

Sustainable products

Guidelines for creating more sustainable products and product ranges.

The Sustainable Supply Chain for Food in Sweden initiative is designed to make the food we eat more sustainable. Initially, we address a number of common primary product categories: field grown crops, dairy, meat and eggs, wild and farmed seafood, fruit and vegetables, vegetable oils, sugar, coffee, tea and cocoa and nuts. A series of materiality analyses help us identify the measures companies in the food supply chain need to take to improve long-term sustainability performance. But we also understand that every journey begins with a single step. For this reason, we have developed sustainability agendas – a concept that identifies the more sustainable products in the food chain. This approach allows us to **Grow the top**, i.e., focus on what is needed if the food chain is to become more sustainable, and **Raise the bar**, i.e., define product aspects that should be phased out of the food chain. In this way, companies are guided through what they need to do to add more sustainable products to the food chain and are shown the progress they are making. We have also produced a separate document illustrating production and import data for the various commodity categories.

MATERIALITY ANALYSIS

The *materiality analysis* of each primary product category is structured according to ten critical sustainability areas: biodiversity & ecosystems, climate & air, soil fertility & erosion, water, chemicals & pesticides, eutrophication, animal welfare, working conditions, local populations, and legality & traceability. Primary production includes all activities and resources used on farms, and on fishing vessels when this is the case.

Each sustainability area embraces an overarching vision. For biodiversity and ecosystems, the overall goal is to focus on production that preserves/increases biodiversity, natural ecosystems and ecosystems services. To achieve this, we specify the most important production aspects that require actions to achieve significantly more sustainable production. Each production aspect includes examples of suitable actions. Most can be carried out on individual farms or vessels, whereas others have to be implemented across entire sectors. The examples may be country or region specific, which means that not all actions are universally relevant. Also, the proposed actions should not be interpreted as a standard. Some actions can be very difficult to carry out in the short term. Naturally, the significant complexity of sustainability in the food chain leads to some goal conflicts.

SUSTAINABILITY AGENDA

Companies should seek to formulate ambitious goals, and be able to demonstrate

significant progress by 2020. The concept *Grow the top* refers to the best and most credible certification systems currently available on the market. However, certified products according to these systems cannot be regarded as fully "sustainable" in terms of social and ecological aspects as these do not always include all important elements. Achieving 100% certified products according to current criteria is therefore not a long-term solution.

We are working to further the efficacy of certification systems so that these sharpen the requirements necessary to deliver higher levels of sustainability. In each category we have opened up for the use of other equivalent sustainability concepts. These remain to be identified and demonstrated. *Raise the bar* should be regarded as the minimum level for acceptable production performance.

THE SUPPLY CHAIN AND PACKAGING

In addition to the primary food categories, we have developed materiality analyses and sustainability agendas for packaging and for the entire supply chain – all the way from the farm gate to the checkout point at the store. The latter address sustainability aspects at subsequent processing, transport and storage stages. The categories have a slightly different structure.

We will update this material on a regular basis.






Field-grown Crops – Materiality analysis for cereal, rice, maize etc.

	ASPECTS TO ADDRESS	EXAMPLES OF MEASURES
	Biodiversity & ecosystems <i>Farming that preserves/increases biodiversity, natural ecosystems and ecosystem services.</i> I. Production systems II. Expansion	I. Management plan for biodiversity: Production-free buffer zones with nectar-bearing plants, small biotopes, skylark plots, wetlands, beetle banks. Fertilizer and spray-free border zones, varied crop rotation with mixed leys, organic farming. Varied landscaping and/or creation of landscape elements (mosaic landscapes). Control of invasive species. II. Expansion of production concentrated to cultivated/degraded land.
	Climate & air <i>Farming that minimizes greenhouse gases and/or other harmful emissions into the atmosphere.</i> I. Manure II. Carbon sequestration/green-house gas emission III. Mechanical equipment IV. Farms	I. Use of locally sourced organic manure preferred. Mineral fertilizer produced using renewable energy and nitrous oxide reduction techniques. Manure application rate takes nitrous oxide emission into account. Precision farming, needs-based fertilization/nitrogen efficiency. II. Intermediary crops, catch crops, perennial crops, crop residue mulching. Buffer zones. III. Mechanical equipment run on sustainable renewable fuels, eco-driving. IV. Renewable energy on farms.
	Soil fertility & erosion <i>Farming that promotes/retains soil fertility and robust soil structure.</i> I. Soil fertility, humus content, nutritional status II. Soil compaction III. Erosion	I. Varied crop rotation with inclusion of perennial crops and crop residue mulching. Quality-assured recycling of nutrients from waste water. II. Controlled Traffic Farming (CTF), light machinery. Crop rotation. III. Crop rotation, soil management, crop residue mulching, contour planting, intermediary crops.
	Water <i>Farming that utilizes water resources sustainably and secures good water quality in the surrounding environment</i> I. Water availability II. Water use III. Contamination	I. Not from areas at high risk of water scarcity without Water Stewardship compliance. Renewable water (non-fossil water). II. Efficient use of cleaning water. Measures to promote water management and climate adaptation, such as dams, protection zones, landscaping. III. Purified drainage water. Protection zones, biobeds. Safe cleaning of equipment. Safe storage of chemicals.
	Chemicals & pesticides <i>Farming that does not adversely impact the surrounding environment and that secures food safety.</i> I. Method, quantity II. Choice of compounds III. Food safety IV. Development of resistance in weeds and harmful organisms	V. Integrated pest management (IPM) including biological control, precision cultivation, varied measures etc. Organic cultivation. VI. Compounds on the Pesticide Action Networks (PAN) list Highly Hazardous Pesticides not used. Growth regulation agents not used. VII. Low-cadmium fertilizer. No pre-harvest crop desiccation. Post-harvest fungicides not used. VIII. Varied use of compounds with different modes of action.
	Eutrophication <i>Farming that minimizes leakage of plant nutrients into the surrounding environment.</i> I. Method, quantity II. Production systems	I. Needs-based fertilization, precision farming. II. Buffer zones, wetlands. Manure application timing, intermediary crops, winter cover, crop rotation, minimal tillage.
	Animal welfare	
	Working conditions <i>Farming that ensures sound and safe working conditions and a living wage.</i> I. Occupational conditions II. Occupational safety III. Skills development	I. Application of ILO Core Conventions and the UN Convention on Human Rights. Safe working conditions, living wages. II. Adequate protective equipment. III. Management of chemicals, safety, first aid, waste management, cultivating techniques.
	Local populations <i>Farming that contributes to good living conditions.</i> I. Land use rights related to expansion. II. Under-resourced producers	I. Land is not cultivated without free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and protection of high conservation values (HCV 4-6). II. Farmers are guaranteed reasonable compensation, long-term trade relationships and pre-financing. Skills development in ecology, social welfare, production techniques, safe handling of chemicals, safety measures, first aid, waste management, management, food safety etc.
	Legality & traceability <i>Farming that meets applicable legislation and ensures transparency as well as traceability in the food chain.</i> I. Corruption II. Food fraud III. Reporting	I. Corruption policy, inspections. II. Complete traceability, inspections. III. Public sustainability reporting.













Field-grown Crops – Sustainability Agenda

PRIORITIES	
 <p>Grow the top = maximize</p>	KRAV certified products
	EU organic labelled products
	Climate certified products that adhere to the "Svenskt Sigill" quality assurance standard
	<p>Other credible sustainability initiatives that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly address significant sustainability aspects (relevancy) Third-party verification (credibility) Externally communicated criteria (transparency) <p><i>Must be identified!!</i></p>
	
 <p>Raise the bar = minimize</p>	Cereals cultivated using growth regulation agents.
	Products from crops that use chemicals found in the List of hazardous pesticides in world production of fresh fruit & vegetables .



Dairy Products – Materiality Analysis

ASPECTS TO ADDRESS		EXAMPLES OF MEASURES
	Biodiversity & ecosystems <i>Production that preserves/increases biodiversity, natural ecosystems and ecosystem services.</i> I. Grazing II. Feed production III. Animal genetic diversity	I. Biodiversity management plan. Animals grazing on natural pastures. II. Management plan for biodiversity. Mixed leys, flowering clover strips. Responsibly produced soy and oil palm products. Cereals and corn produced using varied crop rotation. III. Conservation of a wide genetic base, including native breeds.
	Climate & air <i>Production that minimizes greenhouse gases and/or other emissions into the atmosphere.</i> I. Feed production – manure II. Animal methane emissions III. Manure storage and distribution IV. Mechanical equipment V. Agricultural facilities	I. Use of locally sourced organic manure preferred. Mineral fertilizer produced using renewable energy and nitrous oxide reduction techniques. Manure application rate takes nitrous oxide emission into account. II. Feed diet that reduces GHG emissions. Breeding for low methane emissions per kg milk. III. Biogas plants, covered slurry tanks. IV. Mechanical equipment runs on sustainable renewable fuels. V. Renewable energy. Refrigerants with low climate impact.
	Soil fertility & erosion <i>Production that promotes/maintains soil fertility and robust soil structure.</i> I. Feed production – soil fertility and soil compaction II. Grazing	I. Grass-based feeding programmes. Controlled Traffic Farming (CTF), light agricultural machinery. Quality assured recycling of nutrients from local communities. Crop rotation. II. Customized livestock driveways and feeding sites. Balanced grazing intensity.
	Water <i>Production that uses water resources sustainably and secures good water quality in the surrounding environment.</i> I. Feed production – Water availability II. Water use III. Contamination	I. Not sourced from areas at high risk of water scarcity lacking Water Stewardship compliance. Renewable or rechargeable water (not fossil water) II. Efficient use of cleaning water. Measures to promote water management and climate adaptation, such as dams, protection zones, landscaping. III. Purified drainage water. Protection zones, biobeds. Safe cleaning of equipment. Safe storage of chemicals.
	Chemicals & pesticides <i>Production that does not adversely impact the surrounding environment and that secures food safety.</i> I. Feed production – selection of method, quantity and compounds. II. Cleaning on farms	I. Integrated pest management (IPM), organic farming. Compounds on Pesticide Action Networks (PAN) list Highly Hazardous Pesticides not used. Growth regulation agents not used. II. Cleaning agents selected using the precautionary principle.
	Eutrophication <i>Production that minimizes leakage of plant nutrients to the surrounding environment.</i> I. Animal density II. Feed production – manure III. Farmyard manure	I. Number of animals balanced against feed, grazing and exercise areas. II. Resource-efficient use of manure. III. Biogas production, other further processing of livestock manure.
	Animal welfare <i>Production that ensures animal health and welfare.</i> I. Animal health/welfare II. Antibiotic use	I. Animal welfare that meets the World Organization for Animal Health criteria . Abundant access to pasture. Free-stall system with high level animal welfare standards. Minimized and comfortable transportation. Anesthesia during operative surgery. Optimize udder and hoof health, measures to improve fertility. II. Responsible use of antibiotics.
	Working conditions <i>Production that ensures sound and safe working conditions and a living wage.</i> I. Occupational conditions II. Occupational safety	I. Compliance with ILO Core Conventions and UN Convention on Human Rights. Safe conditions, living wages. II. Adequate protective equipment. III. Animal welfare, safe handling of chemicals, safety, first aid, waste management. IV. Responsible production of soy and oil palm products.
	Local populations <i>Production that contributes to good living conditions.</i> I. Feed production – Land use rights related to expansion. II. Under-resourced producers	I. Responsibly produced soy and oil palm products. – Land is not cultivated without free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and protection of high conservation values (HCV 4-6). II. Farmers guaranteed reasonable compensation, long-term trade relationships and pre-financing. Skills development in ecology, social welfare, production techniques, safe handling of chemicals, safety measures, first aid provisions, waste management, management, food safety etc.
	Legality & traceability <i>Production that complies with applicable legislation and ensures transparency and traceability across the foods chain.</i> I. Feed production II. Corruption III. Food fraud IV. Reporting	I. Responsibly produced and traceable soy and oil palm products. II. Corruption policy, inspections. III. Complete traceability, inspections. IV. Public sustainability reporting.



Dairy Products – Sustainability Agenda

PRIORITIES



Grow the top
= maximize

KRAV certified products

EU organic labelled products

Climate certified products that meet Svenskt Sigill quality assurance standard.

Other credible sustainability initiatives that:

- Clearly address significant sustainability aspects (relevancy)
- Third-party verification (credibility)
- Externally communicated criteria (transparency)

Must be identified!



Raise the bar
= minimize

Dairy products from farms where antibiotics are used but that do not guarantee the following:

- Restrictive group treatment: individual treatment is the norm.
- Antibiotics used only when prescribed by a veterinarian.
- Documentation and follow-ups.
- Examinations carried out by veterinarians/expert advisers and action plan developed for recurring use.
- Antibiotics intended for humans are not used.










Dairy products from farms that use feed with oil palm products not RSPO certified.

Dairy products from farms that use feed soy not responsibly produced and certified/verified according to EU ecological standards, ProTerra, RTRS or equivalent.

Dairy products from farms that carry out painful treatments without anesthesia or pain relief, e.g., dehorning and operative procedures.



Meat, Meat products and Eggs – Materiality Analysis

	ASPECTS TO ADDRESS	EXAMPLES OF MEASURES
	Biodiversity & ecosystems <i>Production that preserves/increases biodiversity, natural ecosystems and ecosystem services.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Grazing Expansion of grasslands Feed production Genetic animal diversity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity management plan. Natural pastures, e.g., High Nature Value Farming. Expansion of grazing concentrated to existing/degraded farmed land. Mixed leys, flowering clover strips. Responsibly produced soy and oil palm products. Cereals and corn in varying crop rotation. Conservation of wide genetic base, including native breeds.
	Climate & air <i>Production that minimizes greenhouse gases and/or other air emissions into the atmosphere.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Feed production – manure Animal methane emissions Manure storage and distribution Mechanical equipment Farming facilities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use of locally sourced organic manure preferred. Mineral fertilizer produced using renewable energy and nitrous oxide reduction techniques. Manure application rates take nitrous oxide emission into account. Grass-based feeding programme that reduces GHG emissions. Biogas plants, covered slurry tanks. Manure storage sheds. Mechanical equipment run on sustainable renewable fuel. Renewable energy. Refrigerants with low climate impact.
	Soil fertility & erosion <i>Production that promotes/maintains fertility and a good soil structure.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Feed production Grazing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Feed rations based on pasture grazing. Controlled Traffic Farming (CTF), light machinery. Quality assured recycling of nutrients from local communities. Crop rotation. Custom driveways and forage areas. Balanced grazing intensity.
	Water <i>Production that utilizes water resources sustainably and secures good water quality in the surrounding environment.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Feed production – Water availability Water use Contamination 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Not from areas at high at water scarcity risk lacking Water Stewardship compliance. Renewable water (non-fossil water). Efficient use of cleaning water. Measures to promote water management and climate adaptation, such as dams, protection zones, landscaping. Purified drainage water. Protection zones, biobeds. Safe cleaning of equipment. Safe storage of chemicals.
	Chemicals & pesticides <i>Production that does not adversely impact the surrounding environment and ensures food safety.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Feed production – selection of method, quantity, compounds Purification on farms 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated pest management (IPM) including biological control, precision cultivation, varied means etc. Organic cultivation. Compounds on Pesticide Action Networks (PAN) list Highly Hazardous Pesticides not used. Growth regulation agents not used. Cleaning agents selected according to the precautionary principle.
	Eutrophication <i>Production that minimizes leakage of plant nutrients into the surrounding environment.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Animal density Feed production – manure Farmyard manure 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of animals balanced against forage, grazing and exercise areas. Resource-efficient use of manure Biogas production, other further processing of farmyard manure.
	Animal welfare <i>Livestock production that ensures animal health and welfare.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Animal health/welfare Antibiotic use Slaughter 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Animal welfare that meets World Organization for Animal Health criteria. Good stable environment and care, access to litter, balanced animal density in stables, access to pasture or outdoor areas, non-fixation, opportunities for natural behavior. Minimized and comfortable transportation. Anesthesia during surgical procedures. Mutilation, e. g., taildocking and beak trimming not carried out. Responsible use of antibiotics. Anesthesia during slaughter.
	Working conditions <i>Production that ensures sound and safe working conditions and living wages.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational conditions Occupational safety Skills development Feed production 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of ILO and UN conventions and UN declaration on human rights. Safe conditions, Living wages. Adequate protective equipment. Animal welfare, handling of chemicals, safety, first aid, waste management. Responsibly produced soy and oil palm products.
	Local populations <i>Production that contributes to good living conditions.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of grazing areas Feed production – Land use rights related to expansion. Under-resourced producers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Land is not cultivated without free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and protection of high conservation values (HCV 4-6). Responsibly produced soy and oil palm products. Land is not cultivated without free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and protection of high conservation values (HCV 4-6). Farmers are guaranteed reasonable compensation, long-term trade relationships and pre-financing. Skills development in ecology, social welfare, production techniques, safe handling of chemicals, safety, first aid, waste management, management, food safety etc
	Legality & traceability <i>Production that complies with applicable legislation and which ensures transparency and traceability across the primary foods chain.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Feed production Corruption Food fraud Reporting 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Responsibly produced and traceable soy and oil palm products Corruption policy, inspections. Complete traceability, inspections. Public sustainability reporting.



Meat, Meat products and Eggs – Sustainability Agenda

PRIORITIES



Grow the top
= maximize

KRAV certified products

EU organic products

Natural grazing certified products that meet Svenskt Sigill Quality assurance standard.

Climate certified products that meet Sigill quality assurance standards.

Other credible sustainability initiatives that:

- Clearly addresses significant sustainability aspects (relevancy)
- Third-party verification (credibility)
- Externally communicated criteria (transparency)

Must be identified!



Raise the bar
= minimize

Meat from farms that use antibiotics but do not guarantee::

- Restrictions on group treatment: individual treatment is the norm.
- Antibiotics not used for growth promoting purposes
- Antibiotics used only when prescribed by a veterinarian
- Documentation and follow-up
- Investigations carried out by veterinarians/expert advisers and action plan for recurring use
- Antibiotics intended for humans are not used.

Meat from farms that use feed with oil palm products not certified according to EU organic standards or RSPO.

Meat from farms that use feed soy not responsibly produced and certified/verified according to EU ecological standards, ProTerra, RTRS or equivalent.











Meat from farms that do not follow bans on painful treatment without anesthesia/pain relief:

- Anesthesia/pain relief during slaughter, castration, dehorning and other surgical procedures.
- Tail docking, tooth grinding and beak trimming not allowed

Meat from producers in areas subject to deforestation or land conversion that have not undertaken to conserve all forest and / or natural ecosystems and other high conservation values (HCV 1-6).



Wild-caught Seafood – Materiality Analysis

	ASPECTS TO ADDRESS	EXAMPLES OF MEASURES
	Biodiversity & ecosystems <i>Fishing that preserves/increases biodiversity, natural ecosystems and ecosystem services.</i> I. Sustainable fish stocks II. Ecosystem impact	I.-II. Low-impact fishing methods that minimize any negative ecosystem impact, including impact on by-catch species and seabed. Sound and efficient ecosystem-based management.
	Climate & air <i>Fishing that minimizes greenhouse gases and/or other harmful air emissions into the atmosphere.</i> I. Carbon dioxide emissions II. Fuels III. Refrigerants	I. Well-managed fish stocks (reduces fishing trips/time spent at sea). II. Sustainable renewable fuels. III. Refrigerants with low environmental impact.
	Soil fertility & erosion	
	Water	
	Chemicals & pesticides <i>Fishing that does not adversely impact the surrounding environment.</i> I. Cleaning II. Toxic spills	I. Non-toxic hull treatment. Non-toxic detergents II. No oil spills
	Eutrophication	
	Animal welfare <i>Fishing that ensures animal health and welfare.</i> I. Fishing methods II. Shipboard management III. Slaughter	I. Humane and selective fishing methods. II. Minimize period between catch and slaughter. III. Humane slaughter.
	Working conditions <i>Fishing that ensures sound and safe working conditions a living wage.</i> I. Occupational conditions II. Occupational safety III. Skills development	I. Implementation of ILO and UN convention on Human Rights. Safe working conditions, living wages, adherence to WWF Public Ethical Labour Code for fisheries 2016. II. Adequate safety standards on fishing vessels. III. Animal welfare, safety, first aid, waste management.
	Local populations <i>Fishing that contributes to good local living conditions.</i> I. Under-resourced fishermen	I. Fair quota distribution complying with local demand based on sustainable fish stocks. Fishermen are guaranteed reasonable compensation, long-term trade relationships and pre-financing. Skills development in ecology, social welfare, fishing technology, first aid, waste management, animal welfare, management, food safety etc.
	Legality & traceability <i>Fishing that complies with applicable legislation and ensures transparency and traceability throughout the food chain.</i> I. Fishery management II. Reporting/labeling III. Food fraud IV. Corruption V. Reporting	I. Efficiently implemented and controlled fishery management. II. Reporting/labeling according to EU regulation 1379 . Adherence to WWF Traceability Principles. III. Complete traceability, inspections. IV. Corruption policy, inspections. V. Public sustainability reporting.



Aquaculture – Materiality Analysis

	ASPECTS TO ADDRESS	EXAMPLES OF MEASURES
	Biodiversity & ecosystems <i>Production that preserves/increases biodiversity, natural ecosystems and ecosystem services.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ecosystems Genetic dilution, invasive species Watercourses Feed production 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity management plan. Land-based closed recirculating systems (RAS). Valuable habitat protection, e.g., mangrove and wetlands. Land-based closed recirculating systems (RAS). Preservation/restoration of natural watercourses. Responsibly produced feed ingredients, e.g., soy, fish meal, fish oil.
	Climate & air <i>Production that minimizes greenhouse emissions and/or other harmful air emissions into the atmosphere.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Species selection Energy Facilities Fertilization 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Select species with low protein needs. Use of sustainable renewable energy sources. Refrigerants with low environmental impact. Feed with minimal environmental impact.
	Soil fertility & erosion	
	Water <i>Production that use water resources sustainably and ensures good water quality in the surrounding environment.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Water availability Salinization Contamination 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Production does not take place in high-risk water scarcity areas. Renewable water (non-fossil water). Water recycling. Production of marine species not carried out in inland ponds. Land-based closed recycling plants/systems. Minimized water yield (max. 10%).
	Chemicals & pesticides <i>Production that does not adversely affect the surrounding environment and ensures food safety.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning of net pens/ponds/tanks Feed production Juvenile fish 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only nontoxic/mechanical methods used for fouling cleaning. Preparations on Pesticide Action Networks (PAN) list Highly Hazardous Pesticides not used. Pathogen-free juvenile fish.
	Eutrophication <i>Production that minimizes leakage of nutrients into the surrounding environment.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Species selection Feed quantity Production systems Fertilization 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Select species with low protein needs. Optimal feed dosage to minimize nutrient leakage. Land-based closed recirculating systems (RAS). Integrated aquaculture (aquaponics). Co-cultivation of organisms to reduce nutrient leakage (multitrophic systems).
	Animal welfare <i>Production that ensures animal health and welfare.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Genetic contamination Stress Parasitic infections/diseases Slaughter Antibiotics 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Land-based closed recirculating systems. Population density based on needs and water volume. Careful handling. Mechanical methods for parasite treatment. Careful vaccination. Anesthesia prior to slaughter, stress-free culling. Responsible antibiotic use.
	Working conditions <i>Production that ensures sound and safe working conditions and living wages.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational conditions Occupational safety Skills development 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adherence to ILO Core Conventions and UN Convention on Human Rights. Safe working conditions, living wages, adherence to WWF Public Ethical Labour Code for Fisheries 2016. Adequate protective equipment. Animal welfare, handling of chemicals, safety, first aid, waste management.
	Local populations <i>Production that contributes to good local living conditions.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Land use rights related to expansion. Under-resourced producers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Land is not cultivated without free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and protection of high conservation values (HCV 4-6). Producers are guaranteed adequate compensation, long-term trade relationships and pre-financing. Skills development in ecology, social welfare, production technology, use of chemicals, safety, first aid, waste management, antibiotics use, animal welfare, food safety etc.
	Legality & traceability <i>Production that complies with current legislation and which ensures transparency and traceability throughout the food chain.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Localization and dimensioning Reporting/labeling Food fraud Corruption Reporting 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with regulation governing dimensioning and localization of facilities. Reporting/labeling according to Eu regulation 1379. Complete traceability, inspections. Corruption policy, inspections. Public sustainability reporting.



Seafood – Sustainability Agenda

PRIORITIES



Grow the top
=Maximize

KRAV certified products

MSC certified products

ASC certified products

Other credible sustainability initiatives that:

- Clearly address significant sustainability aspects (relevancy)
- Third-party verification (credibility)
- Externally communicated criteria (transparency)

Must be identified!

Seafood given a green light in the WWF Seafood Guide



Raise the bar
= minimize

Seafood given a red light in the WWF Seafood Guide

Seafood from production units that use feed soy not responsibly produced and certified/verified according to EU ecological standards, ProTerra, RTRS or equivalent.

Seafood that has not been traced or verified according to EU Market Regulations and lacking documentation stating scientific names, common names, fishing methods, fishing areas/country of origin.

Fish from farms that do not actively work to reduce the risk of antibiotic resistance and cannot guarantee that:

- antibiotics are not given for preventive purposes, and
- compounds listed on WHO list of critically important antimicrobial agents not used



Field Grown Fruit and Vegetables – Materiality Analysis

Fruit, vegetables, root vegetables, legumes and berries

ASPECTS TO ADDRESS		EXAMPLES OF MEASURES
Biodiversity & ecosystems	<p><i>Cultivation that preserves/increases biodiversity, natural ecosystems and ecosystem services.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Production systems II. Expansion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Biodiversity management plans. Buffer zones with nectar bearing plants, small biotopes, wetlands. Fertilizer and spray free zones, organic farming. Varied landscape and/or creation of landscape elements (mosaic landscapes). II. Expansion of production concentrated to degraded land and land already under cultivation.
Climate & air	<p><i>Cultivation that minimizes greenhouse emissions and/or other harmful air emissions into the atmosphere.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Manure II. Carbon sequestration/Greenhouse gas emissions III. Mechanical equipment IV. Storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Organic fertilizer preferred. Mineral fertilizer produced using renewable energy and nitrous oxide reduction techniques. Needs-based fertilization. II. intermediary crops, perennial crops, recycling of harvest residues. No production on peat or humus rich soils. III. Sustainable, renewable fuels. IV. Renewable energy. Refrigerants with low climate impact.
Soil fertility & erosion	<p><i>Cultivation that promotes/retains soil fertility and a robust soil structure.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Fertility, humus content, nutritional status II. Soil compaction III. Erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Quality assured recycling of nutrients from local communities, crop rotation II. Controlled Traffic Farming (CTF), light machinery. Crop rotation. III. Crop rotation, adapted tillage, crop residue mulching, contour planting, intermediary crops. soil covering
Water	<p><i>Cultivation that uses water resources sustainably and ensures good water quality in the environment.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Water availability II. Water use III. Contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Not from areas at high water scarcity risk lacking compliance with Water Stewardship standards. Renewable water (non-fossil water). II. Precision cultivation, drip irrigation, buffer zones, Measures that promote water management and climate adaptation, such as dams, buffer zones, landscaping. III. Purified drainage water. Buffer zones, biobeds. Safe cleaning of equipment. Safe storage of chemicals.
Chemicals & pesticides	<p><i>Cultivation that does not adversely impact the surrounding environment and ensures food safety.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Method, quantity II. Choice of compounds III. Food safety IV. Development of resistance in weeds and pests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Integrated pest management (IPM) including biological control, precision cultivation, varied means etc. Organic cultivation. II. Compounds on Pesticide Action Networks (PAN) list Highly Hazardous Pesticides not used. III. Low-cadmium fertilizer. Pre-harvest crop desiccation not implemented. Post-harvest treatment not implemented. IV. Varied use of compounds with different modes of action.
Eutrophication	<p><i>Cultivation that minimizes leakage of plant nutrients into the surrounding environment.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Manure II. Production systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Needs-based fertilization. Nitrogen-rich crop residue management. Buffer zones. II. Buffer zones, wetlands. Manure application timing, intermediary crops, winter cover, crop rotation.
Animal welfare		
Working conditions	<p><i>Cultivation that ensures sound and safe working conditions and living wages.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Occupational conditions II. Occupational safety III. Skills development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Adherence to ILO Core Conventions and the UN Convention on Human Rights. Safe working conditions, living wages. II. Adequate protective equipment. III. Management of chemicals, safety, first aid, waste management, farming technology.
Local populations	<p><i>Cultivation that contributes to good local living conditions.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Under-resourced farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Farmers guaranteed reasonable compensation, long-term trade relationships and pre- financing. Skills development in ecology, social welfare, farming technology, chemicals management, safety, first aid, management principles, food safety etc.
Legality & traceability	<p><i>Cultivation that complies with applicable legislation and ensures transparency and traceability across the food chain.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Corruption II. Food fraud III. Reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Corruption policy, inspections. II. Complete traceability, inspections. III. Public sustainability reporting.




Greenhouse Cultivated Fruit & Vegetables – Materiality Analysis

Fruit, vegetables, root vegetables and berries

ASPECTS TO ADDRESS		EXAMPLES OF MEASURES
Biodiversity & ecosystems		
Climate & air	<i>Production that minimizes greenhouse emissions and/or other harmful air emissions into the atmosphere.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mineral fertilizer Greenhouses and storage Mechanical equipment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Organic fertilizer preferred. Mineral fertilizer produced using renewable and nitrous oxide reduction techniques. Needs-based fertilization. Renewable energy. Refrigerants with low climate impact. Sustainable, renewable fuels.
Soil fertility & erosion		
Water	<i>Production that uses water resources sustainably and ensures good water quality in the environment.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Water availability Water use Contamination 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Not from areas at high risk of water scarcity lacking compliance with Water Stewardship standards. Renewable water (non- fossil water). Drip irrigation Purified drainage water. Buffer zones. Irrigation with water that ensures food safety. Recycled nutrient solution systems.
Chemicals & pesticides	<i>Production that does not adversely impact the surrounding environment and ensures food safety.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity Choice of compounds Food safety 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated pest management (IPM) including biological control, precision cultivation, varied means etc. Organic cultivation. Compounds on Pesticide Action Networks (PAN) list Highly Hazardous Pesticides not used. Fungicides after harvest not used.
Eutrophication	<i>Production that minimizes leakage of plant nutrients to the surrounding environment.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Manure 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Needs-based fertilization. nitrogen rich crop residue management. Buffer zones.
Animal welfare		
Working conditions	<i>Production that ensures sound and safe working conditions and living wages.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational safety Occupational protection Skills development 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adherence to ILO Core Conventions and the UN Convention on Human Rights. Safe working conditions, living wages. Adequate protective equipment. Management of chemicals, safety, first aid, waste management, farming technology.
Local populations	<i>Cultivation that contributes to good local living conditions.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Under-resourced producers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Growers are guaranteed reasonable compensation, long-term trade relationships and pre-financing. Skills development in ecology, social welfare, farming technology, chemicals management, safety, first aid, management, food safety etc.
Legality & traceability	<i>Production that complies with applicable legislation and ensures transparency and traceability across the food chain.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption Food fraud Reporting 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption policy, inspections. Complete traceability, inspections. Public sustainability reporting.













Fruit & Vegetables – Sustainability Agenda

PRIORITIES	
 <p>Grow the top = maximize</p>	KRAV certified products
	EU organic products
	Rainforest Alliance certified products
	Fairtrade certified products
	Climate certified products that meet Svenskt Sigill quality assurance standards
	<p>Other credible sustainability initiatives that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly address significant sustainability aspects (relevancy) • Third-party verification (credibility) • Externally communicated criteria (transparency) <p><i>Must be identified!</i></p>
	
 <p>Raise the bar = minimize</p>	Products from production using chemicals listed in the List of hazardous pesticides in world production of fresh fruit & vegetables .
	Products that have been transported by air.
	Products from greenhouses heated with fossil energy.
	Products from production units that have not been certified according to IP Sigill and IP Occupational Conditions (Swedish standard for occupational safety and worker rights).
	Products from production units that have not been verified according to Global GAP and GRASP or equivalent.






Vegetable Oils – Materiality Analysis











ASPECTS TO ADDRESS		EXAMPLES OF MEASURES
	Biodiversity & ecosystems <i>Production that conserves/increases biodiversity, natural ecosystems and ecosystem services.</i> I. Production systems II. Expansion	I. Management plan for biodiversity. Production-free buffer zones with nectar-bearing plants, small biotopes, skylark plots, wetlands, beetle banks. Fertilizer and spray-free border zones, varied crop sequence with mixed leys, organic farming. Varied landscaping and/or creation of landscape elements (mosaic landscapes). II. Expansion of production concentrated to existing/degraded farmland.
	Climate & air <i>Farming that minimizes greenhouse gases and/or other harmful air emissions into the atmosphere.</i> I. Manure II. Carbon sequestration III. Mechanical equipment IV. Farming facilities	I. Use of locally sourced organic manure preferred. Mineral fertilizer produced using renewable energy and nitrous oxide reduction techniques. Manure application rates take nitrous oxide emissions into account. Precision production, needs-based fertilization/nitrogen efficiency. II. Catch crops, perennial crops, crop residue mulching. III. Mechanical equipment run on sustainable renewable fuels. Eco-driving. IV. Renewable energy on farm facilities.
	Soil fertility & erosion <i>Farming that promotes/retains soil fertility and a robust soil structure.</i> I. Fertility, humus content, nutritional status II. Soil compaction III. Erosion	I. Varied crop rotation with the inclusion of perennial crops and crops residue mulching. Quality assured recycling of nutrients from waste water. II. Controlled Traffic Farming (CTF), light machinery. Crop rotation. III. Crop rotation, soil production, crop residue mulching, contour planting, intermediary crops, soil covering (plantations)
	Water <i>Production that uses water resources sustainably and secures good water quality in the surrounding environment.</i> I. Water availability II. Water use III. Contamination	I. Not from areas at high water scarcity risk lacking compliance with Water Stewardship standards. Renewable water (non-fossil water). II. Efficient use of cleaning water. Measures to promote water management and climate adaptation, such as dams, protection zones, landscaping. III. Purified drainage water. Buffer zones, biobeds. Safe cleaning of equipment. Safe chemical storage
	Chemicals & pesticides <i>Production that does not adversely impact the surrounding environment and ensures food safety.</i> I. Method, quantity II. Choice of compounds III. Food safety IV. Development of resistance in weeds and pestss	I. Intnegrated pest management (IPM) including biological control, precision cultivation, varied means etc. Organic cultivation. II. Compounds on Pesticide Action Networks (PAN) list Highly Hazardous Pesticides not used. III. Varied use of compounds with different modes of action.
	Eutrophication <i>Production that minimizes leakage of plant nutrients into the surrounding environment.</i> I. Method, quantity II. Production systems	I. Needs-based fertilization, precision farming. II. Buffer zones, wetlands. Spreading time. Intermediary crops, winter cover crops, crop rotation. Minimal soil tillage. Soil covering (plantations).
	Animal welfare	
	Working conditions <i>Production that ensures sound and safe working conditions and living wages.</i> I. Occupational conditions, child labour II. Occupational safety III. Skills development	I. Adherence to ILO Core Conventions and the There is a EU convention on human rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights fostered by what later became the UN. Safe working conditions, living wages. II. Adequate protective equipment. III. Management of chemicals, safety, first aid, waste management, farming technology.
	Local populations <i>Farming that contributes to good living conditions.</i> I. Land use rights related to expansion. II. Under-resourced producers	I. Land is not cultivated without free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and protection of high conservation values (HCV 4-6). II. Farmers are guaranteed reasonable compensation, long-term trade relationships and pre-financing. Skills development in ecology, social welfare, production techniques, handling of chemicals, safety, first aid, waste management, management, food safety etc.
	Legality & traceability <i>Prosdution that meets applicable legislation and ensures transparency as well as traceability in the food chain.</i> I. Corruption II. Food fraud III. Reporting	I. Corruption policy, inspections. II. Complete traceability, inspections. III. Public sustainability reporting.



Vegetable Oils – Sustainability Agenda




PRIORITIES	
 <p>Grow the top = maximize</p>	KRAV certified products
	Climate certified products according to Svenskt Sigill quality system standards
	Rainforest Alliance certified products
	Fairtrade certified products
	EU organic products
	<p>Other credible sustainability initiatives that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly address significant sustainability aspects (relevancy) Third-party verification (credibility) Externally communicated criteria (transparency) <p><i>Must be identified!</i></p>
	
 <p>Raise the bar = minimize</p>	Oil from plants treated with growth regulation agents
	Palm oil (as product ingredient) not RSPO certified and fully traceable or Identity Preserved.
	Products from growers who use chemicals found in the List of hazardous pesticides in world production of fresh fruit & vegetables .
	<p>Oil from producers that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> are not committed to preserving valuable natural environments and/or high conservation values (HCV 1-6), and do not guarantee compliance with ILO Core Conventions and the UN Conventions on Human Rights.

Sugar Products – Materiality Analysis

ASPECTS TO ADDRESS		EXAMPLES OF MEASURES
 Biodiversity & ecosystems	<p><i>Production that preserves/increases biodiversity, natural ecosystems and ecosystem services.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Production systems II. Expansion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Management plan for biodiversity. Production-free protected zones with nectar-bearing plants, small biotopes, skylark plots, wetlands, beetle banks. Fertilizer and spray-free riparian zones, varied crop rotation with mixed leys, organic farming. Varied landscaping and/or creation of landscape elements (mosaic landscapes). Avoid post harvest burn-off. II. Expansion of production is concentrated to existing/degraded farmland.
 Climate & air	<p><i>Production that minimizes greenhouse gases and/or other harmful air emissions into the atmosphere.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Manure II. Carbon sequestration III. Mechanical equipment IV. Burn-off 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Use of locally sourced organic manure preferred. Mineral fertilizer produced using renewable energy and nitrous oxide reduction. Manure application takes nitrous oxide emission into account. Precision production, needs-based fertilization/nitrogen efficiency. II. Intermediate crops, perennial crops, Crop residue mulching. No production on peat and humus soil. III. Mechanical equipment run on sustainable renewable fuels, eco-driving. IV. Renewable energy on farms.
 Soil fertility & erosion	<p><i>Production that promotes/retains soil fertility and a robust soil structure.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Fertility, humus content, nutritional status II. Soil compaction III. Erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Varied crop rotation with the inclusion of perennial crops and crop residue mulching. Quality-assured recycling of nutrients from waste water. Burnoff prior to harvest (sugar canes) not implemented. II. Controlled Traffic Farming (CTF), light machinery. Crop rotation. III. Crop rotation, soil management, crop residue mulching, contour planting, intermediary-crops.
 Water	<p><i>Production that uses water resources sustainably and secures good water quality in the surrounding environment.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Water availability II. Water use III. Contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Not from areas at high water scarcity risk lacking Water Stewardship compliance. Renewable water (non-fossil water). Precision farming II. Buffer zones, biobeds. Safe cleaning of equipment. Safe storage of chemicals. III. Purified drainage water. Buffer zones, biobeds. Safe cleaning of equipment. Safe chemical storage
 Chemicals & pesticides	<p><i>Production that does not impact the surrounding environment adversely and ensures food safety.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Method, quantity II. Choice of compounds III. Food safety IV. Development of weed and pest resistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V. Integrated pest management (IPM) including biological control, precision cultivation, varied means etc. Organic cultivation VI. Compounds on Pesticide Action Networks (PAN) list Highly Hazardous Pesticides not used. Growth regulation agents not used. VII. Low-cadmium fertilizer. Pre-harvest crop desiccation not implemented. VIII. Varied use of compounds with different modes of action.
 Eutrophication	<p><i>Production that minimizes leakage of plant nutrients into the surrounding environment.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Method, quantity II. Production systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Needs-based fertilization, precision farming. II. Buffer zones, wetlands. Timing of manure spreading, intermediary-crops, winter cover crops, crop rotation. Minimal soil tillage.
 Animal welfare		
 Working conditions	<p><i>Production that ensures sound and safe working conditions and living wages.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Occupational conditions II. Occupational safety III. Skills development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Adherence to ILO Core Conventions and the UN Convention on Human Rights. Safe working conditions, living wages. II. Adequate protective equipment. III. Management of chemicals, safety, first aid, waste management, farming technology.
 Local populations	<p><i>Production that contributes to good local living conditions.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Land use rights related to expansion. II. Under-resourced producers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Land is not cultivated without free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and protection of high conservation values (HCV 4-6). II. Farmers guaranteed reasonable compensation, long-term trade relationships and pre-financing. Skills development in ecology, social welfare, production techniques, handling of chemicals, safety, first aid, waste management, management, food safety etc.
 Legality & traceability	<p><i>Production that meets applicable legislation and ensures transparency and traceability across the food chain.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Corruption II. Food fraud III. Reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Corruption policy, inspections. II. Complete traceability, inspections. III. Public sustainability reporting.













Sugar Products – Sustainability Agenda

PRIORITIES	
 <p>Grow the top = maximize</p>	KRAV certified products
	Fairtrade certified cane sugar products
	Rainforest Alliance certified cane sugar products
	Bon Sucro certified cane sugar products
	EU organic products
	<p>Other credible sustainability initiatives that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly address significant sustainability aspects (relevancy) Third-party verification (credibility) Externally communicated criteria (transparency) <p><i>Must be identified!</i></p>
	
 <p>Raise the bar = minimize</p>	<p>Products from growers who use chemicals found in the List of hazardous pesticides in world production of fresh fruit & vegetables.</p>
	<p>Cane sugar products from producers that have not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> committed to preserve forests and <i>for high conservation values (HCV 1-6)</i>, and guaranteed compliance with ILO Core Conventions and the UN Declaration on Human Rights.





Coffee, Tea and Cocoa – Materiality Analysis

ASPECTS TO ADDRESS		EXAMPLES OF MEASURES
	Biodiversity & ecosystems <i>Production that preserves/increases biodiversity, natural ecosystems and ecosystem services.</i> I. Production systems II. Expansion	I. Management plan for biodiversity. Agroforestry. Varied landscape and/or creation of landscape elements (mosaic landscape). Responsible handling of residual products (pulp, hull etc). Bird-friendly shade-grown coffee. II. Expansion of production concentrated to existing/degraded farmland.
	Climate & air <i>Production that minimizes greenhouse emissions and/or other harmful air emissions into the atmosphere.</i> I. Mineral fertilizer II. Carbon sequestration III. Farm facilities / processes – drying, peeling	I. Use of locally sourced organic manure preferred. Mineral fertilizer produced using renewable energy and nitrous oxide reduction techniques. Manure application rate takes nitrous oxide emission into account. II. Minimal tillage, harvest residue mulching. III. Renewable energy.
	Soil fertility & erosion <i>Production that promotes/preserves fertilization and a robust soil structure.</i> I. Fertility, humus content: nutritional status II. Erosion	I. Crop residue mulching, optimized fertilization. II. Shade-grown coffee, intermediary crops.
	Water <i>Production that uses water resources sustainably and ensures good water quality in the environment.</i> I. Water availability II. Water use III. Contamination	I. Not from areas at high water scarcity risk lacking Water Stewardship compliance. Renewable (non-fossil) water. II. Precision cultivation, drip irrigation, buffer zones, Measures that promote water management and climate adaptation, such as dams, buffer zones, landscaping. III. Purified drainage water. Protection zones, biobeds. Safe cleaning of equipment. Safe storage of chemicals. Responsible handling of residual materials (pulp etc.).
	Chemicals & pesticides <i>Production that does not adversely impact the surrounding environment and ensures food safety.</i> I. Method selection, quantity II. Choice of compounds III. Use of compounds with varying modes of action	IV. Integrated pest management (IPM) including biological control, precision farming, varied means etc. Organic cultivation. V. Compounds on Pesticide Action Networks (PAN) list Highly Hazardous Pesticides not used. VI. Development of resistance in weeds and pests.
	Eutrophication <i>Production that minimizes leakage of plant nutrients into the surrounding environment.</i> I. Manure II. Post-harvest processing (coffee)	I. Needs-based fertilization, recycling of crop residues. II. Dry-peeling method. If wet method is used this should be combined with composting or anaerobic digestion for biogas production.
	Animal welfare	
	Working conditions <i>Production that ensures sound and safe working conditions and a living wage.</i> I. Occupational conditions II. Occupational safety III. Skills development	I. Adherence to ILO Core Conventions and the UN Convention on Human Rights. Safe working conditions, living wages. II. Adequate protective equipment. III. Chemicals management, safety, first aid. Waste management, cultivation technology.
	Local populations <i>Production that contributes to good local living conditions.</i> I. Land use rights related to expansion. II. Under-resourced cultivators	I. Land is not cultivated without free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and protection of high conservation values (HCV 4-6). II. Farmers are guaranteed reasonable compensation, long-term trade relationships and pre-financing. Skills development in ecology, social welfare, farming technology, chemicals management, safety, first aid, management, food safety etc.
	Legality & traceability <i>Production that complies with current legislation and which ensures transparency and traceability in the food chain.</i> I. Corruption II. Food fraud III. Reporting	I. Corruption policy, inspections. II. Complete traceability, inspections. III. Public sustainability reporting.













Coffee, Tea and Cocoa – Sustainability Agenda

CRITERIA/PRIORITIZED ASPECTS	
 <p>Grow the top = maximize</p>	<p>Double-certified products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KRAV/EU organic standard & Fairtrade • KRAV/EU organic standard & Rainforest Alliance • KRAV/EU organic standard & Utz Certified
	KRAV certified products
	Rainforest Alliance certified products
	Fairtrade certified products
	UTZ certified products
	EU organic products
	<p>Other credible sustainability initiatives that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly address significant sustainability aspects (relevancy) • Third-party verification (credibility) • Externally communicated criteria (transparency) <p><i>Must be identified!</i></p>
 <p>Raise the bar = minimize</p>	Coffee from growers that do not fulfil the 4C Code of Conduct or equivalent sustainability standard. Independent certification/verification required.
	Products from growers who use chemicals found in the List of hazardous pesticides in world production of fresh fruit & vegetables .
	<p>Cocoa from growers who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are not committed to preserving valuable natural environments and/or high conservation values (HCV 1-6), and • do not guarantee compliance with ILO's Core Conventions and the UN e UN Convention on Human Rights. • do not actively participate in serious small users support programmes that actively promote economic, social and ecological sustainability capacity building.



Nuts – Materiality Analysis

ASPECTS TO ADDRESS		EXAMPLES OF MEASURES
	Biodiversity & ecosystems <i>Production that conserves/increases biodiversity, natural ecosystems and ecosystem services.</i> I. Production systems II. Expansion	I. Management plan for biodiversity. Production-free buffer zones with nectar-bearing plants, small biotopes, wetlands, beetle banks. Fertilizer and spray-free zones, varied crop sequence with mixed leys, organic farming. Varied landscaping and/or creation of landscape elements (mosaic landscapes). II. Expansion of production is concentrated existing/degraded farmland
	Climate & air <i>Production that minimizes greenhouse gases and/or other harmful air emissions into the atmosphere.</i> I. Manure II. Carbon sequestration III. Mechanical equipment IV. Farming facilities	I. <i>Plantations:</i> Use of locally sourced organic manure preferred. Mineral fertilizer produced using renewable energy and nitrous oxide reduction techniques. I. <i>Plantations:</i> Recycling of crop residues. No cultivation on peat land. Reforestation of degraded land. II. Mechanical equipment run on sustainable renewable fuels. Eco-driving. III. Renewable energy on farms.
	Soil fertility & erosion <i>Production that promotes/retains soil fertility and a robust soil structure.</i> I. Fertility, humus content, nutritional status II. Erosion	I. <i>Plantations:</i> Recycling of crops residue. Quality assured recycling of nutrients from local communities. II. Crop residue mulching. contour planting, soil covering
	Water <i>Production that uses water resources sustainably and secures good water quality in the surrounding environment.</i> I. Water availability II. Water use III. Contamination	I. <i>Plantations:</i> Not from areas at high water scarcity risk lacking Water Stewardship compliance. Renewable water (non-fossil water). II. Drip irrigation. Measures that promote water management and climate adaptation, i.e., buffer zones, landscaping. III. Purified drainage water. Buffer zones, biobeds. Safe cleaning of equipment. Safe storage of chemicals
	Chemicals & pesticides <i>Production that does not adversely impact the surrounding environment and ensures food safety.</i> I. Method, quantity II. Choice of compounds III. Food safety IV. Development of weed and pest resistance	I. <i>Plantations:</i> Integrated pest management (IPM), including biological control, precision cultivation, varied means etc. Organic cultivation. II. Compounds on Pesticide Action Networks (PAN) list Highly Hazardous Pesticides not used. III. Low cadmium fertilizer. IV. Varied use of compounds with different modes of action.
	Eutrophication <i>Farming that minimizes leakage of plant nutrients into the surrounding environment.</i> I. Method, quantity II. Production systems	I. <i>Plantations:</i> Needs-based fertilization. II. Buffer zones, wetlands. Soil covering.
	Animal welfare	
	Working conditions <i>Production that ensures sound and safe working conditions and living wages</i> I. Occupational conditions, child labour II. Occupational safety III. Skills development	I. Adherence to ILO Core Conventions and UN Convention on Human Rights. Safe working conditions, living wages. II. Adequate protective equipment. III. Management of chemicals, safety, first aid, waste management, farming technology.
	Local populations <i>Production that contributes to good local living conditions.</i> I. Land use rights related to expansion. II. Under-resourced farmers	I. Land is not cultivated without free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and protection of high conservation values (HCV 4-6). II. Farmers are guaranteed reasonable compensation, long-term trade relationships and pre-financing. Skills development in ecology, social welfare, production techniques, handling of chemicals, safety, first aid, waste management, management, food safety etc.
	Legality & traceability <i>Production that meets applicable legislation and ensures transparency as well as traceability across the food chain.</i> I. Corruption II. Food fraud III. Reporting	I. Corruption policy, inspections. II. Complete traceability, inspections. III. Public sustainability reporting.













Nuts – Sustainability Agenda

PRIORITIES	
<p>Grow the top = maximize</p>	KRAV certified products
	Climate certified products that adhere to Svenskt Sigill quality assurance standard
	Rainforest Alliance certified products
	Fairtrade certified products
	EU organic products
	<p>Other credible sustainability initiatives that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly address significant sustainability aspects (relevancy) Third-party verification (credibility) Externally communicated criteria (transparency) <p><i>Must be identified!</i></p>
<p>Raise the bar = minimize</p>	Products from growers who use chemicals found in the List of hazardous pesticides in world production of fresh fruit & vegetables .
	<p>Oil from producers that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> are not committed to preserving valuable natural environments and/or high conservation values (HCV 1-6), and do not guarantee compliance with ILO Core Conventions and the UN convention on Human Rights






The Supply Chain – Materiality Analysis of transport, processes and management from the primary production unit to the store checkout point

	ASPECTS TO ADDRESS	EXAMPLES OF MEASURES
	Sustainable business models <i>Business models that leverage increased sustainability across the board.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assortment Suppliers Partnerships Innovations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Put a premium on sustainable product offerings. Premium exposure of sustainable goods. Prioritize suppliers with a sustainability focus. Collaborate across the supply chain to develop and test sustainable processes, logistics, transport systems and recycling. Develop new technologies, approaches and business models.
	Climate & air <i>A supply chain that minimizes greenhouse gas emissions and/or other harmful pollution into the atmosphere.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Types of energy Energy use Refrigerants 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy. Effective water cooling. Renewable, sustainable transportation fuels. Prioritize electrified transport. Evaluate energy use, energy efficiency, measure and monitor, Energy-efficient transport with a high load rate, return transport, eco-driving. No transport by air. Effective water cooling. Refrigerants with low climate impact. Cooling facilities with low coolant leakage.
	Air and water emissions <i>A supply chain that minimizes harmful emissions into the air and water</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gases, particles Process wastewater/effluents Management of waste and residual products 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Flue gas cleaning. Circular systems. Adequate safe handling and storage. Adequate handling and storage of waste and residual products.
	Water <i>A supply chain that does not adversely impact the surrounding environment and that secures food safety.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Water availability Water efficiency Contamination 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Not from areas at high of water scarcity risk. Renewable water (non-fossil water). Improvement of water efficiency, measurement and monitoring. Circular systems. Purified water effluents
	Chemicals <i>A supply chain that minimizes any adverse impact on the surrounding environment and ensures food safety.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inputs – substances and quantities Refrigerants Management 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Compounds found on the SIN list not used. Natural coolants, e.g., ammonia, hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide. Safe handling and storage
	Resource-efficiency <i>A supply chain that minimizes use of resources.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Food waste Storage and store location Optimal use of raw materials Waste Choice of secondary raw materials and additives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Minimization of food waste, measurement and monitoring. Temperatures in cooling chain adjusted for increased sustainability. Recycle to ensure highest possible resource exchange according to the food waste hierarchy. Encourage refining. Only products actually requiring low temperature stored in refrigerated cabinets. Follow the waste hierarchy. Selection of raw materials and additives in compound products that generate the smallest possible environmental impact.
	Biodiversity and ecosystems <i>A supply chain that preserves/increases biodiversity, natural ecosystems and ecosystem services.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of production, stores and infrastructure 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Valuable agricultural land and biotopes not exploited.
	Working conditions <i>A supply chain that ensures good and safe working conditions and provides living wages.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational conditions Occupational safety Skills development 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adherence to ILO Core Conventions and the UN Convention on Human Rights. Safe working conditions and living wages, including for carriers outside Sweden. Adequate protective equipment. Chemicals management, safety, first aid, waste management.
	Local populations <i>A supply chain that contributes to good local living conditions.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Under-resourced suppliers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Suppliers are guaranteed fair compensation, long-term trade relationships and pre-financing financing. Skills development in ecology, social welfare, chemicals management, safety, first aid, waste management, management, food safety, etc.
	Legality & traceability <i>A supply chain that complies with applicable legislation and ensures transparency and traceability across the raw materials chain.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption Food fraud Reporting 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption policy, inspections. Complete traceability, inspections. Public sustainability reporting.







The Supply Chain – Sustainability Agenda

EXAMPLES OF MEASURES	
 <p>Grow the top = maximize</p>	GHG reduction targets set according to Science Based Targets or comparable a system scope 1-3.
	Suppliers using sustainable transport systems. Electrified transport is rewarded. Sustainable, renewable transportation fuels are used.
	Stores certified according to "Bra miljöval" (Good Environmental Choice) standards, "Svanen" (The Nordic Swan), KRAV (Swedish organic farming label).
	The business model promotes a sustainable product range, both internally and externally, e.g., via bonuses and marketing.
	Sustainable products clearly advertised (store displays, placement, web presence).
	Sustainable products are measured as a part of regular economic assessment and sales.
	Food waste is minimized. Generated food waste is used according to highest possible step of the food waste pyramid. Goals are made public and reported on yearly. Collaboration in the supply chain are developed to reduce food waste.
	Waste is minimized and handled according to the waste hierarchy. Circular models are rewarded.
	Suppliers implement systematic measures and quality controlled for ecological and social sustainability.
	A risk analysis and action plan for tackling water risk issues developed and implemented vis-à-vis suppliers / subcontractors / partners in line with the Water Stewardship concept.
  <p>Raise the bar = minimize</p>	Energy efficiency work implemented and results reported publically.
	Mapping of energy use in the operation (facilities, processes) as well as all transports (fuel and type of transport).
	Mapping of sustainability risks in the supply chain.
	Staff and suppliers have completed training and skills development targetting sustainability and food waste issues.
	Social Code of Conduct implemented and verified against suppliers/subcontractors/partners from a risk perspective. The code to be based on the UN Global Compact, ILO Core Conventions and the UN Convention on Human Rights and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
	Risk analysis and action plan against deforestation and land conversion developed and implemented in line with the Accountability Framework Initiative.






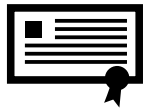
Packaging & Wrapping – Materiality Analysis Packaging and other packaging such as pallets, film and protective materials

ASPECTS TO ADDRESS		EXAMPLES OF MEASURES
 Primary production	<i>Packaging that is based on responsibly produced and renewable rawmaterial.</i> I. Packaging raw materials	I. Avoid virgin fossil-based raw materials. Recycled materials. Renewable materials (wood, cellulose fibre, bioplastics) socially and environmentally responsibly sourced, traceable and not adversely affecting local food supplies. Materials with high recycling potential.
 Climate & air	<i>Packaging that minimizes GHG emissions.</i> I. Material choice II. Manufacture and refinement processes III. Transports	I. Analysis of optimal material for the foodstuff in question. Material from sustainable, renewable raw materials with low carbon footprint. No virgin fossil raw materials. II. Energy efficiency. Renewable, sustainable energy in all production and refinement processes. III. Energy efficient transport with high cube efficiency. Renewable, sustainable fuels.
 Manufacture & refinement processes (incl. packaging and printing)	<i>Packaging production that is sustainable and minimizes any negative impact to the surrounding environment and ensures food safety.</i> I. Establishment of infrastructure II. Emissions to air III. Emissions to water IV. Waste management V. Input resources – chemicals VI. Food safety	I. Valuable farm land and key habitats not exploited. II. No emissions of harmful substances or particles to air. III. Circular systems, no emissions of harmful substances or nutrients to water/sea. IV. Waste handled according to waste hierarchy and recirculated whenever possible. V. Constant monitoring of and regulatory action on SIN substances in packaging, including ink (KRAV list of SIN substances in packaging). VI. No contamination conveyed from packaging material to foodstuffs.
 Resource efficiency	<i>Packaging that minimizes use of resources.</i> I. Packaging optimization II. Recycling III. Design	I. Optimization analysis of food waste/food safety/preserved quality versus packaging material/weight. Packaging enables non-chilled distribution. II. Materials for which easily accessible and efficient recycling systems are readily available. III. Design that optimizes transport efficiency (space, weight). Recyclable and renewable materials.



Packaging & wrapping – Sustainability Agenda

EXAMPLES OF MEASURES	
 <p>Grow the top = maximize</p>	<p>Packaging from sustainability certified and renewable raw materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KRAV, FSC (wood, paper, cellulose plastic) • RSB Round Table of Sustainable Biomaterial (bio-plastics) • Bon Sucro (sugar cane plastics)
	<p>Packaging and wrapping sourced from certified recycled materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSC recycled certified paper/cardboard • rPET certified recycled PET
	<p>Resource efficient packages with optimal relationship quantity/quality/type for long shelf-life protection of foodstuffs (chosen e.g., from the KRAV packaging guide)</p>
	<p>Packaging with a high degree of material recycling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plastic packaging with established, efficient collection systems (e.g., deposits) • Good quality plastic to leverage increased recycling potential
	
 <p>Raise the bar = minimize</p>	<p>Packaging that does not consist of recyclable materials and/or not suitable for existing recycling systems.</p>
	<p>Plastics containing toxic substances, e.g., PVC plastics and other chlorine-based plastics and those containing bisphenols and phthalates</p>
	<p>Packages containing SIN substances on the KRAV list</p>

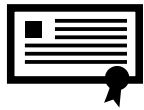


Certifications

Credible third-party certifications means that production is regularly inspected by independent auditors. Transparency means that the results are publicly available. If the standard allows the labeling of products, there should also be a chain of custody standard in place. Many certification systems have different levels of traceability. The rules for labeling or claims should be clear and verified to avoid misunderstandings and minimize fraud. Certifications based on active and balanced involvement from producers, buyers and civil society help create dialogue and transparency. Membership in the ISEAL Alliance contributes to a high level of credibility. ISEAL is a global member organization for sustainability standards.

The certifications below are referred to throughout the sustainability agendas.

 <p>KRAV (www.krav.se): Swedish certification and labeling system for organic production based on EU minimum rules with rigorous requirements for animal care, health, social responsibility and climate impact. KRAV works to minimize alien substances and to strengthen the long-term production capacity of the soil, protect biological and genetic diversity. KRAV also certifies shops and restaurants.</p>	 <p>Svenskt sigill Climate Certification (www.sigill.se): An supplementary certification module to Svenskt Sigill, which indicates that the company's operations have taken measures to reduce climate impacts. The most important requirements of climate certification relate to the choice of feed, nitrogen fertilizers, animal welfare and energy efficiency. Products from certified crop/animal farming can be labeled.</p>
 <p>EU organic farming (https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/index_en): European certification and product labeling system for organic production, where at least 95 % of the ingredients should be produced in accordance with relevant EU legislation for organic production. The system has no social requirements.</p>	 <p>Svenskt sigill Natural Pasture Meat (www.sigill.se): A supplementary certificate module to Svenskt Sigill, which indicates that the animals have grazed on Swedish natural pastures, which benefits biodiversity. Meat from certified farms can be labeled.</p>
 <p>Fairtrade (www.fairtrade.se): A certification and labeling system that contributes to improved working and living conditions for farmers/employees in developing countries. Fairtrade has economic, social and environment criteria, including minimum price and a premium for local development. ISEAL member.</p>	 <p>MSC – Marine Stewardship Council (www.msc.org): A certification and labeling system for wild caught fish and seafood. MSC's sustainability standard is used in independent assessments to assess if a commercial fishery is conducted in a sustainable way. Fish stocks must be sustainable, the marine environment protected and the commercial fishery well-managed. ISEAL member.</p>
 <p>Rainforest Alliance (www.rainforest-alliance.org): Rainforest Alliance certifies agriculture according to a sustainability standard that addresses important environmental and social requirements. The system focuses on the conservation of nature and biodiversity. The Rainforest Alliance seal is used for product labeling. ISEAL member. Rainforest Alliance merged with UTZ in January 2018 and the organisations will have a common standard during 2020.</p>	 <p>ASC – Aquaculture Stewardship Council (www.asc-aqua.org): A certification and labeling system for aquaculture that promotes responsible farming methods. The standard contains requirements that protect habitats, biodiversity, water resources and social requirements for safe working conditions and respect for local communities. ISEAL member.</p>
 <p>UTZ Certified (www.utz.org): Certification and labeling for coffee, tea, cocoa and nuts according to a sustainability standard that addresses important social and environmental requirements. ISEAL member. UTZ merged with Rainforest Alliance in January 2018 and the organisations will have a common standard during 2020.</p>	 <p>RSPO – Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (www.rspo.org): A certification and labeling system for oil palm products. The standard includes important environmental and social criteria, such as a ban on transforming natural habitats and forests, requirements for safe working conditions, reduced use of pesticides and respect for local communities. ISEAL member.</p>



Certifications



RTRS – The Round Table on Responsible Soy (www.responsiblesoy.org):
Certification system for soy production. The standard includes important environmental and social criteria such as a ban on transforming natural habitats, requirements for safe working conditions, reduced use of pesticides and respect for local communities.



ProTerra (www.proterrafoundation.org):
Certification system for soy production. The standard includes important environmental and social criteria such as a ban on transforming natural habitats and forests, requirements for safe working conditions, reduced use of pesticides and respect for local communities. ProTerra only certifies GMO free soy.



Europe Soya/Donau Soja (www.donausoja.org)
The standards certify GMO-free soy production in Europe/ the Danube region respectively and include important environmental and social criteria, such as zero deforestation/ zero land conversion, reduced use of pesticides, ban of desiccation. Compliance with EU-wide and international regulations on social and labor rights.



4C Certification (www.4c-services.org).
4C is a coffee certification system with important requirements for economic, social and environmental conditions for coffee production and processing.



FSC – Forest Stewardship Council (<https://se.fsc.org/se-se>):
A certification and labeling system for forestry and products such as timber, paper, packaging, charcoal, rubber and rattan. FSC also certifies recycled paper. There is also a standard for recycled paper. The FSC standard focuses on biodiversity and ecologically valuable habitats, and requires safe working conditions, respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and the protection of cultural heritage sites. ISEAL member.



Bonsucro (www.bonsucro.com/en):
A certification and labeling system for sugar cane production and sugar cane based products such as cane sugar, molasses, bioplastics and ethanol. The standard features both environmental and social criteria and is based on continuous improvement. ISEAL member.



RSB – Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (www.rsb.org):
Certification for products made from biomaterials, e.g. packaging materials and biofuels. The standard includes important environmental and social criteria and requires reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 50 %. ISEAL member.



Svanen (The Nordic Swan Ecolabel) (www.svanen.se)
A certification system for grocery stores. The criteria include specification of the store's product range, energy consumption to how effectively the store sorts waste and manages its food waste. The state-owned company, "Miljömärkning Sverige" (Swedish Eco-Labeling), is responsible for the Nordic Swan Ecolabel and is a non-profit organization commissioned by the Swedish government.



Bra Miljöval (www.naturskyddsforeningen.se/bra-miljoval/butiker)
A certification system for grocery stores. The criteria include reducing impact on the environment and health by phasing out environmentally harmful chemicals, reducing energy use and the amount of non-recyclable waste, as well as making sustainable choices in stores easier for customers.

Sustainable Supply Chain for Food in Sweden

In 2015, ten leading Swedish food companies and WWF Sweden launched an initiative to address sustainability challenges across the food supply chain. The initiative now comprises 15 company members representing about 85 % of Swedish retail and the major retail suppliers.

The goal is to contribute to a significant increase in sustainable food production and consumption in Sweden by 2030. Both Swedish and imported food are targeted. We start off from the premise that no single company is able to provide all the solutions required, and that increased collaboration throughout the value chain is the key to future success. Making sure that enough food to feed a rapidly growing population can be produced within planetary boundaries must be a joint responsibility. The initiative has delivered consensus on the most important issues as well as concrete tools for developing a more sustainable food chain.

At the initiative, we are currently working out how individual product categories and the food chain as a whole can be made more sustainable. We are currently projecting a Roadmap for 2030 and exploring how food waste issues can be tackled



MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE



For more information about the Sustainable Supply Chain for Food in Sweden, please contact info@hallbarlivsmedelskedja.se



hallbarlivsmedelskedja.se

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