

Standard	Welfare aspect	Standard	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
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	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 (not one UBN or one roof) 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 (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					
A1	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 <u>and record</u> 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
A2	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 <u>and record</u> whether the farm complies with the marketing standards for poultry meat.	Exclusion
A5	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.	<p>For example, IKB Kip.</p> <p><u>If, foreign farms, for example, do not have a valid IKB certificate, they can comply with this criterion in the following ways:</u></p> <p><u>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</u></p> <p><u>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.</u></p>	Verify <u>and record</u> whether the farm has a valid certificate issued by a chain quality system approved by the Dutch Society for the Protection of Animals.	Exclusion

A6	Chain	Only <u>broilers</u> that comply with the Better Life label criteria for <u>Broilers 3 star</u> are present on the farm.	<p><u>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.</u></p> <p><u>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.</u></p> <p><u>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 3 stars (e.g. regular or another concept). This is possible under the following conditions:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>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 3 stars;</u> <u>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;</u> <u>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.</u> <u>4. To be able to participate in the Better Life label scheme again, the broiler farm must have a new entry audit performed;</u> <u>5. The broiler farm is re-registered with the BLLF for this inspection by the chain manager</u> <u>6. As usual, the broiler farm must be certified before the Better Life broilers can be slaughtered under the Better Life label.</u> 	Verify and record whether any broilers from other systems (scopes) are present on the farm.	Exclusion
A7A	Emergency facilities	If mechanical ventilation is used, there is a functioning alarm system in case the ventilation fails.	This is not compulsory for naturally ventilated barns.	Verify whether an alarm is present and tested at least every two months. This does not apply with naturally ventilated barns.	RI
A7B	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.	AR
A7C	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
A7D	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
A8	Age at slaughter	The minimum age at slaughter is 81 days.	<p><u>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.</u></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. <u>Record the set up flock date (day of arrival) and the slaughter date of the last 3 rearing cycles.</u> <u>Use this information to determine the age at slaughter of the broilers.</u>	Suspension

A9	Breed	A slower-growing breed is used.	<p>Slower-growing broiler breeds 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: - slower-growing (average growth is max. 45 grams per day); - mortality + reason for mortality; - gait score; - footpad disorders; - welfare of parent stock.</p> <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.	The use of live wires, whether or not under power, is not permitted.	Verify and record whether there are any live wires.	RI
Management					
M03	Fire safety	<p>For fire safety reasons, an agricultural electrical inspection must be performed at least once every five years in accordance with NEN1010 or (HD) IEC 60364 Low voltage electrical installations.</p> <p><u>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.</u></p>	<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><u>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 can be performed on the basis of NEN 3140 or NTA 8220.</u></p> <p><u>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.</u></p> <p><u>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.</u></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 open-air run for each of the separate quarters is noted in the run access calendar and the statutory/sector-wide compulsory indoor confinement and weather conditions at the time are stated.		Verify and record information about access to the open-air run.	AR

Feed and enrichment					
VV1	Enrichment material	From an age of 8 days, at least 2 grams of grain/feed per broiler per day is provided as enrichment material in the feeders in the barn.		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.
VV1C	Enrichment material	The provided 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
VV2A	Straw/hay/lucerne bales	From the age of 8 days, a minimum of 1 straw, hay, or lucerne bale of an average 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.
VV2B	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
VV2C	Straw/hay/lucerne bales	Bales are replaced when they are level with the height of of the litter floor <u>the litter on the floor</u> .		Verify whether there are straw/hay/lucerne bales in the barn and whether they are replaced in a timely manner.	Suspension
VV3	Feed	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 if no GMP+ supplier is used
VV3A	Feed composition	From the age of 11 days, the feed provided contains at least 70% grain and grain by-products.		Verify the composition of the feed using the feed receipts and record the percentage of grain and grain by-products.	RI 50-70% grain and grain by-products are provided. Suspension if <50% grain and grain by-products are provided.
VV3B	Feed composition	The feed contains no animal products <u>originating from poultry (no cannibalism)</u> .	Exceptions are: -milk/dairy products- Milk/dairy products may be added to the feed. 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 whether the feed contains any animal products. If the feed contains animal products, record which animal by-products, and whether these are milk/dairy products. <u>Verify and record whether the feed contains no animal products originating from poultry.</u>	AR
VV4	Access to drinking water	Broilers have permanent access to drinking water and access to the drinkers.		Verify <u>and record</u> whether the broilers have access to the drinkers in the barn and whether these drinkers function permanently.	RI unannounced if doubts exist concerning permanent supply of water.
VV5	Access to feed	Broilers have permanent access to feed and unlimited access to the feeders.		Verify <u>and record</u> whether the broilers have access to the feeders in the barn and whether these feeders function permanently.	RI unannounced if doubts exist concerning permanent supply of water.

Housing					
H1a	Stocking density kg number of broilers/m ²	The maximum stocking density is 11 broilers per m ² on the ground usable, habitable area that is available to the broilers with a weight that is not more than 25 kg per m².	<p>At set up flock, 11 broilers per m² may be set up and 22 days after the set up date 11 broilers per m² may be present. <u>A covered run (if present and that complies with the corresponding criteria) may be included as part of the available surface area.</u></p> <p><u>If a surface complies with all the requirements below it may be included in the determination of (the) usable, habitable surface:</u></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><u>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.</u></p>	Calculate the stocking density using <u>the usable, habitable area and the number of set up broilers. Record the number of broilers per m².</u> 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
H1	Stocking density kg/m ²	The maximum stocking density on the ground usable, habitable area that is available to the broilers is a weight of no more than 25 kg per m ² .	<p>At set up flock, 13.5 broilers per m² may be set up and 22 days after the set up date 13 broilers per m² may be present. A covered run (if present and that complies with the corresponding criteria) may be included as part of the available surface area.</p> <p><u>If a surface complies with all the requirements stated in H1a (Stocking density broilers/m²), it may be included in the determination of (the) usable, habitable surface.</u></p>	Calculate the stocking density using <u>the usable, habitable area and the number of set up broilers. Record the number of broilers per m².</u> Perform the same calculation <u>of the kilograms</u> for the number of broilers that are present in the barn at the age of 22 days. Record the numbers of animals kg per m ² . Compare the number of (<u>kilograms of</u>) 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.	Suspension AR
H1AB	Stocking kg/m ²	A group consists of a maximum of 1-1004.800 broilers.	<u>This is in compliance with the regulations applied by SKAL.</u>	<u>Verify and record the size of the group.</u>	Warning
H1A	Weight/m ²	Total weight: maximum of 25 kg per m²	If there is a covered run, it may be calculated as part of the available ground surface. If present, the covered surface may be included in the available surface area	<u>Calculate and record the stocking rate.</u>	Suspension
H1B	Animals/m ²	Stocking: maximum of 11 animals per m², at an age of 22 days.		<u>Calculate and record the stocking rate.</u>	Suspension
H1C	Covered run	If a covered run is present, which is available to the broilers from 22 days of age, from 10 am, it may be included as part of it may be included as part of the usable, habitable surface.		Record the surface area of the covered run, if present, and verify whether the broilers actually have access to the covered run from the age of 22 days. Record the times when the openings to the run are opened.	Suspension
H1D	Covered run	The broilers have access to the covered run, if present, for at least 8 hours a day.	The poultry farmer may take appropriate measures by lowering part of the access wall or closing the openings to the run only in periods if temperatures fall below 0o in the run and/or in poor climatic conditions (high wind, draughts, humidity). This is registered daily on the run access calendar.		Suspension
H2	Litter in barn and covered run	The <u>habitable, usable</u> floor surface area available to the broilers is covered entirely by loose, white wood chippings, wood shavings, loose straw, loose chopped straw or other material of sufficient quality.	The litter runs easily through the fingers; it must be free of patches of mould and/or clumps of litter (except for the covered run and 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
H2A	Keeping floors clean and replacing litter	All the litter is removed after each rearing cycle and replaced by new litter of sufficient quality.		Verify <u>and record</u> using purchase orders whether the litter is removed after each rearing cycle and replaced.	RI

H2B	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
H3A	Daylight	At least 20 Lux daylight is available in the entire barn.	For example: - In barns that have a daylight-permeable surface in one side wall, the daylight intensity on the opposite wall is also at least 20 Lux. - In barns that are wider than 12 metres (excluding the covered run), the daylight intensity in the middle of the barn must also be at least 20 Lux.	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
H3C	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 day-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
H3D	Daylight	The daylight-permeable surfaces only allow diffused daylight to enter.	Direct sunlight in the barn must be prevented (see also H3G).	Verify and record whether the daylight-permeable surfaces only allow diffused light to enter and prevent the entry of direct sunlight.	RI
H3E	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.	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
H3F	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
H3G	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
H3J	Daylight intensity for barns wider than 12 metres.	In barns that are wider than 12 metres (excluding the covered run) and use daylight-permeable surfaces in the side walls, 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
H4A	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
H4B	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
H020	Minimum height of all 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.	Measure the quarters and record any non-conformities.	HI, renovation must take place when the next rearing cycle is set up
Open-air run					
VU1	Open-air run	The broilers have access to the open-air run from 10 am.	An open air run is a natural, outdoor roaming area, that is not covered or roofed over.	Verify whether the broilers have access to the open-air run, for at least 8 hours a day. If applicable, check the timer and record findings .	Suspension
VU2	Open-air run	The broilers have access to the open-air run for at least 8 hours a day.	The poultry farmer may take appropriate measures by lowering part of the access wall or closing the openings to the run only in periods if temperatures fall below 0° in the run and/or in poor climatic conditions (high wind, draughts, humidity). This is registered daily on the run access calendar.	Verify whether the broilers have access to the open-air run from no later than 10 am.	Suspension
VU3	Planting	The open-air run is mainly landscaped with planting/structures.	The planting/structures are designed to take into account the behaviour and needs of the broilers. The planting/structures are placed so the broilers can cross open areas. A form of shelter can be reached within 30 metres of any place in the open-air run. An open-air run does not have to be fully landscaped with planting/structures. Strips can also be created for the broilers to walk along. Planting/structures may consist of trees, shrubs, corn, wooded banks, uprooted trees, sewage pipes, etc. The planting/structures also function as a shelter in winter.	Verify and record whether the open-air run is landscaped with planting/structures.	RI if <50% of the open-air run lacks shelter Suspension if >50% of the open-air run lacks shelter

VU4	Space per broiler	At least 2 m ² of open-air run space is available per broiler.		Record the surface area of the open-air run, and calculate and record the space available per broiler.	Exclusion
VU5	Run openings	The openings that provide access to the run have at least a total length of 4 m for every 1300 broilers or per 100 m ² floor area of the barn.		Verify whether the run openings comply with the criteria. Record the main findings.	Suspension
VU5a	Run openings	The maximum distance in the barn to the closest opening to the run is 25 metres.	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. or 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.	Verify whether the run openings comply with the criteria. Record the main findings.	Suspension
VU5b	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.	Run openings have a minimum length of 60 cm and height of 30 cm per hatch.	Verify whether the run openings comply with the criteria. Record the main findings.	RI
VU5c	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 run openings comply with the criteria. Record the main findings.	RI
VU6	Access to the open-air run	The broilers have access to the open-air run from no later than 28 days of age.		Verify whether the broilers actually have access to the open-air run from no later than 28 days of age. Record non-conformities.	Suspension
Health					
G01A	Sick-bay	Sick and injured broilers are isolated and treated.		Verify whether there is a separate sick-bay. Describe the situation	RI
G01B	Euthanising untreatable animals	If an animal cannot be treated, it must be euthanised in a humane way <u>(and in compliance with legally permitted methods of killing)</u> as prescribed by the veterinary practitioner.	An approved humane method of killing leads to immediate death without additional suffering, discomfort or stress for the animal. <u>The European Council Regulation 1099/20009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing prescribes the following, for example:</u> <u>- for poultry up to 3 kg live weight by breaking the neck. Manual stretching and twist of the neck provoking cerebral ischemia.</u> <u>- 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.</u> 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.	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.	The veterinary practitioner may contract other specialists/veterinary practitioners to provide full cover, for example as a replacement during illness or holidays. 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. 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.	Verify whether there is a bilateral agreement with a registered, assured poultry 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					
T1	Transport	The broilers are loaded into crates or containers with large openings.		Check this with the poultry breeder. Verify, based on interviews whether crates/containers with large openings are used.	RI
T2	Transport duration distance	The transport lasts a maximum of 3 hours. The transport distance to the abattoir must comply with a maximum distance of 280 km (within a maximum transport time of 4 hours).	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. The transport duration is measured from the moment the trailer leaves the farm.	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. Record the address of the abattoir for an indication of the duration of transport.	Suspension
T3	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.	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. Using family members or friends is permitted provided an exemption has been issued in advance by the IKB Kip scheme manager. 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.	The team of catchers must be approved by IKB PSB. Verify whether the team of catchers is approved using the list of approved catchers. Alternatively, the poultry farmer must have an exemption from the IKB Kip scheme manager. 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. 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.	RI
T4	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	