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The IKB Ei certification scheme has been translated with the greatest care and accuracy. In the event of any disagreement concerning the correct translation, the content, interpretation and operation of the IKB Ei certification scheme, the Dutch text of the IKB Ei certification scheme takes precedence in all cases.

ANNEX 1.2A: IKB EI REGULATIONS FOR ALL POULTRY FARMS

Approved RvB IKB: 18-11-2022 /Effective Date: 03-04-2023

No.	Regulation	Interpretation of the regulation	N/A	Weighting B (15 point)	Weighting C (5 point)	Weighting D (- 20 points plus recovery for issue of certificate)	Weighting KO (suspension)
A1.	**GENERAL**						
A1.1	The farm must have a national and/or EU registration which includes all activities of the relevant farm.	NL = KIP number. For foreign farms, the registration number of the relevant country, issued by the competent authority of that country, applies. This registration is the result of EU Directive 92/102 (or its legal successor)					No or incorrect registration.
A1.2	With a view to fire safety, the electrical installations of all farm buildings are inspected periodically.	• Inspect new sheds before use in accordance with NEN 1010; • Five-yearly re-inspection (including for existing sheds) via agro-inspection or NEN 3140 (please note legal obligation from 01-01-2020); • From 2022, only re-inspection via NEN 3140 or NTA8220 is allowed.		No electrical inspection carried out or not according to the required standard.			
A1.3	The poultry farmer is obliged to report incidents on their farm to the competent authority and/or the scheme manager as soon as possible.	Incidents include serious unforeseen events, disruptive occurrences, minor disruptions to the normal course of events that may affect one or more businesses in the sector (such as buyers or subsequent links). Examples include incidents in the areas of food safety (such as barn fires), (animal) welfare and traceability. A protocol for reporting to the scheme manager can be found at www.ikbei.nl. All incidents must be reported to the scheme manager. Notification to the competent authority is only required in case of deviations from legal regulations. This must be done via www.nvwa.nl.	N/A: no incidents occurred	Relevant incidents, but not reported.			
A1.4	The participant only uses the IKB Ei logo in accordance with the IKB Ei quality mark regulations.	The sign with the IKB Ei quality mark has been issued by the scheme holder. This includes: invoices/notes, website, sign displayed at the barn/house.	N/A: The logo is not used.	IKB Ei logo is not used in accordance with the IKB Ei quality mark regulations.			
A2.	**FOOD SAFETY**						
A2.1.1	If there is an SE or ST-infected flock, the manure from this flock is removed in such a way that further SE or ST contamination is prevented.		N/A: no SE and/or ST demonstrated.			Manure not properly disposed of.	
A2.1.2	In case of contamination with Salmonella without demonstrable reason, or as a result of feed, used feed silos are cleaned and disinfected before setting up a new flock.	This obligation shall lapse if the GD or a veterinarian determines that the cause of contamination can be traced back to a factor other than the feed silos. The definitions for cleaning and disinfection are described below. Cleaning of feed silos: Removal of feed residues and other soiling from both the inside and outside of the feed silo. The silo must be visually clean on the inside and outside after cleaning. Cleaning of feed silos takes place under the poultry farmer's responsibility. Wet cleaning only takes place if the silo is subsequently left empty long enough to dry completely. Disinfection of feed silos: Disinfecting the inside of feed silos with approved suitable disinfectants. Feed silos are disinfected under the poultry farmer's responsibility. The poultry farmer can demonstrate this via the logbook.	N/A: no Salmonella contamination for no demonstrable reason or related to feed.		No cleaning or disinfection performed.		

A2.2.1	The farm only has animal feeds for poultry from animal feed suppliers who are members of SecureFeed or AFS with module IKB Ei. If feed is from own cultivation and/or farmer-farmer deliveries, the farm is in possession of a VVAK certificate with the delivered product included in the scope.	To find out which animal feed suppliers are SecureFeed members, please visit the www.securefeed.eu website. Animal feed suppliers must be both GMP + (or that satisfy a Feed Safety Assurance Scheme that has been accepted as equivalent by GMP+ International. This is also permitted (see www.gmpplus.org) and SecureFeed certified. Animal feed includes the following products: - Compound feed (dry/moisture-rich) - Mineral feed (dry/moisture-rich) - Simple dry feed materials - Simple moisture-rich feed materials - Complementary feed (dry/moisture-rich) - Feed additives/supplements - Rough feeds - Forage - Premixes - Water additives Please note: farmer-to-farmer deliveries or own cultivation are only deliveries of primary cultivation to the poultry farmer(s) using own feed.	N/A: Animal feed of a GPD veterinarian with GMP+ certificate, with whom the poultry farmer has an exclusive one-on-one agreement.		Animal feed from an animal feed supplier that is GMP+ (or equivalent to GMP+)but not a SecureFeed or AFS with module IKB Ei participant.	Animal feed from an animal feed supplier that is not GMP+ (or equivalent to GMP+) certified	
A2.2.2	If at any time contaminants ((micro) biological, physical, or chemical) appear to be present in the feed or drinking water system, the poultry farmer must take appropriate control measures.	Control measures taken must be demonstrable.	N/A: no contamination.			No control measures taken.	
A2.2.3	Within one month of establishing the presence of a contamination (see A2.2.2), a new inspection must be carried out to determine whether the control measures have been effective.	Effectiveness of control measures demonstrable through results of further inspection.	N/A: no contamination.		no check for the effectiveness of control measures		
A2.2.4	Pecking blocks labelled as (supplementary) animal feed are GMP+ assured and are supplied by animal feed suppliers, who are participants in SecureFeed or AFS with module IKB Ei. If pecking blocks are not labelled as (supplemental) animal feed, the poultry farmer must have the following information available: - Product specification of the pecking blocks; - Raw material composition of the pecking blocks; - For concrete cell blocks: a statement from the manufacturer that the pecking block is free of blast furnace cement (max. 3 years old) - Annual analysis results of the products (per brand or producer) for heavy metals, dioxins, dioxin-like PCBs, NDL-PCBs in the product. The observed levels must comply with animal feed standards.	Pecking blocks inspected by SecurEggFarmer are also approved.		Pecking blocks used that are not labelled as (supplemental) feed and/or additional information is missing.			
A2.4.1	Withdrawal period for veterinary medicinal products is observed.	Also applies to medicated feeds.	N/A: no veterinary medicinal products with withdrawal period used.			Failure to observe the withdrawal period	
A2.5.1	The inks used for printing the eggs are suitable for this purpose and meet the legal requirements.	Food grade ink meets the requirements of EE Reg 1935/2004 or 1333/2008. A statement from the supplier must be present for every invoice.	N/A:no stamped eggs			Non-food grade ink used for stamping eggs or not used in accordance with instructions for use.	
A2.5.2	Products and/or agents used that have direct or indirect contact with the animal and/or the egg are recorded in the administration.	Registration in the administrative records is done using specific registration or saving of delivery notes and/or registration lists. Products and agents, such as additives/supplements for drinking water and animal feed, red bird mite and fly control, veterinary medicinal products (incl. URA agents), cleaning and disinfection agents, etc. Please note: Recording used resources and products can also be completed by means of registration in the SecurEggFarmer database.		Present products and/or resources are not recorded in the administration			

A3.	**LAYOUT**						
A3.1	The farming systems are in good structural and functional condition and constructed in such a way that the risk of injury to the animals is minimised. Feeding and drinking systems are designed in such a way that they are easy to clean and disinfect and that contamination, for example, by faeces, is prevented.	Farming systems are farm buildings. Good structural and functioning condition means: no open or loose electrical wiring, no leaks, no heavy overdue maintenance, paving and surfacing in reasonable condition, materials used are not harmful to the poultry. Nets must be placed in such a way that hanging/strangling the animals is not possible.		Building defects.			
A3.2	Barns and feed silos on the plot are provided with a number that is unique to the relevant farm and this number is clearly identifiable and legible for third parties.	Barn numbers on the plot must correspond to registrations in My AVINED. This is important for salmonella sampling, antibiotic registration and other food safety matters.		Barn is not identifiably numbered and/or does not correspond to registrations in My AVINED.		Silos not identifiably numbered.	
A3.3	Facilities with which the climate in the shed (s) can be regulated are present.	Climate control (ventilation, temperature) is such that an adequate climate (depending on animal health, stocking density and age of the animals) prevails in the barn.		Slight deviations in climate.	Heavy deviations/very dusty.	Ammonia odour; climate control does not work.	
A3.4	If mechanical ventilation is used, there must be a working alarm system in case the ventilation fails.	The alarm system warns the poultry farmer as soon as the ventilation in the shed fails. The alarm system should also warn the poultry farmer when he is not on the farm, unless someone else is warned by the alarm system who is familiar with the measures to be taken.	N/A: no mechanical ventilation.		Alarm system insufficient (e.g. not sufficient if poultry farmer is not on the premises).	No alarm system available or not functioning.	
A3.5	If mechanical ventilation is used, a working emergency power generator is present to keep the ventilation operational during periods of power failure, or the ventilation inlets open automatically when the power fails.	This is not mandatory for naturally ventilated sheds.	N/A: no mechanical ventilation.			No working emergency power generator present.	
A3.6	The inspections carried out on the emergency power generator and alarm installation are recorded.	Inspections are carried out once every 2 months. Not necessary in case of ventilation openings that can be opened without power.	N/A: no mechanical ventilation.	Inspections partly not registered.	Inspections done, but not once every 2 months.	No inspections performed.	
A4.	**HYGIENE**						
A4.1.1	The boundaries of the plot are identifiable as such.	By means of a fence, road, ditch, posts, etc. . Plot boundaries must also be indicated on the map.		Plot boundaries are not identifiable as such.			
A4.1.2	If domestic animals or other poultry or ornamental or domestic fowl are kept on the plot on which poultry farming is practised,these animals must not be able to enter the working premises and the care for these animals must be kept strictly separate from the poultry.	For example: separate feed storage, care materials, floor covering etc.	N/A: no other animals present.			Domestic animals or other poultry or ornamental or domestic fowl have access to the working premises and their care is not kept strictly separate from the poultry.	
A4.1.3	Only commercially kept poultry and/or farm animals are permitted on the farm premises.	For example, hobby poultry is not allowed on the farm premises (for laying farms only allowed on the private part of the plot, for switchyards: a total ban on hobby poultry). Other farmed poultry (such as ducks/turkeys) is only permitted if the same hygiene requirements are applied as for IKB Ei.				There are non-farmed poultry and/or farm animals on the farm premises and/or other commercial poultry that does not meet the hygiene requirements.	
A4.1.4	The boundaries of the farm site are identifiable as such.	For example with a fence, chain, etc.		Boundaries of the farm site are not identifiable as such.			
A4.1.5	Visitors park in a (designated) parking area that is located before the separation from the farm premises.	I.e., all visitors to the farm premises, who do not require the use of a means of transport.		Visitors park on the farm premises.			
A4.1.6	Carcass storage is located outside the shed.	Carcass storage in the outer room is not considered desirable, but is permitted. In such cases: frozen. Carcass storage is never located in the shed (the animal area).			Carcass storage in outer room, but no freezer.	Carcass storage in shed,	
A4.1.7	The farm premises and the farm buildings are designed in such a way that unhindered access by third parties is not possible.	The farm premises are closed (e.g. fence, chain, etc.) and the farm buildings can be closed from the outside to the inside. If work is being carried out in the shed (the animal area), the farm building does not need to be closed.				Unhindered access by third parties is possible; farm premises and/or farm buildings cannot be locked.	

A4.1.8	Passageways to and from a farm building are paved in such a way that they can be properly cleaned and are visually clean.	Visually clean: free of dirt (such as manure and litter), no liquids visible to the eye or excessive dust. Dirt from the current working day may be present Passageway means the route immediately adjacent to and, if present, entirely around a farm building.			Passageways not paved.	Passageways not visually clean.	
A4.1.9	The plot has properly functioning drainage in relation to the farm building.	In such a way that no water can enter the farm building during rainfall.				No drainage.	
A4.1.10	The immediate environment outside the farm building is visually clean, free of standing vegetation and offers a neat, tidy impression.	Visually clean: free of dirt (such as manure and litter), no liquids visible to the eye or excessive dust. Dirt of the current workday may be present.-The immediate surroundings are set at 1.5 metres. A neat, tidy impression is understood to mean, for example: no pallets, roof packs, nettles, etc. against (or in the vicinity of) the farm building.		Light soiling.	Environment moderately soiled/some vegetation.	Environment heavily soiled; dense vegetation close to the shed.	
A4.1.12	At least one clean hand-washing facility is available per farm, including at least one washbasin with drain, cold and warm water, soap and a disposable towel.	Single use towels can be disposable paper towels, but for, example, also cotton towels that are washed after each use.			Inadequate facilities and/or not clean.	No hand-washing facilities available on the plot.	
A4.1.13	The surface under the silos is clean and paved.	Clean = no feed and/or materials present.			Light pollution under silo.	Heavy pollution under silo.	
A4.1.14	The place where destruction material is presented is located outside or at the edge of the plot.					The disposal site for destruction material is located on the plot.	
A4.1.15	Refrigerated carcass storage is used.	In case of carcass storage in the front area, this must be frozen.				Carcass storage is not refrigerated.	
A4.1.16	The exterior of the carcass storage is visually clean.					Exterior of carcass storage is not visually clean.	
A4.1.17	Transport companies issue a declaration in which they state that they have cleaned and disinfected (C&D) means of transport after previous poultry transport.			No statement in poultry farmer's administrative records.			
A4.1.18	The poultry farmer shall ensure and supervise that if means of transport enter the farm site where poultry are kept due to poultry-related activity, the wheels and wheel arches of these means of transport are cleaned and disinfected.	This is understood to mean: deliveries of animal feed, collecting eggs, veterinarian visits, PSB companies, manure collection, destruction vehicles. Also applies to means of transport entering the premises of mixed farms.				No cleaning and disinfection of wheels and wheel arches performed on arrival.	
A4.2.1	The poultry farmer has a hygiene protocol displayed, visible to visitors.	The hygiene protocol states how visitors should behave when entering the premises. The protocol is preferably located at the entrance to the premises. Protocol must be visible to visitors. You can use the sample form 'Hygiene protocol IKB Ei' for this purpose. This form can be found at www.ikbei.nl. The sample form 'Hygiene protocol IKB Ei' contains the minimum requirements that the hygiene protocol must meet.			Hygiene protocol incomplete.	No hygiene protocol present, or not clearly visible to visitors.	
A4.2.2	The poultry farmer keeps a visitors' register.	This register contains at least the following information for each individual visitor to the clean part of the farm building: - date of visit; - time of arrival; - name; - organisation; - the question 'Have you visited another poultry farm with an infectious disease in the past 48 hours?' - sheds visited; license plate; - initials/signature. The clean part of the farm building comprises the shed (s) and the part up to the buffer part (physical separation). You can use the sample form 'Visitors' register poultry farms' for this purpose. This form can be found at www.avi~~ovo~~ned.nl and www.ikbei.nl		Visitors' register incomplete.	Register not up to date.	No visitors' register present.	
A4.2.3	The poultry farmer completes the hygiene scan at least every 365 days.	The hygiene scan is made available by the AVINED Foundation. The most up-to-date version can be found at www.avined.nl. Translations of the hygiene scan are available on www.ikbei.nl.		The hygiene scan was not completed at least every 365 days.			

A4.2.4	An up-to-date map of the plot is present.	All areas are identified on the map and the plot boundaries and entrances and doors, the location of silos (including silo numbers), any manure storage, carcass storage and place where the destruction material is presented, presence of bait boxes, the usual passageways and driving routes, the hygiene lock and the dimensions of the sheds (incl. shed numbers), fire hydrant, utilities (meter cupboard, etc.) are indicated on this map. This has been updated to include the latest state of affairs. The poultry farmer has made clear which adjustments have been made in the past year (dates are mentioned). For free-range and organic farms, the dimensions of the free-range area must also be indicated on the map.			Map is not up-to-date and/or incomplete.	No map present.	
A4.3.1	The farm building and inventory must be visually clean.	Visually clean: free of dirt (such as manure and litter), no liquids visible to the eye or excessive dust. While the animals are in the shed, all surfaces and installations are kept clean. That is to say, the entire farm building excluding the shed (the animal area).			Light soiling.	So much soiling that short-term improvement is necessary.	
A4.3.2	The farm must be designed in such a way that no birds can enter the farm buildings.	For free range/organic laying hen farms, openings that are necessary for free range are allowed.If compulsory locking up is in force, buildings should be closed to wild birds.				Evident traces of birds in the farm building.	
A4.3.3	Every farm building must have an outer room which is completely separate from the shed(s) in which the poultry is housed.					No outer room present in each farm building.	
A4.3.4	In every farm building there must be a physical separation between the outer room and the clean part of the farm building (the buffer part).	The clean part of the farm building comprises the shed (s) and the part up to the buffer part (physical separation).				No physical separation between the outer room and the clean part of the farm building.	
A4.3.5	There is an outer room in which shed clothing and shoes are put on before people enter the clean part of a farm building.	For indoor visits to sheds containing several ages and before entering the egg room after having been in the shed, also change clothes and footwear.		Room not visually clean.	Room heavily soiled.	No changing room available or not in the correct location.	
A4.3.6	Hands must be washed and/or disinfected in every farm building.	Disinfectant is available in every farm building, preferably offered by means of an alcohol/disinfection pump, or there is the option to wash hands.		Washing and/or disinfecting hands does not take place or not in all farm buildings.			
A4.3.7	Before entering each shed (the animal area), clean shed footwear is put on.	The poultry farmer ensures that all persons who enter the farm building, before entering the shed (the animal area), put on clean shed footwear. Overshoes are not suitable as shed footwear.			Barn footwear slightly soiled; only overshoes available. Footwear is not worn before entering the shed.	No shed footwear available or footwear heavily soiled.	
A4.3.8	Before entering each shed (the animal area), clean shed footwear is worn.	The poultry farmer ensures that all persons who enter the farm building, before entering the shed (the animal area), put on clean, suitable shed clothing. Disposable overalls worn over work clothing are also permitted. If there are sheds in a farm building with laying hens of the same age and origin, only the footwear needs to be changed.		No shed clothing (or disposable overalls) available.			
A4.3.9	The hygiene lock is located in the most effective position for animal health and the prevention of animal diseases. There is a passage lock with a separate entrance and exit and a physical barrier between the clean part and the dirty part of the hygiene lock.	The physical barrier is preferably a door, but can also be a (small) bench or a shelf (min. 15 cm high).		The hygiene lock is not present or does not meet all requirements.			
A4.3.10	The hygiene lock is equipped with one or more operational farm shower (s), consisting of three separate areas (changing room, shower and dressing room); the separation does not need to be from floor to ceiling. The shower is built according to the walk-through shower principle. The areas must be sufficiently lit and heated and offer visitors sufficient privacy. Furthermore, the clean area of the premises must have hand-washing facilities with a sink with drain, cold and warm water, soap and a disposable towel.	Companies with a shower do not have to have a hand washing facility if the shower is suitable for use as a hand washing facility. The hand washing facility is located in the clean area of the premises at a location between the shower and the animal area. Until 1 July 2028, the shower may be located on the plot, after this date the shower on the farm premises.	N/A: walk-in shower available, walk-through shower will be realised within the transition period until July 1 2028.		The hygiene lock is not completely set up correctly, but does contain a shower.	No shower present on the plot.	

A4.3.11	All visitors who enter the clean part of a farm building must use the hygiene lock and shower before entering the clean part of a farm building, in accordance with the "Hygiene Protocol". When leaving the farm building, a shower is also mandatory in accordance with the "Hygiene Protocol".	Only persons associated with the means of transport, who do not enter the clean part of a farm building, are allowed to drive on the farm premises without using the hygiene lock. The basic principle is to arrive clean and leave clean. The participant and visitor know the situation on site best. The actual interpretation of arriving clean and leaving clean is described in the hygiene protocol of the hatchery (until 1 July 2028). If a shower is not taken, a stricter change of clothing protocol applies (such as wearing a hairnet and mouth/nose mask). In principle, IKB PSB loading teams must shower, unless the poultry farmer indicates that a changing protocol can be used.		Visitors do not use the hygiene lock and shower at all times.			
A4.3.12	The undressing area has or contains as a minimum: - Hooks/shelf to temporarily hang one's clothes and space to leave personal belongings; - Fresh towels are also available in the changing room for showering when leaving the farm; - A laundry basket.	The poultry farmer may provide a locker for personal belongings. Personal belongings must not be taken into the clean farm area.			The undressing area does not include all the required amenities.	The undressing area is not available.	
A4.3.13	The shower room is adequate or contains as a minimum: - A working shower with hot water, connected to the water mains, or own water source of suitable quality; - Sufficient soap and/or shampoo available; - The water discharge from the shower must not overflow into the undressing or changing room; - Proper water drainage.	When installing the water drainage, the possible negative pressure in the room is taken into account.			The shower room does not contain all the required amenities.	The shower room is not present.	
A4.3.14	The dressing room meets or contains as a minimum: - Clean towels; - Farm-specific (disposable) underwear; - Farm-specific socks; - Farm-specific clothing; - Farm-specific footwear; - Personal protective equipment such as hair net and face covering; - A laundry basket; - A waste bin.				The dressing room does not contain all the required amenities.	The dressing room is not present.	
A4.3.15	If the poultry farmer had already installed a shower before the effective date (1 July 2018), a transitional period of 10 years applies for installing a walk-through shower, until 1 July 2028. If the shower does not have a separate entrance and exit (walk-through shower) but people must enter and exit through the same door (step-in shower), the poultry farmer will do the utmost to prevent cross-contamination between the clean and dirty part of the hygiene lock.	This regulation will expire on 1 July 2028. Until 1 July 2028, the shower may be located on the plot, after this date the shower must be on the farm premises. Cross-contamination can be prevented by measures such as shower slippers or by preventing people from having to return to the dirty area to retrieve farm clothing and footwear.	N/A: walk-through shower is available.			If a shower was installed before 1 July 2018, check whether the necessary facilities are available to prevent cross-contamination.	
A4.3.16	The shower area must be visually clean and usable, and the siphon must not be dry.	If the shower facility is not adequate, the inspector cancels the inspection. The poultry farmer makes a new appointment for an inspection as soon as the shower room is in order. Siphon is gooseneck, as an indication for use with regard to legionella risk.				Shower is not visually clean, usable or siphon is dry.	
A4.3.17	The poultry farmer has a legionella control plan that complies as a minimum with the requirements in the Legionella Control Protocol and he also implements this.	See appendix Legionella Control Protocol at www.ikbei.nl.			Legionella control plan not implemented correctly.	Legionella control plan not present.	
A4.4.2	the poultry farmer stores cleaning, disinfection, pesticides and veterinary medicinal products in a room/cupboard that is inaccessible to the poultry.	Do not store these products in the animal area (shed).				Not in a separate room or cupboard and/or not stored outside the animal area.	
A4.4.3	Crates/containers for screened out poultry and/or carcasses are located outside the shed (the animal area).					Crates/containers with screened out poultry and/or carcasses are in the shed (the animal area).	

A4.4.4	Animal feeds, soil and nesting litter are stored in such a way that they remain clean, dry and mould-free.	For example, in closed barrels, boxes, bags or silos.			slight deviations	(heavy) mould/rodents or signs of rodents present.	
A4.4.5	The shed is cleaned and disinfected before a new flock is set up. Only authorised cleaning and disinfection agents are used for disinfection.	This includes disinfection of buildings, farm premises, sheds, equipment, materials, clothing, footwear, vehicles, etc. If IKB PSB companies are used, have this company complete the logbook. The poultry farmer demonstrates this by entering the dates of cleaning and disinfection, including legally permitted agents used, in a logbook. For the most up-to-date list of authorised disinfectants, consult the CTGB database (www.ctgb.nl). Products must always be used in accordance with the instructions for use and must be permitted for the relevant application.			Incomplete registration, C&D not documented.	Unauthorised cleaning and/or disinfection agents used or not applied in accordance with instructions for use, or cleaning and disinfection not carried out.	
A4.4.6	Only legally permitted crop protection products have been used.	For the most up-to-date list of authorised crop protection products, consult the database of the CTGB (www.ctgb.nl). Products must always be used in accordance with the instructions for use. This regulation relates to authorised crop protection agents only when it concerns crops grown for poultry (e.g. corn, wheat, etc.).	N/A: no crop protection products used			Crop protection products used which are not permitted or not applied according to the instructions for use.	
A4.5.1	Pest control measures are monitored at least once every two months and recorded in a logbook.	The logbook should state the following for each bait box/trap/box: - date of inspection; - measures taken and their justification; - name of and authorisation number pest control device; - location of product label, and location of safety data sheet of control agent; - volume of control agent deployed; - uptake of product (none, little, unreachable, missing); - effect of measures taken. Inspection done by the poultry farmer proper or by pest management company.			Inspections not done every 2 months; not all items demonstrable in logbook.	No inspections performed.	
A4.5.2	If the poultry farmer takes care of pest control, the person who carries out the pest control (poultry farmer or employee of the poultry farm) should at least hold a certificate of competence and a pest control plan should be in place.	In the Netherlands, a valid IPM-KBA license must be present as a minimum. The following items should be included in the pest control plan: - the type(s) of pests* being controlled; - floor plan with location of fixed bait boxes/traps/boxes (also indicate the pesticide and the pest to be controlled); - description of corrective actions; - description of pest control product used (for the most up-to-date list of authorised pest control products, please consult the ctgb website: www.ctgb.nl); - frequency with which and place where the measures have been carried out. *Please note: Pests - these include in any case: tempex beetles/styrofoam beetles (*Alphitobius diaperinus)* , flies, rats, mice and/or red bird mite (*Dermanyssus gallinae*). IPM-KBA =Integrated Pest Management – Rodent Control Agricultural Farm.	N/A: licensed pest control company called in.		Pest control plan is incomplete.	No pest control plan available. Poultry farmer or employee does not have a certificate of competence.	
A4.5.3	The control agent is presented in suitable bait boxes which are numbered and secured in such a way that the poultry cannot reach the control agent.		N/A: no control methods used.			Poultry access to control methods.	
A4.5.4.	If the poultry farmer takes care of pest control and uses rodenticides for this purpose: - the poultry farm must be certified for this purpose according to the regulations in force in the country.	In the Netherlands, the company must at least have a valid IPM KBA license. Visit https://www.kpmb.nl/register/certificerende-instanties for a CI.	N/A: licensed pest control company engaged or no use of rodenticides.			Poultry farm is not certified.	
A4.5.5	Only legally permitted products can be used for pest control.	For the most up-to-date list of permitted pest control products, consult the CTGB (www.ctgb.nl). Products must always be used in accordance with the instructions for use. This also applies to pest control carried out by an IKB PSB company.	N/A: no pest control products used			Unauthorised pest control products used or not applied in accordance with instructions for use.	

A6.	ANIMAL HEALTH						
A6.1.1	The health supervision of the poultry is carried out by a GPD veterinarian with whom the poultry farmer has entered into an agreement for each KIP number.	GPD stands for the Assured Poultry Veterinarian Regulation. An example agreement has been included within GPD, which must be used. Foreign IKB participants must have a contract with one veterinarian.				No agreement or agreement but not with GPD veterinarian.	
A6.1.2	The poultry farmer has made sure that the veterinarian as referred to in 6.1.1 has visited the farm at least once annually.	For a clinical inspection and company guidance. Demonstrate with veterinary report.		Visits less than once annually.			
A6.1.3	The poultry farmer has a farm health plan that is no more than 12 months old.	The farm health plan (BGP) complies with the provisions of Appendix 9 to the AV IKB EI and is signed by the poultry farmer and the veterinarian as referred to in 6.1.1. The BGP must be evaluated and updated at least once annually. In case of vacant premises, this period can be extended to one month after setting up new animals.				No up-to-date farm health plan.	
A6.1.4	The poultry farmer has a farm treatment plan that is no more than 12 months old.	The farm treatment plan complies with the provisions of Appendix 9 to the IKB Ei GTC and is signed by the poultry farmer and the veterinarian as referred to in 6.1.1. The BGP must be evaluated and updated at least once annually. In case of vacant premises, this period can be extended to one month after setting up new animals.				No up-to-date farm treatment plan.	
A6.1.5	Operational management is demonstrably in accordance with the farm treatment plan.			Operational management not demonstrably in accordance with the farm treatment plan.			
A6.1.6	Veterinary medicinal products provided on prescription are dispensed by the veterinarian as referred to in 6.1.1. Prescriptions are issued per shed. If veterinary medicinal products can only be provided on prescription, this prescription must be issued (at shed level) by the veterinarian as referred to in 6.1.1.	The prescription contains at least the following information: date of delivery, name of product, batch number, REG NL number, quantity, to be used for shed or flock identification (including number of animals), reason for administration and withdrawal period to be used, in accordance with Directive 2001/82 EC .	N/A: No veterinary medicinal products dispensed during the past year.	Prescription does not contain all data.	Prescription not always issued by the right veterinarian.	No prescription demonstrable or always issued by a different veterinarian.	
A6.1.7	Administration of veterinary medicinal products to poultry is recorded in a logbook per shed.	The following data is recorded per shed as a minimum: date of start and end of treatment, name of product, batch number, registration number, quantity, applied to shed or flock identification (including number of animals), reason for administration, who carried out the treatment and withdrawal period, in accordance with Directive 2001/82 EC.	N/A: No veterinary medicinal products dispensed.		Documentation unclear.	Documentation incomplete.	
A6.1.8	The poultry farmer ensures that his veterinarian registers the prescribed and supplied antibiotics in the antibiotic database CRA.	The primary responsibility for this registration lies with the veterinarian via GPD. Foreign participants ensure that all veterinarian records are viewable. As the client, the poultry farmer is obliged to have any errors known to him corrected by the veterinarian.	N/A: No antibiotics prescribed since last inspection.	No or incomplete registration in the CRA database.			
A6.1.9	UDA veterinary medicinal products for poultry are prescribed by the veterinarian as referred to in 6.1.1. and exclusively obtained from this veterinarian or from a pharmacist, according to the guidelines of the Assured Poultry Veterinarian.	In the absence of the veterinarian as referred to in 6.1.1, UDA veterinary medicinal products may be purchased from his replacement, who is listed on the agreement.	N/A: No UDA veterinary medicinal products used.			Purchase from unauthorised channel.	
A6.1.10	The poultry farmer has had UDD veterinary medicinal products for the poultry applied only by the veterinarian referred to in 6.1.1.	In the absence of the veterinarian as referred to in 6.1.1, UDD veterinary medicinal products may be applied by his replacement, who is listed on the agreement.	N/A: No UDD veterinary medicinal products used.		Application by the veterinarian, but not "own" veterinarian or his replacement.	Application not by veterinarian.	
A6.1.11	The URA veterinary medicinal products present are prescribed by a veterinarian and come from a veterinarian, pharmacy or authorised distributor.		N/A: No URA veterinary medicinal products present.			The URA veterinary medicinal products present are not prescribed by a veterinarian and/or do not come from a veterinarian, pharmacy or authorised distributor.	

A6.1.12	After the use of second and third grade products, an improvement plan is drawn up with the veterinarian.	Second and third grade products are included in the Poultry Formularium. The most up-to-date version can be found via this link: http://wvab.knmvd.nl/formularia An example of an improvement plan is available on the Avined website under 'Leidraad verbeterplan' (Improvement plan guidelines).	N/A: No second or third grade products used.	No improvement plan drawn up after application of second or third grade products.			
A6.1.13	The poultry farmer does not have a full course of antibiotics in stock for the flock.	If a full flock course is present, use is demonstrable by prescription or vet report. A remainder of a course may be present.				Full flock course in stock without demonstrable use.	
A6.1.14	It is mandatory to remove veterinary medicinal products that have expired from the farm.	As indicated by the manufacturer/supplier.	N/A: No veterinary medicinal products present.	Veterinary medicinal products present which have expired.			
A6.2.1	The poultry farmer consults a veterinarian if: a. a clinical problem is visible in the poultry; b. there is a reduction in feed or drinking water intake of more than 5% per day on two consecutive days, and c. there is a reduction in egg production of 5% or more per day on two consecutive days.		N/A: None of the listed problems occurred.			Poultry farmer did not consult a veterinarian in good time.	
A6.2.2	If on two consecutive days the mortality at flock level is 0.5% or more or the mortality is more than 3% per week, the poultry farmer reports this to the NVWA.	Reporting number: +31-45-5463188. Mortality includes screened out animals.	N/A: No high mortality rate.		Poultry farmer failed to report to the Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA) in time.	Poultry farmer did not report to NVWA.	
A6.2.3	The farm takes measures (if possible) to limit further mortality and records these in the administrative records.	The farm takes appropriate measures in case of problems such as feather pecking, cannibalism, footpad infections, joint infections, etc.	N/A: No high mortality rate.		No appropriate measures taken.		
A6.2.4	Imported poultry is free of antibodies against Avian Influenza or official TRACES certificate is present with the relevant flock.	The farm can demonstrate that imported poultry comes from farms that have been determined to be free of antibodies against Avian Influenza. Additional proof is not required for import from Belgium. The company is also able to prove this by showing the official TRACES certificate corresponding to the relevant flock.	N/A: No imported poultry or grandparent or parent stock farms.			Farm of origin not demonstrably free from AI.	Second weighting
A6.3.1	At least once every 12 months (365 days), a drinking water inspection is carried out in all the sheds of the farm, in accordance with the HOSOWO AVINED scheme. Laying farms must carry out a drinking water inspection in accordance with the HOSOWO AVINED scheme once every round in all sheds at the farm.	Applies to use of both spring water and tap water. Sampling of spring water and tap water takes place at the end of the drinking line in the shed. Sampling and analysis is conducted in accordance with the HOSOWO scheme of AVINED.		Water inspection done up to 1 week late.		No inspacetion conducted or not properly conducted.	
A6.3.2	The water samples are taken by the GPD veterinarian or by an accredited HOSOWO body.			Samples are not taken by GPD veterinarian or accredited HOSOWO body.			
A6.3.3	If using spring and tap water, microbiological inspections are carried out in all sheds. If using spring and tap water, a chemical inspection is carried out in at least one shed by means of 1 sample per farm location. The samples are taken while poultry is still present in the shed.	Check whether sufficient samples have been taken and whether these samples have been taken when poultry was still present in the shed. Microbiological inspection: 1 sample per shed Chemical inspection: 1 sample in at least 1 shed per farm location		Not enough samples taken; poultry not present in the shed during sampling.			

A6.3.4	The water samples referred to in A6.3.3 are analysed by an institution with a NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation for the product cattle drinking water or drinking water. In addition, this institution should have at least one of the chemical and one of the microbiological parameters in the scope, see interpretation. During the analysis, the institutions must adhere to the analysis methods and performance characteristics as described in Article 13 of the Drinking Water Regulation, including Appendix 4. Analysis of the parameter "Yeasts and moulds" must be done in accordance with the procedure described in NEN-ISO 21527- 1:2008.	The parameters to be analysed are: Chemical parameters: - Acidity (pH) - Permanent hardness - Iron content (Fe) - Nitrite - Manganese (Mn) Microbiological parameters: - Total bacterial count - E.coli - Yeasts and moulds (joint value)		No institution with accreditation ISO17025 for livestock drinking water or drinking water engaged for analysis. Parameters have not been analysed.			
A6.3.5	If the results regarding the chemical and/or microbiological parameters do not meet the standards, the participant will undertake remedial measures at the latest during the next empty period. The measures taken and their effect are recorded in the farm administrative records.	Chemical standards are: - Acidity (pH): between 3.8 and 8 - Permanent hardness: max 20°D - Iron content (Fe): max 2.5 mg/l - Nitrite: max 0.1 mg/l - Manganese (Mn): max 1.0 mg/l Microbiological standards are: - Total bacterial count: max. 10,000 cfu/ml - E.coli max. 1 cfu/ml - Yeasts and moulds: max. 10,000 cfu/ml Actions may include cleaning and disinfection of the drinking water system, checking (and possibly replacing) (parts of) the drinking water system (e.g. the deferrisation installation).	N/A: Results meet standards.	No remedial measures have been taken OR no record in administrative records.			
A7	**TRACEABILITY**						
A7.1	The poultry farmer registers all animal movements in KIP, with the data described in the interpretation.	* Listing of shed numbers; * Delivery type (set-up, additional placement, unloading, removal); * Number of animals.	N/A: No movements in the past year.		Not all animal movements are recorded.	No animal movements recorded since the last IKB inspection.	
A7.2	The poultry farmer registers all animal movements within 5 working days.	Calculated from the day after the day of the movement date.	N/A: No movements in the past year.	Animal movements registered, but not within 5 days.			
A8	**PERSONNEL**						
A8.1	The poultry farmer and employees must have sufficient knowledge, skills and professional competence.	This can be achieved by having a livestock farming diploma or professional experience. This also applies for temporary staff. The poultry farmer must record training and/or professional experience per employee on a registration form. Hiring of knowledge through advisers is also an option to demonstrate that people have sufficient knowledge, skills and professional competence.		Knowledge and skills are not always demonstrable and/or not recorded in good time.	Required professional experience < 1 year.	Professional diplomas and/or the required professional experience are lacking for poultry farmer/ manager.	

A8.2	If the services of third parties are engaged for poultry-related activities, the poultry farmer will only use companies or business units that are accredited under the IKB PSB scheme.	Poultry-related activities: cleaning, disinfection, loading, pest control and vaccination. Deployment of personnel, family, friends and acquaintances is only permitted when loading poultry, see regulation A8.5 for conditions. There are two categories of IKB-PSB accreditation: an IKB-PSB NL accreditation (incl. NEN-4400) and an IKB-PSB Abroad accreditation (without NEN-4400). An IKB company established in the Netherlands may only engage an accredited IKB-PSB NL company; an IKB company established abroad may also engage an accredited IKB-PSB Abroad company. Recognised IKB PSB companies can be found at www.avined.nl. A GSP company accredited by Belplume is equivalent to recognition as IKB-PSB abroad. GSP-accredited companies can be found at www.belplume.be.	N/A: No services from third parties and/or a foreign IKB Ei company.			No recognised IKB-PSB company hired and no exemption.	
A8.3	If the farm engages in-house personnel for poultry-related activities, written work instructions must be available for this personnel.	The personnel are not required to hold an IKB PSB accreditation. The work instruction has been drawn up by the farm and contains requirements regarding hygienic work and a description of how to handle animals in the context of animal welfare. Personnel of the owner of the animals are considered company-owned personnel.		Instruction incomplete.	No work instruction present.		
A8.4	The person with the main responsibility (poultry farmer or manager) must be present when the animals are loaded.	This presence can be delegated to another person, provided that this has been recorded in writing between the main responsible person and the delegate.		No one present on behalf of the farm.			
A8.5	If the poultry farmer carries out all or part of the catching or loading under his own management, the person in charge of the poultry farm must have completed a "Responsible poultry catching" course and must request an exemption from the IKB Ei scheme manager.	Course "Responsible poultry catching" must be taken with accredited trainers, which can be found on the AVINED website.	N/A: Catching and loading outsourced to IKB PSB company.	The person in charge has not yet completed a course in "responsible poultry catching".		No exemption present.	
A8.6	If personnel are used (own personnel and PSB personnel), a room to take a break is available.					No room available.	
A8.7	If IKB PSB personnel and/or own personnel are used, a facility is available where shoes and/or boots can be cleaned.		N/A: no own staff/IKB PSB staff.		Provision not sufficient.	No provision for cleaning boots.	
A8.8	If an IKB PSB company is used, there must be a clean and paved spraying area on the poultry farm (including a functional high-pressure sprayer) where the IKB PSB company can spray-clean its materials. In the immediate vicinity of the spraying place, a water point and electricity must be available in such a way that a high pressure sprayer can be connected to it.	Clean means that the place is clean after the work has been carried out (e.g. no manure/litter is present after loading). The poultry farmer must be able to indicate how this will be achieved during the IKB Ei check.	N/A: No IKB PSB company engaged, only IKB PSB vaccination team engaged or only personnel of IKB PSB company engaged.		Spraying area insufficiently equipped.	No spraying area available.	
A8.9	If an IKB PSB company is used, the farm will give the relevant poultry service company the status regarding Salmonella (SE and ST) and (if known) Mycoplasma gallisepticum, if positive, at least 48 hours before the activities are carried out.	Status only needs to be reported if positive. The farm can demonstrate this to the inspector (for example, a copy of the report). This report clearly indicates the date of the notification. Verbal reporting is allowed, provided there is written confirmation.	N/A: No IKB PSB company engaged, or no contamination in the past year.		Status not reported in good time.	Status not communicated.	
A9	**RECORDS**						
A9.1	Unless indicated otherwise, all IKB records must be kept for two years.	Administrative records on paper and/or digital. This only concerns the administrative records that are relevant in the context of these IKB regulations.			Administrative records not complete or not kept for 2 years.		
A9.2	When young hens are delivered, the name of the transporter and the license plate of the means of transport (external or internal) as well as the date of delivery are recorded in the administrative records.	For example, stated on the poultry delivery note/transport declaration.		Transporter data not recorded in administrative records.			
A10	**MONITORING OF CRITICAL SUBSTANCES**						

A10.1	There are no eggs present on the participant's farm that contain residues of Veterinary Medicinal Products or contaminants above the Maximum Value for Residues.	Eggs may not contain residues of Veterinary Medicinal Products and Contaminants above the Maximum Value for Residues. It is not permitted by law to market these eggs. Please note: In case of active use of veterinary medicinal products with a certificate from the veterinarian, eggs with residues above the applicable Maximum Value for Residues may be present or in stock. However, it is not permitted by law to market these eggs.	N/A: For hatching eggs not intended for human consumption, the prohibition regarding residues of Veterinary Medicinal Products and Contaminants does not apply. The prohibition on the presence of prohibited substances is, however, fully applicable to these eggs. N/A: No eggs present on the rearing hens or rearing (grand)parent flock holdings.			Eggs containing residues of Veterinary Medicinal Products and Contaminants are present on the farm, for which the value of the relevant residue is determined to be at a value above the applicable Maximum Value for Residues.	
A10.2	There are no feeds, products, resources, eggs or poultry present at the participant's farm to which prohibited substances have been administered and/or which contain prohibited substances.	It is not permitted by law to market eggs or poultry with prohibited substances.				There are feeds, products, agents, eggs or poultry present to which prohibited substances have been administered and/or which contain prohibited substances.	
A10.3	If one of the situations referred to under A10.1 and A10.2 occurs at the participant's farm, the eggs and/or poultry of the flock in question may only be marketed again after additional research has been carried out by the CB at the expense of the participant has demonstrated that the previously established non-conformity (A10.1 and/or A.10.2) has been remedied.	Products include eggs and poultry, among others. Additional research means sampling and analysis.	N/A: none of the situations referred to under A10.1 and A10.2 has occurred since the previous IKB inspection.				Removal of eggs or poultry from the flock in question before it has been demonstrated that the shortcoming has been remedied.
A10.4	If one of the situations referred to under A10.1 or A10.2 occurs at the participant's farm, products from the relevant flock will only be disposed of in accordance with European and Dutch legislation and regulations.	Depending on the detected substances and the applicable European and Dutch legislation and regulations, removal must be demonstrated by means of delivery notes, proof of destruction, among other things. This obligation lapses if additional research shows that the products of the flocks concerned comply with European and Dutch laws and regulations. Products include eggs, poultry and meat, among others.	N/A: none of the situations referred to under A10.1 and A10.2 has occurred since the previous IKB inspection.				Products of the flocks concerned were not demonstrably disposed of in accordance with European and Dutch laws and regulations.
A10.5	The samples taken by the CB from the flock and/or eggs of the flock in question do not contain antibiotic residues that are not registered in CRA.	Any use of antibiotics must be registered in CRA in accordance with regulation A6.1.8. In case of illegal use of antibiotics by the participant, the CB will inform the NVWA.	N/A: No samples taken.		The samples taken by the CB from the flock and/or eggs of the flock in question do not contain antibiotic residues that are not registered in CRA.		Illegal use of antibiotics by the relevant participant.
A10.6	If the presence of prohibited substances or contaminants and veterinary medicines above the Maximum Value for Residues has been established in any way, this must be reported in writing to the NVWA and any customers within 24 hours of discovery. A copy of the report to NVWA is immediately provided to the CB.	If a report has been made from the IKB Ei monitoring program, check the follow-up.	N/A: No prohibited substances or contaminants/veterinary medicinal products found above MRV.	If reported to NVWA and possible customers, but no report to CB.			If not reported to NVWA and any buyers.
A10.7	Eggs that are removed as an animal by-product (category 1, 2 or 3 material) are always stored physically separately, and can be identified separately. If animal by-products of different categories are present, these must also be stored physically separately, per category.	Statutory regulations concerning the Animal Products Regulation. Category description can be found in Reg. (EG) 1069/2009	NA: no eggs present as an animal by-product.			The animal by-products that are present cannot be separately identified or the eggs that have to be removed as animal by-products are not physically stored separately.	

ANNEX 1.2E: IKB EI ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LAYING FARMS GENERAL

Approved RvB IKB: 18-11-2022 / Effective Date: 03-04-2023

No.	Regulation	Interpretation of the regulation	N/A	Weighting B (15 point)	Weighting C (5 point)	Weighting D (- 20 points plus recovery for issue of certificate)	Weighting KO (suspension)
E1	**GENERAL**						
E1.1	The poultry farmer must provide the CB with the following information before issuing the IKB certificate: • the maximum stocking density per shed; • the housing system per shed; • the shed numbers and print codes used.	Any changes to this information must be reported to the CB immediately.		Relevant data not fully provided or not in good time.			
E1.2	All poultry supplied comes from companies accredited by IKB-Ei and/or IKB-Kip and/or Belplume.	Companies with a Belplume accreditation can be found at www.belplume.be.				Supply from a non-IKB company, first time, all results available	
E2	**FOOD SAFETY**						
E2.1.1	Inspection for SE and ST was carried out for each flock and in each shed.	Inspection takes place by means of manure inspection or overshoes, every 15 weeks (or 105 days) from 22-26 weeks of flock age, as well as a maximum of 3 weeks before slaughter. Tolerance of a maximum of 1 week in the past year is allowed (in which case, sanction B). In case of moulting flocks, keep to the 15-weekly frequency.	NA: if an exemption has been requested and granted by the NVWA in the event of contamination with SE or ST.			Inspection conducted too late.	Inspection not conducted.
E2.1.2	The sampling was done in accordance with Appendix 11, part C.	Sampling was done as described in Appendix 11, part C.	NA: if an exemption has been requested and granted by the NVWA in the event of contamination with SE or ST.		Submission form not completed correctly or entirely.	No two pairs of OS per shed; shipping to lab not timely.	
E2.1.3	The poultry farmer ensures that each sampling before delivery of a flock of laying hens to the abattoir is carried out by a veterinarian or para-veterinarian.		NA: if an exemption has been requested and granted by the NVWA in the event of contamination with SE or ST.	Research, but not by veterinarian or para-veterinarian.		No inspection conducted.	
E2.1.4	A test for salmonella must be analysed by a laboratory accredited for this purpose by the relevant country.	Analysis = detection and possible serotyping. In the Netherlands, laboratories are accredited by the government. An overview of accredited laboratories can be found on the NVWA website.	NA: if an exemption has been requested and granted by the NVWA in the event of contamination with SE or ST.			Not by accredited lab.	
E2.1.5	The poultry farmer has reported the results of the Salmonella test in writing or electronically within one working day (SE or ST) or within 10 working days (other serotype/negative) to the NVWA, the central database of the designated databank, the supplier of the sampled flock and the buyer of the eggs of the sampled flock.	Notification may also be made on behalf of poultry farmer by a third party (e.g. laboratory). This notification requirement applies to suspicions (positive overshoes) as well as to the results of verification tests.		Notification to central database not within prescribed period; no notification to all concerned.	No notification of results to central database and/or other parties involved.	Notification of a positive result within 1 working day.	
E2.1.6	The notifications as referred to in 2.1.5 contain all the required information.	Required information: KIP number, farm type, date of birth of flock, shed number, date of sampling, type of sample, type of test, result, date of result, if positive also the serotype.			Information not complete and/or correct.		
E2.1.7	The result of detection and serotyping of the sampling of the flock max. 3 weeks before slaughter (standard 2.1.3), a written or electronic report is made to the abattoir to which the flock of laying hens will be delivered, no later than 24 hours before removal.	Notification can also be done on behalf of a poultry farmer by a third party (e.g. a laboratory).		Notification not within 24 hours before removal at the latest.	No notification to the abattoir.		
E2.1.8	The eggs of a flock infected with SE or ST must be marked on the poultry farm with one of the two permitted codes.	Permitted codes: a) A letter "B" of at least 5 mm high, surrounded by a circle with a diameter of at least 12 mm or; b) A highly visible coloured dot with a diameter of at least 5 mm	N/A: no SE and/or ST demonstrated.			Eggs are marked as different, but not with prescribed coding.	Eggs not marked or marked with "normal" code for removal.
E2.1.9	If SE or ST has been demonstrated for a flock, the eggs of that flock are sold to the egg products industry.	Applicable if the NVWA has formally designated the flock as infected.	N/A: no SE and/or ST demonstrated.				Sales demonstrably not to industry.

E2.1.10	If the previous flock in the relevant shed has been infected with SE or ST, a shed inspection aimed at serotypes SE and ST is carried out by an accredited HOSOWO body or GPD veterinarian after cleaning and disinfection.	Sampling and analysis is conducted in accordance with the HOSOWO scheme of AVINED.	N/A: no SE and/or ST demonstrated.		Conducted, but not by approved HOSOWO body or GPD veterinarian.	No shed inspection conducted.	
E2.1.11	If the shed inspection has demonstrated SE or ST, the participant repeats the cleaning and disinfection and the shed inspection until SE or ST are no longer demonstrated in the shed.	A new flock may only be set up if the shed inspection shows that SE or ST is no longer demonstrated in the shed.	N/A: no SE and/or ST demonstrated.			New flock set up after positive shed inspection.	
E2.1.12	If contamination with SE or ST has been established in a multi-age shed, the poultry farmer has only placed a new flock after all laying hens have been removed from the multi-age shed.		N/A: no SE and/or ST demonstrated.	Hens placed before the multi-age shed was empty.			
E2.1.13	If SE or ST has been established, the poultry farmer places flocks vaccinated against SE or ST on the entire laying hen farm only.	Next flocks in all sheds must be vaccinated.	N/A: no SE and/or ST demonstrated.	Not every first next flock vaccinated.			
E2.2.1	The production locations of compound feed producers must be certified for the standard 'Dioxin monitoring in laying hens (rearing) feeds (GMP+ BCN-NL2).	On the www.gmpplus.org website, you can find out whether an animal feed supplier has the relevant certificate. Suppliers with an OVOCOM certificate are not required to have a GMP+ BCN-NL2 certificate. Compound feeds are mixtures of at least 2 feed ingredients, with or without additives, intended to be fed as complete or complementary feed. Drinking water additives are not covered under the Country Note.	N/A: animal feed supplier supplies single feeds			Animal feed supplier is not certified.	
E2.2.2	The poultry farmer is obliged to notify his buyer within 24 hours of a notification from the animal feed supplier that the action limit for dioxin and/or PCB in feed has been exceeded.		N/A: no notification received from feed supplier		Notification not given in time.	Notification not passed on.	
E2.2.3	After notification from the feed supplier, the poultry farmer is obliged to inspect the eggs of the flocks that have eaten the relevant feed for dioxin and/or (non) dioxin-like PCBs. The results should be communicated to the animal feed supplier and the buyer.	Inspection according to the "Inspection protocol for the presence of dioxin and (non) dioxin-like PCBs in eggs at laying hen farms" (Appendix 11 part D of the General Conditions IKB Ei). The most recent version of this protocol can be found at www.ikbei.nl	N/A: no notification received from feed supplier		inspection was carried out, but not reported.	no inspection carried out after reporting	
E2.3.2	Once every 2 laying cycles, at the end of the laying cycle, the eggs of each shed with barn and/or colony housing must be tested for the presence of dioxins and (non) dioxin-like PCBs.	The inspection must be conducted according to the "Inspection protocol for the presence of dioxin and (non) dioxin-like PCBs in eggs at laying hen farms" (Appendix 11 part D of the General Terms and Conditions IKB Ei). The most recent version of this protocol can be found at www.ikbei.nl	N/A: For free-range and organic housing		inspection carried out but not (entirely) according to protocol (not the correct age, non-accredited lab, etc.)	no inspection carried out	
E2.3.3	Based on the results of the inspection under H2.4 resp. E2.3.2, the poultry farmer has taken the required follow-up measures.	Required follow-up measures are laid down in the "Inspection protocol for the presence of dioxin and (non) dioxin-like PCBs in eggs at laying hen farms" (Appendix 11 part D of the General Conditions IKB Ei).				incorrect follow-up measures	
E2.3.4	If the legal standards for dioxin and/or the sum of dioxin and PCBs are exceeded, the poultry farmer must immediately inform his buyer, the feed supplier, the NVWA and the CB or the IKB reporting point.	The legal standard for dioxin is 2.5 pg TEQ/g fat; the legal standard for the sum of dioxin and dioxin-like PCBs is 5 pg TEQ/g fat. The legal standard for non-dioxin-like PCBs is 40 ng/g fat. Notification must be made the next working day at the latest.	N/A: legal standard not exceeded.		Late notification.		No notification to involved parties.
E2.3.5	Eggs from flocks where the legal standards for dioxin and/or (non) dioxin-like PCBs have been exceeded may only be removed for destruction.	Demonstrate proof of destruction of eggs. This obligation lapses if additional research shows that levels of dioxin and/or (non) dioxin-like PCBs are within the legal standards.	N/A: Legal standard not exceeded.				Eggs not demonstrably transported for destruction.
E2.4.1	Every container or pallet with eggs produced during the withdrawal period of a veterinary medicinal product is marked with a notification that veterinary medicinal products have been used.		N/A: no containers or pallets present with eggs that are subject to withdrawal period.			No or no correct labelling of eggs.	
E2.4.2	Eggs that have been produced during the withdrawal period of a veterinary medicinal product must be disposed of for destruction. A report must also be made to the NVWA.	Demonstrate proof of destruction of eggs plus report to NVWA.	N/A: no medication with a withdrawal period used.	Eggs sent for destruction, no notification to the NVWA or additional withdrawal period for organic participants applies.			Eggs not demonstrably transported for destruction.
E3	**LAYOUT**						
E3.1	The egg storage area is located in the buffer section.					Egg storage area not in buffer section.	
E3.2	The egg storage area has sufficient storage capacity.	There is no storage of eggs outside the egg storage area.				Storage of eggs outside the egg storage area.	

E3.3	The egg storage area is insulated in such a way that condensation cannot form on the eggs.				Limited condensation.	Clear condensation.	
E3.5	Immediately after collection, the eggs are stored clean, dry and free from extraneous odours and also protected from impact, sunlight and other weather influences.	This is to prevent contamination with manure, feathers, dust, etc.		Light soiling.	Strong contamination.	Negative effect on eggs; strange odours.	
E3.6	An even distribution of light is ensured in the activity area of the shed. The nesting areas are darkened.	As a rule of thumb for sufficient light intensity: (after a suitable adjustment period) a person must be able to read a newspaper without effort.				No or no adequate lighting equipment present.	
E3.7	Egg remains are collected in covered trays and removed daily from the area around the egg conveyor belts/egg collection tables.	Egg remnants are products such as egg content, egg shells, eggwhite. Disposal with the manure is not permitted. NB: egg conveyor belts in the collection hall				Do not dispose of via category III industrial waste material	
E4	**HYGIENE**						
E4.1.	If farm gate sales of eggs are applicable, this takes place before the separation from the farm premises.	E.g. egg dispenser, hfarm gate sale of eggs	N/A: no farm gate sales of eggs.	Farm gate sale of eggs takes place on the farm premises.			
E4.4.1	After cleaning and disinfecting the shed, the participant has had a hygienogram carried out by an accredited HOSOWO body or GPD veterinarian prior to setting up a new shed flock.	Sampling and analysis is conducted in accordance with the HOSOWO scheme of AVINED. If possible, also have a hygienogram taken in the egg room.	N/A: current flock still in the shed		Carried out, but not by approved HOSOWO body or GPD veterinarian.	No hygienogram carried out.	
E4.4.2	If the result of the hygienogram is > 1.5 and <-2.5, the shed will be cleaned and disinfected again before the new flock is set up. If the result is ≥ 2.5 the shed will be cleaned and disinfected again before setting up the new flock and a new hygienogram will be performed, so that the result of the hygienogram is <= 1.5. Only then may the next flock be set up.		N/A: result <=1.5	The barn has not been cleaned and disinfected again with results on the hygienogram of >1.5 and <2.5.		A new flock has been set up with a hygienogram result ≥ 2.5.	
E4.4.3	Laying hen droppings are regularly removed.	If possible, at least weekly.				Droppings are not (regularly) removed.	
E4.4.4	Dead laying hens are removed daily.	The laying hens are inspected by farm personnel at least once a day. Poultry farmer can demonstrate this by means of notes that are stated daily on the flock card (for example, mortality per day). If 'old' dead chickens are present in the shed, the poultry farmer is not in compliance with this.				Dead animals that have been in a shed for more than one day, no check carried out or not demonstrably carried out.	
E4.6.1	The egg room and the equipment it contains are clean and tidy.	The egg room should make a general impression of order and tidiness. Furthermore, the room must be dust-free to prevent dust from getting on the eggs. The egg conveyor belts, egg collection tables and packing equipment and their immediate surroundings are clean enough: residues from previous working days have been removed.		light soiling		Heavy soiling, caked on, dirt from previous days present.	
E4.6.2	The separation of the buffer and clean areas of the farm building is positioned in such a way that the egg containers cannot enter the clean part.	This room can be combined with the egg room, if it is separated from the area (s) that houses the laying hens.				Egg containers may enter the clean area of the farm building.	
E4.6.3	The poultry farmer ensures and supervises that only new pulp trays or cleaned plastic trays, pallets with intermediate plates and containers are available on the farm for the purpose of transporting and packaging eggs from his company.	Cleaned means visually clean. Reusing pulp trays is prohibited.		Plastic trays/pallets/containers etc. lightly soiled.		Plastic trays/pallets/containers etc. highly soiled/used pulp trays.	
E4.6.4	Packaging material (trays) for eggs is stored hygienically.	Hygienically stored: in such a way that stored trays remain clean and do not come into contact with the floor.			Storage area lightly soiled.	Outdoor storage or storage area heavily soiled.	
E5	**ANIMAL WELFARE**						
E5.1	The animals have continuous access to the feed supply.	Fasting laying hens the day before transport to the abattoir is permitted.					No continuous access to feed.
E5.2	The animals have continuous access to the water supply.	Fasting laying hens the day before transport to the abattoir is permitted.					No continuous access to water.
E5.3	Farm personnel inspects the poultry at least once a day.	The participant makes this demonstrable by means of notes that must be stated daily on the flock card (for example, mortality per day).			No daily check; check not always demonstrable.	No check performed or not demonstrable.	
E5.4	The noise level in the shed is kept as low as possible.	Measures to be taken to achieve this: Continuous or sudden noise is avoided. Construction, installation, maintenance and operation of ventilation equipment, feeding machinery or other devices shall cause as little noise as possible.				Noise level too high.	

E5.5	Only untreated laying hens are present on the farm. Check the hatchery/breeder's statement.	As of 1 September 2018, setting up new flocks with trimmed beaks (regardless of import) is prohibited. A transitional period applies for rearing laying hens trimmed before 1 September 2018. Rearing laying hens that have been trimmed on or after 1 September 2018 may not be set up under the IKB Ei quality mark.		Trimmed laying hens are present that were trimmed before 1 September 2018.			Trimmed laying hens are present that were trimmed on or after 1 September 2018.
E7	**TRACEABILITY**						
E7.1	In case of several housing systems at one location, the poultry farmer must take adequate measures to guarantee a strict separation between animals and eggs.	The poultry farmer must record how this is safeguarded. E.g. through different egg colours, separate egg belts and printers, farmpacker etc. Implementation may be checked unannounced on the spot or via the egg flow database.	N/A: one housing system at the same location.	Complete separation not guaranteed.			
E7.2	Eggs are offered separately and recognisable at least by age group and per first and second grade.	On delivery, first and second grade eggs are clearly recognisable and presented separately (placement on 1 container is possible). First grade is a designation that is used in practice for eggs without visible deviations, the designation second grade is used for dirty and/or damaged eggs. The day on which the filling of each container started is stated for each container. Please note: In case of multiple ages in one shed, eggs do not need to be sorted by age. They do in case of separate ages in separate sheds.	N/A: for several ages in one shed.			Eggs are not offered separately and recognisably.	
E7.3	All produced eggs are stamped with the correct and complete code at the laying farm,	with the exception of eggs that the farm offers the buyer as second grade. The term second grade is used for dirty and/or damaged eggs. Correct means that the code is truthful (e.g. indicates the correct farming system). Complete means that the code must comply with the requirements of EU Directive 2002 (4) and indicate the farming system, country of origin and registration number. In addition, a 2-digit shed number must also be printed. If a flock with the same origin and age is kept in the same housing system divided between several sheds, the use of one 2-digit shed number is permitted for all sheds. Please note: Vaccine eggs do not need to be stamped unless they will be sold as table eggs.	N/A: Printer out of order and reported to CB or IKB reporting point and packing station; if vaccine eggs are sold as vaccine eggs.				Eggs not printed on the laying farm or not printed correctly (unless printer malfunction reported).
E7.4	To print the producer code (egg code), the requirements of the marketing standards for eggs apply: The egg code is clearly visible, easily legible and has a height of at least 2 mm.	During the inspection, a tolerance of 20% is allowed for eggs with an illegible print.	N/A: Printer out of order and reported to CB or the IKB reporting point and packing station.	Unclear print on the egg, but lower than the norm.		Deviations higher than the norm.	
E7.5	If the stamping equipment is not functioning due to unforeseen circumstances, the farm will inform the IKB Meldpunt or the Certifying Body and the buyer to whom these eggs are delivered prior to delivery of the eggs. The period of equipment failure must be documented.	Failure of the stamping equipment should be reported in a written message (emergency form) containing at least the following information: KIP number, which sheds the eggs that cannot be stamped came from, date the equipment broke down, date the equipment is repaired. The equipment must be repaired within 2 working days maximum. If this takes longer, the poultry farmer must indicate the reason why and indicate how eggs will be delivered in the meantime. If during an IKB inspection the eggs are found not to have been or not being stamped because the equipment is not functioning, the farm will demonstrate that the stamping equipment is actually not working.	N/A: No malfunction of stamping equipment.			No printer failure notification	
E7.6	During the period that the stamping equipment is not functioning, the pallets/containers of the non-stamped eggs must be marked with a message "not marked due to printer failure" plus the print code of the eggs.		N/A: No malfunction of stamping equipment.			Eggs insufficiently clearly marked during printer failure.	
E7.7	The company will as a minimum contact the supplier of the stamping equipment in order to find a structural solution if it has not functioned three or more times within 1 year.	Poultry farmer makes this demonstrable.	N/A: No malfunction of stamping equipment.	No contact with the printer supplier in case of repeated failures.			
E7.8	The removal of eggs is registered weekly in the Ei-net database.	Registration via the packing station. The Ei-net database is managed by the AVINED Foundation. Registration by the poultry farmer proper is not yet possible. Therefore, this regulation will come into force on a date to be determined.	N/A: Registration is currently not taking place via packing station.		No weekly registration.	No registration.	

E7.9	Eggs from laying hens with trimmed beaks cannot be sold under the IKB Ei quality mark.	As of 1-7-2020, it is forbidden to sell eggs from laying hens with trimmed beaks under the IKB Ei quality mark.	N/A: Only laying hens with untrimmed beaks are present. Eggs from laying hens with trimmed beaks are not sold under the IKB Ei quality mark.	Until 30-6-2020 - Eggs from laying hens with trimmed beaks were sold under the IKB Ei quality mark.			As of 1-7-2020 - Eggs from laying hens with trimmed beaks are sold under the IKB Ei quality mark.
E9	**RECORDS**						
E9.1	Check whether the following information, no later than one week after delivery, about each flock delivered, has been passed on by the rearing laying hen farm and recorded in the farm's administrative records: date of delivery, brand, age of the poultry, number of laying hens delivered, vaccination schedule performed.	Mentioned on the delivery note.			Incomplete administrative records.	No administrative records.	
E9.2	Check whether the results of the Salmonella, Newcastle Disease, Mycoplasma Gallisepticum, Mycoplasma Synoviae and Avian Influenza testings of each flock delivered have been reported by the rearing laying hen farm and recorded in the farm's administrative records.	Mentioned on the delivery note.		Incomplete administrative records.		No administrative records.	
E9.3	The farm receives the following information per flock from the collector/packing station and records this in its own administration: number of first grade eggs delivered, average weight of first grade of eggs and number of second grade eggs.	Weekly, per batch of eggs. The number of eggs delivered may also be expressed in Kg. First grade is a designation that is used in practice for eggs without visible deviations, the designation second grade is used for dirty and/or damaged eggs.		Incomplete administrative records.			
E9.4	The records include the following data per flock: daily number of eggs produced, daily mortality and veterinary reports.	Records are kept for a minimum period of three years.			Records incomplete.	No administrative records.	
E9.5	Check whether all results of the Salmonella, Newcastle Disease, Mycoplasma Gallisepticum, Mycoplasma Synoviae and Avian Influenza testings for each flock are recorded in the farm's administrative records.	Salmonella testing should take place every 15 weeks from 22-26 weeks of age of the flock as well as 3 weeks before slaughter at the latest. Testing for ~~AI~~, NCD, Ms and MG should take place 9 weeks before removal of the flock at the latest. Testing for AI must take place at least once a year and once per calendar quarter for free-range poultry.			Results partially recorded.	No results recorded.	
E9.6	If veterinary medicinal products are used, this must be communicated to the buyer in writing.		N/A: No veterinary medicinal products used.		Use of veterinary medicinal products not demonstrably reported to the buyer.		
E9.7	when delivering eggs to the buyer, the poultry farmer provides the buyer with an accompanying form per container or pallet with the following information: name and address of the poultry farmer, housing system, IKB status, number of first and second grade eggs, laying date or laying period, shed number in which the eggs are produced and date of delivery.	A copy of the delivery note, drawn up for each delivery of eggs, is included in the administrative records. First grade is a designation that is used in practice for eggs without visible deviations, the designation second grade is used for dirty and/or damaged eggs. Mentioning IKB status is not permitted if eggs are delivered to a non-IKB approved buyer.			Incomplete labelling of pallets.	No labelling of pallets.	
E9.8	If the feeding method of the laying hens is stated on the final packaging, the quantity and type of feed delivered and/or feed prepared on site is registered in the administrative records.	Instead of this data, copies of the invoices and/or delivery notes may be passed on if they are marked as such. If different rearing methods are used in a single production facility, the data is broken down per shed.	N/A: No indication of feeding method.		No complete registration	No registration of eggs.	
E9.9	If the feeding method of the laying hens is stated on the packaging, the date of delivery of the feed is stated in the administrative records.	Instead of this data, copies of the invoices and/or delivery notes may be passed on if they are marked as such. If different rearing methods are used in a single production facility, the data is broken down per shed.	N/A: No indication of feeding method.		No complete registration.	No registration.	

APPENDIX 1.2G: ADDITIONAL IKB EI REQUIREMENTS FOR LAYING FARMS - BARNHOUSING

Approved RvB IKB: 18-11-2022/Effective date: 03-04-2023

No.	Regulation	Interpretation of the regulation	N/A	not inspected	weighting B (15 points)	weighting C (5 points)	weighting D (- 20 point plus recovery)	weighting KO (suspension)
G1	**GENERAL**							
G1.1	All sheds of the farm in which laying hens are kept have a valid shed measurement report.	A Certifying body that has been accredited for this purpose can measure the layout and dimensions of a shed and record these in a so-called shed measurement report. This shed measurement report also records the maximum number of hens that may be housed in the shed. A valid shed measurement report is understood to mean a report that has been issued for-the layout/size of the shed as it is at the time of the IKB Ei inspection and that includes all layout requirements as included in section G3 of the additional requirements for shed housing. For farms with free-range and organic housing, the requirements in section H3 of the additional regulations for free-range and organic housing also apply. Within the IKB EI certification scheme, shed measurement reports are drawn up by an accredited CB. COKZ (or predecessor) shed measurement reports only include the legal design requirements. This means that at farms with a valid COKZ (or predecessor) shed measurement report, an additional inspection must still be performed for some design requirements. For the same reason, a SKAL shed certificate is not sufficient for organic farms.						No valid shed measurement report
G1.2	The total number of poultry present in the shed is not higher than permitted based on the shed measurement report (norm 1.1).	Make demonstrable via shed measurement report and other documentation (proof of delivery of hens). The reference moment is the day the poultry are set up.						More poultry at set-up than allowed based on the shed measurement report.
G2	**FOOD SAFETY**							
G2.1	All laying hens are vaccinated against Salmonella-Enteritidis.	As per vaccine leaflet.					Not all flocks vaccinated against SE.	
G3	**SET-UP/ANIMAL WELFARE**							
G3.1.1	Laying hens in barn or free-range housing each have at least a usable surface area of 1 m^2 per 9 laying hens, which is equal to 1111 cm^2 per laying hen. The stocking density is a maximum of 18 laying hens per m^2 of floor area.	The usable area includes all areas that are at least 30 cm wide, have a slope of no more than 8 degrees and above which there is an overhead clearance of at least 45 cm. The area of laying nests and elements that are designated as perches are not included in the usable area. A maximum of 3 levels may be included in the usable area. The areas counted as usable area must provide support to all the forward-facing toes of both legs of the laying hen. Usable areas determined by the system, such as e.g. cover plates of egg conveyor belts, can only be added to the usable area if they offer the chickens a certain amount of grip, are easily accessible and are non-slip. In other words, immediately adjacent non-perforated areas can be included, measured from the outer edge of the manure belt, under the following conditions: - up to a maximum width of 20 cm, - with a maximum height difference of 15 cm to the immediately adjacent perforated surface, - if it is ensured (e.g. by a gentle chamfer of the surface towards the manure belt) that the manure also ends up on the manure belt and the height difference is shaped in such a way that the chickens cannot get trapped in the gap. A Wintergarten may be included in the usable area if the area is accessible to the laying hens and the entrances to the area are at least 35 cm high and 40 cm wide, are distributed along the entire length of the shed, and have a combined width of at least 2 m per 1000 laying hens.		NM: if valid shed measurement report				Not complied with legal stocking density.
G3.1.2	For barn or free-range housing, a maximum of 6000 laying hens are kept per shed compartment.	This requirement also applies in the Wintergarten.	N/A: Organic farms.					No compartmentalisation.
G3.2	In multi-level housing systems, the height between the levels is at least 45 cm.		N/A: no multiple levels	NM: if valid shed measurement report				
G3.3	Faeces do not end up on the lower levels accessible to the laying hens.		N/A: no multiple levels	NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	

G3.4.1	Are the feeding systems evenly distributed throughout the space?		N/A: no multiple levels	NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.4.2	The feeding facility consists of a linear feeding trough with at least 10 cm of accessible space per hen.		N/A: circular feeding trough	NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.4.3	The feeding facility consists of a circular feeding trough with at least 4 cm of accessible space per hen.		N/A: rectangular feeding trough	NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.4.4	Are the water systems evenly distributed throughout the space?		N/A: no multiple levels	NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.4.5	A circular continuous water supply has at least 1 cm of accessible space per hen.		N/A: no circular water supply	NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.4.6	The continuous water supply consists of (at least) one working nipple per 10 hens.		N/A: drinking water bowls	NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.4.7	The continuous water supply consists of (at least) one drinking water bowl per 10 hens.		N/A: drinking nipples	NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.4.8	At least two nipples or containers are accessible per laying hen via nipples or drinking water bowls.			NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.5.1	In organic systems, the perches must be at least 18 cm long per laying hen. For non-organic systems, the perches are at least 15 cm long per poultry.	Perch: horizontally arranged stick or slat of wood, metal or plastic, without sharp edges, on which the poultry can sit or rest, in any case not consisting of wire mesh.		NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.5.2	Perches are not located above the litter.	litter: wood shavings, straw, chopped straw, peat, sand or other material with a loose structure that enables laying hens to satisfy their ethological needs.		NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.5.3	In sheds where hens are unable to spend the night on raised perches, the perches should be placed at least 25 cm above the manure grid.	Raised = clearance between floor and perches is at least 25 cm.	N/A: able to stay on raised perches overnight	NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.5.4	The horizontal distance between the perches is at least 30 cm.			NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.5.5	The distance between the perch and the wall is at least 20 cm.			NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.5.6	The clearance between two perches, or perch and ceiling, is at least 20 cm if the perches can be reached without flying.		N/A: cannot be reached without flying	NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.5.7	The clearance between two perches, or perch and ceiling, is at least 40 cm if the perches must be reached by flying.		N/A: can be reached without flying	NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.5.8	Perches are designed in such a way that issues with the legs of the laying hens are prevented as much as possible.	There are no gaps in the perches.		NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.5.9	Integrated perches on the slat are at least 2 cm high.	If floor elements, for example, slats that are placed on the wire mesh floors, are suitable as perches based on their material, these make up a maximum of 50% of the perches share.		NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.5.10	At least 50% of the perches present in the shed must be raised.	Raised = clearance between floor and perches is at least 25 cm.		NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	

G3.6.1	Laying hens have a litter-covered usable surface area of at least 250cm^2 per laying hen.	In any case, one-third of the ground surface of the shed is covered with litter (scratching area). Litter: wood shavings, straw, chopped straw, peat, sand or other material with a loose structure that enables laying hens to satisfy their ethological needs.		NM: if valid shed measurement report		Litter does not meet all requirements.	deviation. Insufficient litter surface per laying hen.	
G3.6.2	The laying hens have access to the scratching area at all times.	Short-term closures in the acclimitisation phase (max. 3 weeks after the date of set-up) are allowed. Barns with an automatically lockable scratching area must be sealed by the poultry farmer at the latest after the acclimatisation phase. The sealing is such that automatic closing of the set-up is no longer possible.					No unlimited access to scratching area.	
G3.6.3	All housing (shed, covered free-range area) are easily accessible for people everywhere.	Where possible, the housing (sheds, covered free-range area) is 2m high; whereby at the edge of the housing 1.5m is sufficient.		NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.7.1	Laying hens have at least one laying nest per 7 hens available or one communal nest of 1m^2 per 120 hens.	Nest: a separated space for an individual laying hen or a group of laying hens that is suitable for laying eggs and in which the laying hen cannot come into contact with ground components consisting of wire mesh. Individual laying nests are at least 35 x 25 cm in size. Communal laying nests are at least 30 cm deep.		NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.7.2	The nest floor is made of deformable material.	Nest floor at least 0.5 cm high. No wire mesh bottom.		NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.7.3	The nest is closed off.	In such a way that the hen can enter and leave the nest, but that hens outside the nest cannot look into the nest.		NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.8.1	There must be natural daylight in the shed through daylight-transmitting surfaces of at least 3% of the ground surface of the shed.	An exemption can be given for sheds that were taken into use before 13 March 2002, provided it is demonstrated that providing light openings is not possible from a structural point of view. Daylight-transmitting surfaces consist, for example, of skylights, side windows and/or light wells. Total daylight transmitting surface is exclusive of covered free-range area. In case of daylight ducts, the daylight transmitting area may be one quarter, i.e. 0.75% of the floor area of the shed. The 3% rule applies if daylight enters through the roof or side wall from the start of the laying period. If the wall is completely solid over the entire length of the barn, a certificate issued by the veterinarian must be present. If the wall is demonstrably perforated, no certificate is required.		NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.8.2	Daylight-transmitting surfaces ensure an even distribution of light in the activity area of the shed.	Activity area: area where the nests and perches are not located.		NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.8.3	For natural lighting: Laying nests, perches and resting areas have been installed in the dark part of the shed.			NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.8.4	For natural lighting: If side windows are used as light openings, the depth of the room is a maximum of 12 metres.			NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.8.5	Direct sunlight in the shed is avoided.	For example, when using open roof or side windows.		NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
G3.8.6	Temporary covering of the light openings is permitted, provided that a veterinary certificate is present.	For example, in case of feather pecking. Temporary covering applies to specific flocks and laying cycles. The cover of light openings must be removed for the next flock.	Light openings not covered.				No certificate present.	
G3.8.7	The total light period is a maximum of 16 hours per day.	Please note: This concerns artificial lighting.					Light period > 16 hours per day.	
G3.8.8	The light intensity during the light period with artificial lighting is such that at any place in the shed, at laying hen eye level, 20 lux can be measured with a lux meter.	The light intensity is such that laying hens can see each other clearly, that they can visually explore their environment and that they can develop their usual activities.					Light intensity < 20 lux	

G3.8.9	The animals have a dark period of at least 8 consecutive hours per 24 hours.	A period of 8 consecutive hours of artificial light may not be applied between sunset and sunrise. Please note: This concerns artificial lighting.					Dark period not uninterrupted or < 8 hours.	
G3.8.10	The light intensity during the dark period with artificial lighting is such that at any place in the shed, at laying hen eye level, no more than 0.5 lux can be measured with a lux meter.	0.5 lux: colours can no longer be distinguished.					Light intensity > 0.5 lux	
G3.8.11	For artificial lighting: A period of semi-darkness is observed prior to the dark period.						No semi-dark period observed	

APPENDIX 1.2H: ADDITIONAL IKB EI REQUIREMENTS FOR LAYING FARMS - FREE RANGE AND ORGANIC HOUSING

Approved RvB IKB: 18-11-2022 / Effective Date: 03-04-2023

No.	Regulation	Interpretation of the regulation	N/A	not inspected	weighting B (15 points)	weighting C (5 points)	weighting D (- 20 point plus recovery)	weighting KO (suspension)
H1	**GENERAL**							
H1.1	The dimensions of the free-range area are recorded in the IKB business administration.	The dimensions of the free-range area must be indicated on the map of the plot (regulation A4.2.4).					The dimensions of the free-range area are not available in the business administration.	
H2	**FOOD SAFETY**							
H2.1	If an SE or ST infection has been established in the laying hens, grazers with access to the free-range area have been examined for SE and ST.	This testing into SE /ST for grazers takes place prior to setting up a new flock of laying hens.	N/A: No SE /ST demonstrated or no grazers.			Grazers not or not timely tested for SE or ST.		
H2.2	As long as the grazers are infected with SE or ST, they must have no access to the free-range area.		N/A: No SE /ST demonstrated or no grazers.				Grazers infected and given access to free-range area.	
H2.3	Before the accreditation inspection takes place, the farmer performs a risk analysis regarding possible risks of contamination with dioxin/PCB, in order to keep contamination to a minimum.	The risk analysis is performed again after every renovation or changes relating to the free-range area. The "Risk analysis dioxin/PCB for free-range laying companies" form may be used to perform the risk analysis. This form can be found on the www.ikbei.nl website	N/A: no accreditation inspection/no changes in free-range area.				No new risk analysis performed after renovation or changes in relation to the free-range area.	No risk analysis performed for accreditation inspection.
H2.5	Once every laying cycle, when the hens are between 30-45 weeks old, the eggs of each free-range and/or organic housing flock should be tested for the presence of dioxins and (non) dioxin-like PCBs. If a barn fire has occurred on the farm, the eggs must be examined 10 days after the hens first go free-range again after the fire for the presence of dioxins and (non) dioxin-like PCBs.	The inspection must be conducted according to the "Inspection protocol for the presence of dioxin and (non) dioxin-like PCBs in eggs at laying hen farms" (Appendix 11 part D of the General Conditions IKB Ei). The most recent version of this protocol can be found at www.ikbei.nl	N/A: no laying flock in the age of 30-45 weeks in the past year.			Inspection conducted but not (entirely) according to protocol (not the correct age, non-accredited lab, etc.).	No inspection conducted / No inspection conducted after barn fire	
H3	**SET-UP/ANIMAL WELFARE**							
H3.1.1	A Wintergarten is present. A Wintergarten is a cold scratching area, which is directly connected to the barn and to which all animals have easy and unrestricted access, and which is covered and has a paved floor. It may be included in the usable area when calculating the stocking density, if the chickens have unlimited daily access to this area during the entire light period. If the cold scratching area is included as a usable area, this area is also included in the calculation of the shed width. The cold scratching area must be significantly lighter than the shed interior and be protected from the elements in such a way that it can also be used in bad weather (e.g. by installing blinds). Please note: the guidelines of the competent authority must be taken into account when counting the usable area of the Wintergarten in the calculation of the stocking density.						Wintergarten present, but does not fully meet the requirements.	
H.3.1.2	The Wintergarten must have a surface area of at least 50% of the shed floor area.	This applies to sheds built after 1 January 2008. For existing sheds, farms that already participated in the IKB Ei scheme for free range on 1 January 2008 are exempted from this regulation. Farms that started participating in IKB Ei after 1 January 2008 are not exempted.	N/A: Farm falls under exemption.	NM: if valid shed measurement report.				
H3.1.3	Facilities that are present in the Winter garten (laying nests, feed, water supplies) do not count when determining the maximum stocking density of the shed as indicated in the shed measurement report.			NM: if valid shed measurement report			Deviation	
H3.11.1	The sheds have outlets distributed along the entire length of the building, providing direct access to the free-range area.	Barns that have outlets on one side (lengthwise) are no wider than 15 metres. In case of a two-sided access to the free-range area, sheds built after 1 January 2017 may not be wider than 30m.		NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	

H3.11.2	The openings to the cold scratching area (Wintergarten) and to the free-range area must be at least 35 cm high and 40 cm wide and be evenly distributed along the entire outside wall. The openings must be at ground floor level and cannot be positioned one above the other. Appropriate step-in/step-out aids are provided for raised openings higher than 30 cm.			NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
H3.11.3	For access to the cold scratching area, for barn and free-range farming there are at least 2 m of free-range openings per 1000 animals, and 4 m of openings per 1000 animals in organic farming. The number of running metres of openings from the shed to the cold scratching area must be sufficient for the total number of animals in the shed.			NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
H3.12.1	No more than 2500 hens are kept per hectare for free range.	This is equal to 1 hen per 4m2. When using a rotation system, a minimum of 2.5m2 of free-range area must be available per hen.					More than 2500 hens per hectare.	
H3.12.2	There is a free-range area that is at least as deep as the total length of the exit openings available in the relevant wall (2 m per 1000 laying hens), regardless of whether there is another building opposite this wall.			NM: if valid shed measurement report			deviation	
H3.12.3	If grazers are also on the free-range area in addition to the laying hens, the grazers are prevented from moving within 10 metres of the outdoor openings.		N/A: No grazers.				Grazers within 10 m of outdoor openings.	
H3.12.5	The free-range area is largely covered with vegetation and is not used for any other purpose, except orchard, woodland and grassland, as far as this use is permitted by the competent authorities and this is documented. There are no burn marks, oil leaks or manure in the free-range area and no material/equipment is stored there.	Demonstrate that the soil of the free-range area is not excessively contaminated with faeces.				Light soiling or insufficient shelter areas	Heavy soiling or no shelter possibilities	
H3.12.6	The free-range area is equipped with shelter from inclement weather and predators and, if necessary, appropriate drinking facilities.	Against inclement weather: canopy. Against predators: shelter areas.				Inadequate shelter areas.	No shelter areas.	
H3.12.8	After the set-up, the hens are given access to the free range as early as possible, from their 24th week of life at the latest. The free-range area should be available daily from 10 am until sunset.	The farm may restrict access during the morning hours (until 10:00 am) in accordance with common farming practices, including good husbandry practices. This includes if veterinary restrictions under Community law protecting human and animal health apply.				Hens not outside on the inspection day, but the outdoor area looks well used.	Based on journal, hens inside for several days or at a later age than 24 weeks	
H3.12.9	The free-range area must not extend more than 150m from the nearest exit of the shed.	The free-range area may extend up to 350m from the nearest exit of the building, if sufficient shelters are evenly distributed in the free-range area, with a minimum of four shelters per hectare.				Insufficient shelter areas.	No shelter areas.	
H3.12.10	The number of hours that the free-range area was available must be registered daily.					A few omissions in the journal.	Significant omissions in journal.	
H3.12.11	In case of other veterinary restrictions, adopted under Community law to protect public and animal health, resulting in the effect of restricting access of hens to free-range areas, eggs may continue to be marketed as 'free-range eggs' for the duration of the restriction, but under no circumstances for more than 12 weeks.	Reg 589/2008	N/A: organic eggs				Exceeding the 16-week time limit and marketing as "Eggs from free-range hens"	
H4	**HYGIENE**							
H4.1	There is a separation around the free-range terrain, which prevents the free-range area from being accessible from the public road.	The separation is such that the free-range area is not accessible to public road users.					No separation of free-range terrain and public roads.	
H4.2	A dry strip of at least 3 metres wide is present along the side of the shed located at the free-range area.						Strip less than 3m wide and not dry.	

H4.3	Adjacent to the dry strip as referred to in \ H4.2, there is a strip of at least 5 metres depth containing perennial woody plants to keep out wild water birds.						Strip less than 5 metres deep and/or no perennial woody plants.	
H4.4	No presence of equipment, waste and machinery or other contamination on the free-range terrain.	Other contamination includes the presence of water puddles, carcasses, eggs, etc.				Equipment etc. present but not hazardous.	Equipment etc. present with risks for the animals.	
H4.5	The farmer ensures and safeguards that separate footwear is used when entering the farm yard from the free-range system.						No separate footwear is present or the procedure is not known or not observed.	
H4.6	The farmer ensures and supervises that before entering a shed and after leaving the free-range system, hands are washed.					Procedure appears to be unknown or is not observed.		
H4.7	The farmer ensures that the free-range area is fenced off, from the shed, with mesh of at least 1 metre high in such a way that poultry from any neighbouring poultry farm cannot enter the outdoor area.	Fencing is only mandatory if there is a risk that poultry from another farm could enter the free-range area.					No complete fencing and/or not always 1m high.	
H4.8	If there is water in or alongside the free-range area, the farmer must fence off the free-range area with mesh of at least 1 metre high.						No complete fencing and/or not always 1m high.	

APPENDIX 1.2I: ADDITIONAL IKB EI REQUIREMENTS FOR LAYING FARMS - ORGANIC HOUSING

Approved RvB IKB: 18-11-2022 / Effective Date: 03-04-2023

No.	Regulation	Interpretation of the regulation	N/A	not inspected	weighting B (15 points)	weighting C (5 points)	weighting D (- 20 point plus recovery)	weighting KO (suspension)
I1	**GENERAL**							
I1.1	Organic production companies also have a valid declaration of conformity issued by a controlling authority for organic agricultural products.	In the Netherlands, this is the SKAL certificate. The participant may not market/sell eggs using the term 'organic ' without a valid declaration of conformity.						There is no valid declaration of conformity issued by a controlling authority for organic agricultural products.
I1.2	Poultry kept in organic systems are completely (physically) separated from any non-organically kept poultry.						No complete physical separation between organic and non-organic poultry	
I1.3	For organic housing, a maximum of 3,000 poultry are kept per barn compartment.	This requirement also applies in the winter garden. The compartments are separated by closed partitions or semi-closed partitions, or netting or wire mesh.						No compartmentalisation.
I1.5	Poultry in organic housing should each have a minimum usable surface area of 1 m^2 per 6 laying hens. The stocking density is a maximum of 12 laying hens per m^2 of floor space.	Please note: the guidelines of the competent authority must be taken into account when counting the usable area of the winter garden in the calculation of the stocking density. The usable area includes all areas that are at least 30 cm wide, have a slope of no more than 8 degrees and above which there is a clearance of at least 45 cm. The area of laying nests and elements that are designated as perches are not included in the usable area. A maximum of 3 levels may be included in the usable area. The areas counted as usable area must provide support to all the forward-facing toes of both legs of the laying hen. Usable areas determined by the system, such as cover plates of egg conveyor belts, can only be added to the usable area if they offer the chickens a certain amount of grip, and are easily accessible and non-slip. In other words, immediately adjacent non-perforated areas can be included, measured from the outer edge of the manure belt, under the following conditions: - up to a maximum width of 20 cm, - with a maximum height difference of 15 cm to the immediately adjacent perforated surface, - if it is ensured (e.g. by a gentle chamfer of the surface towards the manure belt) that the manure also ends up on the manure belt and the height difference is shaped in such a way that the poultry cannot get trapped in the gap.		NM: if valid shed measurement report				Not complied with legal stocking density.
I1.7	Additional withdrawal period for a chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal product, including an antibiotic, shall be observed		N/A: no chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal product used.					Additional withdrawal period for chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products/antibiotic is not observed and eggs are stamped with a 0
I1.8	Every container or pallet with eggs produced during the additional withdrawal period of a chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal product, including an antibiotic, is marked with a notification that veterinary medicinal products have been used .		N/A: no containers or pallets present with eggs that are subject to an additional withdrawal period.				No or no correct labelling of eggs.	