



Title:
General Animal Product Requirements

Approved by:
Chief Procurement Officer

Last approval date:
2024-06-25

Approved by name:
Marius Naess

General Animal Product Requirements

Introduction

With a significant share of Kavli's product portfolio containing animal-based products, animal welfare and high standards of production are a fundamental requirement of Kavli's. These are also aspects that our customers and consumers demand from us.

Animals can and do play an important role in well managed agroecological systems as well as for healthy, balanced diets. It is our aspiration that our meat and dairy products stem from sustainable, resource efficient systems, where the wellbeing of animals is placed at the center.

We closely monitor developments within regenerative agriculture, sustainable fodder, and other technical breakthroughs to be early adopters of solutions that minimize the environmental footprint of our products and harness their nutritional benefits.

General supplier requirements

We expect suppliers to adhere to the following requirements as well as work towards transparency and traceability throughout the value-chain. If the supplier is not a direct manufacturer or primary producer of animal products, the supplier is required to ensure the requirements are met and that the below information can be provided upon request from sub-suppliers.

Suppliers shall:

1. Provide documented information on the origin of animal products sold to Kavli, defined as the country where the animals were farmed or fished and where their derived products were handled and processed throughout the supply-chain.
2. Upon request, be able to provide documented information on the origin of animal feed ingredients, defined as the country where the feed ingredients were grown (in case of plant ingredients) or caught (in case of marine ingredients).
3. Have effective and verifiable traceability systems in place to provide guarantees that animal feed ingredients do not contribute to deforestation. For sourced risk feed ingredients covered under the EU Regulation on Deforestation-free Products (EUDR), the products shall be traceable back to the farm and the necessary information provided in accordance with EUDR, including farm coordinate data.
4. For feed containing soy and palm oil, ensure that certification and practices are in compliance with Kavli's [Soy Policy](#) and respectively [Palm Oil Policy](#).



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5. Ensure that no fish or fish-derived ingredients from the Baltic Sea are utilized in feed.
6. Limit the use of antibiotics strictly to therapeutic use, based on the evaluation of veterinarians. Antibiotics must not be used for preventive or growth promoting purposes, in accordance with the EU ban on prophylactic use of antibiotics in farming that treaded into force 2022. The use of antibiotics classes that are needed in human treatments shall be avoided, such as third and fourth generation cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones, colistin and macrolides.
7. Provide a report on antibiotics management and use upon request. There must be detailed documentation of all antibiotics used, including via feed and water. The responsible veterinarian is to regularly review and sign the documentation. If antibiotics are repeatedly administered to all animals within a certain age category, the reasons must be well documented, an investigation made by a veterinarian and a remedial program put in place to tackle the underlying problem(s).
8. Only use veterinary medicines according to veterinary advice.
9. Have a written manure management plan to avoid environmental pollution.
10. Ensure that effective processes and facilities are in place to achieve necessary biosecurity outcomes for all stages of animal handling and management.

Suppliers should:

1. Actively pursue alternatives to soy as protein base in feed, as other protein crops are becoming increasingly available and produced in Europe.

Animal welfare requirements

Suppliers shall:

1. Treat animals in a respectful and gentle way, in line with the Five Animal Freedoms.
2. Ensure working staff have the required competence to safeguard high animal welfare including the ability to recognize both positive and negative signs in the animals' behaviour. All relevant staff are to receive training on animal welfare to ensure they have an awareness of company and customer animal welfare policies, a basic awareness of animal welfare legislation and key welfare issues and know how to report animal welfare concerns.
3. Ensure that animals have access to sufficient feed and freshwater to meet physiological and behavioral needs.



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4. Have Veterinary Health Plans in place for farms, that are updated on a yearly basis in consultation with veterinarians.
5. Not use any growth promoters.
6. Provide housing systems with suitable shelter from adverse weather conditions and an environment that provides the conditions and facilities for good health, comfort and natural behaviour including movement, rest, and socialization. This includes access to daylight for at least 8 hours a day and social contact with other animals (no isolation). Only injured or ill animals are allowed to be isolated for a short period of time during recovery and must be immediately returned to the group thereafter.
7. Have lairage and animal handling facilities independently assessed by a recognized animal welfare specialist every 3 years and any recommendations fed back into an animal welfare review process.
8. Apply husbandry practices that minimize the distress and pain for animals and avoid injury. Appropriate pain management techniques including anesthesia to eliminate suffering must be used during any surgical procedures such as castration. Practices including nose rings, mulesing, tail docking, branding, fixation, forced feeding, dehorning, teeth clipping, and beak trimming are prohibited unless veterinary advice deems it strictly necessary to protect the animals from subsequent loss of welfare due to injury. Electric goads are only ever to be used as a last resort in exceptional circumstances.
9. Ensure that calving cows are not being kept tied up.
10. Frequently monitor animals in order to detect injuries or disease early on. When required, the animal must be treated promptly by a veterinarian.
11. Not transport animals over unnecessarily long distances. The amount of time animals spend on a journey should be kept to a minimum and must not exceed 8 hours. Transport time means the time from which the first animal is loaded on the vehicle until the last animal has been unloaded. During long distance transports, the animals must be sufficiently fed and watered. For fish, journey times shall not exceed 14 hours on closed valve well boat transport.
12. Ensure transport vehicles provide a good and uniform climate, protect the animals from heat and cold and are designed to prevent distress and injuries.
13. Handle and slaughter animals in the least distressing and most pain-free manner possible. All animals must be stunned and assured unconscious before slaughter. Any staff undertaking the stunning and slaughter of animals, including casualty animals, must be properly trained and competent. No killing or processing may be outsourced to a third party.



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14. Ensure all key equipment used in the stunning and slaughter of animals are subject to routine preventative maintenance, calibration and cleaning, and checked daily on start-up to ensure it is working properly. Appropriate back-up slaughter systems and procedures shall be in place.
15. Where gas killing systems are used, ensure they are validated and able to provide records of key information. They shall be designed, constructed and maintained to prevent injury, distress and pain.
16. Have clear CCTV imaging in place in abattoirs and other high-risk environments (according to CCTV risk assessment), with footage kept for a minimum of 90 days. Use it as part of internal audit to demonstrate compliance and continuous improvement.
17. Include considerations of animal robustness, health, natural behaviour and welfare in breeding practices. Breeding must not lead to difficulties for natural birth or risks of diseases. At the end of the productive life of breeding animals, animal welfare standards shall continue to apply.
18. Where welfare issues are identified, implement appropriate corrective actions to prevent reoccurrence.
19. Adhere to all relevant additional specific Product Category Requirements depending on the type(s) of animal-based products supplied.

Suppliers should:

1. Have improvement plans for animal welfare in place, with annual targets and evaluations.
2. Provide animals with the possibility to move around freely indoors as well as outdoors. Animals should not be kept tied up, except for temporary treatment such as hoof trimming or insemination.
3. Actively pursue third-party animal welfare certification through recognized international or national standards such as Global G.A.P, KRAV, or Red Tractor.
4. Explore new technologies, constructions or innovations that enhance the opportunity for animals to express their natural behaviour and comfort.

Suppliers are demanded to establish action plans to ensure compliance with the above requirements. The plans should include not only steps to eliminate unacceptable practices, but also to establish practices in line with the Five Animal Freedoms. We will seek an active and open dialogue with our suppliers on progress made towards these objectives and any challenges that may arise.