

### **KRAV's standards concerning social aspects when importing**

In June we sent you a letter on this subject. But, as we have since received so many questions that demonstrate that there are still ambiguities, we would like to clarify what the KRAV-standards concerning social aspects when importing mean in practice. We would also like to give you some practical tips about how to document compliance with these standards.

What applies is stated in standards 16.3.2 and 16.3.3, as well as in 2.3.9. Here are the valid standards that must be complied with:

#### **16.3.2 Products of vegetable origin**

<b>Regulation/programme</b>	<b>Amendment</b>
Ifoam-accredited programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No amendment</li></ul>
Programme approved according to (EEG) no. 2092/91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The supplier shall comply with requirements corresponding to KRAV's standard 2.3.9</li></ul>

#### **16.3.3 Products of animal origin**

<b>Regulation/programme</b>	<b>Amendment</b>
Ifoam-accredited programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No amendment</li></ul>
Programme approved according to (EEG) no. 2092/91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The supplier shall fulfil requirements corresponding to KRAV's standard 2.3.9</li><li>• Free-range for pigs according to standard 5.2.4</li><li>• Possibilities for grazing when final fattening indoors</li></ul>

Giant prawns, i.e. large tropical prawns, farmed or wild-caught, cannot be KRAV-labelled.

#### **2.3.9**

KRAV-affiliates should have a written policy concerning social justice. Exempt from this documentation requirement are producers with fewer than 10 employees, as well as those active in countries where social justice policy is governed by current legislation. Products cannot be KRAV-certified if crimes against human rights or clear cases of social injustice exist in connection with the production.

KRAV-affiliates cannot use forced or involuntary labour. In addition, they should treat their employees equally, give them equal opportunities and not act in a discriminatory manner. KRAV-affiliates should in addition provide opportunities for underage employees to participate in basic education. Employees within organic production should be given the possibility to organise themselves and have the right to negotiate collectively. (K) (IBS)

*For additional guidance concerning social conditions, see the relevant ILO conventions, [www.ilo.org](http://www.ilo.org).*

The certification bodies and KRAV have, at their calibration meeting, reached agreement on an application that means that standard 2.3.9 shall be complied with throughout the entire chain, including primary production. All affiliates can also expect that this will be checked during the 2009 audit. What applies is that you need to provide documentation that proves this is the case.

You do not require extra documentation if the product:

- is Fair Trade labelled
- has been certified according to IFOAM's standards by an IFOAM-accredited certification company.
- is produced within the European Union or EES-region, USA, Canada, Australia or New Zealand.

In other cases you must ensure that the requirements in standard 2.3.9 are complied with in another trustworthy manner. This standard state that the supplier and any subcontractors at an earlier stage in the chain shall:

- Have a written policy about social justice if the company has at least ten employees
- Not use forced or non-voluntary labour
- Not operate in a discriminatory manner, but treat all employees equally and provide them with the same opportunities
- Give underage employees basic education opportunities
- Give employees opportunities to organise themselves and negotiate collectively
- Not in any other way contravene human rights or give rise to obvious cases of social injustice

Further guidance in these issues can be found in the ILO conventions, e.g.:

- C 138 about the minimum working age
- C 118 about equal treatment
- C 105 about forced labour
- C 98 about organisational rights

How you can ensure that the regulations are complied with can vary from case to case. A first step can be to write the requirements into the contract with the supplier. It is important in such case to also demand that the supplier in some way should verify that the requirements are complied with all the way through the supply chain, back to the primary production. This can be done by having a certification company certify this, but there can also be other solutions. That the producers themselves certify that they comply with 2.3.9 is not, however, credible. Please consult KRAV's Product Service for additional guidance.

The information above and other information you need to know when importing can be found in the "Import check list". You can access this via [www.krav.se/foretag](http://www.krav.se/foretag). Click on "Support for product development" (Stöd för produktutveckling) and then on "Check list for product development of KRAV-approved foodstuffs" (Checklista för produktutveckling av KRAV-godkända livsmedel). The check lists can only be accessed by KRAV-affiliated companies.

**User name:** kravkund **Password:** webbinfo09

**(Användarnamn:** kravkund **Lösenord:** webbinfo09)

You can also contact the KRAV Product Services department for advice. Send an e-mail with your query to: [produktservice@krav.se](mailto:produktservice@krav.se) or contact the KRAV reception desk (Tel: 018 -15 89 00 when calling from inside Sweden or +46 18 15 89 00 when calling from outside Sweden) and inform them that you are interested in our product services. The hourly rate is 900 SEK.

Yours sincerely

Katarina Wolf  
katarina.wolf@krav.se