the production of geese or duck liver - the breeding of endangered species, such as eel - other activities that are contrary (or may be) to the policy of the Animal Protection Society | Check whether the farm carries out any other activities that are inconsistent with the Animal Protection Society's policy. | Exclusion |
| UIT03 | Genetically modified animals | There are no genetically modified animals on the farm. | A genetically modified animal is adapted with gene technology. Genetic or gene technology is a form of biotechnology by which the DNA of an organism is directly adapted by extra genes to introduce the desired characteristics in an animal. The classic methods by which the DNA of an organism is indirectly adapted, such as the crossing, selecting and breeding of certain breeds is permitted. | Check whether there are any genetically modified animals on the farm. | Exclusion |
| UIT04 | Pre-stunned slaughter | All animals that are sold under the Beter Leven trademark are slaughtered in a location where all animals (Beter Leven and non-Beter Leven) are stunned before they are slaughtered. | Meat and meat products from non-stunned slaughtered animals or animals that are slaughtered in a location where animals (that are worthy or not worthy of the trademark) are slaughtered without being stunned first, are not sold under the Beter Leven trademark. | Check whether there are any animals or meat or meat products from animals that are slaughtered in a location where non-stunned slaughtering takes place. | Exclusion |
| UIT05 | Mega-barns standard | The broiler chickens are not held in a mega-barn. | A mega-barn refers to a single location of business (not one UBN or one roof) that contains 220,000 or more broilers. Not applicable to existing barns that already participated in the Beter Leven trademark before 1/1/2015. These barns are allowed to maintain the number of animals they held as of 1/1/2015. For new or renovated facilities, the number of animals must not further increase. | Make sure that the farm does not exceed the limit for the maximum working size. | Exclusion |
| UIT06 | Tiered barn | The animals are kept in a barn with no more than one storey/floor/tier. | barns with several storeys/floors/tiers are excluded from participation in the Beter Leven trademark. This criterion takes effect on 1/9/2016. New companies with a tiered barn that register for the Beter Leven trademark after this date are not eligible for the Beter Leven trademark. Not applicable to existing barns that already participated in the Beter Leven trademark before 1/9/2016. However, these barns may not build or add any new tiers after 1/9/2016. | Check whether the farm has any tiered barn, check in case of a tiered barn whether the farm participated in the Beter Leven trademark before 1/9/2016 and/or whether any new construction/renovations took place after this date. | Exclusion |
| UIT07 | Supply chain manager | The livestock farm is registered with a supply chain manager that is approved by the Better Life Foundation trademark. | A supply chain manager is a slaughterhouse or intermediary, for example, which joins the different links within the chain with each other, from the primary producer to the seller, as well as all interim links that may exist. | Check whether the livestock farm is registered with a supply chain manager that is approved by the Better Life Foundation trademark. register the supply chain manager. | Exclusion |
| UIT08 | Cooperation | The participant is obliged to grant BL trademark inspectors who perform inspections on behalf of the Certification Institute or the Better Life Foundation trademark access to the farm and to give full cooperation. | If the inspectors are refused access to the business and/or cooperation is not forthcoming, the business will be excluded from participation unless it can rely on force majeure. | | Exclusion |

General

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| A1 | Welfare legislation | The farm complies with Dutch Legislation: "Besluit Houders van Dieren en de Wet Dieren" or the EU welfare regulations for broilers (Council Directive 2007/43/EC). | Foreign companies must comply with the EU welfare regulations for broilers (Council Directive 2007/43/EC). | Check whether the farm complies with the Animal Keepers Decree of the Animals Act and/or the EU welfare regulations for broilers (Council Directive 2007/43/EC). | Exclusion |
| A2 | Marketing standards | The farm complies with the marketing standards for poultry meat. | Council directive (EEC) No. 543/2008 from the Commission for establishing the marketing standards for poultry meat. (Regulations on animal products related to the designation of particular broiler industry systems) | Check whether the farm complies with the marketing standards for poultry meat. | Exclusion |
| A5 | Chain quality system | The farm has a valid certificate issued by a quality system approved by the Animal Protection Society. | Such as IKB Kip | Check the existence of a valid certificate issued by a quality system approved by the Animal Protection Society. | Exclusion |
| A6 | Chain | The farm only has animals that are housed according to the criteria of the Beter Leven trademark. | | Check that there are no animals from other systems on the farm. | Exclusion |
| A7A | Emergency facilities | If mechanical ventilation is used, there is a functioning alarm system in case the ventilation fails. | This is not compulsory for naturally ventilated barns. | Check whether there is an alarm and whether this is tested at least every two months. N/A for naturally ventilated barns. | RI |
| A7B | Emergency facilities | If mechanical ventilation is used, the alarm system is tested at least every two months. | The two-monthly tests of the alarm must be recorded. This is not compulsory for naturally ventilated barns. | register the last three test dates. N/A for naturally ventilated barns. | AR |
| A7C | Emergency facilities | If mechanical ventilation is used, is there a functioning emergency power unit that can keep the ventilation operational during power outages or do the ventilation valves open automatically in case of a power outage? | This is not compulsory for naturally ventilated barns. | Check whether there is a functioning emergency power unit (test it) and whether the valves open automatically during a power outage, if the barns are not naturally ventilated. | RI |
| A7D | Emergency facilities | If an emergency power unit is used, the correct functioning of this emergency power unit must be inspected every two months. | The two-monthly tests of the emergency power unit must be recorded. This is not compulsory for naturally ventilated barns. | register the last three test dates. N/A for naturally ventilated barns. | AR |
| A8 | Slaughtering age | The minimum slaughtering age is 81 days. | For farms where the eggs hatch in the barn itself (e.g. an X-treck or One2Born system), the rule is that the eggs hatch on Day 21. Day 22 then becomes Day 1 of the chicks being 'in the barn' for the calculation of the slaughtering age. | Check the age at which the animals left the farm on the basis of delivery receipts. register the housing date and age and the slaughter date and age for the last three rounds. | Suspension |
| A9 | Breed | A slower-growing breed is used. | Slower-growing breed: Broiler chickens: Hubbard JA 957, 757, Rowan Ranger, Cobb Sasso 150, Sasso SA 451 N • or another slower-growing breed, recognised by the Animal Protection Society, with special attention paid to the characteristics: - slower-growing (average growth is a maximum of 45 grams per day) - loss + cause of loss - gait score - foot disorders - welfare of the broiler breeders • This recognition also includes the chicks that result from the breeder production and cannot be used as breeders, meaning the cockerels = the little brothers of the Ranger hens and the pullets = the little sisters of the Rowan cock | Check on the basis of delivery receipts whether slower-growing breeds have been housed. | Exclusion |
| A10 | Prohibition on live wires | Live wires sending electrical pulses in the areas available to the animals in the barn are not permitted. | The use of live wires, regardless of whether there is a current running, is not permitted. | Check whether there are any live wires. | RI |
| Management | | | | | |

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| M03 | Fire safety | With a view to fire safety, an Agro Electrical Inspection must place in accordance with NEN1010 at least once every five years or (HD) IEC 60364 Low voltage electrical installations. | The first inspection must take place before 1/1/2022. See the website of your insurer for a list of firms that can perform the inspection. | Check whether there is a certificate of the last inspection and note the date. | Warning |
| M04 | Keeping a run calendar | The run calendar keeps a separate daily record for each of the quarters with respect to the access times to the open-air run in connection with legal/sectoral compulsory indoor confinement and weather conditions. | | Verify information about the access to the open-air run. | AR |
| Nutrition and enrichment | | | | | |
| VV1 | Enrichment material | Starting when the chicks are 8 days old, at least 2 grams of grain/feed per chicken per day is administered in bins in the barn as enrichment material. | | Check on the basis of purchase receipts whether sufficient grain/feed is being distributed. register the name of the supplier. | Suspension if an inadequate quantity has been provided. Exclusion if no grain/feed has been provided |
| VV1C | Enrichment material | The administered enrichment material (grain/feed) is of sufficient grain size. | On average, the grain size should be larger than or equal to 1 mm. | Check the size of the grain/feed. | AR |
| VV2A | Straw/hay/alfafa bales | When the chicks are 8 days old, a minimum of one straw, hay, or alfalfa bale weighing an average of 15-20 kg is provided in the barn for every 1000 chickens. | | Check the receipts in the accounting records to see whether straw/hay/alfalfa bales have been purchased and check for the leftover straw/hay/alfalfa bales in the barn. register the name of the supplier. | Suspension if an inadequate number of bales has been provided, exclusion if no bales have been provided. |
| VV2B | Straw/hay/alfafa bales | The bales are equally distributed across the space. | | Check whether the straw/hay/alfalfa bales, or their leftovers, are evenly distributed across the barn. | Suspension |
| VV2C | Straw/hay/alfafa bales | Bales are replaced if these are at floor/litter height. | | Check whether there are straw/hay/alfalfa bales in the barn and/or if these are replaced in a timely fashion. | Suspension |
| VV3 | Feed composition | Only feed from a GMP+ certified feed supplier is provided. | Foreign firms may also provide feed from a supplier that is certified by a quality system for animal feed that is at least equivalent. | Check on the basis of the feed receipts whether the feed is GMP+. Also note the name and place of the GMP+ feed supplier. | RI if GMP+ supplier has not been used. |
| VV3A | Feed composition | Starting when the chicks are 11 days old, the provided feed contains a minimum of 70% grain and grain by-products. | | On the basis of the feed receipts, check the composition of the feed distributed and note the % of grain and grain by-products. | RI if 50-70% of the grain and grain product is provided. Suspension if <50% of the grain and grain product is provided. |
| VV3B | Feed composition | The feed contains no animal products. | Exceptions include: - milk/dairy products. Milk/dairy products may be added to the feed. | Check that the animal feed does not contain any animal products. If it does contain animal products, note the animal by-products, and whether these are milk/dairy products. | AR |
| VV4 | Access to drinking water | Broilers have permanent access to drinking water and access to the water installation. | | Check the barn to see whether the animals have access to the drinking installation and if this is in good operation. | RI unannounced when in doubt about permanent water supply. |
| VV5 | Access to feed | Broilers have permanent access to feed and unlimited access to the feeding installation. | | Check the barn to see whether the animals have access to the feeding installation and if this is in good operation. | RI unannounced when in doubt about permanent feed supply. |
| Housing | | | | | |

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| H1 | Stocking density kg/m2 | On the ground surface that is available to the chickens, the maximum stocking density is 11 animals per m2 with a total weight of no more than 25 kg per m2. | At the time of housing, 11 animals per m2 may be housed. Three weeks after the housing date, at an age of 22 days, 11 animals per m2 may still be present. The covered run (which meets the corresponding criteria) may be counted as part of the available ground surface | Calculate the stocking rate on the basis of the barn area and the number of housed broilers, note the number of animals per m2. Perform the same calculation for the number of animals that are present in the barn at an age of 22 days. register the number of animals per m2. Compare the reported number of slaughtered animals from the slaughterhouse to the alleged number of BL animals with the housing data (minus the loss data) from the poultry breeder. | Suspension |
| H1AB | Stocking kg/m2 | A group consists of a maximum of 1100 animals. | | | |
| H1A | Weight/m2 | Total weight: maximum of 25 kg per m2 | If there is a covered run, it may be calculated as part of the available ground surface. | Calculate and record the stocking rate. | Suspension |
| H1B | Animals/m2 | Stocking: maximum of 11 animals per m2, at an age of 22 days. | | Calculate and record the stocking rate. | Suspension |
| H1C | Covered run | If there is a covered run that is available to the animals from age 22 days and as of 10 am each morning, this can be counted as part of the available ground surface. | | Note the surface area of the covered run (if present) and check whether the chicks actually gain access to this upon reaching an age of 22 days. Note the point in time at which the valves open. | Suspension |
| H1D | Covered run | If this is present, the chickens must have access to the covered run for at least 8 hours per day. | Only in periods of temperatures in the run dipping below 0 degrees Celsius, and/or poor climatic conditions (lots of wind, drafts, humidity). In these cases, the poultry breeder may take appropriate measures by lowering part of the access wall or closing the run openings. This is tracked daily/registered on the run calendar. | | Suspension |
| H2 | Litter in barn and covered run | The ground area available to the chickens is completely covered with loose, white wood chippings, wood shavings, loose straw, loose chopped straw or other litter material of adequate quality. | The litter should be able to easily slip between one's fingers; it should not contain any mould spots and/or encrusted bits (except for the covered run and limited parts that border on the run openings or the outside of the barn). | Check at three places in the barn and three places in the covered run whether the floors are visible or if the litter contains mould spots or matted clumps. Determine the litter quality at a number of places throughout the barn and covered run. register your findings. | RI |
| H2A | Keeping floors clean and replacing litter | After each round, all litter is removed and new litter of adequate quality is laid. | | Check litter receipts to see whether new litter is laid after each round. | RI |
| H2B | Keeping floors clean and replacing litter | After each round, the floor in the barn and covered run is cleaned and disinfected. | | Check 3 completed rounds to see whether there are records of when the barn and the covered run are cleaned and disinfected. | RI |
| H3A | Daylight | At least 20 lux of daylight is available in the entire barn. | For example: - In barns that have a daylight-permeable surface in one side wall, the daylight intensity on the opposite wall is also at least 20 lux. - In barns that are wider than 12 metres (excluding the covered run), the daylight intensity in the middle of the barn must also be at least 20 lux. | Check whether there is adequate daylight in the barn. Measure the light intensity with the lux meter and the artificial light switched off in at least two places in the barn and note whether this is at least 20 lux at animal height. | Suspension |
| H3C | Daylight | Daylight in the barn is achieved through daylight-permeable surfaces, which are at least 3% of the ground surface of the barn. | The daylight-permeable surfaces may include skylights, side windows and/or light wells. The total daylight-permeable surface excludes the covered run. If there are light wells, the daylight-permeable surface may be one-quarter, thus 0.75% of the ground surface of the barn. The 3% rules applies to daylight that enters via the roof or side wall. | Check whether the area of the daylight-permeable surfaces amounts to at least 3% of the ground surface of the barn. Or 0.75% of the ground surface if there are light wells. register the type of light opening. | Suspension |
| H3D | Daylight | The daylight-permeable surfaces only allow diffused daylight. | Direct sunlight in the barn must be avoided (also see H3G). | Check whether the daylight-permeable surfaces allow only diffused and not direct daylight. | RI |
| H3E | Daylight | Daylight-permeable surfaces are made from solid material that prevents heat loss and allows no air through. | The daylight-permeable surfaces may not, for example, consist of (windbreak/ventilation) mesh or other air-permeable material. | Check whether the daylight-permeable surfaces are made from solid material, which is not windbreak/ventilation mesh or other air-permeable material. | RI |

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| H3F | Daylight | The daylight-permeable surfaces ensure equal distribution of daylight across the entire barn. | | Check whether the daylight-permeable surfaces ensure equal distribution of daylight across the entire barn. | Suspension |
| H3G | Daylight | Direct sunlight in the barn is avoided. | For example, through open roof or side windows. | Check that no direct sunlight enters the barn through open roof or side windows. | Warning |
| H3J | Daylight intensity in an barn wider than 12 metres | In barns that are wider than 12 metres (excluding the covered run) and use daylight-permeable surfaces in the side walls, windows have been installed in the side walls on both sides of the barn. | N/A if there is only a daylight-permeable roof surface. | In barns that are wider than 12 metres and use daylight permeable surfaces in the side walls, check that daylight-permeable surfaces have been installed in both side walls of the barn.. | Suspension |
| H4A | Lighting rhythm | The animals have at least 8 consecutive hours of darkness every 24 hours. | An 8-hour period of artificial light cannot be applied between sunset and sunrise. | registerthe applied lighting rhythm. | RI |
| H4B | Type of artificial light | If the artificial light originates from fluorescent lighting, only high-frequency fluorescent lighting is used. | High-frequency fluorescent lighting is fluorescent lighting that has a frequency of at least 100 Hertz, or at least 100 flickers per second. | Check whether the fluorescent lighting is at least 100 Hertz. N/A if there is no fluorescent lighting. | RI |
| H020 | Minimal height of all animal quarters (barn, covered run) | All animal quarters (barn, covered run) are entirely accessible for people. | Wherever possible, the animal quarters (barn, covered run) should be 2 m high; on the edges of the quarters, a height of 1.5 m is sufficient. | Measure the animal quarters and note any discrepancies. | RI, alterations must be made at the time of housing during the next round |
| Open-air run | | | | | |
| VU1 | Open-air run | The chickens have access to the open-air run from 10 am each morning. | An open-air run is a free-range area out in the open, without a roof or cover. | Check whether the hens have access to the open-air run for at least 8 hours a day. | Suspension |
| VU2 | Open-air run | The chickens have access to the open-air run for at least 8 hours a day. | Only in periods with a legal/sectoral compulsory indoor confinement or periods with temperatures in the run dipping below 0 degrees Celsius, and/or poor climatic conditions (lots of wind, drafts, humidity). In these cases, the poultry breeder may take appropriate measures by lowering part of the access wall or closing the run openings. This is tracked daily/registered on the run calendar. | Check whether the hens have access to the open-air run from no later than 10 am. | Suspension |
| VU3 | Vegetation | The outdoor run is mainly planted/equipped. | The planting/equipping is designed in such a way that the behaviour and needs of the chickens are taken into account. The planting/equipping is done in such a way that the chickens can cross open areas. A type of shelter can be reached within 30 meters of any place in the run. A run does not have to be fully planted/equipped, strips along which the chickens can walk can also be created. Planting/equipping may consist of trees, shrubs, corn, wooded bank, uprooted trees, sewage pipes, etc. The planting/equipping also serves as shelter during the winter. | Check whether the run is planted/equipped. | RI if <50% of the open-air run lacks shelter Suspension if >50% of the open-air run lacks shelter |
| VU4 | Space per chicken | At least 2 m2 of open-air run space is available for each chicken. | | registerthe surface area of the run, the available space per chicken. | Exclusion |
| VU5 | Run openings | The barn is equipped with openings with a minimum total length of 4 metres per 1300 chickens, or per 100 m2 of the barn's floor space. | | | Suspension |
| VU5a | Run openings | The maximum distance in the barn to the closest run opening is 25 metres. | There may not be any significant obstacles within these 25 metres that could seriously hinder the chicks' passage. Normal feed or drinking water lines are not regarded as an obstacle in determining the maximum distance in the barn to the closest run opening. For example, if the barn is longer than 25 m, a covered run needs to be made on both of the long sides of the barn. | Check whether the run openings comply with the condition: note the main findings. | Suspension |
| VU5b | Run openings | Run openings must be built in such a way that the animals are not obstructed from entering or exiting. | Run openings have a minimum length of 60 cm and height of 30 cm per hatch. | Check whether the run openings comply with the condition: note the main findings. | RI |
| VU5c | Run openings | The run openings must be distributed as evenly as possible across the entire length of the barn. | | Check whether the run openings comply with the condition: note the main findings. | RI |

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| VU6 | Access to the open-air run | The chickens are given access to the open-air run by age 28 days, at the latest. | | Check whether the chickens actually gained access to the run as of the 28th day. registerdiscrepancies. | Suspension |
| Health | | | | | |
| G01A | Sick bay | Sick and injured animals are separated and treated. | | Check whether there is a separate sick bay. Describe the farm situation | RI |
| G01B | Euthanising untreatable animals | If an animal cannot be treated, it must be euthanised in a humane way as prescribed by the veterinarian. | An approved humane method of killing leads to immediate death without additional suffering, discomfort or stress for the animal. The veterinarian describes in the farm health plan, for example, how untreatable animals can be euthanised humanely on the farm as soon as possible. | registerhow sick animals are euthanised. | RI |
| G01C | Euthanising untreatable animals in emergency situations | Arrangements have been made with the veterinarian in order for him/her to visit the farm, if necessary, to euthanise untreatable animals in emergency situations. | These arrangements are recorded in the agreement with the veterinarian. | Check if the agreement with the veterinarian contains arrangements for him/her to visit the farm, if necessary, to euthanise untreatable animals (e.g. in emergency situations). | RI |
| G04 | Health | The health monitoring of poultry is performed by a registered, certified poultry veterinarian with whom the poultry breeder has entered into a one-to-one agreement for each KIP number. | The veterinarian may bring in other specialists/veterinarians to provide full cover, for example as a replacement when he/she is ill or on holiday. Registration occurs in the Stichting Geborgde Dierenarts (foundation for certified veterinarians) register, see: www.geborgdedierenarts.nl The Regeling van de Geborgde Pluimvee Dierenarts (regulations for certified poultry veterinarians) contains a sample one-to-one agreement that should be used. Although foreign participants have to enter into an agreement with a veterinarian, this veterinarian does not have to be registered as a certified poultry veterinarian. | Check if there is an agreement with a registered, certified poultry veterinarian and record the name. | Suspension |
| G05 | Farm health plan | The poultry breeder draws up a current farm health plan (BGP) with the registered, certified poultry veterinarian with whom the poultry breeder has formed an agreement. The IKB Kip model BGP should be followed. | The poultry breeder, in collaboration with the veterinarian and any business advisors, create a plan, which, in addition to the farm treatment plan, also describes the other measures the farm is taking to limit the use of antibiotics. The plan will be evaluated with the vet annually, and adjusted if necessary. | Check whether there is a farm health plan that meets or exceeds the criteria in the IKB Kip-model farm health plan. | RI |
| Transport | | | | | |
| T1 | Transport | Animals are loaded into crates or containers with large openings. | | Check this with the poultry breeder. | RI |
| T2 | Transport time | The transport lasts for a maximum of 3 hours. | The duration of the transport is measured from the time the lorry leaves the farm. | registerthe address of the slaughterhouse in order to get an indication of the transport duration. | Suspension |



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| T3 | Catching | The capture of the animals is done by IKB-PSB authorised teams of catchers unless the poultry breeder has its own staff or an exemption from IKB Kip. | <p>Foreign companies do not need to use the IKB-PSB approved team of catchers but should otherwise be able to demonstrate that they use teams of catchers of trained, experienced members, and that someone is responsible for monitoring animal welfare during the capture and loading periods.</p> <p>Use of family or friends is permitted if an exemption is issued in advance by the IKB Kip scheme manager.</p> <p>If the loading is exclusively performed by the poultry breeder's own staff, the poultry breeder does not need to request an exemption. During the inspection, the poultry breeder should demonstrate that the work was performed by the breeder's private staff (via payroll). The work should be performed by a realistic number of private staff members.</p> | <p>The team of catchers must be accredited by IKB PSB. Check the list of accredited firms to see if the team of catchers is accredited.</p> <p>Or there should be an exemption from the IKB Kip scheme manager.</p> <p>Or the poultry breeder can demonstrate that the work was performed by the breeder's private staff (via payroll). Note what type of team is engaged, such as the name and date of engagement of the last team of catchers.</p> <p>Foreign companies should otherwise be able to demonstrate that teams of catchers with trained, experienced members are used, and that someone is responsible for monitoring animal welfare during the capture and loading periods. registerthe name of and date on which the last team of catchers was hired.</p> | RI |
| T4 | Light for catching | Animals are caught in dim light or green/blue light. | | Check with the poultry breeder. | AR |
| Additional | | | | | |
| | Number of animal places | The number places for broiler chickens are: | | Register the number of places for broilers chikcens | |
| | Number of animals present | The number of broilers present is: | | registerthe number of animals present. | |