

Standard	Welfare aspect	Standard	Interpretation	Measurement method	Sanction
The specific standards for the mark and the required inspection insofar as QS 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Not for publication.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.					
<b>Exclusion criteria</b>					
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 from 2021). The identification code stamped on the egg starts with the number 3 - keeping wild animals for production purposes - keeping geese and ducks for the production of goose or duck liver - breeding endangered species, such as eels - other activities that are or may be contrary to the Animal Protection Society's policy	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 required 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
UIT06	Tiered stable	The animals are kept in an stable with no more than one storey/floor/tier.	stables 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 stable that register for the Beter Leven trademark after this date are not eligible for the Beter Leven trademark.  Not applicable to existing stables that already participated in the Beter Leven trademark before 1/9/2016. However, these stables may not build or add any new tiers after 1/9/2016.	Check whether the farm has any tiered stable, check in case of a tiered stable whether the farm participated in the Beter Leven trademark before 1/9/2016 and/or whether any new construction/alterations 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. Make a note of the supply chain manager.	Exclusion
UIT08	Cooperation	The livestock farmers is obliged to grant BL trademark inspectors who perform inspections on behalf of the Certification Body or the Better Life Foundation trademark access to the business 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
<b>General</b>					
A1A	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 farms must comply with the General Welfare Directive: Directive 98/58/EC concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes	Check whether the farm complies with the Animal Keepers Decree of the Animals Act and/or the General Welfare Directive: Directive 98/58/EC concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes	Exclusion

A5	Chain quality system	The farm has a valid certificate issued by a chain quality system approved by the Animal Protection Society, whereby an audit is at least conducted once a year an audit	e.g. QS turkey The farm allows itself to be audited once a year on the rules of the quality system and the BL trademark and does not deviate from the welfare standards in the schedule.	Check the existence of a valid certificate issued by a chain quality system approved by the Animal Protection Society.	Exclusion
A6	Chain	The farm only has animals that comply with the criteria of the Beter Leven trademark.		Check that there are no animals from other systems on the farm.	Exclusion
A6a	Canalisation	If different categories of turkeys (for instance Better Life trademark and not-Better Live trademark, or Better Life 1 star en Better Life 2 stars) are present on the farm, the farmer works with a registered system for canalisation based on different feather or leg colours.	The canalisation system is registered in the farms administration.	Check whether the farm has a system for canalisation based on different feather or leg colours for different categories of Turkeys and whether the farm has registered this system in its administration. Check whether the farm works in accordance with this canalisation system. N/A When there are no different categories of turkeys are present on the farm.	Exclusion
A7A	Emergency facilities	If mechanical ventilation is used, is there a functioning alarm system in case the ventilation fails?	This is not compulsory for naturally ventilated stables.	Check whether there is an alarm and whether this is tested at least every two months. N/A to naturally ventilated stables.	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 stables.	Make a note of the last three test dates. N/A to naturally ventilated stables.	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 stables.	Check whether there is a functioning emergency power unit (test the unit) and whether the valves open automatically during a power outage, if the stables 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 stables.	Make a note of the last three test dates. N/A to naturally ventilated stables.	AR
A8	Slaughtering age	The minimum slaughtering age is 126 days for cockerels and 98 days for hens.		Check the age at which the animals left the farm on the basis of delivery notes. Make a note of 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.	A slower-growing breed such as the Kelly BBB or another breed approved by the Animal Protection Society, with a maximum average growth rate for cockerels and hens of 110 grams per day, with special focus on the following characteristics: - slower-growing than the current BIG 6, BIG 7, XL or Converter (maximum of 110 grams/day (cockerels) - loss + cause of loss - gait score - foot pad dermatitis - tibial dyschondroplasia - welfare of parent animals	Check on the basis of delivery notes 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 stable are not permitted.	An exception to this rule is live wires installed above the feed and water lines to prevent animals from sitting on them.	Check whether there are any live wires.	RI
A11	Transport time for day-old chicks	Transport time for day-old chicks is a maximum of six hours	Maximum of six hours of transport from the time of collection from the hatchery to the farm where the turkeys will be kept.	Check on the basis of the supplier's address details whether the animals have been transported for longer than six hours	Warning
A12	Intervention	Treating the beaks on day 0 or 1 of life by means of the laser/infra-red method is permitted.	Other interventions to the animal, such as desprurring, toe clipping, dubbing, etc. are prohibited.	Check that there have been no prohibited interventions (desprurring, toe clipping, dubbing, etc.)	Suspension for the current round
<b>Management</b>					

M03	Fire safety	With a view to fire safety, an Agro Electrical Inspection takes place in accordance with NEN1010 or (HD) IEC 60364 Low voltage electrical installations at least once every five years.	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 of the access times for each of the quarters in connection with weather conditions.		Check the details on access to the day-time quarters, the forest edge, forest edge canopy and, if available, open-air runs	AR
<b>Food and enrichment</b>					
VV2A	Straw/hay/alfalfa bales	From the age of 14 days, at least one straw/hay/alfalfa bale weighing on average 15 - 20 kilograms is provided in the stable for every 1,000 turkeys.		Check the receipts in the accounting records to see whether alfalfa bales have been purchased and the leftover alfalfa bales in the stable. Make a note of 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/alfalfa bales	The bales are equally distributed across the space.	Easy to reach for the animals from every position in the stable.	Check whether the straw/hay/alfalfa bales, or their leftovers, are distributed across the stable.	Suspension
VV2C	Straw/hay/alfalfa bales	Bales are replaced if these are at litter/floor height.		Check whether there are straw/hay/alfalfa bales in the stable and/or if these are replaced in good time.	Suspension
VV2	Stomach grit	From the age of 28 days until 12 weeks, 1 gram of stomach grit for every 100 animals is distributed each month in separate containers across the stable.		Calculate: number of turkeys x 1 gram per month Check the receipts in the accounting records to see if enough stomach grit is being distributed each month. Check the quantity of stomach grit remaining in the night-time quarters and covered run.	RI if an inadequate quantity has been provided. Suspension if no stomach grit has been provided.
VV2D	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
VV6A	Enrichment materials	At least one enrichment object must be hung in the stable for every 1,000 turkeys.	Examples of suitable enrichment objects include: - CDs, - disentangled rope - brushes or - jerry cans. These are hung at animal height, freely in the stable (not against a wall). For example, with a tie-wrap to the feed/water line, or with a chain/tie-wrap to the ceiling.	Check whether there are sufficient enrichment materials and whether these are well-positioned.	RI
VV3	Feed	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.
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	Turkeys have permanent access to drinking water and the drinking system.		Check whether animals have permanent access to a drinking system in the stable and whether this is permanently working	RI unannounced when there is doubt about the permanent distribution of drinking water.
<b>Accommodation</b>					

H1	Stocking kg/m <sup>2</sup>	On the ground surface that is available to the turkeys (after the cockerels and hens are separated after no more than 35 days), the maximum stocking density is 7 animals per m <sup>2</sup> with a weight of no more than 36 kg per m <sup>2</sup> for hens and 40 kg per m <sup>2</sup> for cockerels.	At the time of housing, 10 animals per m <sup>2</sup> may be housed, and 7 animals per m <sup>2</sup> may still be present 21 days after the housing date.  The covered run may be added to the available stable area if this is available to the animals from 35 days of age, for at least 8 hours a day and from no later than 10 a.m.	Calculate on the basis of the stable area and the number of housed turkeys, note the number of animals per m <sup>2</sup> . Perform the same calculation for the number of animals that are present in the stable on the first day of the third week. Make a note of the number of animals per m <sup>2</sup> . Also make a comparison between the feedback data of the slaughterhouse regarding the number of supplied BL animals and the housing data (-loss) of the poultry breeder itself.	Suspension
H1A	Size of the stable	When the covered run is included in the minimally available surface area at least 0,70 m <sup>2</sup> per 7 dieren (70% of the 1 m <sup>2</sup> per 7 dieren) consist of stable.	This prevents that animals haven't got enough space when the covered run isn't available, for instance at night.	Check whether 70% of the minimal available surface area (1 m <sup>2</sup> per 7 turkeys) consist of stable.	RI when less than 70 % of the minimally available surface area consist of stable. Suspension when the covered run isn't permanently available but has been included in the minimally available surface area.
H5	Use of rings	Rings to lead the animals to feed and water may be used only until 4 days of age.	Check whether rings are used for longer than 4 days.		Suspension for the current round
H2	Litter in stable and closed run	The ground surface that is available to the turkeys is covered entirely by litter material of adequate quality.	Litter material includes loose, white wood chippings, wood shavings, loose straw, loose chopped straw or other material. Litter quality: the litter falls easily through the fingers and there are no mould spots and/or matted clumps in the litter (with the exception of the covered run and limited areas adjacent to the outside of the stable).	Check at three places in the stable and three places in the covered run whether the floors are visible or if the litter contains mould spots of matted clumps. Determine the litter quality at a number of places throughout the stable and covered run. Make a note of 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 stable and covered run is cleaned and disinfected.		Check 3 completed rounds to see whether there are records of when the stable and the covered run are cleaned and disinfected.	RI
H3A	Daylight intensity	At least 20 lux of daylight is available in the entire stable.	For example: - In stables that have a daylight-permeable surface in one side wall, the daylight intensity on the opposite wall is also at least 20 lux. - In stables that are wider than 12 metres (excluding the covered run), the daylight intensity in the middle of the stable is also at least 20 lux.	Check whether there is adequate daylight in the stable. Measure the light intensity with the lux meter and the artificial light switched off in at least two places in the stable and note whether this is at least 20 lux at animal height.	RI
H3C	Daylight	Daylight in the stable is achieved through a daylight-permeable surface, which is at least 3% of the ground surface of the stable.	The daylight-permeable surface may include roof windows, 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 stable. The 3% rule applies to daylight that enters via the roof or side wall.	Check whether the area of the light openings is at least 3% of the ground surface of the stable. Or 0.75% of the ground surface if there are light wells. Make a note of the type of light opening.	RI
H3D	Daylight	The daylight-permeable surface only allows diffused daylight.	Direct sunlight in the stable must be avoided (also see H3G)	Check whether the daylight-permeable surface allows only diffused and not direct daylight.	RI
H03E	Daylight	The daylight-permeable surface is made from solid material that prevents loss of heat and allows no air through.	The daylight-permeable surface may not, for example, consist of windbreak/ventilation mesh or other air-permeable material.	Check whether the daylight-permeable surface is made from solid material, which is not windbreak/ventilation mesh or other air-permeable material.	RI
H3F	Daylight	The daylight-permeable surface ensures equal distribution of daylight across the entire stable.		Check whether the daylight-permeable surface ensures equal distribution of daylight across the entire stable.	RI
H3G	Daylight	Direct sunlight in the stable is avoided.	For example, through open roof or side windows.	Check that no direct sunlight enters the stable, for example through open roof or side windows.	Warning

H3J	Daylight intensity in an stable wider than 12 metres	In stables that are wider 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 stable.	N/A if there is only a daylight-permeable roof surface.	In stables 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 stable.	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.	Make a note of the 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 (stable, covered run)	All quarters (stable, covered run) are easily accessible for people, everywhere	The quarters are at least 2 metres high everywhere, on the edges one and a half meters high is sufficient.	Measures the quarters and note any discrepancies.	RI, alterations must be made at the time of housing during the next round
<b>Covered run (winter garden)</b>					
OU1A	Size of the stable in relation to the covered run	There is a covered run whose surface area is at least 20% of the surface area of the stable.	The covered run is a cold, covered roaming area, which is directly connected to the stable 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 stable and 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 stable.	Check that 20% of the total surface area of the stable is covered run.	RI
OU1B	Availability of covered run	The turkeys have access to the covered run from the age of 35 days.		Check from what age the turkeys have access to the covered run.	Suspension
OU1C	Availability of covered run	The turkeys have access to the covered run for at least 8 hours a day.		Check how long the turkeys have consecutive access to the covered run. N/A to turkeys that are younger than 35 days old.	Suspension
OU1D	Availability of covered run	The turkeys have access to the covered run from no later than 10 a.m. each morning.		Check whether the run openings are opened by no later than 10 a.m. each morning. N/A to turkeys that are younger than 35 days old.	Suspension
O02a	Position of the covered run in relation to the stable	The covered run is located along the entire length of the long side(s) of the stable.	If the covered run cannot be installed along the entire length of the long side of the stable (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 stable.	Suspension
OU5	Area of covered run	The covered run has an area of at least 20% and at most 30% of the total area of the stable.	The total area of the stable excludes the area of the covered run.	Make a note of the area of the stable (excluding the covered run) and of the covered run. Keep a note of the calculation. Indicate whether the covered run appears to have been used.	Suspension
OU6A	Run openings	The openings that provide access to the covered run have a total uninterrupted length of 1 m for every 1,000 cockerels and 1 m for every 1,500 hens.		Calculate on the basis of the total length whether it meets the 1 m per 1,000 turkeys requirement. Keep a note of the calculation.	RI
OU6AB	Run openings	Run openings must be at least 0.65 m high so the animals are not obstructed from entering or exiting upright.		Measure the run opening.	RI
OU6B	Run openings	The maximum distance in the stable to the closest run opening is 100 metres.	There may be no significant obstacles within this 100-metre that can seriously hinder the turkeys' passage. Normal feed or drinking water lines are not regarded as an obstacle in determining the maximum distance in the stable to the closest run opening.  For example, if the distance to the centre of the stable exceeds 100 m, a covered run needs to be made on both of the long sides of the stable.	Check whether the covered run complies with the condition: note the main findings. Take a photograph in case of any doubt.	RI
OU6D	Run openings	Run openings 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.	RI

OU6E	Run openings	The run openings must be distributed as evenly as possible across the entire length of the stable.		Check whether the covered run complies with the condition: note the main findings.	RI
OU7	Insulated roof	The top of the covered run has an insulated roof and/or a daylight-permeable surface.	An insulated roof (including insulated daylight surfaces) is necessary to combat condensation at the top and prevent the temperature from rising too high on warm, sunny summer days.	Make a note of whether the covered run complies with the prescribed criteria.	RI
OU8	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.	Make a note of whether the covered run complies with the prescribed criteria.	RI
OU9	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 50% of the wind at most and has a 50% shadow effect at most (e.g. windbreak/ventilation mesh).	Make a note of whether the covered run complies with the prescribed criteria.	RI
OU10	Floor of covered run	The floor of the covered run must be cleaned and disinfected		Make a note of whether the covered run complies with the prescribed criteria.	RI
OU11	Building specifications of the covered run	The maximum height within the covered run of the thick, opaque edge is measured 75 cm from the floor (excluding litter).	The raised edge must be calculated excluding the litter. The turkeys must be able to look over the raised edge and see other animal quarters.	Measure the opaque edge and note your findings.	RI
<b>Health</b>					
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	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 is effected in the register of the Foundation for Certified Veterinarians ( <i>Stichting Geborgde Dierenarts</i> ), see the website <a href="http://www.geborgdedierenarts.nl">www.geborgdedierenarts.nl</a> . The Regulations for Certified Poultry Veterinarians contain a model one-to-one agreement that must 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 whether the veterinarian is a certified poultry veterinarian and whether an agreement has been entered into with this veterinarian.	Suspension
<b>Transport</b>					
T1	Transport	Animals are loaded into containers with large openings.			RI
T2	Duration of transport	The transport lasts for a maximum of 8 hours.	The duration of the transport is measured from the time the lorry leaves the farm.	Make a note of the address of the slaughterhouse in order to get an indication of the transport duration.	Suspension
T3	Catching	Animals are caught using a team of catchers accredited by QS.	Foreign farms do not need to use a QS accredited team of catchers but must demonstrate in another way that they use a team of catchers with trained, experienced people with a supervisor that is responsible for the animal welfare during catching and loading.	The team of catchers must be accredited by QS. Check the list of accredited firms to see if the team of catchers is accredited. Foreign farms must demonstrate in another way that they use a team of catchers with trained, experienced people with a supervisor that is responsible for the animal welfare during catching and loading. Make a note of the name of and date on which the last team of catchers was hired.	AR

T4	Light for catching	Animals are caught in dim light or green/blue light.		Check with the poultry breeder.	AR
<b>Slaughter</b>					
S1	Method	In case of construction and renovation, the animals are stunned and killed only by means of the two-phase or multi-phase CO <sub>2</sub> stunning, a form of controlled atmosphere stunning (CAS)		Check whether the CAS method is used	
S2	Welfare policy statement	The slaughterhouse must have a welfare policy statement. An animal welfare officer is present during the entire process.		Check whether there is a welfare policy statement and an animal welfare office present.	
<b>Additional</b>					
	Number of animal places	The number of turkey places is:		Make a note of the number of animal places	
	Number of animals present	The number of turkeys present is:		Make a note of the number of animals present	