



Charter for good agricultural practices

www.charte-elevage.fr/en

PROUD TO PRESENT GOOD PRACTICES

IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMALS

HERD HEALTH

FEEDING THE ANIMALS

MILK QUALITY

ANIMAL WELFARE AND HUMAN SAFETY

PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT





“ By number of members,
the Charter for Good Agricultural Practices
is the leading “farmer quality”
assurance scheme in France and Europe

”

The Charter for Good Agricultural Practices, which is a reference for the whole of our profession and our sectors, details point by point the features of a practice that is modern, responsible and attentive to public expectations.

PROMOTING THE PROFESSION OF FARMER TOGETHER



By adhering to a professional assurance scheme, you will be contributing to promoting the profession of farmer. Managing a farm requires extensive professional knowledge that ensures animal health and food quality.

This is not widely known, and it is up to us to make people aware of it and appreciate it, via our daily contacts with the general public, as well as by communicating about the profession of farmer through various campaigns.

HAVING CONFIDENCE IN THE QUALITY OF YOUR PRACTICES



Our confidence in the quality of our practices allows us to communicate impartially and efficiently. 110,000 farmers currently adhere to the scheme. Over 2,500 technicians from companies in the sector and development agencies accompany them.



WORKING TOWARDS CONSTANT PROGRESS

Committing to the Charter means embracing the will to constantly improve one's practices, to make progress, to be proud of what one has already accomplished path and to show it. We count on your commitment to do so, and thank you for it. We are convinced that you will be excellent ambassadors among all your farming colleagues.

The Co-Presidents
of the Charter:

Bernard Malabirade
French National Bovine Federation

Manuel Gavelle
French National Federation of Milk Producers



Charter for good agricultural practices

A NEW VERSION OF THE CHARTER IN 2012



“ The 2012 version of the Charter reflects farmers' ambition to present their practices for the securing of cattle sectors and for the protection of the environment. ”

The Charter was launched in 1999 at the "Salon de l'Agriculture" agricultural fair, and was already renewed once in 2003 to include regulations on the farming register and the emergence of reasoned agriculture. The 2007 version was drafted to take into account new hygiene package regulations, veal farmers who were joining the scheme, and requirements linked to the conditionality of CAP subsidies.

The 2012 version moves the Charter a step further, while remaining accessible to the greatest number of farmers.

The good practices linked to product safety, which are at the heart of the farming profession and are a priority for processors, remain the Charter's number one priority. In the new version, the good practices of animal health and its link to product quality are reaffirmed and reinforced.

Farmers who have signed the Charter are now aware of and have committed to considerations such as farmers' safety when working on the farm (handling animals, milking, etc), ensuring the safety of external actors, and carrying out a risk assessment on the holding. The protection of the environment now occupies a central position in debates on agriculture.

The new version of the Charter highlights farmers' basic practices on landscape, biodiversity, the protection of both water quality and quantity, and the management of waste, energy and greenhouse gasses. The Charter therefore constitutes a first step for those who are interested in obtaining High Environmental Value certification.

Today, committing to the Charter means going beyond the expectations of the sector and the general public in relation to product safety, human safety, animal welfare and the protection of the environment.

To find out more, visit: www.charte-elevage.fr/en

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There are 41 sections in the new Charter

IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMAL

To guarantee total traceability of my animals, I make sure they are identifiable according to current legislation.



VALIDATION

On the paper form on the right, **tick the box "objective", "progress margin" or "cannot be validated"** corresponding to the chapter headings.

The traceability of animals is a key challenge for human and animal health.

If the animals are clearly identified and traced, they can be tracked, and the products from them can be tracked, in the event of a health problem. Up-to-date identification is also useful for the technical management of the herd. It is the farmer's responsibility to ensure:

- the tagging of veal calves, in both ears, within 7 days (and a maximum of 20 days) of their birth;
- follow-up of this tagging, ordering and replacing any lost or illegible ear-tags;
- the notification, within 7 days and in a detailed manner, of all events (births, movements on or off the holding);
- meticulous checking and classification of all identification documents (notifications, passports with ASDA sanitary certificate).

Identification is subject to European Community regulation. It is monitored by the EDE (local farming organisations) and controlled within the framework of the conditionality of CAP subsidies. The technicians in charge of

the validation of the Charter examine the audits carried out more recently than 2 years previously, and depending on the conclusions, examine certain key points.

1.1 To ensure the traceability of my animals, I make sure **the tagging of all my cattle** is thorough and up-to-date.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- All cattle over 7 days old have a clearly legible tag in each ear.

1.3 To enable the follow-up of animals once they have left my holding, I keep information on their destination.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Keep records of the destination of all animals that leave the holding, whether for another farm, for the slaughterhouse or for the knackers yard.
- Fill in notification papers precisely, as well as transhumance notification papers.
- Ensure the safekeeping of invoices or removal notes and quartering notes.
- In the absence of these documents, draw up a delivery note.

1.2 To facilitate the permanent follow-up of cattle in France, **my identification papers are up-to-date.**

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Any event (the tagging of a veal calf at birth, any movement on or off the holding, or loss of ear tag) is reported in a detailed manner to the identification supervisor in a maximum timeframe of 7 days after the event.
- A written or electronic account of the notification dates is available on the holding.
- All animals on the holding (born there or bought) for over a month have a valid passport, with a green or yellow ASDA sanitary certificate.



HERD HEALTH

2 Out of respect for both public health and my animals, I make sure my herd is in good health

Keeping healthy animals is, of course, essential for the animals themselves, but it is also a public health issue and a protection issue for those who work on the holding. It avoids contagion between animals and humans as well as

contamination of the products sold. Healthy animals are also a guarantee of a herd that is more productive, less expensive and easier to manage.

The farmer has many responsibilities in the area of animal health, which are monitored in the framework of the conditionality of CAP subsidies or the bi-annual visit of the sanitary veterinarian:

- respect sanitary formalities;
- monitor your animals' state of health, treating them if necessary, with the support of your veterinarian;
- keep your installations clean;
- ensure the traceability of veterinary treatments by keeping prescriptions and by noting down the treatments carried out in a sanitary log.



2.1 I globally manage the sanitary risks in the light of the conclusions of the latest cattle health visit to my farm.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- The latest cattle health visit dates back less than 3 years, and has a satisfactory conclusion.

2.3 To keep a trace of all sanitary events and any treatments carried out, I keep an up-to-date sanitary log. I ensure any sanitary instructions are transferred.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Systematically record in a (paper or electronic) sanitary log the treatments applied to each animal, including medicated feed, as well as the reasons for giving any treatment.
- Non-prescription drugs are also recorded, and an invoice is kept.
- Ensure the safekeeping of the paper document or the reliability of the electronic document.
- Ensure that information circulates well among all those concerned, in particular between the moment any treatment is carried out and such time as that treatment is recorded.

2.2 To guarantee the good use of medicines, I have had my veterinarian carry out a health assessment of my holding. He has drawn up a treatment protocol. I can produce the prescription for all prescription medicines I am using.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Ask your veterinarian every year (within more or less 3 months) for a health assessment and a treatment protocol.
- Keep the prescriptions relative to prescription drugs for 5 years.
- Have a prescription for each prescription drug (and medicated feed) present on the holding or noted down in the sanitary log.
- Ensure the safekeeping of paper documents or the reliability of electronically recorded documents.

2.4 To avoid contamination within my herd, I may isolate sick animals.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Isolate sick animals or those suspected to have a contagious disease, or those who have aborted, in an appropriate area (an isolated area or distanced tether, or in a separate pasture). For veal calves over 8 weeks: only isolate under veterinary prescription.



2.5 For preventative measures, I keep my installations clean.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Regularly clean, treat with rat poison, or disinfect if necessary the holding buildings, the isolation area, the calving stall, and the cattle truck.
- In the case of batch production of veal calves for slaughter: clean and disinfect the building after each batch and respect a depopulation period of at least one week.
- Invite external actors that enter the farm to clean their shoes before entering a building (using a grate, brush, water or footbath for example).

2.6 To guarantee their good usage and preservation, I tidy drugs away in an appropriate, closed place.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Keep drugs and treatment equipment in a medicine cabinet or in a clean, tidy and closed place.
- Keep any medicines that require refrigeration refrigerated.
- Eliminate expired medicines.

2.8 To limit contamination risks, I have animal carcasses and veterinary waste removed via the organised procedures.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- In the event of the death of an animal on the farm, the carcass or aborted foetus is removed to a designated area, protected from animals (dogs etc).
- The renderer is promptly called (not counting high mountain and inaccessible pastures).
- Placentas are systematically moved away from the animals.
- Participate in a removal scheme for veterinary waste and expired medicines, if one exists.

VALIDATION



On the paper form on the right, tick the box "objective", "progress margin" or "cannot be validated" corresponding to the chapter headings.

2.7 So that there are no residues of medicines in the products I sell, I respect the scheduled waiting periods for milk and meat, and I implement a system to identify treated animals until the end of the waiting period.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Respect the waiting period of medicines and have an identification system for treated animals:
 - for dairy cows, the identification mark must be visible on the animal during milking. Dry cows must be marked when there is a risk of them being mixed with lactating cows
 - for beef cattle, the sanitary log that is consulted before selling an animal is sufficient, if it is kept up to date.

2.9 For consumer protection, I inform my buyer of any sanitary problem. I undertake not to put any product on the market that I know could be dangerous for human health and to inform my clients as soon as possible if the product has already been delivered.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Undertake not to sell and to report any product mistakenly put on the market that could be dangerous, in particular any product that might contain residues of drugs, phytosanitary products or cleaning products.
- Fill out the ASDA sanitary certificates for any possible sanitary risks when an animal leaves the holding.

FEEDING THE ANIMALS

3 For the health of the consumer and that of my animals, I guarantee my herd is given feed that is healthy, balanced and traceable.



A healthy and balanced diet and quality watering are essential to ensure the herd has good living conditions, a fair state of health and a good level of production.

In order to ensure this, farmers' practices have the following objectives:

- supply feed that corresponds to the nutritional needs of the animals;
 - water the animals with sufficient quantities of water that is of adequate quality, without damaging the source;
 - ensure good hygiene conditions during the production, harvest, storage and distribution of feed;
 - trace feed that does not come from the farm to ensure that in the event of a problem its origin can be identified.
- The observation of hygiene and feed traceability regulations is monitored in the framework of the conditionality of CAP subsidies.

3.1 I feed my animals in accordance with their needs, and they are in good physical condition. My veal calves are given good quality milk and fibrous feed in sufficient quantity.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- The animals receive sufficient feed, in accordance with their needs.
- They are in good physical condition.
- The veal calves receive milk feed (during the first weeks) and fibrous feed (from 2 weeks).
- Haemoglobin rates of veal calves are monitored and corrective actions implemented in the event of a problem.

3.2 So that the feed I distribute does not harm the health of my animals or consumers, I control the hygiene of its production, conservation and distribution.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Limit any incorporation of soil or contact with farm effluent during the harvest, storage and distribution of fodder.
- Respect a 3-week delay between the spreading of effluent and pasture.
- Rapidly stock damp fodder in good hygiene conditions.
- Keep feed in good condition and eliminate non-edible parts before distribution.
- Be attentive to the quality of milk and milk powders given to veal calves.
- Regularly clean the milk preparation equipment.
- Limit contamination of feed by pests.
- Eliminate rejected and non-consumed feed and regularly clean the troughs.

3.3 To avoid accidental contamination of my herd or the environment, I ensure **separate and appropriate storage of feed** destined for different species, and of feed in relation to potentially toxic products.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Physically separate the storage of feed from that of potentially toxic products (packaging in good condition and separate from each other is sufficient).
- Toxic products must not be accessible to the animals.
- Store feed destined for different species separately.
- Do not distribute to cattle feed that is not meant for them.
- Distribute feed destined for ruminants with specific equipment or by thoroughly cleaning existing equipment in order to eliminate any risk of cross-contamination.



VALIDATION



On the paper form on the right, tick the box "objective", "progress margin" or "cannot be validated" corresponding to the chapter headings.

3.4 For their health and to protect watering holes, I ensure **my animals are well watered, according to their needs.**

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Animals have regular access to a watering point: the water is visibly clean, with no excrement, it is clear and renewed regularly.
- No non-filtered or non-treated water from gutters to be used, no water from ponds.
- No direct access to rivers without landscaping.



3.5 To ensure the traceability of feed produced outside my holding, I **keep the documents** detailing their nature, quantity and origin.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Keep and file documents detailing the nature, vendor, delivery date and quantity for each type of feed (fodder, raw materials, concentrated and mineral feed, silage preserving agents, milk powder etc) and for each delivery: an invoice including all information or a delivery note, or even a sticker, if possible with the batch number.
- This also concerns roughage bought from another farmer.
- In the event that feed is delivered to the farm when the farmer is absent, clear storage instructions are felt, and a place is designated for the documents to be left.

4

For the health of my cows and the sanitary quality of the milk I deliver, I guarantee it is produced hygienically via my practices.



Good milking conditions directly affect milk quality, favour teat health and animal welfare and improve the working conditions of the person doing the milking. Farmers' practices and equipment must enable:

- to ensure cows and farmers have satisfactory milking conditions on well-lit premises;
- good maintenance of the milking room and milking machine;
- the storage of the milk, preserving its quality;
- thorough cleaning of equipment that comes into contact with the milk.

4.1 To avoid mastitis, to preserve my cows' teats and to ensure the quality of my milk, I ensure **my milking apparatus is in good working order**. I ensure an annual Optitrait® check-up is carried out and execute any recommended repairs.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Carrying out of the annual Optitrait® check up (at +/- 3 months) and any necessary repairs executed (including for robots).
- Changing the teat liners according to the manufacturer's specifications.
- In the case of equipment installed after 2006, the carrying out of a Certitrait® check up, if it is available in the area.
- Regular monitoring that the milking machine is in good working order.

4.2 Out of concern for hygiene and safety, I ensure my milk storage unit is clean and tidy. The lighting enables the installations to be monitored visually and ensures the safety of people working there.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- There is no possibility of the dairy being contaminated by animal excrement. Animals may not be lodged there.
- There is no possibility of dirt being projected onto the milk storage equipment.
- There are no items not used for milking in the dairy. No inappropriate product is stored there.
- The dairy is kept clean and tidy.
- The dairy is sufficiently well lit to assess the cleanliness of the equipment, to enable access to the tank even at night and to avoid accidents for people who work there.
- Protection against rodents and birds is ensured.
- There are no oil vacuum pumps in the dairy.

4.3 To avoid germs developing or the presence of foreign bodies in the milk, I correctly maintain, observe and keep the milk refrigeration equipment in good condition.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Check the temperature of the milk in the tank daily.
- Clean the outside of the refrigeration tank and the condenser regularly (with regular dusting).
- Observe the functioning of the agitator on a daily basis.
- Observe the inside of the tank to avoid the presence of foreign bodies in the milk.
- Check the cleanliness of the connection point between the tank and the milk collecting equipment.
- In the event of a malfunction, implement measures immediately.
- Annual checks are carried out to make sure the tank is in good working order (this is the tank owner's responsibility).

4.4 To ensure the **hygiene of the milk** and to avoid it containing any residue, I ensure **all equipment** that comes into contact with the milk is **clean** and I use authorized products to clean it. In the case of a private **water catchment**, I test its **bacteriological quality once a year**.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Systematic cleaning or rinsing of equipment, in accordance with recommendations, after milking for milking equipment, or after milk collection for the refrigeration tank.
- Regular cleaning of the outside of the refrigeration tank.
- If disinfectant products are called for, use authorized products.
- In the case of a private water catchment, I have analysis carried out yearly to check the bacteriological quality of the water, the water catchment is protected, and if a water treatment system is in place, it is regularly maintained.



4.5 For good hygiene, I ensure my **milking premises are clean**. The premises are sufficiently well lit to enable the examination of both udders and milk and to enable human safety.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- The milking premises are kept clean: the milking room, the waiting area (when it is separate from the exercise areas) and the return corridor are cleaned after each milking session.
- In tied stalls and waiting areas that are integrated into exercise areas, straw is laid down and/or they are regularly scraped out before each milking session.
- There are no abnormal smells (sour milk, ammonia, etc).
- In stalls: no fodder is dispensed during milking.
- The milking area is sufficiently lit to allow for udder and milk inspection.

4.6 Out of concern for hygiene, and for the welfare of my cows, I ensure that **the teat of each cow is clean and healthy before milking**.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Before each milking session, observe the teats, and detect any occurrences of clinical mastitis.
- In the event of clinical mastitis, discard the milk from all 4 quarters.
- Milk clean and dry teats.
- Make sure there are no injuries or wounds, and if there are, treat them.
- Respect the instructions on products used (soaking, cleaning, etc).
- If using milking robots, carefully enter the data regarding the cows whose milk is to be discarded and follow instructions for abnormal milk.

VALIDATION



On the paper form on the right, tick the box "objective", "progress margin" or "cannot be validated" corresponding to the chapter headings.

4.7 To follow the situation of my herd and adapt my hygiene and prevention practices, I use the results of analysis carried out on my milk.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Regularly consult the results of analyses carried out on the milk and keep a record of it (laboratory reports or Infolabo website)
- Be acquainted with the norms for the milk quality analyses of your collection.
- Implement corrective actions in the event of an alert or if the norms are exceeded.



WELFARE AND SAFETY

5 For my animals, and for the safety of those who work in contact with them, I ensure my herd has good hygiene and welfare conditions.

The safety of people who work on the farm regularly or occasionally is a major issue for farmers.

The Charter covers safety in its different chapters, in particular via sanitary and hygiene safety, and the lighting and tidying of premises. This chapter focuses more specifically on instances of human-animal contact (handling and restraint, dehorning, buildings) and on the general surveying of risks for people who work on the holding.



Animal welfare contributes to animal performance, animal health and the working conditions of the farmers. It constitutes a major ethical and social issue. It is monitored within the framework of the conditionality of CAP subsidies. It focuses on the following areas:

- preserving and monitoring animal health;
- ensuring the animals have healthy and sufficient feed and water;
- limiting sources of stress or injury, and facilitating human-animal or animal-animal relationships;
- providing the animals with appropriate living conditions both indoors and in the field.

5.1 For their hygiene and comfort, I guarantee my **animals have an appropriate level of cleanliness**, in all seasons.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Keep animals satisfactorily clean both indoors and outdoors. Either, for the majority of animals, a level A (for dairy cows) or at a maximum, a level B (for suckling cows) on the trade association cleanliness ratings.

5.2 For the animals' comfort, so they can be treated, and for the **safe working conditions of humans**, I house my animals in a sufficiently aired and sufficiently lit building, and in conditions that are in accordance with their needs.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Stables and nurseries are sufficiently aired, enabling good airflow but no drafts.
- There is sufficient natural light so that the animals are clearly visible and humans are safe in daylight conditions. Lighting is possible at night.
- If dynamic ventilation is used, a back-up system exists.
- No veal calves are muzzled and they are not tethered. They are reared in groups beyond 8 weeks of age.
- Cows are tether-free all year round.

5.3 For their comfort and **my safety**, I handle my animals gently, using appropriate equipment.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Animals are handled without using dangerous implements (goads or any other pointed or sharp objects).
- Appropriate equipment is used for the various cattle handling procedures:
 - for individual treatment (milk and meat): a system with double-sided restriction and head support that maintains the head centrally;
 - for batch management: a working chute + gathering pen;
 - for loading: a stabilized area for the lorry + working chute with no gaps on the stabilised area OR lorry access close to the working chute with no gaps.
- The loading area can be lit.

5.4 To limit stress to my animals and ensure the safety of external actors, if I practice dehorning, I use appropriate techniques.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Favour the disbudding of young cattle, using the recommended methods to limit stress to the animals.
- In the case of adult dehorning, implement the appropriate techniques (tourniquet, specially adapted equipment, administering an analgesic and/or a tranquiliser under veterinarian prescription).

5.6 For my animals' welfare, I ensure they avoid injury.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Housing conditions, animal handling and milking equipment (no slippery floors, sharp equipment or obstacles in living areas) limit the possibilities of an animal sustaining injury (limping, tarsitis, open wounds, haematoma).

5.5 For their comfort, in the case of open-air farming, my animals have access to a natural or artificial shelter.



TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Animals lodging in the open air have access to natural shelter (such as hedges, undergrowth, etc) or artificial shelter to protect them from harsh weather conditions (excluding high mountain pastures).

5.7 To ensure human safety, I analyse the risks on my holding.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Identify the various sources of risk with the people working on or entering the holding, and seek to limit them.
- Fill out and keep the Single Administrative Document for Occupational Hazard Prevention.

VALIDATION



On the paper form on the right, tick the box "objective", "progress margin" or "cannot be validated" corresponding to the chapter headings.



6

I contribute to environmental protection

Environmental protection is a central issue for farming. It covers several areas:

- the preservation of landscapes and biodiversity;
- energy economy or production, emissions or storage of carbon or greenhouse gasses;
- water protection, in relation to both its quality (by managing fertilisation practices, phytosanitary products, waste-water treatment) and its quantity (water economy, recycling);
- waste management.

There are numerous environmental regulations. These are monitored with a certain number of "Good farming and environmental practices" in the framework of the conditionality of CAP subsidies. For example: all farmers are concerned by the Departmental Sanitary Regulations; in "Vulnerable Zones", farmers must also respect the Nitrates Directive; and farmers with over 50 dairy cows or 100 suckler cows are subject to regulations on classified installations.



6.1 Because the appearance of my holding contributes to the image of my profession, and out of concern for hygiene and human safety, the approach roads are presentable and the farm surroundings are welcoming.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Ensure approach roads are in good condition, clean and can enable lorries to manoeuvre correctly.
- Unused equipment is put away.
- Used equipment is left tidy.
- The farm's surroundings are properly laid out and maintained.

6.2 To preserve water resources, I stock farm effluent in such a way as it does not contaminate the surroundings.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Farm buildings and storage structures are watertight: there are no direct leaks into the surroundings, sanitation of dirty water.
- Storage structures of farm effluent are of the regulatory size that the holding is subject to.

6.3 For water protection, I plan and record my fertilisation practices. I rationalise fertilisation from farm fertiliser that I produce. I respect the schedule and spreading distances for animal excrement

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- A fertilizing forecast is carried out annually and a log of mineral and organic fertilization practices is kept up to date.
- Fertilization practices are rationalised using farm manure from the holding, and amounts are divided according to crop requirements.
- In vulnerable zones and for "classified installations": have a spreading plan and respect the regulatory limits of organic nitrogen per spreadable hectare.
- Respect regulatory schedules and spreading distances for animal excrement.

6.4 To preserve the health of humans and animals, and to protect the environment, I rationalise and record my phytosanitary treatment and take care to use these products efficiently and in accordance with regulations.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Regular recording of phytosanitary treatment in a log.
- Have undertaken Certiphyto training.
- Be attentive to the conditions of application of the phytosanitary products: respect waiting-periods before harvesting or grazing, respect non-treated zones, and take weather conditions into consideration.
- Have recourse to practices that enable rationalising and the limiting of the use of phytosanitary products.
- Regularly adjust the sprayer.

6.5 To ensure human safety and avoid leaks into the surroundings, I store phytosanitary products in a closed area. I use protective clothing when handling phytosanitary products.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- There is an identified room or storage cupboard for phytosanitary products, which is well-ventilated, sealed and is kept locked.
- Have undertaken Certiphyto training.
- Use protective equipment and take usage precautions when preparing and applying phytosanitary products.

6.6 Out of respect for the environment and landscape, I have identified and use the **appropriate treatment procedures** for the **different waste** produced on my holding.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Ensure waste is recycled or treated (tyres, batteries, plastics, waste oil, etc) via a waste management facility.
- Take part in specific collection operations organised in the region.
- Keep waste volumes to a minimum.
- Keep removal notes of dangerous waste.

6.7 For water protection, my **rivers have grass borders (or trees)**.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Have a strip of grassland (and/or trees) along every river or stream.
- Do not fertilize it or treat it.
- Do not stock equipment or waste there.

6.8 To **preserve biodiversity** and because they stock carbon, I respect my **holding's "semi-natural" zones and permanent grasslands**.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Ensure the preservation of "semi-natural" zones, or "agroecological infrastructures" (hedges, embankments, and copses, for example).
- Do not plough permanent grassland without requesting authorisation or a dispensation.

6.9 To **save water**, I keep an eye on my consumption. I limit leaks and implement thrifty practices.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Have a means of rationalising irrigation (warnings etc).
- Watch over water consumption (in buildings and for irrigation) by consulting statements or records.
- In the event of an unexpected increase in consumption, search for and repair leaks in installations.
- Implement practices that enable water consumption to be limited or that recycle water.

6.10 To **save energy**, I am careful about my consumption of fuel oil, gas and electricity.

TECHNICAL CONTENTS :

- Have tractors checked to limit their consumption.
- Monitor fossil fuel consumption (consult gas and electricity bills).
- Maintain and dust electrical equipment.
- Implement one or several systems to save energy, or even to produce it.
- Have good ventilation in the milk storage room if the condensor is located inside it..



VALIDATION



On the paper form on the right, tick the box "objective", "progress margin" or "cannot be validated" corresponding to the chapter headings.

Please fill out the three-part form using a ballpoint pen. One carbon copy must be kept by the farmer.

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	1.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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2	2.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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	4.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	4.3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	4.4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	4.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	4.6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	4.7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
5	5.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	5.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	5.3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	5.4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	5.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	5.6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	5.7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
6	6.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	6.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	6.3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	6.4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	6.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	6.6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	6.7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	6.8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	6.9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	6.10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

FARMER:

I, THE UNDERSIGNED:

COMPANY NAME:

ADDRESS:

TEL:

Accept the findings of the technician during the inspection visit and hereby agree to: adhere to the Charter and honour my commitments; allow any inspection visits and provide any necessary documents; be listed as a signatory of the Charter. In accordance with Article 34 of French Law No. 78-17 of 6 January 1978, I am entitled to exercise my right to access information concerning me and to have this information changed, rectified or deleted. I authorise the transfer of this information to the regional steering committee and the Confédération nationale de l'Élevage as well as to partner organisations of the Charter with which I work. I may suspend my membership at any time by sending a registered letter to one of these organisations.

Signed at:

Date:

Farmer's signature:

TECHNICIAN:

I, THE UNDERSIGNED:

ORGANISATION:

TEL:

Based on the findings of this visit, I recommend:

INITIAL INSPECTION:

- grant membership
- postpone membership

FOLLOW-UP INSPECTION:

- maintain membership
- postpone membership
- withdraw membership

Signed at:

Date:

Technician's signature:

		TO BE FILLED IN	PROVIDED BY THIRD PARTY	DOCUMENTS SHOULD BE KEPT (YEARS)	WHERE DOCUMENT IS KEPT
IDENTIFICATION	Audit reports or identification checks if they exist	*	*	5 years	<input type="text"/>
	Notification documents (movements on and off holdings, transhumance)	*	*	5 years	<input type="text"/>
	Cattle book	*	*	5 years	<input type="text"/>
	Passports	*	*	While animals are present	<input type="text"/>
	Quartering documents	*	*	5 years	<input type="text"/>
SANITARY	Prescriptions	*	*	5 years	<input type="text"/>
	<i>If it exists, treatment protocol and</i>	*	*	5 years	<input type="text"/>
	<i>If it exists, farm sanitary assessment</i>	*	*	5 years	<input type="text"/>
	Sanitary log	*	*	5 years	<input type="text"/>
	Report of the cattle sanitary visit	*	*	5 years	<input type="text"/>
	Results of sanitary analyses (preventative medicine and others) <i>if they exist</i>	*	*	5 years	<input type="text"/>
	Green or yellow ASDA sanitary certificates	*	*	While animals are present	<input type="text"/>
FEED	Delivery notes, invoices or stickers of purchased feed	*	*	Delivery notes : 5 years Invoices : 10 years	<input type="text"/>
MILKING AND MILK QUALITY	Stickers and checklist of the milking machine (Optitrait, and Certitrait for new equipment)	*	*	Until next inspection	<input type="text"/>
	Results of milk analyses	*	*	Recommended 1 year and/or on Infolabo web site	<input type="text"/>
	Water analyses for cleaning the milking machine (if not on network)	*	*	5 years	<input type="text"/>
SAFETY	Single Risk Prevention Document	*	*	Until next update	<input type="text"/>
ENVIRONMENT, CROP MONITORING	Manuring forecast	*	*	3 years	<input type="text"/>
	Fertilisation record book	*	*	3 years	<input type="text"/>
	Spreading plan	*	*	3 years	<input type="text"/>
	Phytosanitary register	*	*	5 years	<input type="text"/>
	Certification of Certiphyto training	*	*	Until next training	<input type="text"/>
PREVIOUS INSPECTION FORM		*	*	Until next inspection	<input type="text"/>



Charter for good agricultural practices

www.charte-elevage.fr/en



The Charter is a partnership-based scheme.

The Charter comes from an initiative of the French National Cattle Federation and the French National Milk Producers Federation. The advantages and issues of this scheme for the future of all farmers have led the French National Livestock Confederation and its bodies to bring this project to fruition, with the support of the French Livestock Institute. The inter-profession bodies (CNIEL and INTERBEV) support the scheme. Development agencies and networks ensure its implementation on a regional level. The Charter is also a common foundation of quality schemes in farming (official quality labels, and company assurance schemes).

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