

# FAIR FOR LIFE

## SOCIAL & FAIRTRADE CERTIFICATION PROGRAMME

VERSION 2011



### CONTROL MODULE 9: INTEGRATED PRODUCTION CRITERIA

#### CONTROL MODULES OF THE FAIR FOR LIFE PROGRAMME

##### **1. LABELLING AND CONTROL CRITERIA**

Module 1, see separate document

##### **2. CRITERIA FOR HIRED LABOUR OPERATIONS**

Module 2, see separate document

##### **3. CRITERIA FOR PRODUCER GROUPS**

Module 3, see separate document

##### **4. CRITERIA FOR HANDLING OPERATIONS**

Module 4, see separate document

##### **5. CRITERIA FOR PROCESSING AND ARTISAN OPERATIONS**

Module 5, see separate document

##### **6. CRITERIA FOR WILD COLLECTION OPERATIONS**

Module 6, see separate document

##### **7. CRITERIA FOR MINING OPERATIONS**

Module 7, see separate document

##### **8. CRITERIA FOR TOURISTIC SERVICES**

Module 8, see separate document

##### **9. INTEGRATED PRODUCTION CRITERIA**

Presented in this section

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## Structure of Standard and Minimum Requirements for Certification

### Principle: fundamental Fair for Life rule, serving as a basis for reasoning and action

(a) Criteria: A state or aspect of a process or system, which should be in place as a result of adherence to a principle. The way criteria are formulated should help to assess degree of compliance in an actual situation

*Guidance Texts provide additional background information and clarification to better understand the criteria and Fair for Life expectations*

Following the criteria is a list of performance indicators (control points). Performance indicators further define the criteria and are the basis of compliance assessment and performance evaluation. For certification applicants they can also be used for self-assessment.

N <sup>o</sup>	Control Points Forced Labour	MAX	Score
1	(0) Clear evidence ( <b>2=M</b> ) <b>no indication of forced labour</b>	2 <b>M=2</b>	

#### Rating of performance indicators:

0= very poor performance / not compliant at all. Performance must be improved for continued certification

1= not yet sufficient, but already positive developments towards the norm for good social performance

**2= defined as the norm for good social performance;**

3= voluntary performance higher than norm, beyond minimum requirements

4= exceptionally high performance; outstanding, far beyond minimum requirements

**M= indicates a “MINIMUM Requirement”,** i.e. this requirement must always be fulfilled in the respective time frame. In the years before the respective requirement becomes a MINIMUM requirement (e.g. the first year of certification, if a requirement is MINIMUM from year 2 onwards), the company will be expected and reminded to demonstrate progress towards meeting the MINIMUM requirement in due time.

**MAX** = Maximum number of points awardable for the respective control point; All rating levels up to the MAXIMUM may be chosen, even if not explicitly defined in the control point text (→ comments necessary)

Total Norm Points (TNP) = Total number of points if all norm requirements were fulfilled, i.e. rated as “2”.

N.A.: If a control point is not applicable to the operation, it is indicated as n.a. and the respective norm and maximum points are not included in the calculation of applicable Total Norm Points and applicable Maximum points as assessed in the certification process and presented in the final rating.

#### Minimum Requirements for Certification:

- For certification, the following percentages of applicable Total Norm Points must be met: **First year: 90%, Second year: 95%, Third Year: 100%**. Continuous improvement is expected.
- All M= MINIMUM requirements must be fulfilled in the indicated time frame, e.g. (M=2 from year 2) means that for the first certification an operation may still be slightly below the norm as implementation of the requirement may take some time. For the 2<sup>nd</sup> certification, this norm requirement must be met, otherwise certification cannot be granted.
- If performance is rated as (0), a condition will be imposed to improve this aspect until the next update audit.

→ see also Module 1, chapter 1.3. Certification procedures

## Applicability

This module applies only to Fair for Life or For Life producer operation (plantations / estates as well as producer groups) who do not have any baseline certification which confirms that their production is in line with Good Agricultural Production Practices, i.e. operations without any of the following certifications: Organic, GlobalGAP (and regional GAP certifications), AquaGAP, UTZ CERTIFIED, Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture or similar.

It is to be used in addition to the applicable basic Fair for Life control module (e.g. Module 2 for hired labour operations) and cannot be applied as an isolated certification standard.

This standard section does NOT apply to processors / manufacturers of agricultural products (e.g. food processors or cotton ginneries), as these have to fulfil only the generic environmental standards included in the Fair for Life Social & FairTrade Certification Programme

*For aquaculture operations or textile manufacturers specific Integrated Production Criteria will be developed, meanwhile the following baseline standards provide some preliminary guidance.*

## 9 INTEGRATED PRODUCTION CRITERIA

### 9.1 REQUIREMENTS FOR PLANTATIONS (HIRED LABOUR SITUATIONS)

#### 9.1.1 Integrated Crop Protection

For toxicity and regulatory status (incl. listing on e.g. Persistent Organic Pollutants List")

→ see [www.pesticideinfo.org](http://www.pesticideinfo.org) sections „regulatory“ and „toxicity“.

No	Control Points: Integrated Crop Protection	MAX	SCORE	
1	Records on pesticide, fungicide and herbicide use: (0) are not available at all <b>(1=M) basic records on total used products and quantities</b> (2) good documentation of product, area, application rates and dates, methods used and person applying the product (3) very detailed spraying records, including re-entry times.	3 <b>M=1</b>		
2	Legal status of agrochemicals: Sufficient proof is provided that pesticides used are (0) not legally allowed for use within the country / territory in which the crop is grown <b>(2=M) legally allowed for use within the country / territory in which the crop is grown and in compliance with residue tolerance requirements of the importing country.</b>	2 <b>M=2</b>		
3	Prohibited Agrochemicals: The following agrochemicals must not be used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all pesticides banned by EU or US EPA,</li> <li>FAO / UNEP Prior informed consent procedure lists (Rotterdam Convention), incl. all Pesticide Action Network Dirty Dozen</li> <li>Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention)</li> </ul> (0) such chemicals are being used <b>(2=M) not used.</b>	2 <b>M=2</b>		
4	Pesticides identified as extremely or highly toxic (WHO Classes Ia or Ib, PAN category extremely / highly toxic, PAN Bad actor pesticide) are (0) used <b>(1=M) used only with justification</b> (no other technically or economically viable alternatives and infestation would have had significant economic consequences) AND strictly supervised implementation including all due safety procedures to minimise exposure AND written plan for reduction and elimination of use within 3 years <b>(2=M from year 2) not used.</b>	2 <b>M=1</b> <b>M=2</b> from Yr 2		
5	Demonstrated efforts to gradually explore less toxic alternatives and reduce overall applications for all extremely or high toxic as well as moderately toxic agrochemicals (WHO class II, PAN cat. moderately toxic) (0) no efforts at all (2) adequate efforts, gradual improvements shown (3) no use of even moderately toxic agrochemicals OR only agrochemicals as also permitted in organic.	3		
6	Integrated crop management: The farm (0) has no effectively implemented crop management strategy other than pesticide application (1) at least to some extent uses biological, mechanical and cultural pest and disease control measures to avoid chemical treatment if possible (2) favours biological, mechanical and cultural pest and disease control measures and takes economic thresholds into account. Avoids control methods that support resistance building (3) qualified personnel is routinely monitoring pests and diseases; a written integrated production / GAP management plan is available and implemented (4) exceptional performance.	4		
7	Herbicides are applied (0) frequently and / or without evaluating other methods (2) only upon written justification and with proven efforts to reduce / eliminate application (3) not applied.	3		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>MAX</b>	<b>TNP</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
<b>Maximum Points / Total Norm Points / Effective Points</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	

## 9.1.2 Agrochemical Handling

Remark: Safe handling procedures with regard to workers safety are covered in the Social Responsibility sections for producer farmers in Module 3.

No	Control Points: Agrochemical Handling	MAX	SCORE	
1	The person responsible for the storage and the supervision of workers handling pesticides has adequate and up to date training and guidance in agrochemical handling: (0) no training, very little knowledge <b>(2=M) adequate training and knowledge</b> (3) very well trained, with regular update trainings.	3 <b>M=2</b>		
2	Workers handling pesticides (0) are not trained <b>(2=M) are trained regularly by qualified staff</b> e.g. on mixing of agrochemicals (3) very good workers training and awareness of safe handling procedures.	3 <b>M=2</b>		
3	During transportation and storage, agrochemicals and other hazardous substances are (0) removed from their original package (2) kept in their original package with complete label and safety information, safe / careful transport procedures.	2		
4	The agrochemical storage is (0) not in compliance <b>(2=M) in compliance with local and national building codes and guidelines</b> OR alternatively (in case such codes and guidelines do not exist) the buildings have to fulfil the following minimum requirements: sufficient ventilation, impermeable floor (e.g. concrete), secure doors and windows to prevent any unauthorized entry (3) very good and safe storage.	3 <b>M=2</b>		
5	Agrochemical storage buildings (0) are located (2) are not located in areas subject to flooding or environmentally sensitive areas (exceptions are only possible if storage facilities meet complete containment performance standards).	2		
6	Agrochemical storages (0) are not <b>(2=M) are clearly indicated and labelled. Storages are locked and only trained / authorized personnel has access to them.</b>	2 <b>M=2</b>		
7	Emergency equipment at agrochemicals storages (and any places where agrochemicals are being mixed): (0) none (2) adequate and accessible emergency equipment is available (e.g. sawdust and sand for spills, boxes to repack leaking containers, fire extinguisher, water supply, emergency kit for eyes, posted emergency procedures)	2		
8	Stock inventory records of agrochemicals are (0) not kept (2) kept, including date, quantity, type of pesticide, and intended use.	2		
9	Adequate pesticide application methods: (adequate machines / tools for efficient application, adequately calibrated, timing of application optimized with regard to weather conditions and crop requirements in order to reduce the environmental impact to a minimum. Mixing done in a way to minimise contamination) are (0) not practised (2) practised (3) special efforts.	3		
10	Aerial spraying is carried out (0) for various agrochemicals and / or over water bodies and residential areas <b>(1=M) for fungicide application only, never over open water bodies or residential areas. (2=M from year 2) no aerial spraying.</b>	2 <b>M=1</b> <b>M=2</b> from Yr 2		
11	Labelling of sprayed fields / re-entry times: After spraying pesticides on the fields, areas where agrochemicals have been applied are (0) not signalled (2) signalled clearly in an understandable way for the workers (e.g. local language, by pictograms) and minimum re-entry intervals as specified in the instruction are respected.	2		
12	Water from rinsing application equipment is or empty containers are (0) discharged into the environment (2) discharged properly, minimising negative environmental impact and preventing contamination of open water bodies.	2		
13	Disposal of used agrochemical containers or obsolete stock: (0) no safe / adequate disposal (2) used chemical containers are returned to the manufacturer or at official collection sites. Where not possible: empty containers are stored in locked areas, after they have been rinsed at least three times, punctured and landfilled with rinsate water properly contained to prevent groundwater contamination. Landfills are clearly indicated and are restricted areas. Surcharge stock is disposed of in an orderly manner, minimising negative environmental impacts.	2		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>MAX</b>	<b>TNP</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
<b>Maximum Points / Total Norm Points / Effective Points</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	

### 9.1.3 Soil Management and Planting Stock

No	Control Points: Soil Management and Planting Stock	MAX	SCORE
1	Documentation: The producer (0) does not document <b>(1=M) documents synthetic fertiliser use</b> (2) plans and documents the soil management methods and materials used, including synthetic fertilisers, fertilisers of biological origin, micro-organisms, compost and compost teas and any other soil additives.	2 <b>M=1</b>	
2	For used fertilisers and soil additives the following data can be provided: (0) no information (1) the label information (2) label information, date and rates of use (3) application of synthetic fertilisers only within documented integrated fertilization plan.	3	
3	Types of fertilisers used: Synthetic fertilisers (0) are used <b>(2=M) are not used as the sole measure for maintaining soil fertility</b> . <i>If not fulfilled → written plan to improve within 1 year</i> (3) only organic or mineral fertilisers (4) excellent organic fertilization.	4 <b>M=2</b>	
4	Residues from land clearing are (0) not composted (2) composted / left in the fields.	2	
5	Crop residues / by-products are (0) not composted (2) used for mulching or composted (3) or (4) very well managed compost and mulch management; well balanced compost composition.	4	
6	Soil conservation: (0) no soil conservation efforts; erosion problems (1) some basic efforts (2) adequate basic soil conservation and erosion control practices. Soil erosion problems directly related to the agricultural production are addressed in production plans (3) / (4) very good / outstanding soil conservation efforts.	4	
7	Soil fertility management (0) no appropriate management, soil quality poor / deteriorating (2) adequate overall soil fertility management to ensure long term productivity (3) / (4) good / excellent organic soil fertility management, regular soil analyses.	4	
8	Qualified personnel that understands the basic agronomic principles of soil management and irrigation practices, building and maintaining soil fertility and crop rotation (if applicable) and that may critically evaluate field conditions and the practises in place (0) is not present <b>(2=M) is present and authorized to implement improvement measures wherever needed</b> .	2 <b>M=2</b>	
9	Buffer zones: The producer has (0) not established (2) established buffer zones for watercourses OR no watercourses on farm. Control of run-off and wind erosion from newly tilled or planted areas. Prevention of sedimentation of water bodies (3) buffer zones with trees and bushes (4) only native trees and bushes are used for establishing the buffer zones.	4	
10	Plant material (0) is gathered <b>(2=M) is not gathered from protected areas and is not propagated in contravention of national and international regulations</b> (3) use and support of rare varieties or traditional locally well adapted planting stock / seeds with particular pest resistance.	3 <b>M=2</b>	
11	Genetically engineered plants, planting stock or seeds are (0) used <b>(2=M) not used</b> .	2 <b>M=2</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>MAX</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
<b>Maximum Points / Total Norm Points / Effective Points</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>22</b>

## 9.2 REQUIREMENTS FOR PRODUCER GROUPS

The following criteria shall be covered (possibly in a simplified, adapted form) in the Internal Production Standards of the group as far as applicable to actual production situation on member farms. Compliance with minimum requirements and progress status in all other norm requirements progress is assessed by the Internal Control System ICS (see chapter 3.1.4 of Fair for Life Social & FairTrade programme).

### 9.2.1 Integrated Crop Protection

For toxicity and regulatory status (incl. listing on e.g. Persistent Organic Pollutants List")

→ see [www.pesticideinfo.org](http://www.pesticideinfo.org) sections „regulatory“ and „toxicity“.

In order to ensure that only permitted agrochemicals are used on the producer farms, it is recommended to prepare for producers a list of approved inputs and then assess compliance with this list.

No	Control Points: Integrated Crop Protection	MAX	SCORE
1	Records on use of pesticides, fungicides and herbicides other than organic preparations: (0) are not available at all ( <b>1=M</b> ) <b>some very basic records on total used products and quantities</b> (2) adequate simple documentation of products, application rates and dates, (3) very detailed spraying records, including re-entry times. <i>If no records for 1. certification → must be introduced within 1 year.</i>	3 <b>M=1</b>	
2	Prohibited Agrochemicals: The following agrochemicals must not be used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all pesticides banned by EU or US EPA,</li> <li>FAO / UNEP Prior informed consent procedure lists (Rotterdam Convention), incl. all Pesticide Action Network Dirty Dozen</li> <li>Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention)</li> </ul> (0) such chemicals are being used ( <b>2=M</b> ) <b>not used</b> . <i>If they are used, the group must present a plan to phase out use in all group farms within 6 months and control implementation.</i>	2 <b>M=2</b>	
3	Pesticides identified as extremely or highly toxic (WHO Classes Ia or Ib, PAN category extremely / highly toxic, PAN Bad actor pesticide) are (0) used ( <b>1=M</b> ) <b>used only with justification</b> (no other technically or economically viable alternatives and infestation would have had significant economic consequences) <b>AND strictly supervised implementation including all due safety procedures to minimise exposure</b> . Written plan for reduction and elimination of use within 2 years ( <b>2= M from year 3</b> ) <b>are not used</b> . <i>If such pesticides are commonly used – group has to prepare plan to eliminate use for the entire group, must show appropriate efforts to train farmers in alternative pest management practices.</i>	2 <b>M=1</b> <b>M=2</b> from Yr 3	
4	Demonstrated efforts to gradually explore less toxic alternatives and reduce overall applications for all extremely or high toxic as well as moderately toxic agrochemicals (WHO class II, PAN cat. moderately toxic) (0) no efforts at all (2) adequate efforts, gradual improvements shown: training of farmers in integrated crop protection (3) no use of even moderately toxic agrochemicals OR only agrochemicals as also permitted in organic.	3	
5	Integrated crop management: The farmer (0) has no effective crop management strategy other than pesticide <b>application (1=M) at least to some extent use biological, mechanical and cultural pest and disease control measures to avoid chemical treatment if possible</b> (2) favour biological, mechanical and cultural pest and disease control measures and takes economic thresholds into account (3) good integrated production / GAP management (4) exceptional efforts.	4 <b>M=1</b>	
6	Herbicides are applied (0) frequently and / or without evaluating other methods (2) only in a few justified cases and with proven efforts to reduce / eliminate application (3) not applied.	3	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>MAX</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
<b>Maximum Points / Total Norm Points / Effective Points</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>

## 9.2.2 Agrochemical Handling

*Remark: safe handling procedures with regard to workers safety are covered in the Social Responsibility sections for producer farmers in Module 3.*

No	Control Points: Agrochemical Handling	MAX	SCORE
1	The person responsible for agricultural handling and supervision of workers - if any, has adequate and up to date training and guidance in agrochemical handling: (0) no training, very little knowledge ( <b>2=M from year 2</b> ) <b>adequate training and knowledge</b> (3) very well trained.	3 <b>M=2</b> from Yr 2	
2	The farmers or any workers handling pesticides (0) are not trained ( <b>2=M from year 2</b> ) <b>are trained in basics of safe agrochemical application in correct dosage</b> (3) very good training and awareness of safe handling procedures as adequate for type of products used. <i>If no workers → assess farmers knowledge.</i>	3 <b>M=2</b> from Yr 2	
3	During transportation and storage, agrochemicals and other hazardous substances are	3	



	(0) removed from their original package (2) kept in their original package with complete label and safety information, safe / careful transport procedures (3) producer well trained and special efforts in safe handling. <i>If no agrochemicals → (n.a.)</i>		
4	The agrochemical storage is (0) not <b>(2=M) is adequately safe for people and environment; toxic agrochemicals are never stored in living quarters, access is restricted.</b> <i>If problems: improvement plan developed and supervision by group with expectation that non-compliant farmers improve storage within 1 year after 1st certification</i> (3) very good practice in local context.	3 M=2	
5	Adequate agrochemical application methods (adequate machines / tools, calibrated, right quantities, timing of application optimized with regard to weather conditions) are: (0) not practised (2) practised (3) very good.	3	
6	Disposal of used agrochemical containers or obsolete stock: (0) no safe / adequate disposal (2) used chemical containers properly disposed of or, where not possible, empty containers are rinsed and punctured and never used in household. Landfills in designated areas, minimising leakage and risk for environment or people (3) group active in finding optimized solutions for container handling / returns.	3	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>MAX</b>	<b>TNP</b>
<b>Maximum Points / Total Norm Points / Effective Points</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>

### 9.2.3 Soil Management and Planting Stock

No	Control Points: Soil Management and Planting Stock	MAX	SCORE
1	Documentation (0) no documentation of synthetic fertiliser use (2) documentation of synthetic fertiliser use (3) plans and documents all fertilisation inputs used.	2	
2	Types of fertilisers used: Synthetic fertilisers (0) are <b>(2=M) are not used as the sole measure for maintaining soil fertility.</b> <i>If not fulfilled: written plan to improve within 1 year</i> (3) only organic or mineral fertilisers (4) excellent organic fertilization.	4 M=2	
3	Soil fertility management (0) no appropriate management, soil quality poor / deteriorating (2) adequate overall soil fertility management to ensure long term productivity (3) or (4) good / excellent organic soil fertility management, regular soil analyses.	4	
4	Soil conservation: (0) major erosion problems (2) acceptable soil conservation and erosion control practices (3) / (4) very good / outstanding soil conservation efforts.	4	
5	Buffer zones: The producer has (0) not established (2) established buffer zones for watercourses OR no watercourses on farm (3) buffer zones with trees and bushes (4) only native trees and bushes are used for establishing the buffer zones.	4	
6	Residues from land clearing are (0) not composted (2) composted / left in the fields.	2	
7	Crop residues and by-products are (0) not composted (2) used for mulching or composted (3) / (4) very well / excellent managed compost and mulch management.	4	
8	Plant material (0) is gathered <b>(2=M) is not gathered from protected areas</b> (3) use and support of rare varieties or traditional locally well adapted planting stock / seeds with particular pest resistance.	3 M=2	
9	Genetically engineered plants, planting stock or seeds are (0) used <b>(2=M) not used.</b>	2 M=2	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>MAX</b>	<b>TNP</b>
<b>Maximum Points / Total Norm Points / Effective Points</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>18</b>

## 9.3 ANIMAL WELFARE (ONLY OPERATIONS WITH LIVESTOCK)

*This section only applies to operations with a significant number of livestock or pets but without organic certification or animal welfare focussed certification. It is not applicable for operations without any or no significant number of livestock or pets.*

Fair for Life certification shall ensure the well-being of all elements of the production system, such as workers, community, environment, animals and plants.

The welfare of animals depends on the combination of various factors which contribute to the animal's

physical and mental health. Fair for Life addresses welfare in terms of Five Freedoms:

- Freedom from hunger and thirst
- Freedom from discomfort
- Freedom from pain, injury and disease
- Freedom to express normal behaviour and
- Freedom from fear and distress

For certification of livestock products under Fair for Life any operation is expected to demonstrate high animal welfare standards, for example as covered by organic certification. For operations without any organic or Good Agricultural Practice Certification the following criteria will be investigated in depth. If necessary rules for animal friendly practises as defined in organic regulations may be used as indicators.

No	Control Points: Animal Welfare (Only Operations with Livestock)	MAX	SCORE
1	If animals are kept on the production site as livestock or pets, the following welfare principles are respected. If there are no animals in the operation this section is not applicable.		
-a	Access to fresh water and feed according to the needs of the animals: (0) very poor conditions (2) adequate (3) very good (4) model practice.	4	
-b	Sufficient fresh air, shelter and protection from sunlight, extreme temperature and rain: (0) very poor conditions (2) adequate (3) very good (4) model practice.	4	
-c	No unnecessary pain or mutilations are inflicted to animals. Stress during transport and slaughter is minimised. No organised animal fights. (0) very poor conditions (2) acceptable (3) very good (4) model practice.	4	
-d	Animals have sufficient space to stand and move naturally, lie down easily, turn around, groom themselves and assume all natural postures and movements such as stretching, and wing flapping; poultry and rabbits are not kept in cages (0) very poor conditions (2) acceptable (3) very good (4) model practice.	4	
-e	Animal health care and hygiene: Animals receive regular and adequate health care through a trained veterinarian: (0) no health care to animals; no regular veterinarian visits; animals do suffer from untreated diseases (1) health care and veterinarian visits are irregular; some health problems with animals; insufficient documentation of veterinarian treatment <b>(2=M) animals receive adequate health care and are regularly visited by a trained veterinarian; they do not suffer from untreated illnesses; diagnosis and treatments are fully documented</b> (3) very good health care service to animals (4) model animal health care practice.	4 <b>M=2</b>	
2	Livestock: Maintenance of social structures by ensuring that herd animals are not kept in isolation from other animals of the same species except isolation of animal with unusually aggressive behaviour or behaviour that endangers the safety of other herd animals, sick animals and those about to give birth: (0) very poor conditions (2) adequate (3) very good (4) model practice.	4	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>MAX</b>	<b>TNP</b>
<b>Maximum Points / Total Norm Points / Effective Points</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>

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