



Standard No.	Welfare 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Not for publication.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.

Exclusion criteria					
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 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
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 an 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					

KBLA04	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
KBLA05	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
KBLA01	Chain quality system	The farm has a valid certificate issued by a chain quality system approved by the Animal Protection Society.	Such as IKB Kip	Check the existence of a valid certificate issued by a chain quality system approved by the Animal Protection Society.	Exclusion
KBLA08	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
A04a.	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
A04b.	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.	
A04c.	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 barns.	Check whether there is a functioning emergency power unit (test the unit) and whether the valves open automatically during a power outage, if the barns are not naturally ventilated.	RI
A04d.	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
KBLA02	Slaughtering age	The minimum slaughtering age is 56 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
KBLA03	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 originate 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 are not permitted in the areas available to the animals in the barn.	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					

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 of the access times for each of the quarters in connection with weather conditions.		Verify information about the access to the covered run.	AR
Food and enrichment					
KBLV01	Enrichment material	Starting from an age of 15 days, at least 2 grams of grain/feed is scattered per chicken per day 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
KBLV02	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 chickens will receive enrichment and form a positive association with people walking through the barn. 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. While the poultry breeder is scattering the grain, pay attention to the floor and any spent grain from previously-scattered grain and whether the chickens are accustomed to grain provision.	Suspension
KBLV02B	Enrichment material	The grain/feed is scattered on the ground surface.	The chickens 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 chickens are accustomed to grain provision.	Suspension
KBLV02C	Enrichment material	The scattered 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
KBLVA04A	Straw/hay/alfafa bales	Starting when the chicks are 8 days old, a minimum of 1 straw, hay, or alfalfa bale of 15-20 kg per 1000 chickens is provided in the barn.		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.
KBLVA04B	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
KLBVA04C	Straw/hay/alfafa bales	Bales are replaced if these are down to the height of the litter/floor.		Check whether there are straw/hay/alfalfa bales in the barn and/or if these are replaced in a timely fashion.	Suspension
KBLV05B	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.
KBLV06B	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.
KBLV07B	Feed composition	The feed contains no animal products.	Exceptions: - 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
KBLV08B	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.



KBLV08C	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.
Accommodation					
KBLH01 KBLH02 KBLH03	Stocking kg/m ²	On the ground surface that is available to the chickens, the maximum stocking density is 12 animals per m ² with a total weight of no more than 25 kg per m ² .	At the time of housing, 12.5 animals per m ² may be housed, and 12 animals per m ² may still be present 22 days after the housing date. 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 m ² . 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 m ² . 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
KBLH04	Size of the barn	If the covered run is included in the available surface area, at least 0.75 m ² per 12 animals (75% of the required 1 m ² per 12 animals) consists of barn space.	This prevents the animals from having too little space if the run is not accessible, such as at night.	Check if 75% of the total available floor surface consists of the barn.	RI if less than 75% of the usable surface area belongs to the barn. N/A if no covered run is present. Suspension if the covered run is not made permanently available but is counted as available surface area.
KBLH05	Size of the covered run	At least 20% of the total ground surface available to the chickens consists of covered run.	The covered run is a cold, covered roaming area, which is directly connected to the barn 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 barn 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.	Check if 20% of the total available floor surface consists of the covered run.	Exclusion
KBLH06	Litter in barn	The ground surface that is available to the chickens 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. 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 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
KBLH06B	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
KBLH06C	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 were cleaned and disinfected.	RI
KBLH07	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 broader 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
KBLH07C	Daylight	Daylight in the barn is achieved through a daylight-permeable surface, which is 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% 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 barn. Or 0.75% of the ground surface if there are light wells. Register the type of light opening.	Suspension
KBLH07D	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

KBLH07E	Daylight	The daylight-permeable surfaces are made from solid material that prevents loss of heat 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
KBLH07F	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
KBLH07G	Daylight	Direct sunlight in the barn is avoided.	For example, through open roof or side windows.	Check that no direct sunlight enters the barn, for example through open roof or side windows.	Warning
KBLH07J	Daylight intensity for barns broader than 12 metres that only have side windows.	In barns that are broader 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 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 barn.	Suspension
KBLH08	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.	Register the applied lighting rhythm.	RI
KBLH09	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
KBLH20	Minimal height of animal quarters (barn, covered run)	All animal quarters (barn, covered run) are all easy for people to access.	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.	Note down whether the animal quarters meet the prescribed criteria.	Suspension
Covered run (winter garden)					
KBLO01A1	Availability of covered run	The broilers have access to the covered run from the age of 21 days.		Check from what age the broilers have access to the covered run.	Suspension
KBLO01A2	Availability of covered run	The broilers have access to the covered run for at least 8 hours a day.		Check how long the chicks have continuous access to the covered run. N/A to broilers that are younger than 22 days old.	Suspension
KBLO01A3	Availability of covered run	The broilers have access to the covered run from no later than 10 am each morning.	Only in the case of temperatures in the covered run dipping below 0 degrees Celsius, and/or poor climatic conditions (lots of wind, 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 night quarters. This is tracked daily/registered on the run calendar.	Check whether the run openings are opened by no later than 10 am each morning. N/A to broilers that are younger than 22 days old.	Suspension
KBLO01B	Position of the covered run in relation to the barn	The covered run is located along the entire length of the long side(s) of the barn.	If the covered run cannot be installed along the entire length of the long side of the barn (because of the presence of silos, for example), the maximum distance to the closest run opening should be 25 m.	Register whether there is a covered run along the entire length of the barn.	Suspension
KBLO02C	Covered run between two buildings	A covered run that is sandwiched between two buildings is only permitted for existing barns provided that sufficient daylight and fresh air can get in.	In the case of brand-new constructions, it is not permitted to sandwich a covered run between two buildings. With such a run, between the wall of the adjacent building and the roof of the covered run, across the full length, there should be: - a space at least 1 m high on both long sides of the run, or - a space at least 2 m high on one long side of the run - daylight and air-permeable material that cuts no more than 80% of the wind and has up to 80% shade effect (e.g. windbreak/ventilation mesh) and, additionally, a daylight-permeable roof surface of at least 3% of the floor space of the covered run. An barn without a separate covered run, but with daylight and air-permeable material in part of the walls or side walls (e.g. Louisiana barn) will not be considered an barn with a covered run.	Check the covered run in combination with the construction date of the barn.	Exclusion
KBLO03	Area of covered run	The covered run has an area of at least 20% of the total area of the barn.	The total area of the barn excludes the area of the covered run.	Register the area of the barn (excluding the covered run) and of the covered run. Note the calculation. Indicate whether the covered run appears to have been used.	Exclusion

KBLO03A	barn-run separation	The covered run is separated from the barn by a full wall containing run openings.		Check whether the covered run is separated from the barn by a wall containing run openings.	RI
KBLO04	Run openings	The openings that provide access to the covered run have a total length of 1 m for every 1000 chickens.		Calculate on the basis of the total length whether it meets the 1 m per 1000 chicks requirement. Keep a note of the calculation.	RI
KBLO05	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 covered run complies with the condition: note the main findings.	Suspension
KBLO07	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
KBLO08	Run openings	The run openings must be distributed as evenly as possible across the entire length of the barn.		Check whether the covered run complies with the condition: note the main findings.	RI
KBLO09B	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.	Register whether the covered run complies with the prescribed criteria.	RI
KBLO09D	Daylight and air-permeable	In any case, the long side of the covered run must be daylight and air-permeable.	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).	Register whether the covered run complies with the prescribed criteria.	Suspension
KBLO09E	Floor of covered run	It must be possible for the floor of the covered run to be cleaned and disinfected.		Register whether the covered run complies with the prescribed criteria.	RI
KBLO10B	Building specifications of the covered run	The maximum height within the covered run of the thick, opaque edge is measured 40 cm from the floor (excluding litter).	The raised edge must be calculated excluding the litter. N/A if the barn meets the label of of the Deutsche Tierschutzbund (Für mehr Tierschutz). The broilers must be able to look over the raised edge and see other animal quarters.	Measure the opaque edge and note your findings.	RI
KBLO13	Litter material and quality	The ground surface that is available to the chickens is covered entirely by litter material of adequate quality.	For example, wood shavings, straw, chopped straw, peat, sand or other material. The litter falls easily through the fingers and there are no mould spots in the litter.	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.
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.	Register how 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.	<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</p> <p>The Regeling van de Geborgde Pluimvee Dierenarts (regulations for certified poultry veterinarians) contain 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. Register the name of the veterinarian.	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					
KBLT01	Transport	Animals are loaded into crates or containers with large openings.			RI
KBLT02	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.	Register the address of the slaughterhouse in order to get an indication of the transport duration.	Suspension
KBLT03B	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>If 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 of trained, experienced members are used, and that someone is responsible for monitoring animal welfare during the capture and loading periods. Register the name of and date on which the last team of catchers was hired.</p>	RI
KBLT03C	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 chickens	
	Number of animals present	The number of broilers present is:		Register the number of animals present	