

# Decision Scheme KRAV Certification of Imported and Brought-in Products

**Organic Animal products**  
Grown in EU, EEA, Switzerland, UK, USA,  
Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan

As from January 2022 KRAV-certified companies shall have a system for supplier evaluation that covers social responsibility, when importing or bringing in products from EU, EEA, Switzerland, UK, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

**Checklist: \***  
  
Dairy  
Eggs

**Checklist: \***  
  
Beef  
Pork  
Sheep  
Goat

**\* The checklist has to be filled in for each producer.**

**Checklist for slaughter**  
  
Or:  
  
**Recognized Certifications** which fulfill KRAV's Extra Requirements for Slaughter  
- Naturland Processing Standards  
- Soil Association

**Find a KRAV-importer.**



**This scheme only covers products certified according to EU regulation (834/2007). It does not include products certified according to USDA-NOP.**

Other documentation, that also might be needed in particular cases, not included in the scheme:

- **Certificate of Inspection:** If you are the "first importer" within the EU-common market

More information: <http://www.krav.se/english>

### Extra Requirements for All Animal Products

Withdrawal Period for Veterinary Medicinal Products:

If veterinary medicinal products are used that have an approved withdrawal period for Veterinary Medicinal Products period of zero days, then a withdrawal period of 48 hours must be applied.

### Extra Requirements for Slaughter

- All handling including transport in connection with slaughter must be carried out calmly and with dignity and with a **minimum of physical and psychic stress** for the animals.
- There must be **live inspection by a veterinarian** of animals that are to be KRAV-labelled. Animal carcasses or animals during live inspection observed to have been subject to deficient animal protection cannot be labelled.
- Animals' **natural behaviour** must be made use of while herding them, for example by keeping a group together, allowing animals to go from dark to light and to follow a leader animal.
- Use of **electric prods is prohibited**.
- Each animal must be **stunned before slaughter** and the effect of stunning must be checked for each individual animal. This must be done immediately after stunning and before bleeding.

### Extra Requirements for Dairy Products

- Cows, ewes or goats must be able to give birth separately from other animals.
- Calves must suckle for at least one day, i.e. at least 24 hours. Lambs and kids must suckle for at least three days.
- During the growing season, all types of livestock must have access to pasture during most of the day.
- During castration and dehorning, anaesthesia and analgesia must be used. The procedure must be carried out before the calves are eight weeks old. No mutilation other than castration and dehorning is permissible.

### Extra Requirements for Eggs and Egg Products:

- Hens and chickens must have access to sand baths.
- Exercise yard for laying hens must not be extended more than 250 meters from the poultry barn.
- During the growing period, the poultry must have access to pasture during most of the day. Poultry can be kept inside during the night.
- At least 50% of the feed must be produced on the keeper's farm or in cooperation with one or more other organic farms.
- Beak trimming is prohibited.

### Extra Requirements for Beef:

- Cows should be able to calve separately from other cows.
- Calves must suckle for at least one day, i.e. at least 24 hours.
- During the growing season, cattle must have access to pasture during most of the day.
- At least 75 % of the feed must be produced on the keeper's farm or in cooperation with one or more other organic farms.
- During castration and dehorning, anesthesia and analgesia must be used. The procedure must be carried out before the calves are eight weeks old. No mutilation other than castration and dehorning are permissible.

### Extra Requirements for Pork

- Sows must farrow alone and protected, for example in a farrowing hut.
- Farrowing can take place indoors if the sow has sufficient freedom and space for nesting and access to abundant nesting materials.
- Pigs must have the opportunity to exercise their natural behavioural activities such as rooting and active foraging, for example in fallow land, areas prepared for forestry or lumber processing, and during the wintertime, rooting in a deep litter bed.
- During the warm season pigs must have access to mud baths or other water cooling.
- During the growing season, all types of animals must have access to pasture during most of the day.
- At least 50 % of the feed must be produced on the keeper's farm or in cooperation with one or more other organic farms.
- It is permitted to castrate pigs younger than seven days but only with the application of anesthesia and analgesia during the surgery. No other mutilation than castration is permitted.

### Extra Requirements for Poultry Meat

- Hens and chickens must have access to sand baths.
- Exercise yards for chickens must not extend more than 150 meters from the barn.
- During the growing period, the poultry must have access to pasture during most of the day.
- At least 50% of the feed must be produced on the keeper's farm or in cooperation with one or more other organic farms.
- Beak trimming is prohibited.

### Extra Requirements for Sheep and Goat Meat

- Ewes and goats must be able to give birth separately from other animals.
- Lambs and kids must suckle for at least three days.
- During the growing season, sheep and goats must have access to pasture during most of the day.
- At least 75 % of the feed must be produced on the keeper's farm or in cooperation with one or more other organic farms.
- No mutilation other than castration and dehorning is permissible. During castration and dehorning anesthesia and analgesia must be used. Docking of tails or mulesing of sheep is not permitted.