

Standard	Aspect	Criterion	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 Not for publication.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.

MSE: Marketing standards for eggs Commission Regulation No. 589/2008, laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 as regards marketing standards for eggs.

Exclusion criteria					
UIT01	Other activities	No other activities that are inconsistent with the Animal Protection Society's policy are carried out on the farm.	<p>Activities that are inconsistent with the Animal Protection Society's policy include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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 farms standard	The laying hens are not held in a mega farm	<p>A mega farm refers to a single location of business (not one UBN or one roof) that contains 120,000 or more laying hens.</p> <p>Not applicable to existing enclosures that already participated in the Beter Leven trademark before 1/1/2015. These enclosures 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.</p>	Make sure that the farm does not exceed the limit for the maximum working size.	Exclusion

UIT06	Tiered enclosure	The animals are kept in an enclosure with no more than one storey/floor/tier.	<p>Enclosures with several storeys/floors/tiers are excluded from participation in the Beter Leven trademark. With the exception of aviary and free-range enclosures for laying hens where a maximum of two levels may be used.</p> <p>This criterion takes effect on 1/9/2016.</p> <p>New companies with a tiered enclosure that register for the Beter Leven trademark after this date are not eligible for the Beter Leven trademark.</p> <p>Not applicable to existing enclosures that already participated in the Beter Leven trademark before 1/9/2016. However, these enclosures may not build or add any new tiers after 1/9/2016.</p>	Check whether the farm has any tiered enclosure, check in case of a tiered enclosure 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 Stichting Beter Leven (Better Life Foundation) trademark.	A supply chain manager is an egg packaging plant 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 Stichting Beter Leven (Better Life Foundation) trademark. Make a note of 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					
A05	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 laying hens (Council Directive 1999/74/EC).	Check whether the farm complies with the Animal Keepers Decree of the Animals Act and/or the EU welfare regulation for laying hens (Council Directive 1999/74/EC).	Exclusion
A06	Marketing standards	The farm complies with the marketing standards for eggs. (Commission Regulation [EC] No. 589/2008)		Check whether the farm complies with the marketing standards for eggs.	Exclusion
A08	Enclosure measurement	There must be a valid enclosure measurement.	The enclosure measurement is made by NCAE, KAT or IKB EI and is renewed after any renovations.	Check the existence of a valid enclosure measurement by NCAE, KAT or IKB EI.	RI
A01	Chain quality system	The farm has a valid certificate issued by a chain quality system approved by the Animal Protection Society.	For example, IKB EI or KAT	Check the existence of a valid certificate issued by a chain quality system approved by the Animal Protection Society.	Exclusion
A02a	Stamping	On the farm, Beter Leven eggs should always be stamped with non-washable ink in an easily readable way.	The code on the egg indicates from which farm, farming system, and enclosure the egg originates.	Check by sampling whether all the farm's eggs contain a non-washable stamp and that this stamp is easy to read. Make a note of any discrepancies.	Suspension

A02b	Traceability	Unstamped eggs will still be stamped at the packaging plant but cannot be sold under the Beter Leven trademark.	This also applies in the case of failure of the stamping device. These eggs must be sold through another channel.	Verify whether unstamped eggs are demonstrably being sold in another channel apart from the Beter Leven trademark. Make a note of any discrepancies.	Suspension
A03	Channelling	If the farm produces various types of eggs (such as Beter Leven (BL) trademark eggs and non-BL trademark eggs, or BL 1 star eggs or BL 2 star eggs), the poultry breeder works according to an established system for channelling on the basis of stamp codes, with a comprehensive registration of egg production per enclosure and: a. different egg colour or b. different feather/leg colour	The channelling system is established in the farm administration.	Check whether the farm has a channelling system on the basis of stamp codes and has established a comprehensive registration of the egg production per enclosure and: a. egg colour or b. different feather/leg colour for the different types of eggs. Verify that the farm is operating according to the established channelling system.–N/A if the farm doesn't have different types of eggs.	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 enclosures.	Check whether there is an alarm and whether this is tested at least every two months. N/A for naturally ventilated enclosures.	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 enclosures.	Make a note of the last three test dates. N/A for naturally ventilated enclosures.	AR
A7C	Emergency facilities	If mechanical ventilation is used, there is a functioning emergency power unit that can keep the ventilation operational during power outages or the ventilation valves open automatically in the case of a power outage.	This is not compulsory for naturally ventilated enclosures.	Check whether there is a functioning emergency power unit (test the unit) and whether the valves open automatically during a power outage, if the enclosures 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 enclosures.	Make a note of the last three test dates. N/A for naturally ventilated enclosures.	AR
Management					
M01	Moultling	Forced moulting is not carried out.	Forced moulting means withdrawing the food supply and maintaining a shorter lighting period than the length of the day, which forces the chickens to stop laying eggs and to lose their feathers. Make a note of the age of the laying hens in days.	Check whether forced moulting was practiced on the farm during the past year.	Suspension

M02	Preventing feather pecking	Feather pecking and cannibalism are prevented.	Feather pecking and cannibalism can be prevented through the use of calm breeds, good breeding, undamaged plumage, enrichment material, proper handling of the chickens and proper management, among other things.	Enter the enclosure and check the plumage condition. In general, does the hens' plumage look good and intact? And are the chickens calm when someone enters the enclosure? (See the Health section). Make a note of any findings on entering the enclosure and check the farm health and farm treatment plan for the applicable points on preventing feather pecking.	AR
M03	Fire safety	With a view to fire safety, an Agro Electrical Inspection must take 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 in connection with legal/sectoral compulsory indoor confinement or weather conditions.		Verify information about open-air run access.	AR
Nutrition and enrichment					
V01	Enrichment material	Each day, at least 2 grams of grain/feed is distributed per laying hen as enrichment material.		Calculate: number of laying hens x 2 grams per day. Check on the basis of purchase receipts whether sufficient grain/feed is being distributed daily. Make a note of the name of the supplier.	Suspension if an inadequate quantity has been provided. Exclusion if no grain/feed has been provided
V01a	Enrichment material	At least once a day, the poultry breeder or the attendant walks from the night quarters to the day quarters, scattering a portion of the enrichment material (grain/feed).	By walking through the entire animal quarters scattering grain/feed every day, the laying hens will receive enrichment and form a positive association with people walking through the enclosure. The other enrichment material (grain/feed) may be distributed using an automatic feed system (such as spin feeders).	The poultry breeder must scatter grain under the supervision of the inspector. Pay attention while the poultry breeder scatters the grain to check whether the hens are accustomed to grain provision.	Suspension
V01b	Enrichment material	The grain/feed is scattered on the ground surface.	The laying hens should have direct access to the scattered grain/feed. In addition, the grain/feed needs to be sufficiently distributed.	While the poultry breeder is scattering the grain, pay attention to the floor and any spent grain from previously-scattered grain and whether the hens are accustomed to grain provision.	Suspension
V02	Enrichment material	The scattered enrichment material 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

V03	Stomach grit	At least once a month, 1 gram of stomach grit per laying hen is scattered over the litter in the enclosure and in the covered run.		Calculate: number of laying hens x 1 gram per month. On the basis of the receipts in the accounting records, verify whether enough stomach grit is being distributed each month. Check the quantity of stomach grit that still remains in the night quarters and covered run.	RI if an inadequate quantity has been provided. Suspension if no stomach grit has been provided.
V04	Stomach grit	The particle size of the stomach grit is adequate.	The particle size is 4 to 6.5 mm	Check the particle size of the stomach grit.	AR
V05	Straw/alfalfa/hay bales	Every month, at least 1 straw, hay, or alfalfa bale weighing an average of 15-20 kg is provided for every 1000 chickens.		Verify the existence of the receipts for the straw/alfalfa/hay bales in the accounting records.	Suspension if an inadequate quantity has been provided. Exclusion if no straw/alfalfa/hay bales have been provided.
V05A	Straw/alfalfa/hay bales	At least one straw/alfalfa/hay bale is provided in both the night and day quarters each month.		Check for straw/alfalfa/hay bales in both the night and day quarters.	Suspension.
V05B	Straw/alfalfa/hay bales	Straw/alfalfa/hay bales are replaced as soon as they are down to the level of the floor.		Check for bales and the remains of bales in the night and day quarters. Check this with the poultry breeder.	Suspension.
V07	Beak and nail filing	At least one pecking block per 1000 chickens is provided for each round of laying/flock.	Pecking blocks cannot be made of material containing dioxins.	Verify the existence of the receipts for pecking blocks in the accounting records.	Suspension
V08	Beak and nail filing	At least one pecking block is provided in both the enclosure and the covered run.		Check for pecking blocks in both the night and day quarters.	Suspension
V07C	Beak and nail filing	The pecking block is placed in such a way that the chickens can easily peck and scratch at it.		Verify that pecking blocks are present in both the day and night quarters.	Suspension
V07D	Beak and nail filing	The pecking block is replaced as soon as it is down to the level of the floor.		Check whether the pecking blocks in the day and night quarters are down to floor level.	Suspension
Housing					
H01	Housing system	There are no more than three housing levels (including the enclosure floor).	Housing levels are levels above the enclosure floor, with a usable surface that is permanently available for the animals. This surface is at least 30-cm wide with a slope of no more than 8 degrees. Above the entire surface, there is free space at least 45 cm high.	Check the housing levels and measure the usable surface.	Suspension
H02	System requirements	The hens have permanent access to the litter area/enclosure floor.	Enclosure systems in which access to the litter area/enclosure floor can be closed off are not permitted.	Check whether access to the litter area/enclosure floor can be closed off. Make a note of discrepancies.	Exclusion
H03	Crossovers	In the case of multiple system rows, crossing points are made across the system rows that are 2 metres wide per 3000 laying hens to facilitate the accessibility of the entire enclosure and covered run.	Crossing points are not necessary when the animals can freely traverse the system rows in the following three ways: 1. Underneath the system row 2. Across the system row, and 3. Over the first manure belt (under the nests)	In the case of multiple system rows, whether sufficient crossing points have been created. N/A if there is only one system row.	RI

H04	General stocking	Housing is limited to 100% stocking capacity.	From the time of housing, the number of animals present never exceed the number of animal places as established by the enclosure measurements.	Compare the NCAE, IKB or KAT enclosure measurement with the housing information from the farm administration. Make a note of the number of hens permitted according to the certificate and the number of hens actually housed.	Suspension until the next round is housed. Exclusion: at the 2nd incident of more than 100% of permitted number of hens being housed.
H05	Stocking the usable areas in the day and night animal quarters	At any time, the stocking in the enclosure is no more than 9 hens per m2 of usable area.	The covered run may be counted as part of the usable surface, provided that it is permanently accessible during the day. The nest and any space occupied by feeding/water facilities do not count as usable surface.	On the basis of information from the entry control, check whether there are more than 9 hens present per m2 of usable surface in the enclosure. Make a note of the numbers of hens permitted according to the entry control and the number of hens housed.	Suspension until the next round is housed. Exclusion at the 2nd incident of more than 100% of permitted number of hens being housed.
H06	Group size	The maximum group size (enclosure or compartment in the enclosure) is 6000 animals.		Check whether more than 6000 animals are being kept per group (enclosure or enclosure compartment). Do this using the accounting records, which should indicate how many animals were purchased.	RI
H07	Litter	Laying hens at least have access to a litter-covered surface of 250 cm2 per hen.		Measure the litter-covered area and calculate whether this meets the requirement of 250 cm2/hen. Make a note of the calculation.	Suspension < 250 cm2/hen or if litter is lacking
H08	Litter	At least 1/3 of the ground surface is covered in litter.			RI if < 1/3 of the area is covered with litter
H09	Accessibility to the litter area	The litter area may not be raised.		Check the litter area.	RI
H10	Litter area	The litter area (ground covered by litter) is covered with a layer of litter that is at least 2 cm thick.	This layer of litter should be constantly present from the start of the laying period.	In a number of place in the enclosure, measure the thickness of the litter layer to see if it is adequate.	RI
H11	Litter material and quality	Litter in the enclosure consists of material with a loose structure that allows the laying chickens to meet their behavioural needs (dust baths, roaming, and pecking) and is of adequate quality.	For example, wood shavings, straw, chopped straw, peat, sand or other material. Litter 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 limited parts that are adjacent to the run openings or the outside of the enclosure).	Check at three places in the enclosure whether the floors are visible and if the litter contains mould spots or matted clumps. Determine the litter quality at a number of places throughout the enclosure. Check if the litter layer easily falls through one's fingers and note the type of litter.	RI if of insufficient quality. Exclusion if litter is lacking.

H12	Perches	The laying hens have access to 15 cm of perch, of which at least 50% is raised. Integrated perches (max. 7.5 cm per laying hen) are 2 cm high.		Randomly measure five perches, noting the height and length of the perches and record the calculation of the number of cm of perch room per hen.	Suspension in the case of 10% deviation Exclusion > 10% deviation in availability.
H12a	New perches	New perches are rounded on top and truncated (oval/mushroom shape)	New perches are: perches that are renovated or replaced after 1 January 2017.	Check the perches. Perches that are renovated or replaced after 1 January must be truncated and rounded (oval/mushroom shape).	RI
H14	Daylight	At least 20 lux of daylight is available in the entire enclosure.	For example: - In enclosures that have a daylight-permeable surface in one side wall, the daylight intensity on the opposite wall is also at least 20 lux. - In enclosures that are longer than 12 metres (excluding the covered run), the daylight intensity in the middle of the enclosure must also be at least 20 lux.	Check whether there is adequate daylight in the enclosure. Measure the light intensity with the lux meter and the artificial light switched off in at least two places in the enclosure and note whether this is at least 20 lux at animal height.	Suspension
H14a.	Daylight	There must be natural daylight in the enclosure through daylight-permeable surfaces, which are at least 3% of the ground surface of the enclosure.	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 enclosure. The 3% rule 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 enclosure. Or 0.75% of the ground surface if there are light wells. Make a note of the type of light opening.	Suspension if < 3% of ground surface is daylight permeable Exclusion if no daylight can enter the enclosure
H14c.	Daylight	The daylight-permeable surfaces ensure equal distribution of light in the activities area of the enclosure.		Check whether the daylight-permeable surfaces ensure equal distribution of daylight across the entire enclosure.	Suspension
H14d.	Daylight intensity in an enclosure longer than 12 metres	In enclosures that are longer than 12 metres (excluding the covered run) and use daylight-permeable surfaces in the side walls, daylight-permeable surfaces are installed in both side walls of the enclosure.	N/A if there is only a daylight-permeable roof surface.	In enclosures that are longer 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 enclosure..	Suspension
H14e.	Daylight	Light openings must be able to be fully covered.		Note whether the light openings can be completely covered and in what way.	RI
H14f.	Daylight	Direct sunlight in the enclosure is avoided.	For example, through open roof or side windows.	Check that no direct sunlight enters the enclosure, for example through open roof or side windows.	RI
H15	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

H16	Lighting rhythm	The total light period does not exceed 16 hours a day.		Make a note of the lighting schedule.	Unannounced RI Suspension in the case of > 16 hours of light
H17	Period of darkness	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.	Make a note of the lighting schedule.	Suspension in the case of < 8 hours of darkness
H18	Climate	The climate in the enclosure needs to be stable.	It cannot be too dusty in the enclosure, and there should not be a strong smell of ammonia. During the inspection round, the inspector should not experience any irritation to his/her respiratory tract or eyes.	Note whether there is an abnormal climate in the enclosure.	Warning
H19	Live wires	Live wires sending electrical pulses in the areas available to the animals in the enclosure 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 in the building.	RI
H21	Minimum enclosure height	All animal quarters (enclosure, covered run) are entirely accessible for people.	The animal quarters (enclosure, 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.	Suspension
H22	Covered run and open-air run	The laying hens have access to both a covered run and open-air run.	Both the covered run and open-air run must meet the corresponding criteria, as described below.	Check that there is both a covered run and open-air run.	Exclusion
Covered run (winter garden)					
O01a	Covered run	There is a covered run whose surface area is at least 50% of the surface area of the enclosure.	The covered run is a cold, covered roaming area, which is directly connected to the enclosure via run openings to which all animals have easy and unrestricted access. The cold roaming area must be clearly lighter than the interior of the enclosure, must have an outdoor climate, and be protected against weather influences in such a way that it can also be used during bad weather (e.g. by installing windbreak/ventilation mesh). The run may be taken into account for the usable area when calculating the stocking density. If the cold roaming area is taken into account as usable area, this space is also taken into account for calculating the width of the enclosure.	Make sure that the covered run meets the required conditions.	Exclusion
O01	Opening times	By 10 am at the latest, the hens have access to the covered run for an uninterrupted period of at least 8 hours.	Only in the case of temperatures in the day quarters dipping below 0 degrees Celsius, and poor climatic conditions (lots of cold weather, drafts, humidity), can the poultry breeder take appropriate measures by lowering part of the access wall or closing the run openings so the climate remains optimal in the day and night quarters. This is tracked daily/registered on the run calendar.	Check whether the animals have access to the run and whether this appears to be used.	In the case of doubt regarding run use: Unannounced RI Suspension in the case of no access
O02	Covering	The roof of the covered run should not let in any droppings from birds flying overhead and should be weather and wind resistant.	The covering must be watertight and resistant; for instance, it won't tear apart in strong winds. Therefore, thin plastic doesn't meet the requirements, but well-secured corrugated sheets or thick tarpaulin that won't rip in strong winds do. The roof can be openable to allow sunlight and fresh air to enter the covered run.	Make sure that the covered run meets the required conditions.	RI

O02a	Position of the covered run in relation to the enclosure	The covered run is located along the entire length of the long side(s) of the enclosure.	If the covered run cannot be installed along the entire length of the long side of the enclosure (because of the presence of silos, for example), the maximum distance to the closest run opening is 15 m.	Make a note of whether there is a covered run along the entire length of the enclosure.	Suspension
O02b	Enclosure-run separation	The covered run is separated from the enclosure by a full wall containing run openings.		Check whether the covered run is separated from the enclosure by a wall containing run openings.	RI
O03	Run openings	The distance from the furthest point in the enclosure to the covered run does not exceed 15 metres. Enclosures that have run openings on one side (lengthwise), are not wider than 15 metres.	There may not be any significant obstacles within these 15 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 enclosure to the closest run opening. For example, if the enclosure is longer than 15 m, a covered run needs to be made on both of the long sides of the enclosure.	Check whether the maximum distance is 15 m or less. Make a note of the maximum distance in metres.	Suspension
O03a	Run openings	The openings to the run must be built in such a way that the animals are not obstructed from entering or exiting.		Check whether the covered run complies with the condition: note the main findings.	
O04	Openings to the run	Openings to the covered run are evenly distributed across the entire length of the enclosure.		Check the openings and make a note of any findings.	RI
O05	Openings to the run	Openings to the covered run are at least 40 cm high and 1 m wide.		Check the enclosure exits and make a note of any findings.	RI
O06	Openings to the run	At least 2 m of passage opening must be available for every 1000 chickens.		Check the number of passage openings compared to the number of chickens. Measure the passage opening and make a note of the findings.	RI
O07	Construction of covered run	The construction of the covered run, including the roof, prevents condensation formation and excessively high temperatures.	Possibilities include: 1. an insulated roof (including insulated daylight-permeable surfaces) or 2. a (round) roof that enables condensation to drip off and be collected in gutters, in combination with sufficient ventilation to keep the temperatures down.	Make a note of whether the run is adequate and, if applicable, describe any discrepancies.	RI
O07a	Daylight and air-permeable	The long side of the covered run is daylight and air-permeable in any case.	Daylight and air-permeable material that breaks 80% of the wind at most and has a 80% shade effect at most (e.g. windbreak/ventilation mesh).	Make a note of whether the covered run complies with the prescribed criteria.	Suspension
O08	Opaque edge between compartments	The height of a dense, opaque edge is no more than 25 cm, measured from the floor.	The raised edge must be calculated excluding the litter. The laying hens must be able to look over the raised edge and see other animal quarters.	Note whether the opaque edge is adequate.	RI
O09	Height of covered run	The covered run is at least 2 m high.	The covered run must be at least 2 metres high everywhere so people can easily access it everywhere.	Measure the height of the run at its lowest point, and make a note of this measurement.	RI
O12	Litter in the run	Starting at the beginning of the laying period, the covered run is covered by a layer of litter at least 2 cm thick.		In four different places, measure the thickness of the litter and make a note of this.	RI

O13	Litter material and quality	Litter in the covered run consists of material with a loose structure that allows the laying chickens to meet their behavioural needs (dust baths, roaming, and pecking) and is of adequate quality.	For example, wood shavings, straw, chopped straw, peat, sand or other material. The litter must be able to easily slip through one's fingers and there are no mould spots in it.	Check at three places in the covered run whether the floors are visible and if the litter contains mould spots. Determine the litter quality at a number of places throughout the covered run. Check if the litter layer easily falls through one's fingers and note the type of litter.	RI if litter is of insufficient quality. Exclusion if litter is lacking.
O14	Poultry drinkers in the covered run	There are at least two permanent working poultry drinkers per group (max. 6000 hens).	These poultry drinkers should be in permanent operation, so they should always be filled with drinking water.	Check the presence of two working poultry drinkers.	RI
O15	Height of the raised outer edge	The hens must be able to look over the raised edge to see outside.	Check whether the hens in the animal quarters are able to see over the edge to look outside (25 cm) (clear view to outside).	Measure the raised edge.	RI
O16	External boundaries of the building.	The distance between the outside of the covered run and any adjoining enclosure or structure is at least 10 metres (entry control).	Check the structure.		Suspension
Open-air run					
VU1	Open-air run	The chickens have access to the open-air run from 10 am each morning.		Check whether the hens have access to the open-air run from no later than 10 am.	Suspension
VU2	Open-air run	The chickens have access to the open-air run for at least 8 hours a day.	Only during periods with a legal/sectoral compulsory indoor confinement or with temperatures at the planted edge dipping below 0 degrees Celsius, can the poultry breeder take appropriate measures by lowering part of the access wall or closing the run openings so the climate remains optimal in the day and night quarters. This is tracked daily/registered on the run calendar.	Check whether the hens have access to the open-air run for at least 8 hours a day.	Suspension
VU3	Planting in the open-air run	The open-air 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
VU5a	Run opening to the open air run	For every 1000 laying hens, there are 2 m of run openings available.	At each run opening, there is a run space available that is at least as long as the total length of the corresponding run opening, no matter if there is another building in front of this wall.	Measure the width of the enclosure exits, as well as the length of the run area. Compare the sum of the width of the enclosure exits with the length of the run openings. Make a note of these figures and compare them.	RI if deviation amounts to < 80% Suspension if this doesn't comply with prescribed length
VU5b	Run opening underpass	The underpass should be at least 35 cm high in all places.		Measure the underpass at a number of spots.	RI

VU6	Stocking in the open-air run	No more than 2500 hens per hectare are kept in the open-air run.	This is equivalent to 1 hen per 4m ² . In the application of the rotation system, at least 2.5 m ² of open-air run space needs to be available for each hen.	Measure the surface area of the open-air run and calculate on the basis of the number of permitted hens whether or not the maximum of 2500 hens per ha is exceeded. Note the calculation.	Exclusion
VU7a	Other purposes of the open-air run	The open-air run that the hens have access to is not used for any other purposes.	Trees and fruit trees, extensive grazing and mowing are exceptions.	Check whether the outdoor portion of the accessible run is largely planted with shrubs and grass and is not used for other purposes.	RI
VU8	Shelter in the open-air run	The open-air run must offer shelter against poor weather, predators, and wild ducks and geese.		Check whether the open-air run offers shelter against poor weather and predators. Make a note of how this shelter is offered.	RI
VU9	Shelter in the open-air run	There is at least 16 m ² of shelter available per hectare (at 2500 chickens/ha) in the form of trees, shrubs and/or shelter plateaus. This is evenly spread across the run.	No more than 50% of the shelter may consist of plateaus for hiding under.	Calculate and record the number of m ² of shelter with respect to the total number of ha.	RI if 12-16 m ² per ha of shelter is present or if > 50% of the shelter consists of hiding tables. Suspension if < 12 m ² per ha of shelter is present
VU10	Initial few metres of the run openings	To ensure that the run is fully used, the first 5 m after the run opening should be made unattractive to the hens, such as by placing stones or grilles on the ground.		Check the initial 5 m after the run openings for unattractiveness.	RI
VU11	Equipping the open-air run	The first 30 m from the enclosure, leading out into the run, contain guiding strips, some plateaus to hide under and trees or shrubs.		Check whether the initial 30 m leading out of the enclosure contains guiding strips and hiding places for the hens.	RI
VU12	Distance from the open-air run to the enclosure	The open-air run may not extend further than 150 m from the nearest enclosure exit.		Measure the distance and make a note of this.	RI
VU13	Open-air run	The run may extend up to 350 m from the nearest enclosure exit when a drinking facility and shelter is present, and these are evenly spread across the run area.		Make a note of the largest distance between the end of the run and the nearest building exit. Note whether the run complies with the conditions regarding shelter and water.	RI
VU14	Bodies of water bordering on the open-air run	If there is a body of water in which waterfowl can be found adjacent to the open-air run, this must be equipped with a partition.		Check whether any bodies of water where waterfowl can be found are partitioned off from the open-air run.	RI
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.	Make a note of how sick animals are euthanised.	RI
G01C	Euthanising of 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	Certified veterinarian	The health monitoring of the flock 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.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Check if there is a one-to-one agreement with a registered, certified poultry veterinarian. Record the name of the veterinarian.	AR
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 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
G06	Salmonella	The animals are vaccinated against Salmonella.		Check the vaccination schedule and make a note of the vaccination dates of the last two flocks.	AR
Transport					

T01	Catching	Animals are caught using a team of catchers accredited by IKB-PSB.	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 with trained, experienced members, and that someone is responsible for monitoring animal welfare during the capture and loading periods.	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. 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. Make a note of the name of and date on which the last team of catchers was hired.	RI
Additional					
ELBLA00	Number of animal places	The number of animal places is:		Make a note of the number of animal places.	
ELBLA00A	Number of animals present	The number of animals present is:		Make a note of the number of animals present.	