

Standard	Welfare aspect	Criterion	Interpretation	Method of measurement	Sanction
The specific standards for the quality label and the necessary inspections, insofar as not already provided for by IKB, are also included.					
Not for circulation. No rights may be derived from these criteria. Subject to inaccuracies and amendments.					
Exclusion criteria					
UIT01	Other activities	No other activities are performed at the company (UBN) that do not conform with the policy of the Dutch Society for the Protection of Animals.	<p>Activities that do not conform with the policy of the Dutch Society for the Protection of Animals 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 housing (successor to the enriched cage and the only permitted form of 'battery cage' 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 or ducks for the production of goose or duck liver; - Keeping endangered species, such as eel; - Keeping double-muscled breeds of meat cattle with a high incidence of caesarean sections, such as Belgian Blues and Dutch Improved Red Pied. This does not include cattle produced by beef on dairy crosses;; - Other activities that (may) conflict with the policy of the Dutch Society for the Protection of Animals. 	Verify whether the farm (UBN) performs any other activities that do not conform with the policy of the Dutch Society for the Protection of Animals.	Exclusion
UIT03	Genetically modified animals	There are no genetically modified animals on the farm (UBN).	<p>A genetically modified animal has been adapted using gene technology. Genetic or gene technology is a form of biotechnology by which the DNA of an organism is directly adapted by introducing additional genes with the desired traits into an animal. Conventional methods by which the DNA of an organism is indirectly adapted, such as crossing, selecting and/or breeding of certain breeds are permitted.</p>	Verify whether there are any genetically modified animals on the farm (UBN) by verifying the origin of the (parent) animals.	Exclusion
UIT05	Standard for mega-housing	The animals are not kept in a mega-barn. A mega-barn is considered to be one UBN (or EU registration number) with 300 NGE (Dutch Livestock Units) or more.	<p>A mega-barn is defined as one farm location (one UBN) with 220,000 or more broilers.</p> <p>To determine the number of NGE on the farm, the number of animals based on the Better Life operating capacity (the number of BLL animal places) must be multiplied by the following numbers of NGE per animal category: Broilers = 0.0013 NGE (or 100 broilers = 0.134 NGE).</p> <p>This does not apply to existing barns that were Better Life label participants before 1-1-2015. These houses may maintain the number of broilers that were kept on 1-1-2015. With new construction or renovation, the number of broilers kept at a farm location (UBN) is not increased further.</p> <p>According to the definition of the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO), one farm location is equal to one unique Farm Number, i.e 1 UBN. The term 'mega-barn' should not be confused with the concept of an industrial-scale 'factory farm'. A mega-barn concerns a single location, a factory farm refers to a livestock farm with animal houses in multiple locations. The farm as a whole has a very high number of animals. However, the number of animals kept at the various locations is comparable to the numbers kept on regular farms.</p>	Verify and record whether the farm does not exceed the limit for the maximum working size.	Exclusion
UIT06	Tiered barn	The broilers are kept in a barn with a maximum of one storey/floor/level.	<p>Tiered barns with multiple storeys/floors/levels are excluded from participation in the Better Life label.</p> <p>This criterion will come into effect on 1-9-2016</p> <p>New farms with a tiered barn that register for the Better Life label after this date, are not eligible for the Better Life label scheme.</p> <p>This does not apply to existing barns that were Better Life label participants before 1-9-2016. However, no new tiered barns with multiple storeys can be built or added after 1-9-2016.</p>	Verify whether there is a tiered barn at the farm. If there is a tiered barn, verify whether the farm participated in the Better Life label scheme before 1-9-2016 and / or whether no new construction or renovation has taken place after that date.	Exclusion

UIT07	Chain manager	The livestock farm is registered with a chain manager that is approved by the Better Life label foundation.	A chain manager is, for example, an abattoir or intermediary that links various components of the supply chain, from the primary producer to the seller as well as all existing interim links.	Verify whether the farm is registered with a chain manager that is approved by the Better Life label foundation. Record the name of the chain manager.	Exclusion
UIT08	Cooperation	The participant is obliged to provide full cooperation and grant access to the farm to BLL inspectors who perform inspections on behalf of the Certification Body or the Better Life foundation.	If the inspectors are denied access to the farm or no cooperation is given, the farm will be excluded from participation, unless it can invoke force majeure.		Exclusion
General					
KBLA04	Welfare legislation	The farm complies with Dutch Animal Keepers Decree of the Animals Act (<i>Besluit Houders van Dieren en de Wet Dieren</i>) and/or the EU welfare directives for broilers (Council Directive 2007/43/EC).	Foreign farms must comply with the EU welfare directives for broilers (Council Directive 2007/43/EC).	Verify and record whether the farm complies with the Animal Keepers Decree of the Animals Act and/or the EU Animal Welfare Directive (Council Directive 2007/43/EC).	Exclusion
KBLA05	Marketing standards	The farm complies with the marketing standards for poultry meat.	Council directive (EC) No. 543/2008 from the Commission laying down the marketing standards for poultry meat. (Regulations on animal products related to the designation of particular broiler industry systems.)	Verify and record whether the farm complies with the marketing standards for poultry meat.	Exclusion
KBLA01	Supply chain quality system	The farm has a valid certificate issued by a supply chain quality assurance system approved by the Dutch Society for the Protection of Animals.	For example, IKB Kip. If, foreign farms, for example, do not have a valid IKB certificate, they can comply with this criterion in the following ways: 1. They have at least an equivalent certificate (the applicant provides a cross-check that is assessed by the BLLF and the Dutch Society for the Protection of Animals); or 2. An IKB inspection is conducted at the same time as the BLL inspection (without issuing an IKB certificate), whereby the Dutch Society for the Protection of Animals determines in advance which IKB criteria are not necessarily compulsory for the foreign farm.	Verify and record whether the farm has a valid certificate issued by a chain quality system approved by the Dutch Society for the Protection of Animals.	Exclusion



KBLA08	Chain	Only broilers that comply with the Better Life label criteria for Broilers 1 star are present on the farm	<p>The criterion means that all the broilers present on the farm (UBN/KIP) are kept in a way that complies with the applicable scope for BLL broilers.</p> <p>Keeping other animals, which may or may not satisfy the criteria of the Better Life label, on the farm is permitted, provided that no other activities are performed on the farm that do not conform with the policy of the Dutch Society for the Protection of Animals, and that these animals do not come into contact in any way with the BLL animals.</p> <p>Registering and deregistering a livestock farmer is permitted once per calendar year (in the BLL portal) due to them setting up broilers that do not comply with the criteria for Better Life Broilers 1 star (e.g. regular or another concept). This is possible under the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During this period of deregistration (inactive for Better Life label), the farmer may set up a maximum of three, successive non-Better Life rearing cycles, i.e. not three cycles spread over the calendar year, in order to continue to be eligible for the Better Life label for Broilers 1 star; 2. The broiler farm works according to the all-in, all-out principle, so at no time are there both Better Life and non-Better Life broilers on the farm; 3. The broiler farm is deregistered from the BLLF by the chain manager before the first non-Better Life broilers are set up on the farm. 4. To be able to participate in the Better Life label scheme again, the broiler farm must have a new entry audit performed; 5. The broiler farm is re-registered with the BLLF for this inspection by the chain manager 6. As usual, the broiler farm must be certified before the Better Life broilers can be slaughtered under the Better Life label; 7. A (1 star Better Life) broiler farm can only qualify once for the covered run transitional regulations. When deregistering and registering under the above conditions, the previously issued exemption for the covered run transitional regulations will continue to apply. The exemption will not be paused (interrupted) and/or extended and the livestock farmer will have to complete the covered run within the set period; 8. When the exemption for the covered run transitional regulations expires, only broilers that comply with the Better Life criteria Broilers 1 star are set up. If this is not the case, the participant no longer complies with the Better Life regulations for 1 star Broilers and will therefore be considered to have a shortcoming. 	Verify and record whether any broilers from other systems (scopes) are present 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.	Verify whether an alarm is present and tested at least every two months. This does not apply with naturally ventilated barns.	RI
A04b	Emergency facilities	If mechanical ventilation is used, the alarm system must be tested at least every two months.	The two-monthly alarm system tests must be registered. This is not compulsory for naturally ventilated barns.	Record the last three dates of the tests. This does not apply with naturally ventilated barns.	
A04c	Emergency facilities	If mechanical ventilation is used, there is a functioning emergency power generator that ensures the ventilation remains operational in the event of a power failure, or the air inlets automatically open in the event of a power failure.	This is not compulsory for naturally ventilated barns.	Verify and record whether a functioning emergency power generator is present (test the generator) and that the air inlets automatically open in the event of a power failure, if the barn is not naturally ventilated.	RI
A04d	Emergency facilities	If an emergency power generator is used, the generator must be tested at least every two months to ensure it is functioning correctly.	The two-monthly generator tests must be registered. This is not compulsory for naturally ventilated barns.	Record the last three dates of the tests. This does not apply with naturally ventilated barns.	AR

KBLA02	Age at slaughter	The minimum age at slaughter is 56 days.	<p>The set up flock day (day of arrival) of the broilers on the farm is used as day 1 to calculate the age at slaughter. The day of slaughter may be taken into when calculating the age at slaughter of the broilers.</p> <p>On farms where the eggs hatch in the barn (e.g. an X-treck or One2Born system), the rule is that the eggs should hatch on Day 21. Day 22 then counts as day 1 of the chicks 'in the barn' to calculate the age at slaughter.</p>	Verify the age at which the broilers left the farm (were slaughtered) using delivery notes. Record the set up flock date (day of arrival) and the slaughter date of the last 3 rearing cycles. Use this information to determine the age at slaughter of the broilers.	Suspension
KBLA03	Breed	A slower-growing breed is used.	<p>Slower-growing broilerbreeds are: Hubbard JA 957, 757, Rowan Ranger, Cobb Sasso 150, Sasso SA 451 N, Ranger Gold, Rambler Ranger, Hubbard JA257, Hubbard JACY57, or other slower-growing breeds approved by the Dutch Society for the Protection of Animals with a particular emphasis on the following traits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - slower-growing (average growth is max. 45 grams per day); - mortality + reason for mortality; - gait score; - footpad disorders; - welfare of parent stock. <p>The approval also applies to chicks from parent stock production breeds that cannot be placed as parent stock, i.e. the males = the brothers of the Ranger or JA57 females and the females = the sisters of the Rowan, Gold, Rambler or ColorYield males.</p>	Verify whether slower-growing breeds have been set up based on the delivery notes.	Exclusion
A10	Ban on live wires	Live wires are not permitted in the areas of the barn that are accessible to the broilers.		Verify and record whether there are any live wires.	RI
Management					
M03	Fire safety	At least two types of electrical inspections (agricultural electrical inspection) must be performed at the farm, namely: an inspection for the commissioning of new installations (in accordance with NEN1010 or (HD) IEC 60364 Low voltage electrical installations) and a reinspection every five years.	<p>The first inspection must have been performed before 1-1-2022. Consult the website of your insurance company for a list of companies authorised to perform the inspection. Explanation: this inspection must be performed by a different company to the one that installed the electrical system.</p> <p>New systems must be inspected before use in accordance with NEN1010 or (HD) IEC 60364 Low voltage electrical installations. The NEN 3140 and NTA 8220 inspections are not permitted as an inspection before the commissioning of new systems. However, five-year reinspection <i>can</i> be performed on the basis of NEN 3140 or NTA 8220.</p> <p>Foreign livestock farmers must have an electrical inspection performed when their barn is first used, and every five years thereafter, in accordance with the CENELEC HD 60364 standard of the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization.</p> <p>Belgian AREI electrical inspection is equivalent to the requirements in accordance with NEN 1010 (entry control) and NEN 3140 (recovery control). If Belgian farms have had an AREI electrical inspection performed and have obtained a valid certificate, these farms comply with this criterion.</p>	Verify whether there is a certificate of the last inspection and record the date.	Warning
M04	Maintaining a run access calendar	A daily record of the access times to the run for each of the separate quarters is noted in the run access calendar and the weather conditions at the time are stated.		Verify and record information about access to the covered run.	AR

Feed and enrichment					
KBLV01	Enrichment material	From an age of 15 days, at least 2 grams of grain/feed per broiler per day is provided as enrichment material.		Verify using purchase receipts whether sufficient grain/feed is provided. Record the name of the supplier.	Suspension if an inadequate quantity has been provided. Exclusion if no grain/feed has been provided.
KBLV02	Enrichment material	The broiler farmer or stockperson walks at least once a day from the night quarters to the day quarters, scattering a portion of the enrichment material (grain/feed).	Walking through the entire barn scattering grain/feed every day provides the broilers with enrichment material and creates a positive association with people walking through the barn. The rest of the enrichment material (grain/feed) may be dispensed by an automatic feeding system (e.g. spin feeders).	The broiler farmer must scatter grain/feed in the presence of the inspector. While the grain is being scattered by the broiler farmer, see whether any grain is left on the floor from the previous session and whether the broilers are accustomed to grain being scattered.	Suspension
KBLV02B	Enrichment material	The grain/feed is scattered onto the ground surface.	The broilers must have direct access to the grain/feed scattered on the ground surface. The grain/feed must be well distributed over the floor.	While the grain is being scattered by the broiler farmer, see whether any grain is left on the floor from the previous session and whether the broilers are accustomed to grain being scattered.	Suspension
KBLV02C	Enrichment material	The scattered enrichment material (grain/feed) is of sufficient grain size.	The (average) grain size is equal to or larger than 1 mm.	Verify the grain/feed size.	AR
KBLVA04A	Straw/hay/lucerne bales	From the age of 8 days, a minimum of 1 straw, hay, or lucerne bale of 15-20 kg per 1000 broilers is provided in the barn.	The straw/hay/lucerne bales must be placed on the floor as a complete bale (including twine) for the broilers. Providing enrichment in the form of straw/hay/lucerne in a hay rack or a net is not permitted and does not comply with the Better Life criteria. To prevent the straw/hay/lucerne bales from disintegrating too quickly, the bales that are placed on the floor may be enclosed in a net.	Verify whether the administrative records contain delivery notes for straw/hay/lucerne bales and verify whether there are remains of straw/hay/lucerne bales in the barn. Record the name of the supplier.	Suspension if an inadequate number of bales have been provided; exclusion if no bales have been provided.
KBLVA04B	Straw/hay/lucerne bales	The bales are evenly distributed throughout the space.		Verify whether the straw/hay/lucerne bales (remains of) are evenly distributed throughout the barn.	Suspension
KLBVA04C	Straw/hay/lucerne bales	Bales are replaced when they are level with the height of the litter on the floor.		Verify whether there are straw/hay/lucerne bales in the barn and whether they are replaced in a timely manner.	Suspension
KBLV05B	Feed composition	Only feed is provided supplied by a GMP+ certified feed supplier.	Foreign farms may also provide feed from a supplier that is certified for an animal feed quality assurance system that is at least equivalent to GMP+.	Verify using the feed receipts whether the feed is GMP+. Also record the name and address of the GMP+ feed supplier.	RI
KBLV07B	Feed composition	The feed contains no animal products originating from poultry (no cannibalism).	It is forbidden to feed broilers animal meal or other types of feed made from poultry (no cannibalism). Feeding insects to Better Life broilers (directly via live larvae or indirectly via the feed) is permitted, but the Dutch Society for the Protection of Animals is involved in research into insect welfare. Pending the results of this research, the Dutch Society for the Protection of Animals prefers livestock farmers to use feed without insects/insect meal).	Verify and record whether the feed contains no animal products originating from poultry.	AR
KBLV08B	Access to drinking water	Broilers have permanent access to drinking water and access to the drinkers.		Verify and record whether the broilers have access to the drinkers in the barn and whether these drinkers function permanently.	RI
KBLV08C	Access to feed	Broilers have permanent access to feed and unlimited access to the feeders.		Verify whether the broilers have access to the feeders in the barn and whether these feeders function permanently.	RI

Housing					
KBLH01a KBLH02a KBLH03a	Stocking density number of broilers/m ²	The maximum stocking density is 12 broilers per m ² on the usable, habitable area that is available to the broilers.	<p>At set up flock, 12.5 broilers per m² may be set up, and 22 days after the set up date 12 broilers per m² may be present. The covered run (which complies with the corresponding criteria) may be included as part of the usable, habitable surface area available to the broilers.</p> <p>If a surface complies with all the requirements below it may be included in the determination of (the) usable, habitable surface:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it is a littered surface; - the surface is accessible to broilers at all times ; - the surface is at the same height at the ground or at a maximum height of 25 cm from the ground, measured from the floor (calculated without litter), - the surface area must be at least 30 cm long and wide; - the slope of the surface area must not exceed 8 degrees; - there must be a guaranteed amount of light and ventilation on the surface, - broilers cannot get trapped and there are no other obstacles, for the broilers or for the inspection of the broilers, on or below the surface; - there must be a free space of at least 45 cm high above the entire surface. <p>This permits surfaces other than the ground surface of the barn (the floor), for example a raised (concrete) edge, or the space underneath a heat exchanger to be suitable as a usable, habitable surface.</p>	Calculate the stocking density using the usable, habitable area and the number of set up broilers. Record the number of broilers per m ² . Perform the same calculation for the number of broilers that are present in the barn aged 22 days. Record the number of broilers per m ² . Compare the number of slaughtered broilers reported by the abattoir with the number of BLL broilers supplied to the abattoir with the set up data (minus mortality) declared by the poultry farmer.	Suspension
KBLH01 KBLH02 KBLH03	Stocking kg/m ²	On the usable, habitable surface area that is available to the broilers with a weight of no more than 25 kg per m ² .	<p>The covered run (which complies with the corresponding criteria) may be included as part of usable, habitable surface area available to the broilers.</p> <p>If a surface complies with all the requirements stated in KBLH01a (Stocking density broilers/m²), it may be included in the determination of usable, habitable surface.</p>	Calculate the stocking density using the usable, habitable area and the number of set up broilers. Record the number of broilers per m ² . Perform the same calculation of the kilograms for the number of broilers that are present in the barn at the age of 22 days. Record the numbers of kg per m ² . Compare the number of kilograms of slaughtered broilers reported by the abattoir with the number of BLL broilers supplied to the abattoir and the set up data (minus mortality) declared by the poultry farmer.	AR
KBLH06	Litter in barn	The usable, habitable floor surface area available to the broilers is covered entirely by litter material of sufficient quality.	Litter material is loose, white wood chippings, wood shavings, loose straw, loose chopped straw or other material. The litter runs easily through the fingers; it must be free of patches of mould and/or clumps of litter (except for limited areas that are adjacent to the openings to the covered run or the outside of the barn).	Verify at three places in the barn and three places in the covered run whether the floors are visible and whether the litter is free of patches of mould and/or clumps of litter. Determine the litter quality in a number of places throughout the barn and covered run. Record the findings.	RI
KBLH06B	Keeping floors clean and replacing litter	All the litter is removed after each rearing cycle and replaced by new litter of sufficient quality.		Verify and record using purchase orders whether the litter is removed after each rearing cycle and replaced.	RI
KBLH06C	Keeping floors clean and replacing litter	The floor in the barn and the covered run is cleaned and disinfected after each rearing cycle.		Verify and record for the last three rearing cycles whether the dates of cleaning and disinfecting the barn and the covered run have been registered	RI
KBLH07	Daylight	At least 20 Lux daylight is available in the entire barn.	<p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In barns that have a daylight-permeable surface in one side wall, the daylight intensity on the opposite wall is also at least 20 Lux. - In barns that are wider than 12 metres (excluding the covered run), the daylight intensity in the middle of the barn must also be at least 20 Lux. 	Verify whether there is sufficient daylight in the barn. Use the lux meter to measure the light intensity in at least two places in the barn with the artificial lights switched off. Record whether this is at least 20 Lux at broiler 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 consist of skylights, side windows and/or light wells, for example. The total daylight-permeable surface excludes the covered run. If light wells are used, the daylight-permeable surface may be one-quarter, i.e 0.75% of the floor surface of the barn. The 3% rule applies to daylight that enters via the roof or side wall.	Verify and calculate whether the daylight-permeable surfaces comprise at least 3% of the ground surface of the barn. If light wells are used, this is 0.75% of the ground surface. Record which type of light opening is used and calculate the daylight-permeable surface.	Suspension
KBLH07D	Daylight	The daylight-permeable surfaces only allow diffused daylight to enter.	Direct sunlight in the barn must be prevented (see KBLH07G).	Verify and record whether the daylight-permeable surfaces only allow diffused light to enter and prevent the entry of direct sunlight.	RI
KBLH07E	Daylight	The daylight-permeable surfaces in the roof are constructed from a solid material, that prevents the loss of heat and is not air permeable.	The daylight permeable surfaces in the roof must therefore not consist of (windbreak/ventilation) mesh or other types of air permeable material. The daylight-permeable surfaces in the roof may consist of skylights, side windows and/or light wells, for example. In the side wall(s) of the covered run (raised roof), the daylight-permeable surface may (in addition) consist of a corrugated sheet or other windbreak/ventilation mesh. This also applies to covered runs sandwiched between two buildings, whereby the roof must be raised. Here the daylight permeable surface in the sidewall(s) may consist of (windbreak/ventilation) mesh or other air permeable material that breaks a maximum of 80% of the wind and has a maximum 80% shading effect.	Verify whether the daylight permeable surfaces in the roof consist of solid material and not of (windbreak/ventilation) mesh or other air permeable material. Record the findings.	RI
KBLH07F	Daylight	The daylight-permeable surfaces ensure an even distribution of natural light throughout the barn.		Verify and record whether the daylight-permeable surfaces ensure an even distribution of natural light throughout the barn.	Suspension
KBLH07G	Daylight	Direct sunlight in the barn is prevented.	For example, through the use of an open roof or side windows.	Verify and record whether no direct sunlight enters the barn, through the use of an open roof or side windows.	Warning
KBLH07J	Daylight intensity for barns wider than 12 metres that only have side windows.	In barns that are wider than 12 metres (excluding the covered run) and use daylight-permeable surfaces in the side walls, daylight-permeable surfaces have been installed in the side walls on both sides of the barn.	This does not apply if there is only a daylight-permeable surface in the roof.	Verify in barns that are wider than 12 metres, and that use daylight-permeable surfaces in the side walls, whether a daylight-permeable surface has been created on both sides of the barn. Record the findings.	Suspension
KBLH08	Lighting pattern	The broilers 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.	Record the lighting pattern used.	RI
KBLH09	Type of artificial light	If the artificial light is supplied by fluorescent lighting, only high frequency fluorescent lighting must be used.	High-frequency fluorescent lighting is fluorescent lighting that has a frequency of at least 100 Hertz, or at least 100 flickers per second.	Verify whether the fluorescent lighting has a frequency of at least 100 Hertz. Record the number of Hertz. This does not apply if fluorescent lighting is not used.	RI
KBLH20	Minimum height of broiler quarters (barn, covered run)	All parts of the quarters (barn, covered run) are easily accessible to people.	Wherever possible, the quarters (barn, covered run) are 2 metres high. Along the edges of the quarters, 1.5 metres is sufficient.	Record whether the quarters comply with the prescribed criteria.	Suspension
Covered outdoor run					
KBLO01A1	Availability of covered run	The broilers have access to the covered run from the age of 21 days.		Verify and record from which 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.		Verify and record how long the broilers have continuous access to the covered run. This does not apply to broilers below the age of 22 days.	Suspension
KBLO01A3	Availability of covered run	The broilers have access to the covered run from no later than 10 am each morning.	The poultry farmer may take appropriate measures by lowering part of the access wall or closing the openings to the run to ensure an optimal climate in the night quarter only if temperatures fall below 0° Celsius in the covered run and/or in poor climatic conditions (high wind, draughts, humidity). This is registered daily on the run access calendar.	Verify and record whether the openings to the outdoor run are opened no later than 10:00 am. This does not apply to broilers below the age of 22 days.	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 provided along the entire length of the long side of the barn (due to the presence of silos, for example), the maximum distance to the closest opening to the covered run must be 25 metres.	Record whether a covered run is provided 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 it permits sufficient daylight and air to enter the run.	<p>In the case of a completely new building, a covered outdoor run between two buildings is not permitted. (A covered run is not sandwiched between two buildings if there is an open area of more than 500 cm between the run and an adjacent building).</p> <p>A covered run is considered to be "sandwiched between two buildings" when the covered run is physically connected from "wall to wall" between two buildings (between the barn and another building/obstacle) and/or there is an open area (an open area that is freely connected to the outside air and unobstructed by any obstacles) that measures less than 1 metre (space = 0 to <100 cm) between the covered run and the next building/obstacle. In the case of a covered run sandwiched between two buildings, i.e. both options, the roof of the covered run should be raised across the full length by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an area of at least 1 metre high on both long sides of the covered run, or - an area of at least 2 metres high on one long side of the covered run. <p>The raised roof (side) should comprise daylight and air permeable material that breaks a maximum of 80% of the wind and has a maximum 80% shading effect (e.g. windbreak/ventilation mesh).</p> <p>In addition, a daylight permeable surface of at least 3% (in total) of the floor space of the covered run must be provided in the roof and/or sidewall(s) of the covered run with both options. The daylight permeable surfaces in the sidewall(s) may be additional (roof raised higher) to the 1 or 2 metre raised section that must be present to ensure sufficient air permeability.</p> <p>In addition, in situations with a covered run sandwiched between two buildings, the use of a saw-tooth roof (ridges with dual pitches) is permitted. If two covered runs between two buildings are adjacent, using the option 'there must be a section of at least 2 metres high on one long side of the covered run over its entire length' is permitted. This creates a saw-tooth roof.</p> <p>If there is only an open area between the covered run and an adjacent building/obstacle of between 1 and 5 metres (exactly 100 - 500 cm), this is also considered to be a covered run sandwiched between two buildings, but the roof does not need to be raised. However:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a daylight permeable roof surface of at least 3% of the floor space of the covered run must be provided in the roof of the covered run, - the wall of the covered run must comply with all the applicable criteria (in the same way as a covered run that is not sandwiched between two buildings), including criterion KBLO09D. <p>Covered runs from "wall to wall" must comply with the criteria for covered runs sandwiched between two buildings applicable since 01-09-2016.</p> <p>On farms with an existing covered run/covered run that was being developed before 27-07-22, whereby there is an open area of 0 - <100 cm or 100 - 500 cm, compliance with the stated criteria regarding the open area in the covered run will only apply when a covered run is renovated after 27-07-22.</p> <p>Farms that build a new covered run onto an existing building after 27-07-22 must comply with the stated space of 0 - <100 cm, 100 - 500 cm (and >500 cm).</p> <p>A 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) is not considered to be a barn with a covered run.</p>	Verify and record the construction dates of the night quarters and the covered run.	Exclusion

KBLO03	Area of covered run	The covered run has an area of at least 20% of the total area of the barn.	<p>The total area of the barn excludes the area of the covered run.</p> <p>Each covered run must comply with at least the 20% standard and preferably the total length of the covered run must be at least 3 metres wide (measured at the narrowest point). If this is not possible, a covered run (measured at the narrowest point) should be at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No narrower than 2 metres wide at any point; - At least 20% of the total length of the covered run is at least 3 metres. <p>With barns wider than 25 m and in the case of barns where, due to reasons specific to the construction or location, a covered run consists of more than one part, the following applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The covered runs are no narrower than 2 metres wide at any point - Only at least one of the covered runs over at least 20% of the total length of the covered run must be 3 metres wide (measured at the narrowest point). <p>The minimum width also applies when the total area of covered surface area is more than 20% of the total barn area.</p> <p>On farms with an existing covered run or a covered run that was being developed and that did not comply with the stated criteria for width on 27-07-22, compliance with the stated criteria will only apply after a new covered run has been built, or an existing run renovated.</p>	Record the area of the barn (excluding covered run) and the area of the covered run. Record the calculation. Indicate whether the covered run appears to be in use by the broilers.	Exclusion
KBLO03A	Barn-run separation	The covered run is separated from the barn by a solid wall containing openings to the run.		Verify and record whether the covered run is separated from the barn by a wall containing openings to the run.	RI
KBLO04	Run openings	The openings that provide access to the covered run have a total length of 1 m for every 1000 broilers.		Calculate based on the total length whether the wall complies with the criteria of 1 m per 1000 broilers. Record the calculation.	RI
KBLO05	Run openings	The maximum distance in the barn to the closest opening to the covered run is 25 metres.	<p>There must be no significant obstacles in this 25 metre space which could significantly hinder the passage of the broilers. Normal feed or drinking water lines are not regarded as an obstacle when determining the maximum distance in the barn to the closest opening to the covered run.</p> <p>In barns wider than 25 metres, the following two options are possible:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A covered run is provided on both long sides of the barn; 2. If a covered run is provided on only one long side of the barn, the additional m² (part wider or longer than 25 metres) may not be included in the calculation of the maximum stocking density. The broilers can use this extra surface area. <p>In addition, the following applies in all the above cases: the maximum distance from the last feed pan in the furthest feed line to the closest opening to the covered run is no more than 25 metres.</p>	Verify whether the covered run complies with the criteria. Record the main findings.	Suspension
KBLO07	Run openings	The openings to the outdoor run must be constructed in such a way that the broilers are not hindered by obstacles when entering and exiting the run.		Verify whether the covered run complies with the criteria. Record the main findings.	RI
KBLO08	Run openings	The openings to the covered run must be distributed as evenly as possible over the entire length of the barn.		Verify whether the covered run complies with the criteria. Record the main findings.	RI
KBLO09B	Construction of the covered run	The covered run, including the roof, is constructed in way that prevents the formation of condensation and excessively high temperatures.	<p>The covered run must always be covered, but the roof must not have a negative effect on the living environment of the broilers. This can be achieved by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. an insulated roof (including insulated daylight-permeable surfaces) or 2. a (round) roof that drains the condensation into gutters, in combination with sufficient ventilation to prevent excessively high temperatures. 	Record whether the covered run complies with the prescribed criteria.	RI

KBLO09D	Daylight and air permeable	In any case, at least 70% of the long side of the wall/outside wall must be permeable by daylight and air.	<p>The surface area of the daylight and air permeable material in the outer wall/long wall of the covered run must be at least 70% of the total surface area of this outer wall/long wall. This sections with this material must be distributed as evenly as possible along the wall/long side. Daylight and air permeable material breaks a maximum of 80% of the wind and has a maximum 80% shading effect (e.g. windbreak/ventilation mesh).</p> <p>On farms that do not currently comply with the 70% criterion, the surface area of the daylight and air permeable material in the outer wall/long wall of the covered run must be increased during a renovation of the covered run that takes place after 04-07-2022 . On farms that build a new covered run after 04-07-2022, the surface area of the daylight and air permeable material in the outer wall/long wall of the covered run must be at least 70% when the covered run is built.</p> <p>Under the following conditions, a (roll up) curtain may be installed along the long side of a covered run.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The (roll up) curtain may only be used in poor weather conditions (cold, damp, draughts). This is registered on the run access calendar; -The curtain must be made of daylight permeable material; - The broilers can look outside even if the (roll up) curtain is closed; - Use of the (roll up) curtain is registered automatically; - If a (roll up) curtain is present, the covered run must be accessible to the broilers in all (weather) conditions during the prescribed opening times. The openings to the covered run may be closed at night. 	Calculate and record whether the covered run complies with the prescribed criteria. Record the calculation.	Suspension
KBLO09E	Floor of covered run	It must be possible to clean and disinfect the floor of the covered run.		Record whether the covered run complies with the prescribed criteria.	RI
KBLO10B	Building specifications of the covered run	The maximum height of the solid, non-transparent edge in the covered run is 40 cm measured from the floor (excluding litter).	The height of raised edge must be calculated excluding the litter. This does not apply if the barn complies with the standards of the German Animal Welfare Federation (<i>Deutsche Tierschutzbund (Für mehr Tierschutz)</i>). The broilers must be able to look over the raised edge and see other quarters.	Measure the solid, non-transparent edge. Record the findings.	RI
KBLO13	Litter material and quality	The usable, habitable floor surface area available to the broilers is covered entirely by litter material of sufficient quality.	Litter material is, for example, wood shavings, straw, chopped straw, peat, sand or other material. The litter runs easily through the fingers and it must be free of mouldy patches.	Verify at three places in the covered run whether the floors are visible and whether the litter is free of mouldy patches. Determine the litter quality in a number of places throughout the covered run. Verify and record whether the litter runs easily through the fingers and record the type of litter.	RI if litter is of insufficient quality. Exclusion if there is no litter.
Health					
G01B	Euthanising untreatable animals	If an animal cannot be treated, it must be euthanised in a humane way (and in compliance with legally permitted methods of killing) as prescribed by the veterinary practitioner.	<p>An approved humane method of killing leads to immediate death without additional suffering, discomfort or stress for the animal.</p> <p>The European Council Regulation 1099/20009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing prescribes the following, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for poultry up to 3 kg live weight by breaking the neck. Manual stretching and twist of the neck provoking cerebral ischemia. - for poultry between 3 and 5 kg live weight kg by a percussive blow to the head. This is firm and accurate blow to the head provoking severe damage to the brain. <p>The veterinary practitioner describes (in the farm health plan, for example), how untreatable animals can be euthanised humanely on the farm as soon as possible.</p>	Record how untreatable animals are killed.	RI
G01C	Euthanising untreatable animals in emergency situations	Arrangements have been made with the veterinary practitioner for them to visit the farm, if necessary, to euthanise untreatable animals in emergency situations.	These arrangements are stated in the agreement with the veterinary practitioner.	Verify whether the agreement with the veterinary practitioner contains arrangements for them to visit the farm, if necessary, to euthanise untreatable animals (e.g. in emergency situations).	RI



G04	Health	The health of the broilers is monitored by an assured, certified poultry veterinary practitioner with whom the poultry farmer has entered into a bilateral agreement for each KIP number.	<p>The veterinary practitioner may contract other specialists/veterinary practitioners to provide full cover, for example as a replacement during illness or holidays.</p> <p>Certified, assured veterinary practitioners are listed on the register of the Guaranteed Veterinarian Foundation (<i>Stichting Geborgde Dierenarts</i> (for quality control of the services provided by veterinarians in the Netherlands), see www.geborgdedierenarts.nl. An example of a bilateral agreement is provided in the regulations of the Guaranteed Poultry Veterinarian Foundation. This example should be used.</p> <p>Foreign participants must enter into an agreement with a veterinary practitioner. This veterinary practitioner does not have to be registered as an assured certified poultry veterinarian.</p>	Verify whether there is a bilateral agreement with a registered, assured poultry veterinary practitioner. Record the name of the veterinary practitioner.	Suspension
G05	Farm health plan	The poultry farmer has established an up-to-date farm health plan (FHP) with the assured certified poultry veterinary practitioner with whom the poultry farmer has an agreement. The IKB Kip-model farm health plan must be applied.	The plan established by the poultry farmer in cooperation with the veterinary practitioner, and any farm advisers, describes the farm treatment plan, as well as which other measures are taken by the farm to limit the use of antibiotics. The farm health plan is evaluated by the farmer and the veterinary practitioner at least once per year and, if necessary, updated.	Verify whether there is a farm health plan that complies with at least the criteria in the IKB Kip-model farm health plan. Record the findings.	RI
Transport					
KBLT01	Transport	The broilers are loaded into crates or containers with large openings.		Verify, based on interviews whether crates/containers with large openings are used.	RI
KBLT02	Transportdistance	The transport distance to the abattoir must comply with a maximum distance of 280 km (within a maximum transport time of 4 hours).	<p>The maximum transport distance of 280 km corresponds to a maximum transport time of 4 hours, assuming an average speed of 70 km per hour based on the EFSA (European Food Safety Authority) guidelines for livestock transport.</p> <p>The transport duration is measured from the moment the trailer leaves the farm.</p>	Verify and record the transport distance of the broilers, based on the departure and arrival addresses, using Routenet.nl with a 40T truck selected as the vehicle.	Suspension
KBLT03B	Catching	The broilers are caught by teams of catchers approved by IKB-PSB unless the poultry farmer has their own team or has been issued with an exemption by IKB Kip.	<p>Foreign farms do not have to use teams of catchers approved by IKB-PSB but must be able to otherwise demonstrate that they use trained, experienced teams of catchers and that a designated person is responsible for monitoring animal welfare during catching and loading.</p> <p>Using family members or friends is permitted provided an exemption has been issued in advance by the IKB Kip scheme manager.</p> <p>If loading is exclusively performed by the poultry farmer's own employees, the farmer does not need to request an exemption. During the inspection, the poultry farmer must be able to demonstrate that the activities were performed by their own employees (using the payroll). The activities must be performed by a realistic number of the poultry farmer's own employees.</p>	<p>The team of catchers must be approved by IKB PSB. Verify whether the team of catchers is approved using the list of approved catchers.</p> <p>Alternatively, the poultry farmer must have an exemption from the IKB Kip scheme manager.</p> <p>Alternatively, the poultry farmer must be able to demonstrate that the activities were performed by their own employees (using the payroll). Record what type of team was used and, if applicable, the name and the date they were last used.</p> <p>Foreign farms must be able to otherwise demonstrate that they use trained, experienced teams of catchers and that a designated person is responsible for monitoring animal welfare during catching and loading. Record the name of the catching team and the date they were last used.</p>	RI
KBLT03C	Light for catching	The broilers are caught in dim light or green/blue light.		Verify by interviewing the poultry farmer and record the findings.	AR
Supplementary					
	Number of broiler places	The number of broiler places is:		Record the number of broiler places	
	Number of broilers present	The number of broilers present is:		Record the number of broilers present	