

KRAV Standards

Excerpt

2026

A1 General Standards

G1 Food Processing

16 Import and Bringing In Products

Y1 Labelling and Packaging

Appendix 3 - SIN List Substances in Food Packaging



Standards for KRAV-certified Production – 2026 Edition

Excerpt

A1 General Standards

G1 Food Processing

16 Import and Bringing In Products

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Appendix 3 - SIN List Substances in Food Packaging



This is the English edition of the Standards for KRAV-certified Production 2026. If there are any discrepancies between the English and Swedish editions, it is the Swedish version that is valid.

The KRAV Association

Standards for KRAV-certified Production - 2026 Edition

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About the Text

All definitions are found at the end in the “Definitions” section. Words in the standards that are defined are underlined.

THE STANDARDS

During a transition period, the standards are given in two ways.

The standards are written so that the mandatory requirements for KRAV-certification, and what the certification body must verify, are clear.


If examples and explanations are given, they are written in italics and usually given at the end of the standard.


Revised design with new language and structure. A standard begins with a letter and a number for the chapter, for example G1.3.1.

A standard has two separate parts:

- description of the standard and how it is complied with
- how compliance with the standard is checked.

In addition to the points above, a standard often includes:

 Text marked with this symbol is a binding standard, i.e. a standard that must be complied with, just like other parts of the standards.

 Text marked with this symbol contains information, examples, and similar content intended to inform and provide links to supporting materials, Web pages, and more.

ORIGIN OF THE STANDARDS







In order for a product to be sold as organic within the EU, Swedish law also requires that production complies with the requirements in Regulation (EU) 2018/848 on organic production. All KRAV-certified production must comply with Swedish law, but since the KRAV standards are also applied outside of Sweden, and in some cases understanding is facilitated by making the legal requirements clear, the KRAV standards include some legal requirements as well.

The KRAV standards have developed over a long period of time and in cooperation with other international bodies. Therefore, our standards include requirements that go beyond the EU regulation. To make the background of a standard clear, the following abbreviations are used in the text:

- **(EU):** the standard complies with the EU regulation
- **(SL):** the standard complies with Swedish legislation
- **(K):** the standard is KRAV's own
- **(EU/K):** the standard partially complies with the EU regulation
- **(SL/K):** the standard partially complies with Swedish legislation.

For more information on the background of a standard please contact KRAV, for example by sending an e-mail to lantbruk@krav.se or livsmedel@krav.se.

SYMBOLS


-  **A standard:** supplementary, obligatory standard.
-  **Example:** clarification, exception, help – supporting information for a standard.
-  **New:** means a completely new standard in 2026.
-  **Revised:** means a change in the meaning of the standard in 2026. The “revised” symbol is not used if a standard has been moved to another part of the standards or where only the language has been changed.
-  **Help is available on the KRAV website.** Examples of help on the KRAV website www.krav.se are information, templates and checklists.
-  **Major non-compliance** (only in Chapter 5 Animal Husbandry).

New in the KRAV Standards 2026

This edition of the KRAV standards applies for two years, 2024 and 2025.

New Wording and Structure in Revised Chapters of the Standards

For the 2026 edition, seven chapters of the standards have been rewritten with new wording and a new format that is better adapted for digital publishing. We have now gathered everything that concerns a specific topic into a single standard. In the website version, which is only in Swedish, the most important parts of a standard that concern everyone are always visible, and the parts that do not apply to everyone, or that provide additional detail, are collapsed and can be expanded. This makes it easier to get an overview, and you only need to read the expandable sections that are relevant to you. There are two types of expandable texts:

 Text marked with this symbol is a binding standard, i.e. a standard that must be complied with just like other parts of the standards.

 Text marked with this symbol provides information, examples, and similar content intended to inform, provide links to supporting materials, etc.

(See more in “About the Text” below.)

Thus, in the 2026 edition, the wording and format of the chapters of the standards varies. The seven revised chapters have new wording and format, and the other nine are the same as before.

The major content changes by chapter are below.

A1. General Standards

The standards that affect everyone are now gathered in chapter “A1. General Standards”. The explanations for the standards that were previously in Chapter 1 are now in the introduction to each section. If you only comply with the standards in the General Standards, you must be certified for “Processing and Storage”. This can be, for example, grain handling, potato washing or seed handling.

Simplifications in the General Standards

We have removed the standard on energy mapping.

We have harmonized our standards with the EU regulation on organic production regarding:

- GMOs
- documentation requirements for cleansers
- non-compliance, traceability, separation, and mass balance
- nanomaterials.

Other:

- everyone must have an annual on-site audit
- the standards for social responsibility are the same as in the 2024/25 standards, and are now in section A1.7.

C3. Wild Harvest Production

These standards are written using new wording and structure, but do not contain any major changes. If you are certified for wild harvest production, you must also be certified for Y2 Option: Working Conditions.

5. Animal Husbandry

As of 1 January 2026, only slow-growing breeds of table chickens will be permitted, and the phasing out of fishmeal will begin. The wording and structure of the standards for animal husbandry will not change until 2027, but the following changes to the content have been made for 2026:

- Standard 5.2.3.5 on outdoor access for calves is clearer.
- Purchase of calves/young cattle and lambs or kids from more than three farms is permitted if you are enrolled in a disease-prevention program (cattle) or comply with the recommendations of Gård & Djurhälsan (lambs and kids).
- When KRAV-certified cattle are in short supply, you may purchase EU-organic animals. All animals must be managed according to the KRAV standards, but EU-organic cattle must be slaughtered as EU-organic.
- Your own laying hens or table chickens, in small quantities, may be slaughtered on the farm and sold as KRAV-certified if the slaughter facility is KRAV-certified.

G1. Food Processing

These standards are written using new wording and structure. The standards for carriers have been harmonized with the EU regulation for organic production. We have also removed Appendix 2: Food Additives, and refer directly to Part A of Annex V of Regulation (EU) 2021/1165. There will thus be no incorrect information in the standards when the EU regulation changes between two editions of the KRAV standards.

G4. Slaughter

These standards are written using new wording and structure. We have simplified the standards for slaughter so that more slaughterhouses can become KRAV-certified. As of 1 July 2025 we removed the standard on screening from stunning and bleeding. As of 1 January 2026 the following also apply:

- more standards that are legislation are removed
- several of the standards only apply to KRAV-certified animals
- overnight stay of suitable animals is permitted in slaughterhouses under

- certain conditions
- participation in a meeting for animal welfare managers every other year is sufficient
- by 2027 at the latest, slaughterhouses must have a self-inspection program
- external advisory reviews must be conducted every three years.

J1. Fisheries

These standards are written using new wording and structure. Approximately one third of the standards have been removed. We have retained those that are of current relevance and that we consider create added value. Fuel consumption must be reported to KRAV. The standards on fishing methods are clearer. Bottom trawling for shrimp is permitted in areas where trawling does not cause long-term damage to the ecosystem. You must also show what you do to minimize trawl contact with the seabed, and report annually to KRAV how you comply with the standard.

Y1. Labelling and Packaging

These standards are written using new wording and structure. If you label or package products for final consumers or caterers, or package feed or production aids in small bags, you must be certified for “Labelling and Packaging”. This area of the standards must always be combined with another area of the standards, for example “Food Processing”, “Preparation and Storage” or “Crop Production”. In terms of content, the standards are the same as before, other than a simplification for micro-enterprises in standard Y1.4.3.

Y2. Working Conditions (Mandatory for Wild Harvest Production, and Otherwise Optional)

The standards are for those who need a more extensive, independent, third-party check that good working conditions are provided. The standards are obligatory for those certified for wild harvest production, but can be chosen as an option for everyone else. We have developed the standards together with Sigill and they correspond to Sigill’s Integrated Production (IP) working conditions.

Other Chapters of the Standards

The remaining chapters of the standards have the same wording and format as before. No major content changes have been made in these chapters, except for changes resulting from updates to the General Standards. Examples include the standards on GMOs in the standards for import and bringing in products, and that the introductory section “Scope of Certification” has been removed from Chapters 4 to 16.



Standards for KRAV-certified Production - 2026 Edition

Adopted by the KRAV board in May and September 2025.

General Standards

A1

Contents of this Chapter

- A1.1 Basic Requirements
- A1.2 Inform Parties
- A1.3 Audits and Deviations
- A1.4 Separation, Traceability and Mass Balance
- A1.5 Cleaning, Disinfection and Pest Control
- A1.6 Environmental Responsibility and Resource Efficiency
- A1.7 Working Conditions
- A1.8 Marketing and Labelling
- A1.9 General Agricultural Rules

A1.1 Basic Requirements

The purpose of this section is to clarify if your activity needs to be certified in order to use the KRAV label, what standards your activity then needs to comply with, and how to submit an application for KRAV certification.

A1.1.1 Activities that Must be KRAV-certified

You must be KRAV-certified to market your KRAV-certified activities or products in the following cases:

- you produce, process, package, label, import or bring in products your company uses or markets with the KRAV name or label **(K)**
- you prepare or store unpackaged and unlabelled KRAV-certified products that are not sold directly to the final consumer or at the time of final consumption **(K)**
- you market KRAV-labelled products and use your own name or label. **(K)**
- you market a restaurant with the KRAV name or labels for promotion purposes. **(K)**

KRAV-certification is voluntary and anyone can apply who complies with the KRAV standards and a certification body contract. **(K)**

Activities that Do Not Need to Be KRAV-certified

You may use the KRAV name and label without being KRAV-certified in the following cases **(K)**:

- you only prepare prepacked and labelled, including individually labelled, KRAV-certified products
- you are a subcontractor that has a contract with a KRAV-certified agricultural company according to standard A1.9.1.
- you have a transport company that transport KRAV-certified products. Both the KRAV-certificate licensee responsible for loading the products and the KRAV-certificate licensee who receives them must check that the transport has taken place correctly.
- you act as an intermediary for sale of KRAV-certified products without selling and handling them

- provided that you comply with the KRAV Trademark Manual, you may use the KRAV name and label when marketing KRAV-certified products that at the time are neither labelled nor packaged for sale to the final consumer, as well as at the time of final consumption, for example in food services.

Marketing of KRAV-certified Products that are Removed from their Packaging, for Example in a Cafe

In some cases, even if you are not certified, you may use the KRAV name and label to market unlabelled and unpackaged KRAV-certified products for direct sale to final consumers or at the time of consumption. You can do this provided that you comply with the KRAV Trademark Manual. The KRAV Trademark Manual is at <https://www.krav.se/en/for-companies/trademark-manual/>.

Use of the KRAV Name and Label in Distance Commerce

In order to use the KRAV name and label in distance commerce you must always be KRAV-certified. This applies to packaged products as well as products that are neither labelled nor packaged. (EU)

Activities that Require EU Organic Certification, but Not KRAV Certification

Note that according to the EU regulation, auditing is required of certain companies that only prepare organic prepacked products, such as wholesalers and distance commerce companies. (EU)

Groups of Operators Can be KRAV Certified

A group of operators is a group of companies or individuals that cooperate according to Article 36 of Regulation (EU) 2018/848. Groups of operators referred to in the afore-mentioned Article can be KRAV certified for crop production, greenhouses, mushroom cultivation, animal husbandry or apiculture. In addition to the relevant production standards, all members of a stakeholder group must comply with the KRAV general standards. The stakeholder group must comply with Article 36 of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 and other relevant parts of the regulation relating to groups of operators.

Geographical Limitation on KRAV-certification is Possible

- the KRAV standards for agriculture (Chapters 4 - 6) must only be used in the Nordic countries (K)
- the KRAV standards for Fisheries (Chapter J1) are only applicable in the Northeast Atlantic and the Baltic Sea, as well as in Nordic freshwaters (K)
- other KRAV standards are applicable throughout the EU and the European Economic Area (EEA) (K)
- companies outside the EU and the EEA can be certified according to G1 Food Processing and Chapter 16 Import and Bringing In Products.

In the General Standards, in some cases, specific standards apply to companies outside the EU and the EEA. In such cases, this is stated in the relevant standard. **(K)**

KRAV Certification for Importing and Bringing In

When importing and bringing in products (Chapter 16), the requirement for KRAV certification throughout the chain is replaced by the supplementary KRAV requirements on top of the requirements for EU organic production. **(K)**

KRAV Certification of Imported and Brought In Production Aids

If you are KRAV-certified for production aids, you can import or bring in production aids and have a supplier outside Sweden, who is not KRAV-certified, package and label your KRAV-certified products. If you do this, you must sign an agreement with the supplier. See standard 12.1.9. **(K)**

Information: Operations that Require EU Organic Certification, But Not KRAV Certification

According to the EU regulation, inspection is required of certain companies that only handle organic prepacked products, such as wholesalers and distance commerce companies. **(EU)**

A1.1.2 General Standards and Types of Production

A KRAV certificate licensee undertakes to comply with the KRAV General Standards and the standards for one or more types of production. The KRAV standards are published on www.krav.se and are also available in apps for iOS and Android devices. **(K)**

The current types of production are listed in the table below.

Type of Production (Given on the Certificate)	Example Activity	Standards to Comply With, Scope	Must Report Articles and Sales Value
crop production	all types of crop production, horticulture, and berry and fruit growing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter A1 General Standards • Section A1.9 General Agricultural Standards • Chapter 4 Crop Production Includes <u>simple processing</u> of own raw materials.	No

greenhouse cultivation	all types of greenhouse cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter A1 General Standards • Chapter 4 Crop Production excluding standards marked “(does not apply to greenhouses)” in the heading <p>Includes simple processing of own raw materials.</p>	No
mushroom cultivation	all types of mushroom cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter A1 General Standards • primarily section 4.12 Mushroom Cultivation • certain other appropriate standards in Chapter 4 Crop Production <p>Includes simple processing of own raw materials.</p>	No
animal husbandry	milk production, beef, sheep, goat and pork meat production, egg and table bird production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter A1 General Standards • common standards for all types of animals, section 5.1, as well as the standards for the animal you are certified for <p>Includes simple processing of own raw materials.</p>	No
apiculture	apiculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter A1 General Standards • Chapter 6 Apiculture <p>Includes simple processing of own raw materials.</p>	No
aquaculture	production of fish, shellfish and algae in water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter A1 General Standards • Chapter 7 Aquaculture 	No
wild harvest production	picking berries and mushrooms or collecting herbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter A1 General Standards • Chapter C3 Wild Harvest Production 	No

food processing	all types of food processing, for example baking, cutting, cheese making, processing of composite products, and beer brewing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter A1 General Standards • Chapter G1 Food Processing 	Yes
slaughter	slaughter of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats or poultry. Including whole, half and quarter carcasses. (If you further cut the meat, you must also be certified for preparation and storage and report products and sales value according to standard A1.2.2.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter A1 General Standards • Chapter G4 Slaughter 	No
feed production	all types of feed production for farm animals or pets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter A1 General Standards • Chapter 11 Feed Production 	Yes
production aids	plant cultivation inputs such as soil mixtures, fertilizers and soil conditioners, plant protection products and microbiological preparations. Also applies to the import and bringing in of production aids.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter A1 General Standards • Chapter 12 Production Aids 	Yes

restaurants	all types of food services in both the private and public sectors, restaurants and catering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter A1 General Standards • Chapter 15 Restaurants and Caterers 	No
certification of restaurant chains	when several units within restaurants and catering have a common management and create an internal control system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter A1 General Standards • section 15.5 Certification of Restaurant Chains (the standard is an option for restaurants) 	No
import and bringing in	organic food and feed produced outside Sweden and can be KRAV-certified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter A1 General Standards • Chapter 16 Import and Bringing In Products 	Yes
fisheries	wild caught fish and shellfish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter A1 General Standards • Chapter J1 Fisheries 	No
only marketing	anyone who is responsible for labelling and marketing without handling the products themselves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter A1 General Standards excluding section A1.5 • Chapter Y1 Labelling and Packaging 	No
hygiene regulations when growing and handling fruit and vegetables	an option if you also want to use the "From Sweden" label on your KRAV-certified fruit and vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter A1 General Standards • Chapter 4 Crop Production (the standards are an option for crop production and greenhouse cultivation) • Section 4.13 Hygiene Standards for Cultivating and Handling Fruit and Vegetables (Optional) 	No

labelling and packaging	an option for those who label or package products for end users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter A1 General Standards, Y1 Labelling and Packaging, (the standards are an option for all types of production except for aquaculture, slaughter, fisheries, and restaurants which also require certification for food processing) 	No
preparation and storage	anyone who <u>prepares</u> or stores unpackaged and unlabelled products, for example grain companies and seed companies, unless it is in connection with sale to the final consumer or at the time of consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter A1 General Standards 	Yes
working conditions: optional	mandatory for those certified for the type of production Wild Harvest Production; optional for those who need or want a check of working conditions, which go beyond the KRAV standards on working conditions in A1.7 Social Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter A1. General Standards • Relevant types of production: the standards are mandatory for wild harvest production and otherwise optional 	No

The KRAV Standards in Relation to EU Regulation (EU) 2018/848 on Organic Production

The KRAV standards are written to also comply with the standards in EU Regulation (EU) 2018/848 on organic production. If the standards in or the application of the EU regulation changes so that they become stricter than the KRAV standards, the Regulation applies. **(EU)**

The following KRAV types of production have no equivalent in the regulation **(K)**:

- Hygiene Standards for Cultivating and Handling Fruit and Vegetables (Optional) (section 4.13)
- Production Aids (Chapter 12)
- Restaurants, Caterers, Food Services, Certification of Chains (Chapter 15)
- Fisheries (J1).

KRAV Certification in Relation to Other Organic Standards

You must not label products that are produced in Sweden with the KRAV label, if the raw materials are only certified according to an organic standard other than the KRAV standards. An example is Swedish raw materials that are certified for EU organic production but are not KRAV-certified. **(K)**

For import and bringing in, special standards apply in order to enable you to label products with the KRAV label, see Chapter 16, Import and Bringing In Products. **(K)**

Information: About the New Standards

KRAV intends to notify certified entities well in advance when there are changes in the standards for KRAV-certified production.

The goal is to provide notification of changes at least three months prior to when the new standards for the year take effect.

A1.1.3 In Addition to the KRAV Standards, You Must Comply with Legislation and Act Responsibly

If you are KRAV-certified you must:

- Comply with applicable legislation for the type of production you are certified for. **(K)**
- You must also act responsibly in general, including managing all the animals you are responsible for and showing consideration for the environment in compliance with applicable laws, and avoiding violations of the law or other actions that could damage trust in the KRAV trademark. **(K)**

When audited you must be open with the information that your certification body may need in order to determine if you are complying with the standard.

Legislation Takes Precedence

All legislation that applies to your activity takes precedence over the KRAV standards. **(EU)**

A1.1.4 Application for KRAV Certification

When you apply for KRAV-certification you must:

- Register your activity in “Mitt KRAV” (“My KRAV”) with company and contact information and specify the activity you want to certify.
- Apply to an accredited certification body to be certified according to the KRAV standards for one or more of the KRAV types of production (see standard A1.1.1 for different types of production)..

A list of accredited certification bodies is available at www.krav.se. The certification bodies provide application documents and information about applicable standards and prices.

When you are registered with KRAV you will receive a KRAV number.

When you apply for KRAV certification, you commit to:

- Complying with the parts of the KRAV standards relevant to your application. **(K)**
- Submitting complete application documents to your certification body. You are responsible for ensuring that the information you provide to the certification body is correct. **(EU)**
- Paying the fees for the certification in question to your certification body **(EU)**
- Paying the license fees to KRAV (see also standard A1.1.6 Payment of License and Certification Fees). **(K)**

Having a certification contract with a certification body is required in order for your certification body to issue a valid certificate for your production. **(K)**

When audited you must be able to show that you have not marketed KRAV-certified products or referred to having been KRAV-certified before you received a valid certificate.

Application Processing by Certification Bodies

Once your certification body has received and dealt with your complete application, both you and the certification body must sign a certification contract. It is at this point that you become KRAV-certified. **(EU)**

If You Have Another Company With Similar Activities

If you alone or together with others have another company with similar activities in addition to the one for which you are applying for KRAV-certification, you must inform your certification body about that company as well.

You must share the information about the other activity that your certification body considers necessary.

Violations of the law, or similar violations in another company, can affect your KRAV-certification of the company you applied to certify with KRAV. **(K)**

Notification to the Competent Authority

Anyone who wants to be an organic producer in the EU must notify their relevant authority. This means that if you want to become KRAV-certified, you must also register with the Swedish Board of Agriculture or the Swedish National Food Agency's list of organic actors.

This does not apply to the types of production that are not covered by the EU regulation. They are production aids, fisheries or restaurants, catering and food service, as well as chain certification. **(EU)**

Application for KRAV Certification of Animal Husbandry and Slaughter

If you want to be certified for animal husbandry or slaughter, you must attach all documents for the last three years from the register for animal welfare control. You request the documents from the county administrative board in your county. The extract from the register is to inform the certification body about any non-compliance found during government inspections, and that these were corrected. The certification body makes an independent decision based on their own audit. **(K)**

When to Apply for KRAV Certification

For most activities, an application can be submitted at any time during the year. You must submit your application far enough in advance so that the certification body has enough time to deal with it prior to when you want to start the KRAV-certified activity. The relevant certification body provides information about when to submit your application.

If your production requires a conversion period, the certification body must inform you as to when your production can be certified. For wild harvest production and apiculture there are specific final dates for submitting applications. **(K)**

When to Apply for Wild Harvest Production

For C3 Wild Harvest Production the final application date is during the spring so that the certification body can plan and carry out an audit in time. This date can be found in the certification body's application documents for each year. **(K)**

The Last Day to Apply for Apiculture is 1 May

For apiculture (Chapter 6), 1 May is the last day to apply. **(K)**

Re-registration of a company Under New Management

If you register a company that has significant activity from a company that was formerly KRAV-certified, previous non-compliance must be corrected before

the new company can become KRAV-certified. **(K)**

Information: What the Contract with the Certification Body Regulates

Your contract with your certification body regulates amongst other things **(K)**:

- what information you must report to the certification body
- how this reporting must be done
- periods of notice
- other conditions concerning contract termination.

Information: Registration in “Mitt KRAV” (“My KRAV”)

You can register yourself directly in “Mitt KRAV” (“My KRAV”) (in Swedish only) at <https://www.krav.se/foretag/mitt-krav>. You can also receive assistance from KRAV and in some cases from your certification body.

Information: Important Dates for SAM Applications

If you are applying for government subsidization for organic production, you must have submitted an application to a certification body at the latest by the last day for submissions to the Swedish Board of Agriculture for agricultural subsidies (“SAM” applications) in order to receive full support for the current calendar year. Check the deadline and conditions for your application with the Swedish Board of Agriculture, www.jordbruksverket.se.

A1.1.5 Valid Certificate

You must have a valid certificate that shows that your production is KRAV-certified. **(K)**

This means that you must not sell products with the KRAV name or label on them until you have received the following from your certification body:

- a signed contract, and
- a certificate for the type of production that your activity covers (see standard A1.1.2). **(K)**

Before a certification body issues a certificate an audit of your activity must be carried out, and the results of the audit must be approved. **(EU)**

When audited you must be able to show that you have not sold KRAV-certified products or referred to having been KRAV-certified before you received a valid certificate.

Certification for Each Type of Production

You must have a certificate for each type of production included in your activity.

If you have a certificate and you start a new activity within a type of production that you have not previously been certified for, you must apply for a new certificate from the certification body.

The different types of production are listed in standard A1.1.2. The same certificate document can include one or several types of production. **(K)**

Change of Certification Body

If you want to change certification body, you must apply to the new certification body for a transfer of certification. The new certification body must then get assurance from the current certification body that the certificate for your activities is valid. **(EU)**

When the contract with the new certification body is completed, the contract with the previous certification body must be terminated in writing. **(EU)**

You do not need to inform KRAV, since your new certification body will. **(K)**

When changing certification body you must submit the following documentation to the new certification body:

- audit report from the latest audit (according to the KRAV standards) **(EU)**
- all reports of non-compliance and information about corrective measures from the four most recent years' audits **(EU)**
- copy of the current KRAV certificate **(K)**
- a report of what in your operation is KRAV-certified, in first, second, or third year's conversion, and what is EU organic or conventional **(EU)**
- if you are certified for crop production, you must submit a report on land distribution together with a map showing the distribution. Mark out the first year's conversion, the second year's conversion as well as what is EU organic or conventional **(EU)**
- if you are certified for animal husbandry, you must report the number of animals of each kind and any on-going conversion periods for animals. **(EU)**

The new certification body examines the documentation and determines if they have to carry out an on-site audit before issuing a new certificate. **(K)**

All non-compliance must be corrected before you are issued a new certificate. This includes both non-compliance from the previous certification body as well as those found by the new certification body. **(K)**

Certificate Validity Period

A certificate is valid for the period given on the certificate, regardless of whether a new edition of The KRAV standards has been published after the date of issue, and as long as the certificate has not been withdrawn by your certification body. **(K)**

Termination of Contract With a Certification Body

When the contract ends, the certification body immediately revokes all valid certificates. After that point, you cannot use the KRAV label and/or refer to KRAV in any way. You must destroy all material that suggests that your operation is certified according to the KRAV standards. Furthermore, you

cannot market products as KRAV-certified.

For six months following termination of the contract, the certification body has the right to check that the KRAV name or label are not being used improperly. This includes, amongst other things, that the certification body has the right to inspect your company's financial accounts and check warehouses and packaging areas.

If you stop producing KRAV-certified products but want to continue selling products left in stock, you must

- remain KRAV-certified for the types of production you are KRAV-certified for
- have a valid contract for certification until you have sold your stock.

This applies regardless of whether your products are packaged or not. **(K)**

Certificates for Types of Production that are New From 2026

In 2025 and earlier, labelling and packaging was included in the type of production Food Processing, Feed Manufacturing, Production Aids and Import and Bringing In. In addition, it was included for own products in Crop Production, Animal Husbandry and Apiculture.

In 2025 and earlier, anyone who only prepares or stores food, feed or production aids was certified respectively for Food Processing, Feed Manufacturing and Production Aids.

Your certificate for these types of production from 2025 is also valid in 2026 as before until you are audited and received new certificates. **(K)**

Information: Issuing of certificates

You will receive your certificate from your certification body.

A1.1.6 Payment of License and Certification Fees

You must pay a license fee to be certified according to the KRAV standards. **(K)**

In addition to the license fee you must pay the certification body for its certification services. The certification body sends an invoice for the certification fee. **(EU)**

When audited you must show that you have paid the certification and license fees.

Information: The KRAV License Price List

The KRAV license price list is set annually and published on www.krav.se. KRAV invoices the license fee. **(K)**

A1.1.7 Contact Person

You must designate a contact person for each place of production covered by the contract for certification according to the KRAV standards. The contact

person must be well informed about the KRAV standards and the activities at the place of production. Current contact information for the contact person must be available in “Mitt KRAV” (“My KRAV”) (see standard A1.2.2 Informing KRAV). **(K)**

When audited the current contact information for the contact person must be in “Mitt KRAV” (“My KRAV”).

A1.2 Inform Parties

The purpose of this section is to ensure that relevant information is provided to KRAV and certification bodies in order to be transparent, ensure quality and, in the long term, maintain trust in KRAV-certification. As well, your workforce needs to be kept informed about the KRAV standards in order to be able to comply with them.

A1.2.1 Inform Your Certification Body

You must inform your certification body about:

- other significant types of production you carry out in the company you registered for KRAV-certification **(K)**
- if you operate other companies with similar activities, alone or together with others **(K)**
- changes in your operations **(K)**
- if you or someone else in your operation violates the KRAV standards so that it leads to a major non-compliance (see standard A1.3.5 Major Non-compliance and Its Correction) **(EU)**
- who the contact person is in your company (a contact person for each place of production, see standard A1.1.7 Contact Person. **(K)**)

Your certification body must assess whether a change in your operations means that a new audit is required for you to remain certified.**(K)**

If you or anyone else violates the KRAV standards so that it leads to a major non-compliance, you must report this as quickly as possible, regardless of who violated the standards and regardless of whether it happened by mistake. **(EU)**

When audited you must provide your certification body with the information that the certification body considers necessary. You must also give the certification body access to your operations if the certification body considers it necessary.

Changes that Must be Reported to your Certification Body

You must report the following changes to your certification body **(EU)**:

- significant changes, for example, change of location of an activity, change of ownership, or change of contact person, or if information previously submitted is no longer correct

- new agricultural holdings, barns, or greenhouses
- new parcels of land
- new animal species
- new place of production
- new production line
- new processes
- if you have received a sanction, injunction or other significant requirement for action that applies to your business from public inspection, for example animal welfare control, environmental protection control, or food control
- other changes that are important for your KRAV-certified activity.

Confidentiality

Without your permission, your certification body cannot give out information about your activities and production methods to anyone else, except in the following cases:

- if a court or government agency requires it. The certification body must then as soon as possible inform you, in your capacity as KRAV-certified, that it has made this information public. **(EU)**
- if the certification body can show that the information was already widely known **(K)**
- if KRAV requests it. In this case, confidentiality applies to KRAV according to standard A1.2.2 Inform KRAV **(K)**
- if you do not comply with or have deviated from the KRAV standards and in what way this occurred **(EU)**
- to other certification bodies if you change certification body or when non-compliance is being examined. **(EU)**

Information that your business has not met the requirements for certification is not subject to confidentiality.

Use of Personal Information

- certification bodies can publish information about name, address, type of certified production and certified products on their respective websites **(K)**
- by signing the certification contract, you consent to use of personal information by the certification body. **(K)**
- upon your request, your certification body must be able to inform how it handles your personal information, for what purposes the information is used, what information about you is registered, the source of the information, as well as to whom it has given the information. **(K)**
- if you want to withdraw consent for personal information to be used in this way or to correct information held by the certification body, you must contact the certification body. **(K)**

Information: Complaints about Certification Bodies

If you want to complain about a certification body, you must contact that certification body directly.

A1.2.2 Inform KRAV

You must submit the following current and correct information to KRAV (**K**):

- about your production for which you have applied to be KRAV-certified
- your company and contact information.

If you are certified for the type of production food processing, feed production, import and bringing in, production aids, or preparation and storage, you must also:

- continuously provide current and correct information about your KRAV-certified articles
- report sales value no later than 15 March each year.

You can submit the information directly in “Mitt KRAV” (“My KRAV”) at www.krav.se or via your certification body if they offer that service. (**K**)

When audited you must show that you have submitted current information to KRAV. This can be done, for example, by logging into “Mitt KRAV” (“My KRAV”).

Register Articles: For the Types of Production Food Processing, Feed Production, Import and Bringing In, Production Aids, and Preparation and Storage

You must notify KRAV of which KRAV-certified products you plan to sell before you start marketing them as KRAV-certified. You must notify the products at the article level and you do so by registering your articles in “Mitt KRAV” (“My KRAV”) at www.krav.se. You must also deregister articles that are no longer marketed as KRAV-certified. (**K**)

Since KRAV-certified companies can continuously process new products on already certified production lines during the year, articles can be registered continuously during the year. Certification means that the company has procedures to comply with the KRAV standards when new products are developed as well. Certification does not mean that individual products must be reviewed by KRAV or the certification body before they can be marketed. (**K**)

Report Sales Value: For the Types of Production Food Processing, Feed Production, Import and Bringing In, Production Aids and Preparation and Storage

You must report the sales value of the previous calendar year for your KRAV-certified products by 15 March each year. You must log in and report the values in My KRAV at: www.krav.se. (**K**)

Confidentiality

Without your permission, KRAV cannot give out information about your activities or production methods to anyone except in the following cases:

- if KRAV can show that the information was already widely known **(K)**
- if a court or government agency requires it. KRAV must then as soon as possible inform you, in your capacity as KRAV-certified, that it has made this information public **(EU)**
- if the purpose is to develop the market for organic food through, for example, publishing statistics. In such a case, a condition is that it is not possible to identify KRAV-certified licensees. **(K)**
- if you do not comply with or have deviated from the KRAV standards and in which way this occurred. **(EU)**

Use of Personal Information

- KRAV can publish information about name, address, type of certified production and certified products on its websites. The purpose of publishing this type of information is so that buyers can find KRAV-certified companies and products. **(K)**
- by signing the certification contract with the certification body, you consent to KRAV handling your personal information to administer your KRAV-certification **(K)**
- upon your request, KRAV must be able to inform how it handles your personal information, for what purposes the information is used, what information about you is registered, the source of the information, as well as to whom it has given the information **(K)**
- if you want to withdraw consent for personal information to be used in this way or to correct information held by KRAV, you must contact KRAV. **(K)**
- read more about KRAV's processing of personal information at <https://www.krav.se/om-oss/integritetspolicy/> (in Swedish only).

Clarification: Complaints About KRAV

Please contact KRAV if you have any complaints about KRAV or the KRAV standards.

A1.2.3 Inform Your Workforce

As KRAV-certified you must inform everyone involved in your activity about the implications of KRAV-certification and who the contact person is (see standard A1.1.7). You are responsible for ensuring that all workers who handle KRAV-certified products know the requirements placed on the operation well enough to be able to comply with the standards. **(K)**

When audited you must be able to report who the contact persons are and describe your procedures for conveying information to your workforce.

A1.2.4 Your Obligations To Your Buyers

As KRAV-certified:

- When you sell products using the KRAV name or label, you have full responsibility for complying with the KRAV standards in KRAV-certified production. Your company is economically liable towards buyers if you supply products as KRAV-certified that are not. **(K)**
- You must actively inform those you sell to if a product that was KRAV-certified no longer is and there is a risk of incorrect marketing. You must also immediately correct your information about the product so that customers are not misled. **(EU)**

When audited you must be able to show your procedures for how you inform your buyers if one of your KRAV-certified products is no longer KRAV-certified, and procedures for product recall.

A1.3 Audits and Non-compliance

The purpose of this section is to promote confidence in the compliance of KRAV-certified activities with the KRAV standards, and that the KRAV standards are applied equally for everyone. With a clear structure for audits and non-compliances, preventing non-compliance becomes predictable.

A1.3.1 Complete Audits and Audit Interval

Your certification body must carry out at least one complete on-site audit per year of your KRAV-certified activity. A complete audit means that all relevant control points must be reviewed. **(K)**

When audited you must provide the necessary information and show the premises, facilities, land, barns, and anything else relevant in order to enable your certification body to carry out a proper and credible audit.

Additional Audits for Animal Husbandry Activities

For activities with animal husbandry, on average, more audits are required than for other KRAV-certified production. During the first two years, KRAV-certified animal farmers must have one complete on-site audit and additionally one unannounced extra audit per year. One of the audits must be done during the stable period and the other during the grazing period. Starting with the third year a farm with animal husbandry is KRAV-certified, the certification body carries out at least one on-site audit annually. **(K)**

Always Extra Unannounced Audits at Slaughterhouses

All slaughterhouses must have one complete on-site audit per year. In addition, all slaughterhouses, with the exception of smaller slaughterhouses, must have an extra unannounced audit that focuses on the handling of live animals. **(K)**

Unannounced Audits and Extra Audits

- The certification body can carry out unannounced or announced audits and extra audits at any time during the period of the contract. **(EU)**
- All certification bodies must perform at least 10% risk-based extra audits and 11% unannounced audits calculated among all the certified companies. **(EU)**
- For animal husbandry farms, the certification body must make 30% unannounced extra audits per year, for example, at critical times. The certification body distributes these unannounced audits in part according to a risk analysis and in part completely at random. These audits can be with regard to specific issues or can be more comprehensive. **(K)**

On-site Audits Outside Sweden

If your company is located outside Sweden and is certified for organic production, the audit for KRAV certification can be carried out without an on-site audit by your certification body if **(K)**:

- the KRAV certification concerns food processing or import/bringing in
- your certification body that carries out the KRAV certification has conducted a risk assessment and judged the risk of non-compliance to be low
- your certification body that carries out the KRAV certification is able to access all information from the local organic audit.

Audit of Fishing Vessels

The certification body's audit of each fishing vessel can be substituted with an annual internal audit that you carry out for each individual fishing vessel provided you comply with standard J1.1.2. **(K)**

Sign Your Audit Report

When you are audited by your certification body, the certification body documents the audit in writing. You must sign their audit report to confirm that you have read it. **(EU)**

Chain Certification of Restaurants, Catering and Food Services

Restaurants, catering and food services can be chain certified according to standard 15.5.1. **(K)**

A1.3.2 Access During Audits

You must give your certification body access to audit and to documentation about **(EU)**:

- all the activities you carry out if the certification body considers it necessary in order to certify the registered production

- other companies with similar activity that you operate alone or together with others. **(EU)**

When audited you must provide all information about the activity that is requested by the certification body, for example accounting, certificates, and documents. You must also give access to land, greenhouses, stables, warehouses, manufacturing and production facilities, sales locations, production kitchens, food service and other places that are part of the operation.

Sampling Carried Out by the Certification Body

You must allow your certification body to sample products and cropland.

The certification body must take samples of products and cropland from the equivalent of 5% of all certified companies as well as in the case of suspected non-compliance with the standards. The samples must be analysed for prohibited substances such as genetically modified organisms (GMOs), prohibited pesticides, food additives and pharmaceuticals. **(EU)**

A1.3.3 Non-compliance

A non-compliance is a single occurrence signifying non-compliance with a KRAV standard. Each individual occurrence must be documented as a non-compliance. This is called reporting a non-compliance. One occurrence can mean non-compliance with several standards.

All non-compliances must be corrected. You do this in two steps:

- you must correct the problem in question
- you must take measures to prevent further occurrences of the non-compliance.

You must report the actions taken to your certification body, which determines if the measures are adequate. If the certification body approves the measures, the non-compliance is considered corrected. If the measures are not approved, the non-compliance can be corrected by issuing you a sanction. Exactly how non-compliances are corrected varies depending on whether they are minor, major or grounds for suspension.

In some cases a non-compliance can be corrected so quickly that it can be corrected during the audit. Such non-compliance must be registered, dealt with and prevented from occurring again in the same manner as other non-compliances. It is thus easier to see if a problem recurs. **(K)**

When audited you must be able to give an account of your procedures for handling non-compliances.

Example: Sanction

A sanction can be, for example, the suspension of a certificate for animals, parcels of land, or products.

A1.3.4 Minor Non-compliance and Its Correction

A minor non-compliance is when your activity does not comply with one or more individual requirements of a KRAV standard, but you have effective procedures for complying with the standards, and ensuring that the products are KRAV-certified and traceable.

In the case of a minor non-compliance, you must respond to your certification body within 28 days. Your certification body must notify you within seven days if they have decided to approve the measures you have taken. The non-compliance is considered corrected when the certification body has approved the measures taken.

If your certification body does not approve your response, you will be notified that the non-compliance is classified as a major non-compliance. The matter will be handled according to standard A1.3.5 Major Non-compliance and Its Correction.

If the certification body considers that your response only partly solves the problem, they can request additional information. You must submit the additional information to your certification body within the response time it sets.

Your response to your certification body must include (**EU**):

- which measures you have taken to correct the problem
- which preventive measures you have taken or will take to prevent recurrence of the non-compliance.

When audited you must show your certification body that you have corrected and prevented the non-compliance from recurring. If it turns out that you have not corrected or prevented the non-compliance as stated in your response, the auditor will treat the non-compliance as a major non-compliance.

Minor Non-compliance: An Opportunity for Improvement

Receiving a minor non-compliance is an opportunity to correct a minor error and prevent it from happening again. It is normal and not a problem provided you address the non-compliance in a timely manner.

A1.3.5 Major Non-compliance and Its Correction

A major non-compliance is a non-compliance that KRAV regards as especially serious (see below). It is also a major non-compliance if you have inadequate procedures for complying with the standards, and ensuring that the products are KRAV-certified and traceable.

If your certification body determines that the major non-compliance can be corrected, you must do so as quickly as possible. The certification body also requires an action plan from you that must be submitted within 10 days. Your certification body must notify you within seven days if your measures are approved.

If approved, a follow-up extra audit is carried out within 28 days from the original audit. If necessary, for example if the audit must be done during a certain season, the extra audit can be done later.

When the certification body has done the extra audit and verified that your measures have been implemented, the non-compliance is corrected. The certification body has the right to require payment for this extra audit.

Your action plan must describe:

- how you have corrected or will to correct the non-compliance
- the cause of the non-compliance
- the preventive measures that you will take to prevent the non-compliance from recurring.

If your certification body does not accept your action plan, they must decide to totally or partially withdraw the certificate for the production in question, see standard A1.3.6. **(EU)**

When audited within 28 days, you must show that your plan and corrective measures have been implemented and that the non-compliance has been corrected. If you have not corrected a major non-compliance at the follow-up audit, the certificate for the production in question is totally or partially withdrawn, see standard A1.3.6.

What Results in a Major Non-compliance

You can receive a major non-compliance in the following cases:

- you have used prohibited chemical products in crop production **(EU)**
- you have used genetically modified organisms (GMOs) or products made from or with GMOs **(EU)**
- you have used prohibited additives or processing aids in production of KRAV-certified food **(EU)**
- you have marketed a raw material or product as KRAV-certified though it is not **(EU)**
- you have not complied with the standards for animal husbandry, which are marked as a major non-compliance in Chapter 5 Animal Husbandry **(K)**
- you carry out production or activity that conflicts with current laws and regulations for the types of production you are certified for **(K)**
- your activity has significant deficiencies with regards to social responsibility (see section A1.7) **(K)**
- you are certified according to Chapter 16 (Import and Bringing In) and production of the products that are or will be KRAV-labelled show significant deficiencies with regards to social responsibility, see section 16.4 **(K)**
- you have not handled a minor non-compliance or your certification body has not approved your measures according to standard A1.3.4 **(EU)**

- your actions risk damaging trust in the KRAV trademark (**K**)
- you do not give the certification body access. (**K**)

Inform Your Certification Body

You must inform your certification body if you or someone else in your operation violates the KRAV standards in a way that leads to a major non-compliance. (**EU**)

A1.3.6 If You Do Not Close or Correct Your Major Non-compliances

Your certification body can decide to permanently withdraw the certificate for your production in whole or in part in the following cases:

- they judge that a major non-compliance cannot be corrected
- they do not approve your action plan to correct a major non-compliance.
- you have not corrected a major non-compliance.

If that occurs, within 10 days you must inform your certification body of the measures you have taken as a result of the certificate being withdrawn. You must immediately inform your customers that one or more products are no longer KRAV-certified, and recall the products.

When you have implemented the measures for the major deviation, and your certification body has verified this through an additional inspection, a new conversion period begins for production that has conversion periods. Standards 4.1.1 to 4.1.5 specify the conversion period for land and standard 5.1.2.3 specifies the conversion period for various animal species.

When audited you must explain what actions you took after the certificate was withdrawn, and how you will prevent the major non-compliance from recurring. You must also show that you have notified your customers that one or more products are no longer KRAV-certified, and that you have recalled the products. (**EU**)

A1.3.7 Non-compliance that is a Cause for Suspension

A non-compliance that is a cause for suspension is a non-compliance that is very serious (see below). You also receive a non-compliance that is a cause for suspension if your procedures for complying with the standards, and ensuring that the products are KRAV-certified and traceable have major shortcomings or are non-existent.

In the event of very serious non-compliance, your certification body can decide to suspend you for two years. During the suspension period, you must not (**K**):

- be KRAV-certified
- as concerns your activity, in any way make a reference to KRAV or KRAV-certified production

- market KRAV-certified products from another company.

After the suspension period, you can apply for certification under the same conditions as for a new application. If you are suspended a second time, the certification body must refuse to certify you again.

Reasons for a Non-compliance to Result in Suspension

Your certification body can decide that a non-compliance results in suspension if you:

- have seriously deviated from animal welfare standards (**K**)
- repeat a major deviation a third time within five years (**K**)
- have used prohibited chemical products in crop production (**EU**)
- have used genetically modified organisms (GMOs) or products made from or with GMOs (**EU**)
- you have used prohibited additives in production of KRAV-certified food (**EU**)
- you have marketed a raw material or product as KRAV-certified although it is not. (**EU**)

A1.3.8 Temporary Withdrawal of Certificate and Removal of Labelling

Your certification body can temporarily withdraw your certificate while a major or suspension-based non-compliance is being investigated. This can apply to all or part of your production and the aim is to prevent faulty products from reaching the market. This also applies in the event of a suspicion of such a non-compliance. An investigation into the non-compliance must have been initiated, and you must have been given the opportunity to submit your comments. This standard corresponds to Article 41(1b) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848. (**EU**)

Your certification body can also decide that you should remove the KRAV label from your products for a period of time, until your certification body has approved your remedial actions and closed the major non-compliance. This means that during that period you may not sell the products concerned as KRAV certified. When the non-compliance is corrected and you are again in compliance with the standards, you can re-label the product. A prerequisite for the certification body making a decision to require removal of the label instead of withdrawing the certificate, is that you comply with all other standards while you remedy the non-compliance that caused the decision. (**EU**)

A1.3.9 Conduct that is Grounds for Suspension and Permanent Withdrawal

Your certification body can decide to suspend you for two years if you violate laws and standards, or otherwise act in a reprehensible manner, and KRAV believes that your actions risk damaging the KRAV trademark or reputation. You cannot be KRAV-certified during the suspension period.

If you have been suspended a second time you cannot be certified again.

You Can Be Liable for Damages

If you act in such a way that KRAV must intervene to a substantial extent to protect its trademarks, you can be liable for additional costs incurred. **(K)**

Actions that Constitute Grounds for Suspension

Your actions can lead to suspension if you, for example:

- slander or spread faulty information about KRAV
- commit a criminal act of at least the normal degree relating to animal welfare, the environment, or social responsibility
- violate other laws and standards in a way that risks damaging the KRAV organisation or the KRAV trademark or reputation
- act in a reprehensible manner in any other way that risks damaging the KRAV organisation or the KRAV trademark or reputation.

A1.3.10 Right to Appeal the Decision of Your Certification Body

You have the right to appeal all decisions by your certification body that affect you. If you receive a negative decision, for example a decision about a sanction, your certification body must give you a detailed description of what to do if you want to appeal. **(EU)**

Your appeal of a decision concerning the KRAV standards must be in writing and sent to the certification body, whose certification committee or equivalent will then make a decision about the appeal. **(K)**

If new information becomes available, the certification body can reconsider a decision even if you have not appealed. **(K)**

Time Frame for an Appeal

The appeal must be received by your certification body no later than three weeks after you have received the decision you are appealing.

Information: How to Appeal

Information about how to appeal is provided in the decision from your certification body.

Information: Who Can Appeal

Only you can appeal a decision in an individual certification matter that concerns you.

A1.4 Separation, Mass Balance and Traceability

The purpose of this section is to prevent products from becoming contaminated, mixed up, or confused with products that are not KRAV-certified. This is a fundamental part of ensuring that operation audits remain credible.

A1.4.1 Traceability and Mass Balance

You must have full traceability of your KRAV-certified products (**EU**). You must be able to trace your KRAV-certified products from your supplier (one step back) and to your customer (one step forward). (**EU**)

To enable this traceability you must document: (**EU**)

- what you have bought, how much you have bought and who or which company has supplied the products or raw materials
- the certificates of your suppliers and identification details for the batches
- information about the KRAV-certified goods you sell, i.e. what you have sold and how much, to whom or which company, and the identification details of the batches. When selling to final consumers, information about which products and the total quantity is sufficient.
- which products you have in stock and in what quantities
- losses, increases or decreases in the quantity of products at each stage of production, preparation and distribution, which must be the basis for making a mass balance sheet
- the results of the receiving inspections (for example your signatures on the delivery notes).

You must ensure that incoming invoices, delivery vouchers or other documentation (for example certificates) indicate that purchased raw materials and products are KRAV-certified or permitted for use according to the KRAV standards. This is so that you may use them as KRAV-certified or in your production. If the KRAV certification is not clearly stated, you may not further prepare, process or sell them as KRAV-certified. (**EU**)

You must also ensure that (**EU**)

- your outgoing invoices, delivery vouchers or other documentation clearly state which products are KRAV-certified
- transport is carried out in an appropriate manner, so that the product is not altered or replaced.

You must transport products in suitable packaging, containers or vehicles, which are sealed and labelled. The label (label on the packaging or accompanying document) must contain the name and address of the operator or owner, the name of the product, the name or code number of your certification body and, where applicable, the identification label for the batch of goods. (**EU**)

You must save the documentation for at least two years, or according to the applicable law if it is longer, so that it can be checked by the certification body. (**K**)

When audited you must:

- show your certification body traceability documentation and be able to show a mass balance for all the various products you handle. A

mass balance is defined as losses, increases or decreases in the quantity of products at each stage of production, processing and distribution. The certification body has the right to require that you have the documentation it deems necessary (see above).

- with regard to head offices that do not store or physically prepare organic products, they must show the certification body which products and the quantities of organic products that have been purchased and sold, who has supplied the products and who the products have been supplied to.
- show the results of your receiving inspections.

Mass Balance in Agriculture

In agriculture, an audit is made to ensure that production and volumes sold are reasonable in relation to the volumes of input goods (for example, fertilizer and feed) and the production conditions.

Documentation if You are Certified for Import and Bringing In Products

If you are certified according to the type of production import and bringing in products, and sell unpackaged products that can be KRAV-labelled, you must clearly state the following on delivery vouchers, invoices or other outgoing documentation:

- country of origin **(K)**
- that the product has been certified according to the KRAV standards **(K)**
- the final preparation of the product **(EU)**
- the code number of the certification body that certified the company that carried out the final preparation **(EU)**
- the name of the certification body that KRAV-certified your production (unless it is the same certification body as in the above point). **(K)**

Traceability for Wild Harvest Production

If you are certified for wild harvest production, you must manage your production so that the harvest can be traced at all stages until the product is either sold or processed within your own production.

From the packaged raw material (or accompanying documents if the product is in bulk), it must always be possible to trace the wild harvest production back to the picker or picker group and the picking location or picking area. You must document the handling at all stages, from collection to sale or processing. **(EU)**

Traceability for Fisheries

If you are certified for fisheries, you must document the vessel's fishing trip so there is no doubt where the catch took place. **(K)**

Traceability for Slaughter

If you are certified for slaughter, you must have a system for traceability of KRAV-certified animals throughout the entire handling chain from live animals to carcass/cutting-up. (EU)

For more information about labelling animal see the website of The Swedish Board of Agriculture, www.jordbruksverket.se.

Traceability for Production Aids

If you are certified for production aids, you must label the products so that it is possible to determine the time and place for the different stages of production, for example processing and packaging, and which batches of raw materials you used. (K)

Receiving Inspection of KRAV-certified and Organic Products

The receiving inspection must be in writing. It can be, for example, a signature with the date on the delivery voucher or documentation in a journal. When you receive products that are KRAV-certified, organic or in-conversion, you must check the following (EU):

- name and address of the seller of the product
- name of the product
- name or code number of the certification body of the seller
- that the packaging has not been broken or damaged so that the contents could be replaced.

To ensure how you may use your purchased feed in your livestock production, you must check that you have information about the names of the raw materials and the proportions in dry matter of (EU):

- all KRAV-certified feed raw materials
- all feed raw materials in-conversion
- all other feed raw materials.

For seeds and other plant reproductive material, in addition to what is stated above, you must check (EU):

- that the labelling indicates that it is organic plant reproductive material with a special label showing the ECO label and the code number of the certification body
- that the plant reproductive material has not been chemically treated.

Receipt of Plant Reproductive Material and Production Aids that are Not Organically Certified

You must ensure that deliveries of non-certified plant reproductive material and production aids correspond to your order and do not involve the use of unauthorized substances in production. This concerns, for example, conventionally unpolished seed and seed mixtures.

A1.4.2 Separation

To ensure separation, you must have procedures for:

- ensuring that KRAV-certified products are not contaminated by unwanted substances. You must assess the risks for your KRAV-certified products being contaminated with genetically modified organisms (GMOs), prohibited pesticides or other undesirable substances, and take appropriate measures for preventing this. You must review and adjust your procedures regularly. **(EU)**
- storing and handling KRAV-certified products so that they are always kept separate from non-KRAV-certified products. **(EU)**

In addition you must:

- handle KRAV-certified products in such a way so that there is no risk of mixing them with non-KRAV-certified products **(EU)**
- minimize the risk for mixing up through clear separation in the production process if you use premises, machines and other things for both KRAV-certified production and production that is not KRAV-certified **(EU)**
- carefully clean items such as containers, transportation equipment and machines each time before the production of KRAV-certified products begins, according to standard A1.5.1
- carefully clean packaging or wrapping thoroughly if it previously contained products that were not KRAV-certified **(EU)**
- when inspecting incoming goods, if you suspect that a product does not comply with the standards, keep the product separate from other products and do not resell it. (If your suspicions remain, you must contact your certification body immediately). **(EU)**
- always ask to see the current KRAV certificate before purchasing unpackaged KRAV-certified products, and when relevant the EU-organic certificate. The EU-organic certificate must be checked at each subsequent purchase **(EU)**, but the KRAV certificate does not need to be presented with each subsequent purchase from the same seller, but if the certificate has expired at the next purchase, you must ask the seller to present a new certificate. **(K)**
- store KRAV-certified products so that they are clearly labelled with the KRAV name or label and in their respective category. The only exception is when all products in a storage space are KRAV-certified. **(EU)**

When audited you must:

- show your written procedures that ensure that separation is maintained
- show your procedures that ensure that KRAV-certified products are not contaminated by unwanted substances

Storage in a Controlled Atmosphere

You may use airtight storage as well as storage in a controlled atmosphere (carbon dioxide, nitrogen gas, argon or oxygen). **(EU)**

Prohibited or Unwanted Substances

All inputs that are not explicitly permitted are prohibited. Following are examples of prohibited inputs **(EU)**:

- pesticides, with the exception of those listed in standard 4.9
- artificial fertilizers
- engineered nanomaterials
- genetically modified organisms (GMOs) or products made from or with GMOs
- additives prohibited in organic foods
- synthetic amino acids and other additives prohibited in feed.

Help: List of EU-organic Certificates

All EU-organic certificates are published in TRACES. The link is: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/tracesnt/directory/publication/organic-operator/index#>

Information: Mosquito Repellent When Picking During Wild Harvest Production

You must take preventive measures and precautions to avoid contamination of the collected plants with traces of mosquito repellent. This can occur, for example, if a berry picker has repellent on their fingers when picking berries by hand.

Support: Risk Lists to Avoid Contamination with Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)

KRAV has developed GMO risk lists for food and feed, where risk crops are listed. These can also be used to support the assessment of the risk of contamination with genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and to develop procedures for separation. See also standard A1.4.3. The KRAV risk lists are available at www.krav.se.

A1.4.3 Ban on Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)

You are prohibited from using genetically modified organisms (GMOs) or products made from or with GMOs in your KRAV-certified activity. **(EU)**

When audited you must be able to give an account of the procedures you use to ensure that no GMOs or products produced from or with GMOs are used in

your activity. If you are subject to documentation requirements, you must also be able to show proof of non-GMO origin and any analysis results you have.

Scope of the Ban on GMOs

The ban includes the following **(EU)**:

- food ingredients (including additives and flavourings)
- carriers and solvents as well as processing aids in food processing (including extraction agents)
- feed materials and multi-ingredient feed
- feed additives and processing aids for feed production (including extraction agents)
- seed and plant reproductive material
- plant protection products
- fertilisers and soil improvement products
- microorganisms
- animals.

Documentation of Non-GMO Status for Import and Bringing In

You must use the latest edition of the KRAV risk lists for GMOs: **(K)**

- For conventional raw materials that are listed in the KRAV risk lists, documentation of non-GMO status is required. In addition, those in the high risk group (Group 1 in the KRAV risk lists), are required to have an analysis of every batch. **(K)**
- For import and bringing in of KRAV-certified or organic products, no certificate is required. **(EU)**

The KRAV risk lists are available at www.krav.se

Documentation of Non-GMO Status for Food Processing and Feed Production

You must use the latest edition of the KRAV risk lists for GMOs. **(K)**

You must request the following documentation:

- For additives and processing aids listed in the KRAV risk lists for GMOs, proof of non-GMO status that refers to the microorganisms used in the process is required. For yeast and bacterial preparations, proof of non-GMO status must refer to the product **(EU)**.
- For conventional products listed in the high-risk group (Group 1 in the KRAV risk lists), analysis of each batch is required **(K)**.
- For conventional products with lower risk (Group 2), proof of non-GMO status is required **(K)**.
- For other conventional products, no proof is required **(EU)**.
- For imported organic products in the high-risk group and not KRAV-certified, proof of non-GMO status is required by sampling at least

5% of the raw material delivered, as well as a summary of the previous year's sampling. The analysis results must be traceable to the batch in question. **(K)**.

- For other organic products and all KRAV-certified products, no certificates are required **(EU)**.

The KRAV risk lists for GMOs are available at www.krav.se.

Non-GMO Status in Products and Inputs for KRAV-certified Agricultural Production

By using production aids that are KRAV-certified and assessed for permissibility, as well as organic plant reproductive material, you ensure the absence of GMOs in your production. For other products and inputs where there is a risk that they contain or are produced from or with GMOs, you must obtain a declaration of non-use of GMOs. When using conventional, untreated plant reproductive material purchased in Sweden, the invoice serves as a declaration of non-use of GMOs, provided that GMO crops are not marketed for conventional production in Sweden. When purchasing conventional, untreated seed of beetroot, canola, maize or soya from other EU member states, and zucchini, tomatoes, potatoes and grass crops from countries outside the EU, a declaration of non-use of GMOs is required. **(K)**

KRAV-certified and assessed for permissibility production aids are listed at www.insatslista.se.

Non-GMO Status in Crop Production in Close Cooperation with Conventional Agricultural Holdings

If you conduct both KRAV-certified and conventional production on the same holding, or you cooperate closely with other farms in accordance with standard 4.3.2, the prohibition on cultivating GMO crops also applies to those holdings. **(K)**

Declaration of Non-use of GMOs

A declaration of non-use of GMOs must state the seller's name and address, the product name and the batch number, and must correspond to the following wording **(EU)**:

"I hereby certify that this product has neither been produced from nor with genetically modified organisms (GMOs) as defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/848. I further certify that the product complies with the requirements of the same Regulation concerning the prohibition on the use of GMOs.

If any information comes to light that contradicts the accuracy of this declaration, I undertake to notify my customer and my certification body immediately."

Sampling and GMO Analysis

Sampling and analysis must be carried out in compliance with the European Commission's applicable recommendation (as of July 2025, Recommendation 2004/787/EC applies). Sampling and analysis at border control are accepted. The documentation must show that the sample and the analysis result are for the relevant batch. **(EU)**

Screening for GMOs using PCR analysis is the usual method. The parameters that must be checked are:

- that screening covers all relevant GMOs **(EU)**
- that the method is sufficiently sensitive, with a limit of quantification of at least 0.1%. **(K)**

Thresholds for GMO Presence in DNA Analysis

Traces of authorised GMOs or GM material are accepted if the amount does not exceed 0.9%, provided that the presence is unintentional. For GMOs that are not authorised in the EU, the limit is 0.1% for all products and raw materials. **(EU)**

Information: Procedures for Ensuring Absence of GMOs

Procedures to ensure the absence of GMOs can include, for example, a contractual requirement for suppliers that prohibits GMOs, regular sampling and analysis of high-risk products, and a description of actions you will take in the event of any findings.

Information: Basis for a Declaration of Non-use of GMOs

A declaration of non-use of GMOs may be based on the following:

- For crop products: that the crop has been grown in a country where the GMO variety of that crop is not cultivated, and that it can be shown that separation has been maintained throughout the chain; that is, the batch has been only handled in systems where no GMOs occur or in closed containers.
- For other products and inputs: that the product has been produced without GMOs and that separation has been maintained throughout the chain.
- Sampling is carried out at critical control points in accordance with a system for separation, control and documentation (Identity Preservation System, IPS).

A.1.5 Cleaning, Disinfection and Pest Control

The purpose of this section is to minimize health and environmental risks and prevent contamination when using cleaning, disinfection and pest control

products in your KRAV-certified activity.

A1.5.1 Cleaning and Disinfection

When cleaning and disinfecting equipment and premises where you handle KRAV-certified products, you must: **(EU)**

- have procedures for regular cleaning and disinfection
- have appropriate cleaning measures in place
- use approved cleaning and disinfection agents in compliance with this standard
- monitor your cleaning measures to ensure that they are effective
- adjust them where necessary.

In primary production, feed production, processing, as well as when storing organic products, you must document the use of cleaners and disinfectants.

The documentation must include: **(EU)**

- date of use
- name of the product
- active substances
- place of use.

Recurring cleaning can be described as a procedure. More extensive cleaning and disinfection measures must be recorded. **(K)**

When audited you must be able to clearly explain your cleaning and disinfection procedures for equipment and premises where KRAV-certified products are handled. You must be able to specify what is cleaned, how it is cleaned, how often, the person responsible, and the products and equipment used. If you are certified for primary production, feed production, processing and/or storage of organic products, you must also be able to show documentation of the cleaning and disinfection agents used.

Approved Cleaners and Disinfectants for Handling KRAV-certified Products

The approved substances for cleaners and disinfectants for organic production are regulated by the EU regulation. This applies specifically to cleaners and disinfectants for use in crop production facilities, including storage areas, animal husbandry, aquaculture, food processing, as well as packaging and storage areas. These substances are listed in the table below **(EU)**. For cleaning and disinfection of other equipment and premises where KRAV-certified products are handled, cleaning and disinfectants that are eco-labelled with the Nordic Swan Ecolabel, Good Environmental Choice or the equivalent must be used, if such products are available for the purpose **(K)**.

Table: Approved Substances for Cleaning and Disinfection

<p>animal stables</p> <p><i>The substances marked with * can only be used for cleaning, and not for disinfecting already cleaned surfaces.</i></p> <p>(EU)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • potassium and sodium soap • water and steam • milk of lime (slaked lime and water) • lime • quicklime • sodium hypochlorite (e.g. liquid bleach) • caustic soda* (sodium hydroxide) • caustic potash* (potassium lye, potassium hydroxide) • hydrogen peroxide • linseed oil, lavender oil and peppermint oil and other natural plant essences* • citric acid, peracid, formic acid, lactic acid, oxalic acid* and acetic acid • alcohol • formaldehyde • sodium carbonate* • nitric acid (dairy equipment)* • phosphoric acid (dairy equipment)* <p>(EU)</p>
<p>teats and milking facilities</p>	<p>cleaners and disinfectants that are eco-labelled or approved by “Bra Kemråd” (“Good Chemical Advice” - in Swedish only) within the areas of use for which they are approved (K)</p>
<p>fishponds, cages, tanks, and raceways intended for aquaculture</p>	<p>cleaners and disinfectants that are eco-labelled with the Nordic Swan Ecolabel, Good Environmental Choice or equivalent, if products with such labels are available for the purpose (K)</p>

buildings and facilities on agricultural enterprises, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • harvesting and handling equipment, • storage areas including boxes and containers used to store KRAV-certified products • grain silos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • soap (potassium and sodium soap) • water and steam • milk of lime (slaked lime and water) • lime • quicklime • hydrogen peroxide • linseed oil, lavender oil and peppermint oil • citric acid, peracetic acid, lactic acid and acetic acid • alcohol <p>(EU)</p>
irrigation systems	citric acid (EU)

 *Cleaners and Disinfectants for Certified Restaurants and Caterers*

The cleaners you use must be eco-labelled with the Nordic Swan Ecolabel, Good Environmental Choice or equivalent, if products with such labels are available for the purpose. **(K)**

 *Legal or Regulatory Requirements Take Precedence*

If it is necessary in order to comply with legal or regulatory requirements, you may use cleaners and disinfectants that are not listed as permitted in this standard. You must then take measures to avoid the risk of contaminating KRAV-certified products. **(EU)**

 *Cleaning and Disinfection on the Advice of a Veterinarian*

When disinfecting and cleaning animal stalls and aquaculture facilities due to special circumstances, other products than those listed in the standard can be used on the advice of a veterinarian **(EU)**. This applies to a single decontamination occurrence, and not routine use **(K)**. When using prescription veterinary medicinal products, the standards for veterinary treatments apply. **(EU)**

 *Information: EU Work on Updating Approved Substances for Cleaners and Disinfectants*

The Commission is reviewing which agents can be used for cleaning and disinfection for various types of organic production. Lists of permitted agents may be published in 2028 and will then affect this standard.

 **Information: “Bra Kemråd” (“Good Chemical Advice” - in Swedish only)**

Cleaning and disinfecting teats and milking facilities approved by “Bra Kemråd” (“Good Chemical Advice” - in Swedish only) are at www.brakemrad.se. Note that other products can only be used if they contain approved substances according to this standard.

 **A1.5.2 Pest Control**

You must first take preventive measures to avoid pest infestations, for example through intrusion protection and monitoring. If an infestation occurs, you must first combat it with traps or other physical methods and secondly by using biological methods. As a last resort, only permitted chemical pest control can be used. Pesticides with the lowest environmental impact must be prioritized.

(SL)

You must document your pest control measures **(EU)**, including:

- which pests have been identified
- the pest control products used
- the quantity of pest control product applied
- how the treatment was carried out and by whom
- the location and date of the treatment.

When audited you must be able to explain your preventive measures and show documentation of the pest control measures carried out.

 **Pest Control in Storage Areas Intended for KRAV-certified Crop Production Products**

If pest and insect control is required in storage areas where KRAV-certified crop production products are stored, you must only use approved plant protection products in compliance with Annex II of 2021/1165.

You must document the use and be able to account for the measures you have taken to avoid contamination of KRAV-certified products and to avoid a recurrence of the problem. **(EU)**

 **Insect Control for Restaurants and Caterers**

For restaurants and caterers, you are permitted to control cockroaches and other insects with chemical agents in bait stations even when there are KRAV-certified foods in the same premises. You must ensure that no residues of the agents used can come into contact with food. **(K)**

You must work preventively to avoid the problem recurring. **(K)**

 **Rodent Control**

You may use rodenticide in the vicinity of the premises where you carry out KRAV-certified production if there is a confirmed need. You must hold a valid

permit and competence certificate for this, or hire a professional pest control company. Rodenticide can only be used in bait stations. **(SL)**

Note that KRAV is considering prohibiting the use of pest control products containing anticoagulant substances in KRAV-certified production. A decision is expected during 2026.

Approved Physical and Biological Methods of Pest Control

Type of Control Method	Approved Methods and Substances
physical	traps, freezing, ultrasound, UV light, heat, steam, electricity
biological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural enemies • pheromones in traps or dispensers • animal repellents of animal or vegetable origin and sheep tallow

Information: Pest Control in Other Storage Areas Where Only Packaged Products are Handled

For pest control in premises where only packaged KRAV-certified products are handled or stored the general legislation applies. **(SL)**

Information: Use of Traps

Use of traps for monitoring purposes is regulated by Swedish legislation. Traps used must be approved by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency. For more information see the website of the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, www.naturvardsverket.se.

Information: Environmental Impact of Anticoagulants in Rodent Control

Anticoagulants are difficult to break down and can cause secondary poisoning in predators that eat poisoned rodents. Rodents can develop resistance, which reduces the effectiveness of the agents and increases the need for stronger preparations. In addition, anticoagulants cause a slow and painful death, which is problematic from an animal welfare and ethical perspective.

A lower-impact alternative is pest control products based on vitamin D formulations.

Use of anticoagulants is strictly regulated under Swedish law. For example, they must not be used over extended periods without evaluating the extent of the infestation and the effectiveness of the treatment. All use of pest control products must comply with the applicable conditions issued by the Swedish Chemicals Agency, including competence requirements. Permits from the

Swedish Work Environment Authority and/or the Public Health Agency of Sweden can be required.

KRAV is considering prohibiting the use of pest control products containing anticoagulant substances in KRAV-certified production. A decision is expected during 2026.

Information: Basic Conditions for Animal Keepers: the Importance of Controlling Pests

The requirement to take effective measures to prevent, as far as possible, animals and pests from contaminating the feed you handle is a basic condition for animal keepers in 2025. For more information see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website: www.jordbruksverket.se

A1.6 Environmental Responsibility and Resource Efficiency

The purpose of this section is to guide KRAV-certified operations towards increased consideration for natural and cultural environments, long-term sustainable resource use, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. This contributes to two of the KRAV added values: increased biodiversity and reduced climate impact.

A1.6.1 Systematic Environmental Management

You must **(K)**:

- have systematic environmental management and continuously document your environmental management through an environmental management system or similar method
- define goals in relevant areas that can be followed up by your certification body during audits. **(K)**

When audited you must give an account of your environmental management, your goals, and the improvements you have worked on.

If you are certified for agricultural production, you must instead show self-monitoring of the law and branch requirements that apply to your activity, as well as an action plan where necessary.

What Systematic Environmental Management Must Include (Not Applicable to Agricultural Companies)

Your systematic environmental management must include the following **(K)**:

- an environmental impact assessment in relevant areas, including external monitoring
- environmental policy
- clearly formulated environmental objectives

- procedures for follow-up and improvement
- annual update.

For agricultural companies (crop production, apiculture or animal husbandry) with food processing, the standards for systematic environmental management for agricultural companies apply, see below.

Systematic Environmental Management for Agricultural Companies

If you who are certified for crop production, animal husbandry or apiculture you must **(K)**:

- apply a self-check system of the law and branch requirements for the operating unit, for example LRF's General Farming Requirements (Miljöhusensyn), The Swedish Beekeepers' Association Self-check System (Bihusesyn) or other system considered equivalent by your certification body
- annually review the requirements that apply to your operation and assess whether they are complied with
- make an action plan for the requirements that you determined that you did not comply with.

This also applies if your certification includes food processing in connection with agricultural production.

You can also be subject to the standards for climate advisory services and calculation of climate impact in standard A1.9.3.

Example: Relevant Areas

Examples of relevant areas are:

- energy (energy efficiency), see also A1.6.3 – A.1.6.5.
- transport and fuels
- purchasing (new equipment, raw materials)
- use of synthetic chemicals
- waste management
- water
- land development.

Help: Guidance for Developing Goals and Environmental Policy

Links to instructions for how to develop goals and environmental policy are on the KRAV website: www.krav.se.

A1.6.2 Waste

You must:

- ensure that your activity generates as little waste as possible, and reuse and recycle where possible **(SL)**
- keep materials stored for repair purposes well organised and maintain the storage area so that the material does not become overgrown with plants **(K)**

- store and handle hazardous waste properly. **(K)**

When audited you must give an account of your procedures and show where you store repair materials.

Reuse and Recycling

You must:

- sort scrap metal, scrap vehicles, plastic, paper and other left-over materials or waste that you cannot reasonably need for repair purposes, and deliver them for reuse, recycling, energy recovery or landfill. **(SL)**
- prioritise reuse over recycling.

You must not:

- leave non-biodegradable non-woven fabric or plastics on the ground after use **(SL)** or
- burn non-woven fabrics or plastic. **(K)**

Hazardous Waste Management

You must store and handle hazardous waste in a manner that avoids any risk of contaminating soil, air or water. **(SL)**

Information: Permits for Transporting Hazardous Waste

Note that only companies with a special permit are allowed to transport hazardous waste. If your company does not have such a permit, you can still transport small amounts of hazardous waste from your own operation after reporting this to the County Administrative Board.

A1.6.3 Energy Efficiency

You must work to make energy use more efficient and reduce the use of fossil fuels. **(K)**

For greenhouses, there are additional standards for energy efficiency in section 4.11. **(K)**

When audited you must give an account of the measures you have taken.

Example: Measures to Improve Energy Efficiency and Reduce Use of Fossil Fuels

- conduct an energy audit to identify energy-intensive processes
- switch to low-energy light bulbs
- use renewable energy sources
- plan driving trips
- apply fuel-efficient driving (See A1.6.4 Fuel-efficient Driving).

A1.6.4 Fuel-efficient Driving

All transport or professional drivers who are permanently employed in the certified part of your company and who drive more than 80 hours per type of vehicle per year must be trained in fuel-efficient driving for the relevant vehicles. **(K)**

When audited you must be able to prove that the drivers concerned have completed training in fuel-efficient driving for the relevant vehicles.

What Training for Fuel-efficient Driving Must Include

- The training must provide a level of competence in fuel-efficient driving equivalent to the training provided in a driving school.
- Approved training includes courses, workshops or private studies.
- Training in fuel-efficient driving for tractors or heavy vehicles is considered sufficient for driving lighter vehicles such as private cars.
- Training in fuel-efficient driving for private cars however is not considered sufficient for driving heavier vehicles such as, for example, tractors. **(K)**

When Salespeople Need Training in Fuel-efficient Driving

Your salespeople who drive more than 80 hours per year must be trained in fuel-efficient driving regardless of whether or not they bring KRAV-certified products with them on every trip. **(K)**

When Training in Fuel-efficient Driving is Not Needed

- for driving in activities outside the KRAV-certified activity (for example, forestry work), no training in fuel-efficient driving is required
- driver's license training for passenger cars has included fuel-efficient driving (ecodriving) since 2007. Drivers who have obtained a B-license in 2007 or later do not need to take a new course in fuel-efficient driving for vehicles requiring a category B driving license. **(K)**
- during temporary work peaks, extra personnel can be hired without training in fuel-efficient driving **(K)**
- as there are currently no fuel-efficient driving courses for electric vehicles, fuel-efficient driving cannot currently be applied for such vehicles. If a company only has electric vehicles, no training in fuel-efficient driving is required. However, if only part of the vehicle fleet consists of electric vehicles, training in fuel-efficient driving must be carried out. **(K)**

Example: Types of Vehicles

Examples of vehicle types are agricultural machines, passenger cars and trucks.

A1.6.5 Renewable Electricity

You must purchase electricity that comes 100% from renewable energy sources.

When audited you must be able to show that purchased electricity comes from renewable energy sources.

Applies to the Entire Place of Production Regardless of the Proportion of KRAV-certified Production

The standard applies to all places of production where KRAV-certified production occurs, even if that production only constitutes a small part. **(K)**

Purchasing Guarantees of Origin

You can purchase guarantees of origin that correspond to the electricity consumption you have in your operation or the place where you have KRAV-certified production. The guarantees of origin must come from the electricity market where the production takes place. **(K)**

What Applies When You Become Certified

If you have an ongoing contract that is not for renewable electricity, you must switch to renewable electricity no later than when the contract expires or no later than two years after being certified. **(K)**

Exceptions When you do Not Need to Purchase Renewable Electricity

Electricity use that you do not control is not regarded as yours and does not have to come from renewable sources. This can for example be when purchasing services or if electricity is included in rental of premises. If you rent premises from yourself or your own subsidiary company, you are considered to have control and must switch to renewable electricity within two years. **(K)**

Information: Carbon-free Electricity

Carbon-free electricity is not renewable electricity. That category of energy includes electricity from nuclear power, that uses finite resources, primarily uranium, and also leaves behind waste that needs to be managed indefinitely.

Information: Electricity Market for Northern Europe

Sweden belongs to the Northern Europe electricity market, together with Norway, Finland, and Denmark. Belgium, Estonia, France, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria are also part of this electricity market.

A1.7 Working Conditions

This section contains standards on working conditions and the working environment.

+ A1.7.1 Scope and Implementation Period

The standards in section A1.7 apply to all KRAV-certified operations in Sweden and within the EU and EEA. If you are certified for wild harvest production, you must instead comply with the standards in Y2. Working Conditions: Optional.

As of 1 January 2026 you can also choose to be voluntarily certified according to Y2. Working Conditions: Optional.

📦 If You are Based Outside the EU/EEA

If your company is based outside the EU and EEA, you must comply with the standards in section 16.4 Additional Requirements for Social Responsibility in Country Group 1, instead of the standards in A1.7.

📦 Why KRAV is Developing New Standards for Working Conditions

Fair working conditions are one of the four added values of the KRAV standards. Anyone who buys a KRAV-labelled product must be able to feel confident that the people working to produce it have good working conditions.

Further, both the retail food sector and other companies are setting higher requirements for monitoring working conditions for the goods they purchase. In addition, new EU legislation will require companies to take responsibility for working conditions throughout their entire supply chain.

Thus, KRAV certification can be a tool for companies – a way to demonstrate that they take responsibility and that working conditions are verified.

📦 Update of the Standards from 1 January 2027

During 2026, KRAV will develop new standards on working conditions for all KRAV-certified operations. These will replace the current standards in section A1.7.

A1.7.2 Workforce Concerned

The standards on social responsibility apply to the entire workforce in the KRAV-certified operation. This includes operations employing seasonal workers, guest workers, hired labour from staffing agencies, or people with a personal interest in helping in the operation (for example volunteers or interns).

The standards do not apply to **(K)**:

- businesses with no workforce (neither employees nor hired labour)
- service companies
- transport companies
- tradespeople
- other labour not engaged in the core activities.

A1.7.3 Respecting Human Rights

You must respect basic human rights throughout your operation. **(K)**

The United Nation (UN) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The KRAV standards on social responsibility are based on the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Global Compact, and the International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions and recommendations related to social responsibility.

A1.7.4 Compliance with Legislation on Social Responsibility

You must comply with national legislation on working conditions and the working environment as well as the European Convention on Human Rights (Article 4). KRAV highlights the following parts of this legislation as being of particular importance **(K)**:

- employment contracts
- non-discrimination
- wages
- working hours
- ill-health and accidents
- housing/accommodation
- training and communication.

Checklist Control Points

The control points are in the document “Checklist – Social Responsibility in KRAV Certification”, available at www.krav.se. **(K)**

A1.7.5 Checklist for Social Responsibility

If your operation falls within an area where KRAV assesses that there is an increased risk that the standards on social responsibility are not being complied with, you must complete the checklist (see standard A1.7.4) before being audited.

These areas are **(K)**:

- operations employing seasonal workers
- operations with foreign labour
- other cases where your certification body assesses that there is risk in your operation.

Checklist Control Points

The control points are in the document “Checklist – Social Responsibility in KRAV Certification”, available at www.krav.se. **(K)**

A1.7.6 Safe and Hygienic Living Conditions

If you, as an employer, provide accommodation for workers, you must ensure that the living conditions are safe and hygienic. **(SL)**

Examples of Control Points

This may include hygiene, health, environment and fire safety in accommodation for seasonal workers.

A1.7.7 Information in Different Languages

Written information that workers need in order to carry out their work must be available in a language they understand. **(SL)**

Examples of Control Points

This may include work procedures, employment contracts and the KRAV standards on social responsibility.

A1.8 Marketing and Labelling

The purpose of this section is to create uniformity in the labelling and marketing of KRAV-certified products, in order to strengthen recognition and trust in the KRAV trademark.

A 1.8.1 Marketing with the KRAV Name and Label

You can:

- market your activity as KRAV-certified and
- market your KRAV-certified products that you sell by weight, in bulk or bulk bags with the KRAV labels (see standard A.1.8.4).
- market feed and seed from land in conversion to KRAV-certified production, see standards 4.1.9 and 4.1.10.

This applies regardless of the media you use for your marketing, but provided that you comply with the standards in this section, the type of production for which you are certified, and the KRAV Trademark Manual.

To be able to label your prepacked products (food, plants and seed) or packaged feed with the KRAV labels you must be certified for Y1 Labelling and Packaging. This also applies if you are going to label your packaged production aids with the KRAV label for production aids. See the standard Y1.1.1 for the type of production labelling and packaging. **(K)**

When audited you must show or describe your procedures for your marketing with the KRAV name and labels, and be able to show current examples.

If You Also Market Products that are Not KRAV-certified

If your company markets both KRAV-certified products and products that are not KRAV-certified, it is particularly important that your customers receive clear information about which products and which production is KRAV-certified. **(K)**

Restaurants, Caterers, and Food Service

A KRAV-certified restaurant, caterer or food service must only use the KRAV restaurant labels in marketing.

If you have a certified restaurant, you can also use and market your certification at temporary locations such as festivals, fairs, and similar events.

If you want to KRAV-certify dishes and label them with the KRAV primary label, in the same way as other multi-ingredient foods, your operation must be certified according to G1 Food Processing, and the dish must be registered as a product. **(K)**

A1.8.2 Marketing Design

You must not **(K)**:

- design marketing in a way that is in any way improper or misleading or that discredits KRAV or organic production
- use the KRAV name and labels in a way that could give the impression that KRAV is the producer, distributor, retailer or marketer of the product.

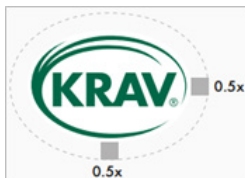
A1.8.3 Graphic Guidelines for the KRAV Label and the Label for Production Aids

When using the KRAV name and primary label in your marketing you must:

- comply with the standards below and in the KRAV Trademark Manual
- write KRAV in capital letters in all text.

The KRAV primary label must **(K)**:

- be at least as prominent as the EU-organic logo, when the EU-organic logo is present in connection with the KRAV label
- have an uncovered surface corresponding to half the height of the text “KRAV”
- be printed in green (PMS 342 or C100, M0, Y71, K43) or black (see clarification below)
- be printed so that the area inside the label is white.



When you use the KRAV label for production aids in your marketing you must:

- comply with the standards below and for production aids in the KRAV Trademark Manual
- write KRAV in capital letters in all text.

The KRAV label for production aids must (**K**):

- have an uncovered surface corresponding to half the height of the text “KRAV”
- be printed on a white background
- be in contrast to the surrounding colour
- be printed in green (PMS 342 or C100, M0, Y71, K43) or black (see clarification below).



When audited you must show or describe your procedures for marketing with the KRAV labels, and be able to show current examples.

🔗 Background and Colour of the Label

In exceptional cases you can:

- print the label on a colour paper background so that the surface inside the primary label is the same colour as the paper. In such cases, the colour of the label must be in contrast to the surrounding colour. For production aids this applies to the area inside the arrow, or if you use the label in negative the text “Godkänd för ekologisk odling” (“Approved for organic farming”).
- print the label in the same colour as your company logo if it is printed in a shade of green very close to PMS 342
- print the label in another colour when individually labelling with a laser or similar method, as long as the label is easily legible
- consult KRAV to obtain approval if you want a colour other than white on the inside of the label or want to use an inverted variation of the label.

A1.8.4 Specify Certification Body and Place Farmed

You must provide the code of the certification body that has certified your production.

When selling unpackaged products between two companies (“business to

business”, B2B products), you can provide a reference to your certification body and place farmed, for example on a delivery voucher. **(EU)**

When audited you must show or describe your procedures. These will be checked as well on your delivery vouchers or equivalent documents.

Place Farmed When Using the EU Logo

If you use the EU logo on your product, you must also provide the place farmed for the agricultural ingredients included in the product. This must be given directly under the code number of the certification body.

If the agricultural raw material was produced within the EU, you must state “EU agriculture”.

If the agricultural raw material was produced outside the EU, you must state “non-EU agriculture”.

If some of the agricultural raw materials were produced within the EU and some outside the EU, you must state “EU/non-EU agriculture”

You can replace “EU” or “non-EU” with a specific country name, or with a country and region name, if almost all of the agricultural raw materials in the product were produced in that country and region.

You can disregard the origin of ingredients present in small quantities, provided that together they constitute no more than 5% by weight of all agricultural raw materials in the product. **(EU)**

A1.8.5 Sales of Unlabelled and Unpackaged Products

You may use the KRAV name and label (**K**):

- in connection with unlabelled and unpackaged KRAV-certified products when selling directly to final consumers or at the final point of consumption
- in connection with KRAV-certified ingredients and products on menus
- in connection with KRAV-certified ingredients and products in self-service. This applies to both products that are displayed in their packaging and products taken out of their packaging.
- when selling KRAV-certified products by weight, in bulk or bulk bags.

You can also label KRAV-certified ingredients on a non-KRAV-certified product that is sold in bulk.

When audited you must show or describe your procedures for marketing with the KRAV labels, and be able to show current examples.

KRAV-certified Ingredients in Composite Foods Sold in Bulk Without Other Reference to KRAV

In order for you to state that a KRAV-certified ingredient is included in a composite product, the following must always be complied with (**K**):

- the same type of ingredient that is not KRAV-certified must not be included in the product
- the KRAV standards on additives, flavourings and processing aids must be complied with (see G1. Food Processing).

When you state that an ingredient is KRAV-certified, it must be clearly indicated in the list of ingredients which ingredients are KRAV-certified and what percentage by weight they constitute. **(K)**

KRAV-certified ingredients in Composite Feed Sold in Bulk Without Other Reference to KRAV

If you want to use the KRAV name when marketing feed mixtures that contain both KRAV-certified and non-KRAV-certified raw material, the following applies **(EU)**:

- The feed must only contain permitted additives.
- Immediately following the KRAV name, and in equally clear lettering, the proportion of KRAV-certified ingredients must be stated as a percentage by weight.
- You must calculate this based on the dry-matter weight of the ingredients and deduct mineral additives in accordance with standard 11.2.5.

Declaration of Contents for Feed

You must on the packaging, the product sheet or similar document have a declaration of contents that shows **(EU)**:

- all the KRAV-certified raw materials included in the product
- the portion of total weight as dry matter of each KRAV-certified raw material included in the product
- the raw materials from second-year in-conversion crops included in the product (if there are any), as well as their portion of total weight as dry matter
- the portion of feed materials of agricultural origin included in the product.

Information on Production Aids

You must on the packaging, the product sheet or similar document **(K)**:

- Clearly list all raw materials included. For farm-based ingredients and by-products from the food industry, it must be stated if the raw materials come from conventional or organic production. If a raw material has a mixed origin from both conventional and organic production, you must designate the entire quantity as conventional.
- State the amount of relevant macro and micronutrients in soil mixtures, soil conditioners or fertiliser. The content may be given as a range.
- Provide information on heavy-metal content. You must state both the

concentration and the maximum permissible ration for fertilizers with regard to heavy metal content. The amount can be given as an annual ration or as a total added over a period of five years at the most.

- State the intended uses for the product (alternatively for the uses which are not intended) as well as dosage, to facilitate correct use. Any inappropriate areas of use must be specified.
- State if there are uses that are clearly unsuitable.
- State the dosage, in order to facilitate correct use.

When Selling Only Prepacked and Labelled Products

If you only sell KRAV-labelled prepacked and labelled products, including individually labelled items, no KRAV certification or registration is required. See standard A1.1 Basic Requirements.

Use of the KRAV Labels on Menus or in Self-service

You must not use the KRAV labels on a menu or in self-service in a way that may be interpreted as meaning that a whole dish or product that you have prepared is KRAV-certified. If you want to KRAV-certify dishes, as well as other composite foods, your operation must comply with the standards in and be certified under G1 Food Processing. The dish must also be registered as an article.

A1.9 General Agricultural Rules

This section will be moved to General Standards for Agriculture in connection with the upcoming review of the crop production and animal husbandry standards. The purpose of the section is to make it easier for farmers certified according to Chapter 4 (Crop Production), Chapter 5 (Animal Husbandry), or Chapter 6 (Apiculture), to cooperate with subcontractors and to reduce environmental and climate impact.

A1.9.1 Cooperation with Subcontractors

KRAV-certified farmers can hire a subcontractor that is not KRAV-certified in the following cases:

- When purchasing services that involve the use of machines for sowing and planting as well as plant protection equipment. **(EU)**
- The subcontractor handles KRAV-certified raw materials that you have produced or purchased. Examples include storage of products, grain drying, and seed cleaning. The subcontractor's assignment must not involve slaughter, except for on-farm slaughter under section G4.7 **(K)**.
- The subcontractor processes a food from raw materials that you produced. **(K)**

If you hire a subcontractor you must **(EU)**:

- notify your certification body of your subcontractor
- have a subcontractor agreement with your subcontractor
- keep an updated and easy-to-review list of your subcontractors.

When audited you must be able to show an updated and easy-to-review list of your subcontractors, as well as your subcontractor agreements.

Contents of Subcontractor Agreements

The following must be included in contracts between a KRAV-certified farmer and a subcontractor **(K)**:

- The subcontractor must agree to comply with the relevant parts of the KRAV standards.
- The subcontractor must give your certification body the right to carry out audits of the activity concerned according to the conditions in these standards.
- The KRAV-certified entity is responsible for any non-compliance by the subcontractor that the certification body finds.
- The subcontractor only has the right to KRAV-label products from the KRAV-certified farmer.
- The subcontractor cannot sell the products that the subcontractor has handled or processed for a KRAV-certified farmer.

No written agreement is required for hired services (sowing, planting, harvesting), or if both your activity and the hired company are KRAV-certified. However, a written agreement is always recommended to ensure a clear terms of reference. **(EU)**

When Processing Self-produced Raw Materials

All raw materials must originate from your KRAV-certified primary production if they are to be simply processed by a subcontractor into a composite product. Additives, salt and water are not regarded as raw materials. If your subcontractor packages and labels your products, you must also be certified according to Labelling and Packaging according to the KRAV standards. **(K)**

When Borrowing or Renting Premises

You may borrow or rent premises for handling and processing without signing a subcontractor agreement. This applies if you are present and responsible for the handling and/or processing of KRAV-certified products. You must document any borrowed or rented premises. If the premises are used for processing, such as a juice press, you must notify your certification body before the premises are put into use. **(K)**

Audit of Subcontractors

Your certification body will audit your subcontractor as part of the audit of your operation. If the subcontractor has its own KRAV certification, the audit is carried out by the subcontractor's certification body.

A1.9.2 General Information on Substances and Materials

When choosing substances and materials in your KRAV-certified agricultural operation, you must use, as a first choice, those that are not non-naturally occurring and that do not pose risks to human health or the environment.

Prohibited Substances and Materials (K)

- Pesticides not permitted under section 4.9. This also applies to land outside the cultivated area that is still part of the production unit such as buffer strips, gravel paths or access roads.
- Other chemical products and substances if they can be replaced with products or organisms that can be assumed to be less harmful.
- Non-woven fabrics, plastic, insect nets or silage film based on chlorinated plastics, such as PVC.

When audited you must:

- be able to explain your choices and purchases of substances and materials
- be able to show that when using chemical products, alternative materials and substances have been considered
- describe which measures have been taken to minimise the risk of contaminating KRAV-certified products when chemical products are used.

Chemical Products in Pressure-impregnated Posts

You must prioritise using posts that are not pressure-impregnated (**K**). Pressure-impregnated posts containing creosote or arsenic must not be used in crop production. Note that Swedish legislation may include restrictions on the use of impregnated posts in contact with food. Also note that posts impregnated with creosote, arsenic, chromium or copper are classified as hazardous waste (**SL**).

Control of Invasive Species Outside the Crop Area

You may use pesticides outside the crop area when required to comply with regulatory requirements, for example, in order to control an invasive species (see also A1.1.3).

A1.9.3 Reduced Climate Impact

If you operate a farm with at least 200 hectares of arable land or at least 100 livestock units, you must (**K**):

- calculate your climate impact

- obtain climate-impact advisory services based on your calculation
- identify measures that lead to a reduction of greenhouse-gas emissions and have a plan to implement them
- update your advisory services, climate calculations and action plan every five years.

The land and livestock must be KRAV-certified or in-conversion. Conventional land or animals are not included.

When audited you must be able to show that you have obtained advisory services and made calculations and be able to explain how you work to reduce your emissions.

When the Advisory Services Must be Carried Out or Updated

The advisory services must be carried out no later than two years after you became newly certified. If your most recent climate-impact advisory service is older than five years, you must update it within two years of the five-year mark. (K)

Advisory Services Recognised by KRAV

KRAV recognises the following advisory services (K):

- Focus on Nutrients' Climate Survey (Greppa Näringens Klimatkollen, in Swedish only).
- Arla's FarmAhead™ programme in Swedish only).
- climate advisory services via Lovanggruppen.
- other advisory services approved by KRAV.

KRAV continuously approves tools that calculate climate impact and can be used for climate advisory services. A complete list is available on KRAV's website: www.krav.se.

Information: Sharing Climate Calculations via Agrosfär

If you perform a climate calculation via Agrosfär, you can voluntarily share it with KRAV during 2026. By doing so, you contribute to increased knowledge that strengthens the KRAV certification with more accurate standards for greater sustainability benefits in the certification.

Food Processing

G1

Contents of this Chapter

- G1.1 Ingredients
- G1.2 Processes
- G1.3 Additives, Processing Aids and Flavourings
- G1.4 Substances in Contact with Food
- G1.5 KRAV-certification of EU Organic Yeast Production
- G1.6 KRAV-certification of EU Organic Wine Production

G1.1 Ingredients

The minimum proportion of KRAV-certified ingredients in a multi-ingredient product is set in order to maintain and develop the added value of KRAV-certified ingredients, while simultaneously stimulating and promoting the market for KRAV-certified products.

G1.1.1 At least 90% KRAV-certified ingredients

You can only use the KRAV name and label on products that contain a maximum of 5% conventional ingredients, provided that an exemption has been granted by the Swedish Food Agency in accordance with Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2018/848, or if the ingredient is permitted under Annex V, Part B, of Regulation (EU) 2021/1165. (EU)

In addition, one of the following conditions must be fulfilled:

- the product contains at least 90% by weight KRAV-certified ingredients and a total of at least 95% by weight organic ingredients (K)
- the product contains ingredients from KRAV-certified fisheries where at least 90% by weight of the ingredients are KRAV-certified, regardless of the proportion of organic ingredients. (K)

You must not use an EU-organic or conventional ingredient in a product that contains a KRAV-certified ingredient of the same type. (EU)

When audited you must present documentation showing the proportion of KRAV-certified, organic, and conventional ingredients.

Use of Conventional Ingredients in a KRAV-certified Product

You may use a maximum of 5% by weight conventional ingredients in a multi-ingredient product. This applies if one of the criteria listed below is fulfilled, and if you can demonstrate that a KRAV-certified or EU-organic ingredient of a particular type is not available in sufficient quantity or quality. (EU)

Conventional ingredients of agricultural origin may only be used if one of the following criteria is fulfilled: (EU)

- the ingredient is permitted under Annex V, Part B, of Regulation (EU) 2021/1165

- The ingredient has been approved by the Swedish Food Agency under Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2018/848. This article specifies that the Swedish Food Agency may issue a time-limited exemption allowing a particular conventional ingredient to be used in a specific product.

See information about how to apply for approval from the Swedish Food Agency on their website: www.livsmedelsverket.se/en/.

Prohibited Conventional Ingredients, Even With an Exemption

You must not use a conventional ingredient in KRAV-certified products, even if an exemption has been granted by the Swedish Food Agency under Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2018/848, or if the ingredient is permitted under Annex V, Part B, of Regulation (EU) 2021/1165, if the ingredient (EU):

- contains or is produced from or with GMOs
- is produced using processes that are not permitted according to section G1.2, or contains additives not permitted in standard G1.3.1
- consists of or contains engineered nanomaterials.

Conventional Ingredients in Multi-ingredient Products from KRAV-certified Fisheries

Conventional ingredients of agricultural origin may only be used in products containing KRAV-certified wild-caught fish or shellfish if one of the following criteria is fulfilled (K):

- the ingredient is permitted under Annex V, Part B, of Regulation (EU) 2021/1165
- you can demonstrate that the ingredient is not available as either KRAV-certified or EU-organic in sufficient quantity or quality.

Your certification body determines whether the conventional ingredient is permitted for use. (K)

Additives Regarded as Ingredients of Agricultural Origin

Part A of Annex V to Regulation (EU) 2021/1165 specifies which additives must be regarded as ingredients of agricultural origin. This is indicated by an asterisk in the column “E-number or Einecs, or both” These must be included when calculating the KRAV proportion and the organic proportion. (EU)

Natural ‘x’ Flavourings Regarded as Ingredients of Agricultural Origin

Natural ‘x’ flavourings approved for use in organic products are regarded as ingredients of agricultural origin and must be included when calculating the organic proportion of the product.

An organic natural ‘x’ flavouring counts towards the organic proportion, and a non-organic flavouring counts towards the permitted 5%. (EU)

See also standard G1.3.3 Flavourings.

📌 Help: Calculating the proportion of KRAV-organic and EU-organic Ingredients

- Water must not be included when calculating the KRAV-certified proportion in a multi-ingredient product. However, water added during reconstitution must be included.
- Salt must not be included when calculating the KRAV-certified proportion in a multi-ingredient product. This applies regardless of whether the salt is KRAV-certified, organic, or non-organic.
- Salt may be KRAV-certified if you comply with the EU standards for organic certification of salt.
- Yeast is an ingredient of agricultural origin. You may use organic yeast, but if conventional yeast is used, it must be included in the permitted 5% of non-organic ingredients. Organic and conventional yeast may not be used together in the same food.

G1.1.2 Labelling KRAV-certified Ingredients on a Product that is Not KRAV-certified

You may indicate that a KRAV-certified ingredient is included in your multi-ingredient product if all the following conditions are met:

- an ingredient of the same type that is not KRAV-certified may not be included in the product **(EU)**
- the product contains less than 90% by weight KRAV-certified ingredients **(K)**
- the EU regulation's standards on additives, flavourings, and processing aids must be fulfilled **(EU)**
- ingredients, additives, flavourings, carriers, solvents, and processing aids must not contain or be produced from or with GMOs. **(EU)**

For pre-packed products and for sales in bulk, you can mark KRAV-certified ingredients in the following way **(EU)**:

- Products containing at least 95% organic raw materials of agricultural origin can be labelled organic. Information about the presence of KRAV-certified ingredients can be included on the packaging and in marketing.
- Products containing less than 95% organic raw materials must not be labelled organic. The presence of KRAV-certified ingredients can only be listed in the ingredients list and not elsewhere on the packaging.

When indicating a KRAV-certified ingredient, it must be clearly shown in the list of ingredients which ingredients are KRAV-certified and what percentage by weight they constitute. **(K)**

When audited you must present documentation showing the proportion of KRAV-certified, organic, and conventional ingredients.

G1.2 Processes

The basic principle is that KRAV-certified foods must retain their organic characteristics and qualities through all stages of production. Therefore, there are restrictions on which processes and processing aids are permitted.

The KRAV standards on permitted production processes correspond with Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

G1.2.1 Permitted Processes

You can only use the following production processes **(EU)**:

- mechanical and physical processes
- biological processes such as fermentation and leavening (for example the use of lactic acid cultures and mould cultures)
- enzymatic processes (for example to coagulate or break down substances)
- extraction
- smoking
- precipitation
- ion-exchange and adsorption techniques using resin, only when used for the preparation of organic ingredients for infant formula and baby food.

When audited you must be able to demonstrate which production processes you use.

Irradiation (Ionising Radiation)

- You must not irradiate your raw materials or products with ionising radiation. If you use conventional spices (following an exemption), you must have documentation showing that they have not been irradiated (because irradiation of conventional spices is permitted in the EU). **(EU)**
- You may use control instruments that use X-rays if the radiation has a longer wavelength than is specified in Article 4.46 of Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom, the radiation dose does not exceed 0.5 Gy, and the energy level does not exceed 10 MeV. Other exceptions under Directive 1999/2/EC Article 1.2(a) are also permitted. **(EU)**
- Ultraviolet light may be considered ionising radiation depending on its wavelength and frequency. If your light sources emit a wavelength of 100 nanometres or less, or a frequency of 3×10^{15} hertz or more, you must not use them in organic production. Such radiation is considered ionising. **(EU)**

G1.3 Additives, Processing Aids and Flavourings

Based on the precautionary principle, only a limited number of additives and processing aids are permitted in KRAV-certified foods. Only natural 'x' flavourings and natural colourings can be used.

G1.3.1 Additives

You can only use additives listed in Part A of Annex V to Regulation (EU) 2021/1165, and only in the foods and under the specific conditions and restrictions stated. **(EU)**

For KRAV-certified products made from wild-caught fish and shellfish, the following additives can also be used **(K)**:

- sorbic acid/sorbates (E200, E202–203)
- benzoic acid/benzoates (E211–213)
- sodium disulphite (E223)
- acetic acid (E260)
- ascorbic acid (E300)
- calcium hydroxide (E526).

When audited you must be able to provide documentation of the additives used in your KRAV-certified products and that you comply with the conditions for use.

Additives That Must Come From Organic Production

Part A of Annex V to Regulation **(EU)** 2021/1165 specifies which additives must come from organic production. This is shown in the column “Organic foodstuffs in which the additive or processing aid may be used and specific conditions and limits”. **(EU)**

Additives Considered as Ingredients of Agricultural Origin

Part A of Annex V to Regulation **(EU)** 2021/1165 also specifies which additives must be considered as ingredients of agricultural origin. These are indicated by an asterisk in the column “E-number or Einescs, or both”. **(EU)**

G1.3.2 Processing Aids

You may use the following processing aids:

- processing aids listed in Part A of Annex V to Regulation **(EU)** 2021/1165 **(EU)**
- preparations of microorganisms and enzymes normally used in food processing **(EU)**
- diphosphates and triphosphates when peeling wild-caught KRAV-certified shellfish. **(K)**

When audited you must be able to provide documentation of the processing aids used in your KRAV-certified products and that you comply with the specific conditions for use.

Enzymes as Food Additives

The enzymes invertase and lysozyme may only be used as processing aids. They are sometimes used as food additives, but in that case they are not permitted in KRAV-certified production. **(EU)**

G1.3.3 Flavourings

You can only use natural 'x' flavourings consisting of natural flavouring substances and permitted additives (see standard G1.3.5). The natural 'x' flavouring can be organic or non-organic. **(EU)**

When audited you must be able to provide documentation of the flavourings used in your KRAV-certified products.

Help: Declaration of Flavourings

In the list of ingredients, you write "natural 'x' flavouring", for example "natural strawberry flavouring".

G1.3.4 Enrichment Products

You can only use enrichment products **(EU)**:

- when such use is specifically specified by the Swedish Food Agency
- in the production of infant formula and baby food.

When audited you must be able to show documentation that the enrichment product is permitted in the KRAV-certified product.

G1.3.5 Carriers

You can only use those carriers **(EU)**:

- listed in Part A of Annex V to Regulation **(EU)** 2021/1165
- for flavouring substances permitted under the regulation on organic production and listed in Regulation **(EU)** 1333/2008, Annex III, Part 4.

When audited you must be able to provide documentation of the carriers used in your KRAV-certified products.

G1.4 Substances in Contact with Food

The basic principle is that KRAV-certified foods must be processed using ingredients and processes that do not harm the environment, human health, plant health, or animal health and welfare. To maintain product quality, there

are also criteria for substances that come into contact with food.

The KRAV standards for substances in contact with food correspond with Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

G1.4.1 Egg Washing

You can wash eggs only with agents permitted by decisions of the Swedish Food Agency. **(SL)**

When audited if you wash eggs, you must show that you have been granted permission from the Swedish Food Agency.

Permission from the Swedish Food Agency for Egg Washing

To wash eggs, permission from the Swedish Food Agency is required.

G1.5 KRAV-certification of EU-Organic Yeast Production

KRAV sees no reason to apply stricter production standards for yeast than those in Regulation (EU) 2018/848. Anyone who complies with the KRAV General Standards and the EU standards for organic yeast may therefore obtain KRAV certification for their yeast production.

G1.5.1 Yeast Production

You can KRAV-certify your yeast production if you comply with the EU standards for organic yeast and the KRAV General Standards. **(K)**

Only organically produced substrates may be used in the production of organic yeast. The production standards are given in Part VII of Annex II to Regulation **(EU)** 2018/848. The permitted additives and processing aids are listed in Part C of Annex V to Regulation **(EU)** 2021/1165. **(EU)**

When audited you must show that the substrates you use are permitted, and that you otherwise comply with Regulation **(EU)** 2018/848 in the relevant parts, particularly Part VII of Annex II.

G1.6 KRAV-certification of EU-Organic Wine Production

KRAV sees no reason to apply stricter production standards for wine than those in Regulation (EU) 2018/848. Anyone who complies with the KRAV General Standards and the EU standards for organic wine production may therefore obtain KRAV certification for their wine production. For wine to be KRAV-certified, at least 90% of the ingredients must be KRAV-certified.

G1.6.1 Wine Production

You can KRAV-certify your wine production if you comply with the EU standards for organic wine processing as well as the KRAV General Standards. **(K)**

The production standards are in Part VI of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848. **(EU)**

When audited you must show that you comply with the standards for organic wine production, for example regarding additives and processing methods, and that you otherwise comply with the relevant parts of Regulation **(EU)** 2018/848, in particular with Part VI of Annex II.

Import and Bringing In Products

16

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16.1 Basic Standards

This section contains standards about which products can be certified according to this chapter.

16.1.1 What Products Can be KRAV-labelled?

In order for you to be able to KRAV-label imported or brought in products, the supplier must have a valid certificate according to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 that covers the product that you are going to import or bring in.

16.1.2 Standards for Certain Products

If any of the standards in section 16.4-16.10 apply to the product that you want to import or bring in and KRAV-label, it is indicated in the respective standard what you must do and how you must show compliance.

16.1.3 Basis for Being Able to KRAV-label Products Imported or Brought In

You must comply with one of these alternatives (*K*):

- The products are certified according to a certification system recognised by KRAV, see section 16.2. **When audited** you must be able to show your certification body that the products are covered by valid certification from a recognised certification system.
- The products are covered by a supplier evaluation system that KRAV recognizes, see section 16.2. **When audited** you must be able to show this to your certification body.
- You can in one of the ways given in section 16.3 verify that your products comply with the extra requirements specified in sections 16.4-16.11.

16.1.4 Transition Standard (Cancelled)

Cancelled

16.1.5 Not Swedish Products

Chapter 16 can only be applied to products and raw materials that have been grown or raised outside Sweden. You must not KRAV-label products and raw materials that are grown or raised in Sweden and certified according to an organic standard other than the KRAV standards. **(K)**

16.1.6 Certificate of Inspection

If you import products from a third country, i.e. from countries outside the EU and EEA, you must always get an electronic certificate of inspection. You must in such a case register as an importer in TRACES-NT. The government agency responsible for food is The Swedish National Food Agency. The Swedish Board of Agriculture is responsible for non-food products, such as feed raw materials. **(EU)**

Information about this is available respectively at www.livsmedelverket.se and www.jordbruksverket.se.

16.2 Recognized Certification and Supplier Evaluation Systems

KRAV can recognize other certification systems and supplier evaluation systems as a basis for KRAV-labelling.


16.2.1 Certification and Supplier Evaluation Systems as a Basis for KRAV-labelling

KRAV can recognize a certification or supplier evaluation system as a basis for KRAV-labelling for parts of the KRAV standards or for the KRAV standards in their entirety.

If you are KRAV-certified according to Chapter 16, you can apply to KRAV to have a certification or supplier evaluation system recognized. **(K)**

KRAV has the right to withdraw the recognition of a certification or supplier evaluation system if it changes or the KRAV standards change. You must therefore check that the system you have chosen is still approved. **(K)**

At www.krav.se KRAV publishes the certification systems that are recognised and which parts of the KRAV standards the recognition covers.

 *Help is available on the KRAV website.*

16.3 Ways to Verify the Extra Requirements

The standards in this section deal with different ways to verify the extra requirements in sections 16.4-16.5 and 16.7-16.10.

The possibilities for verifying the extra requirements for social responsibility differ between countries. In the countries in country group 2, there are no widespread systems for certification or supplier evaluation of social conditions that can be used to verify the extra requirements.

16.3.1 Verification of Extra Requirements for Social Responsibility in Country Group 1

Country group 1 includes countries other than those in the European Union and EEA, Switzerland, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. **(K)**

Verification of the extra requirements must be done where the production takes place. You are responsible for planning and carrying out the verification.

Verification of extra requirements for a product that you want to KRAV-label must be done in one of the following ways **(K)**:

- according to a certification or a system for supplier evaluation that KRAV recognizes. If the system has its own inspection cycles, then these must be complied with, otherwise verification must be done annually.
- using one or several of the KRAV checklists for the type of product concerned. Verification must be carried out annually by a certification body that is accredited for organic production by an accreditation body that is an IAF MLA signatory.
- using one or several of the KRAV checklists for the type of product concerned. Verification must be carried out annually by a supplier evaluation that you plan and carry out. The verification must be carried out by a person qualified to audit organic production. The extra requirements on social responsibility can also be verified by a person qualified to carry out such an audit.

16.3.2 Verification of Extra Requirements for Social Responsibility in Country Group 2

If you import or bring in products where the primary production takes place in countries in the European Union, EEA, Switzerland, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan (country group 2), you must work systematically to identify and minimize risks regarding social responsibility at the supplier level. **(K)**

This means that you must carry out a risk analysis of your suppliers. If you identify significant risks regarding social responsibility with any supplier, you must establish an action plan. **When audited** you must be able to show your method of working, including any action plans. **(K)**

The standard must be complied with no later than 1 January 2023. **(K)**

The supplier stage refers to all stages in the production chain from primary production to finished product. You must get information from your supplier about the countries the various steps in production take place, and based on that make a general assessment of possible risks. This does not mean that you must have contact with all the steps in the production chain.

On the KRAV website there are tools that you can use to carry out a risk analysis and make an action plan, see www.krav.se.

i *Help is available on the KRAV website.*

16.3.3 Verification of Other Additional Requirements for Products of Plant and Animal Origin

Verification of the extra requirements in sections 16.7 and 16.8 must be done where the production takes place. **When audited** you must be able to show your certification body that the verification is effective and credible. **(K)**

The verification must be done in one of the following ways **(K)**:

- according to a certification system for organic production that KRAV recognizes
- using one or several of the KRAV checklists for the type of product concerned. Verification must be carried out annually by a certification body that is accredited for organic production by an accreditation body that is an IAF MLA signatory.
- using one or several of the KRAV checklists for the type of product concerned. Verification must be carried out annually by a supplier evaluation that you plan and carry out. The verification must be carried out by a person qualified to audit organic production.

16.4 Extra Requirements for Social Responsibility in Country Group 1

When importing products from country group 1, i.e. countries other than the European Union, EEA, Switzerland, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan, you must be able to show documentation that standards 16.4.1-16.4.12 are complied with. You must do this through recognized certification systems, recognized supplier evaluation systems or with the help of the KRAV checklists.

16.4.1 Documenting Social Responsibility

You do not need to show documentation from operations with fewer than 10 employees, or from stages where no production takes place. **(K)**

16.4.2 National Legislation

National legislation on labour law must be complied with. **(K)**

16.4.3 No Human Rights Violations

Products cannot be KRAV-certified if there are human rights violations associated with the production. Activities where production takes place must comply with the ILO core conventions, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. **(K)**

16.4.4 No Forced Labour

Forced or involuntary labour is prohibited. **(K)**

16.4.5 No Discrimination

Employees must be treated equally, provided with the same opportunities and not be subjected to discrimination. **(K)**

16.4.6 Child Labour

It is prohibited to employ children under 15 years of age. **(K)**

The ILO exception for limited extra work according to ILO convention 138 applies in member states where business and education systems are insufficiently developed. (K)

16.4.7 Special Conditions for Children and Young Employees

When child and young employees under 18 years of age are hired, it must be ensured that **(K)**:

- the work is not harmful to their health or development
- the number of hours or scheduling of work does not affect their school attendance.

16.4.8 Right to Organize and to Collective Bargaining

Employees must have the opportunity to organize and the right to collective bargaining. **(K)**

16.4.9 Salary Amount

Employers must comply with the alternative that is most advantageous for employees of the two following alternatives **(K)**:

- the statutory minimum wage in each respective country or
- the industry standard implemented through collective bargaining agreements.

16.4.10 Working Hours

National legislation regarding working hours and overtime must be complied with. **(K)**

16.4.11 Health and Safety

The work environment must be safe and not present a health risk. **(K)**

16.4.12 Employment Contracts

All employees must have a binding employment contract. **(K)**

16.5 Extra Requirements for Social Responsibility in Country Group 2

If you import or bring in products from country group 2, i.e. countries in the European Union, EEA, Switzerland, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan, you must work systematically to minimize risks regarding social responsibility according to standard 16.3.2. **(K)**

16.5.1 Extent of Extra Requirements

The work must be guided by the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the ILO core conventions and must include at least **(K)**:

- the requirement that the labour legislation in the country in question is complied with
- prohibition of forced labour
- prohibition of discrimination
- prohibition of child labour under ILO Convention 138
- the right to freedom of association
- the right to a statutory minimum wage or wage according to industry standards through collective agreements
- requirements for regulated working hours
- requirements for a safe working environment
- requirements for binding employment contracts.

16.6 Other Extra Requirements for All Products

In this section there are standards on the extra requirements, in addition to those related to social responsibility, that must be complied with in order for you to be able to KRAV-label products. **(K)**

16.6.1 Certificate of Non-GMO Status

You must use the latest edition of the KRAV risk lists for GMOs **(K)**

- For conventional raw materials listed in the KRAV risk lists, a certificate of non-GMO status is required, and for those in the high-risk group (Group 1 in the KRAV risk lists), analysis of each batch is also required. **(K)**
- When importing and bringing in KRAV-certified or organic products, no certificates are required. **(EU)**

The KRAV risk lists for GMOs is available at www.krav.se.

i Help is available on the KRAV website.

16.6.2 Labelling Agreements

If you allow a non-KRAV-certified supplier outside of Sweden to package and KRAV-label your products, you must have a contract with the supplier. The contract must give you control over how the KRAV labelling is used and give your certification body the right to audit your supplier's labelling and traceability of your products. **(K)**

- The supplier must be certified according to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 by a certification body that carries out organic certification. **(EU)**

The following must be included in the contract between the KRAV licensee and the supplier **(K)**:

- the supplier undertakes to comply with relevant standards in section A1.8 of the KRAV standards

- the supplier gives the certification body the right to audit that labelling is carried out in compliance with the KRAV standards
- when KRAV-certified you have responsibility for any non-compliance by the supplier found by the certification body
- the supplier does not have the right to use the KRAV name and label other than on behalf of a KRAV-certified company that it has a labelling agreement with.

There is a template for labelling agreements on the KRAV website at www.krav.se.

i *Help is available on the KRAV website.*

16.6.3 Standards for Packaging

If you allow a non-KRAV-certified supplier or subcontractor outside Sweden to package your products, you must be able to show that standards 16.6.4, 16.6.5, 16.6.8 and 16.6.9 below are complied with.

16.6.4 Resource-efficient Packaging

The main purpose of packaging is to protect and preserve the product. You must therefore choose or design packaging so that food, feed or production aids reach final consumers without unnecessary loss of quality, and so that waste is minimized at every stage. **(K)**

In addition, the packaging solution must as a whole be as resource efficient and as climate neutral as possible by taking the following into account **(K)**:

- use of as little material as possible
- use of renewable packaging material when possible
- use of recycled material when possible
- making sure packaging can be re-used or recycled in existing systems,
- making sure packaging favours energy efficient methods of transportation
- making sure it is easy for consumers to empty and sort packaging.

When audited you must be able to show that this has been done. **(K)**

16.6.5 Avoid Substances and Materials Hazardous to Health and the Environment

You must try to ensure that substances and materials used in packaging of your KRAV-certified products are non-toxic. This is especially important for the part of the packaging that comes in contact with food, feed or production aids. **(K)**

You must check if any of the SIN substances listed in Appendix 3 have been used intentionally in your packaging, and in that case make a phase-out plan. Polymerization aids or initiators used in the manufacture of plastics do not need to be reported. This standard applies only to primary packaging. **(K)**

Appendix 3 lists the SIN substances that can be found in food packaging. The

appendix is updated annually based on the current SIN list published by ChemSec, which means that additional substances may be added in the next edition of the KRAV standards.

There are aids on the KRAV website for checking for SIN substances and for making a phase-out plan, see www.krav.se.

i Help is available on the KRAV website.

16.6.6 Ban on Bisphenol A in Packaging

Bisphenol A must not intentionally be used in packaging for KRAV-certified products. The standard applies only to primary packaging. (K)

16.6.7 Ban on PVC and Other Chlorine-based Plastics

PVC (polyvinyl chloride) and other chlorine-based plastics must not be used in packaging for KRAV-certified products packaged after 1 January 2018. The standard applies only to primary packaging. (K)

PVC is however permitted in lid seals and liners on metal in those cases where it can be shown that alternative solutions cannot guarantee the shelf life or quality of the food in question. A condition is that you are working on a phase-out plan. (K)

Information on and aids for making a phase-out plan can be found on the KRAV website, see www.krav.se.

i Help is available on the KRAV website.

16.6.8 No Preservatives or Disinfectants

Packaging must not be treated with preservatives or disinfectants. Disinfection with the help of hydrogen peroxide is however permitted. (K)

16.6.9 Nanomaterials and Nanotechnology is Prohibited

You cannot use engineered nanomaterials in packaging on surfaces that the product comes into contact with. (K)

16.7 Extra Requirements for Plant Products

In this section there are standards on extra requirements for plant products and wild harvest production.

16.7.1 Crop Production Products

For EU organic products of plant origin, other than sprouts, greenhouse products, and products from wild harvest production, there are no extra requirements other than those that apply to all products. (K)

16.7.2 Extra Requirements for Sprouts

If you want to KRAV-label brought in or imported sprouts, the seeds they were sprouted from must be organic seeds that comply with the KRAV extra

requirements for food of plant origin. **(K)**

16.7.3 Extra Requirements for Greenhouse Products

For greenhouse cultivation, there must be compliance with either point A or point B below **(K)**:

- A. Of the total annual energy used for heating, cold rooms, lighting as well as production of CO₂, at least 80% must come from renewable energy or waste heat.
- B. Fossil energy, on average, can make up at most 2.5 kWh per m² and production week during the growing period.

16.7.4 Protection of Natural Areas with High Conservation Value

Cultivation or other enduring changes in areas with natural ecosystems with a high conservation value (HCV) is prohibited. The standard must be verified for cultivation of those crops that KRAV considers to be at the highest risk for exploitation.

- You must verify that cultivation for the production of oil palm and soy has not taken place in the last five years. **(K)**
- You must verify that cultivation for the production of sugar cane, coffee, cocoa or coconut palm has not taken place since certification began. **(K)**

16.7.5 Products from Wild Harvest Production

The following extra requirements apply to products from wild harvest production **(K)**:

- Harvesting must not have an obvious negative impact on peoples' way of life or ability to support themselves. Consideration must be given to local traditions and the people that live in the area.
- Species harvested must not be subject to international protection programs or other forms of restrictions that show that harvesting is inappropriate. For species listed by CITES (The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), compliance with CITES regulations is required for those who are KRAV-certified.
- Species that are red listed and listed as endangered species in the country concerned cannot be harvested.
- You must make sure that independent pickers always sell berries, plants or mushrooms that they have picked themselves. An intermediary between agents and pickers is prohibited. You must take special care to ensure that there are not any intermediaries when large volumes of berries, plants or mushrooms are delivered.
- You must ensure that independent pickers are free to sell to any agent they wish, and as well that the pickers' basic human rights are not violated. Everyone who sells berries, plants or mushrooms to

an agent must be paid the same price per kilo for equivalent quality. Discrimination, for example, regarding payment, is prohibited.

16.7.6 Extra Requirements for Mushroom Cultivation

Your suppliers must (K):

- use renewable electricity in mushroom production.
- implement energy efficiency measures, especially to reduce the use of fossil energy.

16.7.7 Extra Requirements for Christmas Trees and Other Ornamental Trees

If you want to KRAV label brought in or imported Christmas trees or other ornamental trees, they must have been grown from the time they were planted on organically certified land or on land in conversion to organic production. (K)

16.8 Extra Requirements for Animal Products

In this section there are standards on extra requirements for animal products. The extra requirements are divided according to type of animal.

16.8.1 Extra Requirements for All Animal Products

The following applies to all animal products (K):

- if veterinary medicinal products are used that have an approved withdrawal period of zero days then a withdrawal period of 48 hours must be applied.

16.8.2 Dairy Products

For you to be able to KRAV-label dairy products, the following extra requirements must be complied with (K):

- Mother animals must have access to seclusion when giving birth.
 - If the mother animals are kept on deep litter beds indoors, birthing can take place in the herd only if the animals are monitored so that the mother animal and calf can be separated, if necessary, from the rest of the herd, at the latest, immediately in conjunction with birth.
 - If the mother animals are kept indoors in other ways, they must give birth in seclusion in a pen.
- Lambs and kids must suckle for at least three days.
- Calves must suckle for at least one day, i.e. at least 24 hours.
- During castration and dehorning, analgesia and anaesthesia must be used. For calves, the procedure must be carried out before they are eight weeks old.
- No mutilation other than castration and dehorning is permissible.
- During the growing season, all types of livestock must have access to

pasture for more than 12 hours per day. Temporary indoor periods are permitted when there is sickness, birthing, mating, insemination, severe insect infestation, extreme weather, and a maximum of two weeks before slaughter.

- The following categories of animals must have outdoor access during the growing season, but do not need to be provided with pasturage:
 - cattle 4-6 months of age (calves younger than four months do not need to be offered outdoor access),
 - bulls, rams and goats for breeding.

16.8.3 Eggs and Egg Products

For you to be able to KRAV-label eggs and egg products, the following extra requirements must be complied with (**K**):

- Hens must have access to a sand bath. If the hens have outdoor access throughout the year the surface in the outdoor run may replace the indoor sand bath.
- Open-air runs for laying hens must not extend more than 150 meters from the nearest entrance and pop-holes in the poultry housing. Provided that there is a sufficient number of shelters protecting from bad weather and predators that are evenly distributed over the entire outdoor run, and with at least four shelters per hectare, the outdoor run may extend up to 250 meters from the nearest entrance and pop-holes in the poultry housing.
- At least 50% of the feed must be produced on the keeper's farm or in cooperation with one or more other organic farms. Feed can also be produced and sold to a feed supplier and bought from the supplier.
- If the farm cooperates with other organic farmers in order to comply with the standard, those who grow the feed must receive an equivalent portion of manure from the livestock operation.
- Beak trimming is prohibited.

🔄 16.8.4 General Extra Requirements for Slaughter

For you to be able to KRAV-label meat products, the following extra requirements must be complied with during slaughter (**K**):

- All handling in connection with slaughter, including transport, 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. Meat from animals that during a live inspection or inspection of the carcass received adverse remarks regarding deficient animal protection cannot be KRAV-labelled.
- Established groups of animals must be kept together during transport, lairage and stunning. Separate animal groups must be kept apart, so

that they do not worry each other. During waiting periods, animals must have access to water and adequate amounts of roughage.

- Animals' natural behaviour must be taken advantage of when herding them. *This can be done, for example, by keeping a group together, by allowing animals to go from dark to light or to follow a leader animal.*
- Use of electric prods or other forms of hard herding 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.
- After bleeding, animals must be checked manually to confirm that they are dead before the carcass can continue to the next stage.

16.8.5 Beef

For you to be able to KRAV-label beef and beef products the following extra requirements must be complied with (**K**):

- Cows should be able to calve separately from other cows.
 - If calving takes place outside, there must be adequate space and the cows themselves must be able to get away from the herd.
 - If the cows are kept on deep litter beds indoors, calving can take place in the herd only if the animals are monitored so that the mother animal and calf can be separated, if necessary, from the rest of the herd, at the latest immediately in conjunction with birth.
 - If the cows are kept indoors in other ways, they must calve in a calving pen.
- During the growing season, cattle must have access to pasture for more than 12 hours per day. Temporary indoor periods are permitted when there is sickness, calving, mating, insemination, severe insect infestation, extreme weather, and a maximum of two weeks before slaughter.
- Cattle 4-6 months of age as well as bulls for breeding must have outdoor access during the growing season, but do not need to be provided with pasturage. Calves younger than four months do not need to be offered outdoor access.
- Calves must suckle for at least one day, i.e. at least 24 hours.
- During castration and dehorning, analgesia and anaesthesia 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.
- At least 75% of the feed must be produced on the keeper's farm or in cooperation with one or more other organic farms. Feed can also be produced and sold to a feed supplier and bought from the supplier.

If the farm cooperates with other organic farms in order to comply with the standard, those who produce the feed must receive an equivalent portion of manure from the livestock operation.

16.8.6 Sheep and Goat Meat

For you to be able to KRAV-label meat and meat products from lambs, sheep, or goats, the following extra requirements must be complied with (**K**):

- Ewes and goats must be able to give birth separately from other animals.
 - If lambing and kidding takes place outside, there must be adequate space and the ewes and goats themselves must be able to get away from the flock.
 - If the animals are kept on deep litter beds indoors, lambing and kidding can take place in the flock only if the animals are monitored so that the mother animal and offspring can be separated, if necessary, from the rest of the flock, at the latest immediately in conjunction with birth.
 - If the animals are kept indoors in other ways, they must give birth in a separate pen.
- Lambs and kids must suckle for at least three days.
- During the growing season, sheep and goats must have access to pasture for more than 12 hours per day. Temporary indoor periods are permitted when there is sickness, lambing or kidding, mating, insemination, severe insect infestation, extreme weather, and a maximum of two weeks before slaughter.
- Rams and bucks for breeding must have outdoor access during the growing season, but do not need to be provided with pasturage.
- No mutilation other than castration and dehorning is permitted. Docking of tails or mulesing (removing of skin from the hindquarters of sheep) is not permitted.
- At least 75% of the feed must be produced on the keeper's farm or in cooperation with one or more other organic farms. Feed can also be produced and sold to a feed supplier and bought from the supplier.
- If the farm cooperates with other organic farms in order to comply with the standard, those who produce feed must receive an equivalent portion of manure from the livestock operation.

16.8.7 Pork

For you to be able to KRAV-label meat and meat products from pigs, the following extra requirements must be complied with (**K**):

- Sows must farrow in seclusion and protected, for example in a farrowing hut. Farrowing can take place indoors if the sow has sufficient freedom and space for nesting and abundant access to 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 a mud bath or other water cooling.
- During the growing season, all types of livestock must have access to pasture for more than 12 hours per day. Temporary indoor periods are permitted when there is sickness, farrowing, mating, insemination, severe insect infestation, extreme weather, and a maximum of two weeks before slaughter.
- Boars for breeding must have outdoor access during the growing season, but do not need to be provided with pasturage.
- For pigs, at least 50% of the feed must be produced on the keeper's farm or in cooperation with one or more other organic farms. Feed can also be produced and sold to a feed supplier and bought from the supplier.

If the farm cooperates with other organic farms in order to comply with the standard, those who produce feed must receive an equivalent portion of manure from the livestock operation.
- It is permitted to castrate pigs younger than seven days, but only if they are given both anaesthesia and analgesia during the surgery.
- No other mutilation than castration is permitted.

16.8.8 Chickens Raised for Meat and Meat From Laying Hens

For you to be able to KRAV-label meat and meat products from poultry, the following extra requirements must be complied with (**K**):

- Hens and chicks must have access to a sand bath. It can be outdoors if the soil is suitable and the animals can be outside every day.
- Open-air runs must not extend more than 150 meters from the housing.
- During the growing season, animals must have access to pasture for more than 12 hours per day. Chickens raised for meat and laying hens can be kept indoors during the night. Temporary indoor periods are permitted when there is sickness.
- For chickens raised for meat and laying hens, at least 50% of the feed must be produced on the keeper's farm or in cooperation with one or more other organic farms. Feed can also be produced and sold to a feed supplier and bought from the supplier.

If the farm cooperates with other organic farms in order to comply with the standard, those who produce feed must receive an equivalent portion of manure from the livestock operation.
- Beak trimming is prohibited.

16.9 Extra Requirements for Other Products

This section contains standards on extra requirements for products not dealt with in 16.7 and 16.8.

16.9.1 Products from Aquaculture

Products from aquaculture certified according to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 can be KRAV-labelled. An exception is giant prawns, i.e. large tropical prawns, which cannot be KRAV-labelled. **(K)**

16.9.2 Processed Food Products

If you want to KRAV-label imported or brought in processed food products the following applies **(K)**:

- at least 90% by weight of the ingredients must always be KRAV-certified
- all organic ingredients that are to be considered as KRAV-certified must comply with the extra requirements in this chapter
- only the permitted food additives given in section G1.3 of the KRAV standards may be included.

16.9.3 Feed and Feed Materials

If you import or bring in feed or feed raw materials, you must comply with the standards in Chapter 11 as well as the extra requirements in this chapter. **(K)**

16.10 Products Certified According to NOP

This section contains standards on products certified according to the US standard for organic production, the National Organic Program (NOP). The EU recognizes this standard for products from the USA. Therefore, products certified according to NOP and produced in or imported to the USA can be marketed as organic in the EU or be included as ingredients in multi-ingredient EU organic products. **(EU)**

16.10.1 Plant Products

In addition to the extra requirements that apply to EU organic products, the following extra requirements apply to products of plant origin certified according to NOP **(K)**:

- if the crop is fertilized with Chile saltpetre/sodium nitrate, the product cannot be KRAV-labelled.

16.10.2 Animal Products

In addition to the extra requirements that apply to EU organic products, the following extra requirements apply to products of animal origin certified according to NOP **(K)**:

- meat from lamb, pigs and cattle must come from animals whose mothers are organic

- meat from lambs and cattle must come from animals that have received at least 70% roughage in their feed ration, and that do not receive more than 40% feed concentrate in the daily feed intake during fattening
- meat or milk must come from animals that have not been raised in individual pens for more than two weeks.

16.11 Products Certified According to Other Standards Recognized by the EU

The EU recognizes certification bodies and countries outside the EU according to Regulation (EU) 2018/848. The recognition can be limited to certain product categories and include specific requirements regarding origin.

16.11.1 The Same Extra Requirements

For products from countries or certification bodies that the EU recognizes, the same extra requirements as for EU organic products produced in the EU apply, other than products from the US. Products from the US must comply with the extra requirements in section 16.10 as well. **(K)**

Labelling and Packaging

Y1

Contents of this Chapter

- Y1.1 General Standards for Labelling and Packaging
- Y1.2 The KRAV Labels
- Y1.3 Other Labelling
- Y1.4 Choice of Packaging and Packaging Material

Y1.1 General Standards for Labelling and Packaging

The KRAV standards specify how production must be carried out in order to permit products to be labelled and marketed with the KRAV name and trademarks or with reference to the KRAV standards. In this way, the standards create a platform that facilitates consistent marketing of KRAV-certified production and ensures confidence throughout every stage of the production chain. The KRAV name and trademarks also means that there is full traceability of products throughout the certification chain.

The KRAV trademarks are registered with the Swedish Patent and Registration Office. The KRAV name is also protected as a trademark. To maintain a high level of recognition, the trademark must look the same and be used in the same way by everyone.

Y1.1.1 Certification for Labelling and Packaging

If you label or package KRAV-certified products for the final consumer or for caterers, or if you package feed or production aids in small units, you must be certified for this type of production.

You must also be certified for one or more of the following types of production:

- crop production
- greenhouses
- mushroom cultivation
- animal husbandry
- apiculture
- aquaculture
- wild harvest production
- food processing
- slaughter
- feed production
- production aids
- restaurants, caterers, food service, and certification of chains
- import and bringing in products
- fisheries
- preparation and storage.

See also standard A1.1.5, which states that you must hold a valid certificate for the type of production you are certified for. **(K)**

Feed for Farm Animals in Bulk Bags or in Bulk

You can label your packaged KRAV-certified feed products for farm animals with the KRAV primary label only if you are certified for the Labelling and Packaging type of production. However, if you only sell feed in bulk bags or in bulk, for example feed for laying hens, you do not need to be certified for Labelling and Packaging.

Pet Food




You can label your packaged KRAV-certified pet food products with the KRAV primary label when selling to businesses or consumers only if you are certified for the Labelling and Packaging type of production.

Production Aids in Bulk Bags or in Bulk

You can label your packaged KRAV-certified production aids with the KRAV production-aid label when selling to businesses or consumers only if you are certified for the Labelling and Packaging type of production. However, if you sell production aids in bulk bags or in bulk, you do not need to be certified for Labelling and Packaging.

Y1.1.2 The KRAV Labels

How you may use the various KRAV labels is shown in the table below. (K)

Label Name	Permitted Area of Use	Label
KRAV primary label	You may use the KRAV primary label on, and in the marketing of KRAV-certified products (not production aids).	
KRAV label for export	The label can be used on KRAV-certified products (not production aids) that are intended for export. Use of the label is voluntary. It clarifies what the KRAV trademark represents in international markets.	
KRAV label for production aids	You may use the KRAV production-aid label only on products that are certified according to Chapter 12.	

📖 Help: Download the various KRAV labels at

<https://www.krav.se/foretag/marknadsforing/ladda-ner-kravs-logotypen/>

Y1.1.3 Products That Can Be Labelled with the Various KRAV Labels

For you to label a product with any of the KRAV labels, the product must be KRAV-certified. (K)



The KRAV name and primary label can be used on:

- prepacked foods
- packaged feed products (for farm animals and pets)
- plants, plant parts, seeds and other plant reproductive material (for example culinary herb plants and seed onions)



The KRAV name and export label can be used on:

- prepacked foods
- packaged feed products (for farm animals and pets)
- plants, plant parts, seeds and other plant reproductive material (for example culinary herb plants and seed onions)



The KRAV name and label for production aids can be used on:

- prepacked production aids sold to businesses or consumers (for example soils and fertilisers)

When audited you must show that the products you label with the KRAV name and/or labels originate from KRAV-certified production.

🚫 Production aids must not be labelled with the KRAV primary label, the KRAV export label, or be called organic

Production aids must not be labelled with the KRAV primary label or the KRAV export label. They must also not be called organic.

⚠ Assessed as Permitted Production Aids Must Not be Labelled with the KRAV Label for Production Aids, the KRAV Basic Label, or the KRAV Export Label



It is prohibited to use the KRAV label for production aids on a production aid that is only assessed as permitted for use in KRAV-certified production (see Chapter 12: Production Aids). However, you can state in the product information, but not on the packaging, that the production aid is permitted in KRAV-certified crop production.

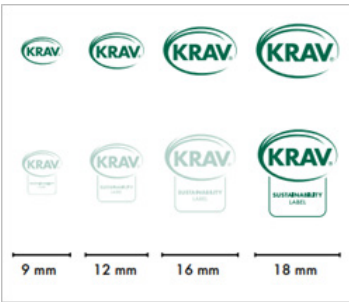
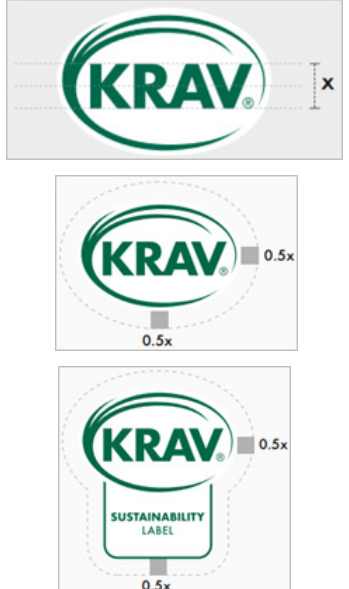
Y1.2 Graphic Design Guidelines

KRAV-certified products must have clear labelling that is easy for consumers to recognise.

Y1.2.1 Graphic Design Guidelines for the KRAV Primary Label

You must use the KRAV primary label and the KRAV export label as described below. (K)

<p>Placement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• You can choose where on the packaging the KRAV primary label is placed.• The KRAV primary label should be at least as prominent as the EU logo.	
<p>Colour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The label must be printed in green (PMS 342, C100, M0, Y71, K43) or black.• You must print the KRAV primary label against a white background.	

<p>Size</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KRAV labels must be at least 12 mm (on labels that do not include text). • The label for export that has supplementary text must be at least 18 mm. • On packages where the minimum surface area is less than 50 cm², the label can be 9 mm. 	
<p>Uncovered Surface</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There must be an uncovered surface that corresponds to half the height of the text "KRAV" around the KRAV primary label and the label for export. • The uncovered surface must be free from logos, symbols, numbers and text. 	

When audited you must show or describe the procedures you use to ensure that labelling is carried out correctly. The labelling will also be checked.

Other background or colour for the KRAV primary label and export label

In exceptional cases, you may apply a different background or colour to the label by (K):

- reversing (cutting out) the label against a paper-coloured background so that the area inside the label has the same colour as the packaging

(the label must in that case appear in contrast to the surrounding colour)

- printing the label in the same colour shade as your company's logo if it is printed in a green shade very close to PMS 342, C100, M0, Y71, K43
- printing the label in another colour when individually labelling items using a laser or similar technique, as long as the label remains clearly legible
- using a colour other than white or paper-coloured inside the label, provided you first obtain approval from KRAV
- using an inverted version of the label, provided you first obtain approval from KRAV.

Misleading Labelling

You must not (K)

- design the labelling in any way that is improper or misleading, or that discredits KRAV or organic production
- use the KRAV primary label or export label in a way that could make KRAV appear to be the producer, distributor, retailer, or marketer of the product.

Help is available in the KRAV Trademark Manual at

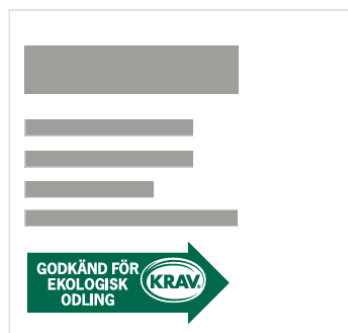
<https://www.krav.se/en/for-companies/trademark-manual/>

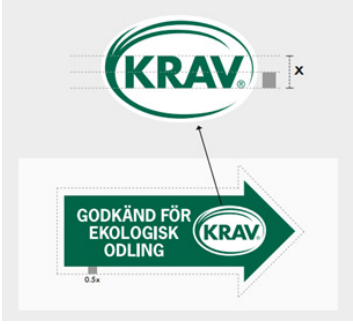
Y1.2.2 Graphic Guidelines for the KRAV Production-Aid Label

You must use the KRAV label for production aids as described below. (K)

Placement

- You can choose where on the packaging the KRAV label for production aids is placed.
- Since production aids cannot be certified as organic, the label must not be combined with the EU logo.



<p>Colour</p> <p>The KRAV label for production aids must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • printed against a white background • in contrast to the surrounding colour • printed in green (PMS 342, C100, M0, Y71, K43) or black (see the clarification below). 	
<p>Size</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The KRAV label for production aids must be at least 18 mm. 	
<p>Uncovered Surface</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There must be an uncovered surface that corresponds to half the height of the text "KRAV" around the KRAV label for production aids. 	

When audited you must show or describe the procedures you use to ensure that the labelling is carried out correctly. The labelling will also be checked.

🔗 Other Background or Colour for the KRAV Label for Production Aids

You can apply a different background or colour to the label by (K):

- printing the label in the same colour shade as your company's logo, if it is printed in a green shade very close to PMS 342, C100, M0, Y71, K43
- reversing (cutting out) the label against a paper-coloured background so that the area inside the label (or the text "Approved for organic cultivation") has the same colour as the paper
- printing the label in another colour when individually labelling items using a laser or similar technique, as long as the label remains clearly legible.

Misleading Labelling

You must not (**K**):

- design the labelling in any way that is improper or misleading, or that discredits KRAV or organic production
- use the KRAV label for production aids in a way that could make KRAV appear to be the producer, distributor, retailer, or marketer of the product.

 **Help is available in the KRAV Trademark Manual for Production Aids at <https://www.krav.se/en/for-companies/trademark-manual/> (in Swedish only).**

Y1.2.3 Graphic Guidelines for the EU Logo

You must (**EU**):

- use the EU organic logo on KRAV-certified prepacked products that fall under Regulation (EU) 2018/848 and are packaged in Sweden or in any other EU country, even if they contain raw materials from a country outside the EU
- also comply with the graphic guidelines specified for the EU logo (see information below)
- not use the EU logo on wild harvest fish and shellfish (see also standard Y1.3.1).

When audited you must show or describe the procedures you use to ensure that the labelling is carried out correctly. The labelling will also be checked.

Products Imported and Packed in a Country Outside the EU

For organic products packaged in a country outside the EU, the EU logo is not mandatory. For packaged products that you import from a country outside the EU, you can choose whether or not to use the EU logo. If you use the EU logo, you must, in the same field of vision, state the code of the certification body. (**EU**)

Production Aids

Note that the EU logo must not be used on production aids. A production aid can neither be called organic nor be labelled with the KRAV primary label.

Information: Graphic Guidelines for the EU Logo

The European Commission's website provides the graphic guidelines for the EU organic logo at:

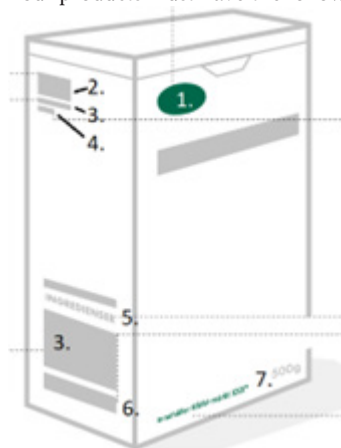
https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/farming/organic-farming/organic-logo_en

Y1.3 Other Labelling

KRAV-certified products that fall under the EU regulation must, in most cases, also be labelled with the EU logo. In these cases, you must provide additional information on the product.

Y1.3.1 Other Labelling on Products Marked with the KRAV Primary Label and the KRAV Export Label

Your products must have the following labelling:



1. the KRAV primary label or the KRAV export label (see standard Y1.2.1) (**K**)

2. The EU logo (see standard Y1.2.3) (**EU**)

3. Reference to the certification body

If your product is packaged in Sweden, you must specify the code of the certification body (**EU**)

If you import or bring in a product and label it with a Swedish ingredients list, this is considered the final preparation step, and the product must be labelled with the Swedish certification body's code.

If your product is packaged outside Sweden, you must use

- the code of the certification body that certified the final preparation step according to the EU regulation (**EU**)
- the name of the certification body that carried out the KRAV certification (**K**)

If your product is packaged in a third country, you must use

- the code of the certification body that certified the final preparation

- step under the EU regulation, if you use the EU logo (**EU**)
- the name of the certification body that carried out the KRAV certification, regardless of whether you use the EU logo or not (see standard Y1.2.3). (**K**)

You must not use the EU logo on (**EU**):

- production aids
- fisheries products.

For such products, you must state the name of the certification body that carried out the KRAV certification, not the code. (**K**)

The information about the certification body that carried out the KRAV certification does not need to be placed directly next to the EU logo and the code of the certification body that certified the final preparation step.

4. Origin of agricultural raw materials

You must state the place farmed of the agricultural ingredients contained in the product. This must be indicated directly below the certification body code.

- If the agricultural raw material was produced in the EU, you must state “EU agriculture”.
- If the agricultural raw material was produced outside the EU, you must state “Non-EU agriculture”.
- If some agricultural raw materials were produced in the EU and some outside the EU, you must state “EU/non-EU agriculture”.

You can disregard the origin of ingredients with small weight proportions if together they account for no more than 5% of the weight of all agricultural raw materials in the product. (**EU**)

5. Which ingredients are KRAV-organic or EU-organic

In the ingredients list you must state which ingredients are KRAV-organic and which are EU-organic. (**K**)

6. Who is the producer or operator responsible for marketing the product

You must state who the producer or operator responsible for marketing of the product is. (**SL**)

When audited you must show or describe the procedures you use to ensure that the labelling regarding the certification body, the place farmed, and the organic and KRAV-certified ingredients is correct. This will also be checked on your packaging.

B2B Products

When selling unpacked products between two companies (business to business, B2B), you can, for example, provide your certification body

information on a delivery voucher. See also A1.8.4 Specify the Certification Body and Place of Production. If you sell only unpackaged products, you do not need to be certified for Labelling and Packaging.

Country or Region Names Instead of “EU agriculture”

You can replace “EU” or “Non-EU” with a specific country name, or with a country and a region name, if at least 95% of the agricultural raw materials in the product were produced in that country and, where relevant, that region. **(EU)**

Products with Raw Materials from Fisheries

For products where the main ingredient (more than 50%) is wild-caught fish or shellfish, EU-organic ingredients can be indicated in the ingredients list, provided that all other agricultural ingredients are KRAV-certified. The term “organic” can also appear in the product name if it refers to another ingredient that is organic. An example is “cod with organic breeding”. The EU logo must not be used, but if the fish or shellfish raw material is certified for the Fisheries type of production, you may use the KRAV primary label and the KRAV export label. **(EU)**

When you use an additive that can be used only for wild-caught fish and shellfish according to standard G1.3.1, the KRAV-certified ingredients in such a product can be described as KRAV-certified. **(K)**

They must not, however, be described as organic. As well, you cannot use the word “organic” in the product name. **(EU)**

When a List of Ingredients is Not Required

For certain products, a list of ingredients is not mandatory. If the product has no list of ingredients, you do not need to state which ingredients are KRAV-organic or EU-organic. **(K)**

A list of ingredients is not mandatory for the products listed in Regulation (EU) 1169/2011. **(EU)**

List of Ingredients in a Language Other Than Swedish

In lists of ingredients written in languages other than Swedish (if you sell in other markets), you do not need to indicate which ingredients are KRAV-certified. **(K)**

Y1.3.2 Other Labelling on Feed

On the packaging, product sheet or similar, you must provide a declaration that states **(EU)**:

- all KRAV-certified raw materials included in the product
- each KRAV-certified raw material's share of the total weight, on a dry matter basis
- any raw materials from the second year of in-conversion included in the product (if applicable), and the share these represent of the total

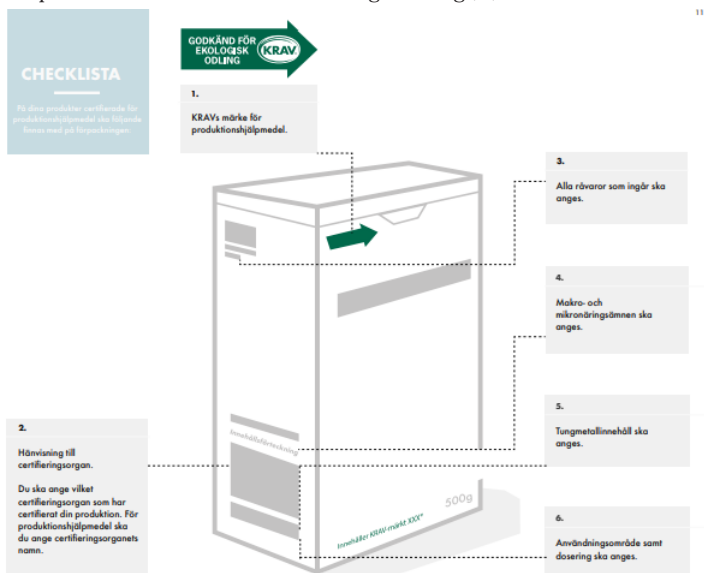
weight, on a dry matter basis

- the proportion of feed materials of agricultural origin contained in the product.

When audited you must show or describe the procedures you use to ensure that the labelling is correct. This will also be checked on your packaging.

Y1.3.3 Other Labelling on Products Marked with the KRAV Production Aid Label

Your products must include the following labelling (**K**):



1. The KRAV label for production aids (see standard Y1.2.2)

2. Reference to the certification body

You must state the name of the certification body that has certified your production.

3. All raw materials included

List all raw materials that are included. For raw materials from agriculture and for by-products from the food industry, it must be clear whether the raw materials come from conventional or organic production.

If a raw material has mixed origin, from both conventional and organic production, you must describe the entire quantity as conventional.

4. Macro and micronutrients

State the quantity of relevant macro and micronutrients for soil mixes, soil conditioners or fertilisers. The content can be given as a range.

5. Heavy Metal Content

State information on heavy metal content. You must state both the concentration and the maximum permitted ration.

6. Area of Use and Dosage

State the maximum permissible ration for fertilisers with regard to their heavy metal content. This can be given as an annual application rate or as a total application over a period of no more than five years.

When audited you must show or describe the procedures you use to ensure that the labelling is carried out correctly. This will also be checked on your packaging.

Y1.3.4 Labelling of KRAV-Certified Ingredients

You can state that a KRAV-certified ingredient is included in a composite food product that is not KRAV-certified if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- an ingredient of the same type that is not KRAV-certified must not be included in the product
- the standards on additives, flavourings and processing aids in section G1.3 are complied with.

Raw materials, additives, flavourings, carriers, solvents and processing aids must not contain or be produced from or with GMOs. **(K)**

When audited it must be clearly apparent from the ingredients list which ingredients are KRAV-certified and what percentage by weight they represent.

Products with more or less than 95% organic ingredients

You can indicate KRAV-certified ingredients as follows:

- a product with at least 95% organic raw materials of agricultural origin can be called organic. Information on the content of KRAV-certified ingredients can appear on the packaging and in the marketing of the product **(K)**
- a product with less than 95% organic raw materials must not be called organic. The content of KRAV-certified ingredients can only be indicated in the ingredients list, and not elsewhere on the packaging. **(EU)**

Labelling KRAV-certified ingredients in multi-ingredient feed that is not KRAV-labelled

If you wish to use the KRAV name in the marketing of multi-ingredient feeds that contain both KRAV-certified and non-KRAV-certified raw materials, the

following applies (**EU**):

- the feed can only contain permitted additives
- immediately after the KRAV name, and in lettering that is equally prominent, you must state the proportion of KRAV-certified raw materials as a percentage by weight
- you must calculate the proportion based on the weight of the raw materials on a dry matter basis and subtract mineral additives in accordance with standard 11.2.5.

Y1.4 Choice of Packaging and Packaging Material

The main purpose of packaging is to protect and preserve the food. By imposing requirements on packaging that go beyond legislation, KRAV, together with KRAV-certified companies, aims to drive the development towards more sustainable packaging.

In the coming years new legislation on packaging will be introduced. When the new legislation enters into force, KRAV will gradually remove those standards that are then covered by the new legislation.

Y1.4.1 Resource-Efficient Packaging

The KRAV standards apply only to primary packaging.

You must choose or design packaging for KRAV-certified products and products with the KRAV label for production aids so that they reach the final consumer without unnecessary loss of quality, while at the same time minimising waste at every stage.

You must also choose packaging that, as a whole, is as resource and climate-efficient as possible by taking the following into account (**K**):

- use as small an amount of material as possible
- use renewable packaging materials where possible
- use recycled material where possible
- ensure that the packaging can be reused or recycled in existing systems
- ensure that the packaging supports energy-efficient transportation
- ensure that the packaging is easy for the end user to empty and sort for recycling.

When audited you must be able to justify your choice of packaging with reference to the points above.

Y1.4.2 Phasing Out Harmful Substances and Materials

You must (**K**):

- aim to ensure that the substances and materials in your primary packaging do not contain substances harmful to health and the environment
- carry out a mapping of the substances harmful to health and the

environment listed by KRAV in Annex 3 (SIN substances). If any of these have been intentionally used in your primary packaging, you must prepare a phase-out plan. Polymerisation aids or initiators used in the manufacture of plastics do not need to be reported.

When audited you must show documentation of your mapping of SIN substances. Your mapping must include documents signed by the manufacturer (see clarification below on who can sign) of your primary packaging. The documents must show whether any SIN substances have been intentionally used in your primary packaging. You must also be able to show any phase-out plan.

Small, Medium and Larger Enterprises: Who Must Sign the Self-declaration

For small, medium and larger enterprises:

KRAV has produced a template for a self-declaration that you can send to the manufacturer of your primary packaging. The manufacturer of your packaging has the option of sending you another signed declaration, provided it contains the same information as required by the KRAV standard (and found in the KRAV self-declaration).

The self-declaration (or signed declaration containing the same information) must be signed by one of the following:

- the manufacturers of the various materials included in the packaging (for example companies producing plastic granulate, barrier film, adhesives, and printing inks)
- the manufacturer of the finished packaging (for example a company that laminates films, produces a tray form, or converts materials into a finished package).

The standard must be complied with no later than 1 January 2027. Before 1 January 2027, the self-declaration (or signed declaration containing the same information) can also be signed by a wholesaler/supplier of packaging materials.

Micro-enterprises: Who Must Sign the Self-declaration

For micro-enterprises:

KRAV has produced a template for a self-declaration that you can send to the manufacturer of your primary packaging. The manufacturer of your packaging has the option of sending you another signed declaration, provided it contains the same information as required by the KRAV standard (and found in the KRAV self-declaration).

The self-declaration (or signed declaration containing the same information) must be signed by one of the following:

- the manufacturers of the various materials included in the packaging

(for example companies producing plastic granulate, barrier film, adhesives, and printing inks)

- the manufacturer of the finished packaging (for example a company that laminates films, produces a tray form, or converts materials into a finished package)
- a wholesaler/supplier of packaging materials.

About SIN substances

The International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) has compiled a list of chemicals harmful to health and the environment that are particularly important to phase out. This is the SIN List (“Substitute It Now”), which is continuously updated.

A SIN substance meets the EU criteria for “substances of very high concern (SVHC)”.

In Appendix 3, KRAV lists the SIN substances that can be present in food packaging. The appendix is updated based on the current SIN List published by ChemSec, which means that additional substances can be included in future editions of the KRAV standards.

For more information see www.sinlist.org.

Help: Self-declaration and Phase-out Plan

Links to self-declaration:

- Swedish: <https://www.krav.se/foretag/stod-och-verktyg/sjalvdeklaration-fran-leverantor-av-forpackningsmaterial/>
- English: <https://www.krav.se/foretag/stod-och-verktyg/self-declaration-from-suppliers-of-packaging-materials/>
- Template for phase-out plan:
- For SIN substances (in Swedish): <https://www.krav.se/foretag/stod-och-verktyg/mall-for-avvecklingsplan-sin-amnen-i-forpackningar-excel/> and <https://www.krav.se/foretag/stod-och-verktyg/mall-for-avvecklingsplan-sin-amnen-i-forpackningar/>
- For PVC in lid seals and barrier layers on metal (in Swedish): <https://www.krav.se/foretag/stod-och-verktyg/mall-for-avvecklingsplan-for-pvc-i-locktatningar-och-tatskikt-pa-metall/>

Y1.4.3 Prohibition of BPA, Chlorine-Based Plastics Including PVC, Preservatives, Disinfectants and Engineered Nanomaterials

In your primary packaging you must not use (K):

- bisphenol A (BPA)
- PVC (polyvinyl chloride) and other chlorine-based plastics
- preservatives or disinfectants
- engineered nanomaterials in the part of the primary packaging that is in direct contact with food.

When audited you must show documentation that your primary packaging:

- does not contain BPA, PVC or other chlorine-based plastics
- has not been treated with preservatives or disinfectants, and that you do not use engineered nanomaterials in the part of the primary packaging that is in direct contact with food.

Exception for PVC in lid seals and barrier layers on metal

PVC is permitted in lid seals and barrier layers on metal where you can demonstrate that alternative solutions cannot guarantee the shelf life or quality of the particular food. A condition is that you are working with a phase-out plan.

Hydrogen peroxide for disinfection

Disinfection using hydrogen peroxide is permitted.

Clarification Regarding Documentation

KRAV has produced a self-declaration that you can send to the manufacturer (see clarification below) of your primary packaging. The manufacturer of your packaging has the option of sending you another signed declaration, provided it contains the same information as required by The KRAV standard (and found in the KRAV self-declaration).

Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises: Who Must Sign the Self-declaration

For micro, small and medium-sized enterprises:

The self-declaration (or signed declaration containing the same information) must be signed by one of the following:

- the manufacturers of the various materials included in the packaging (for example companies producing plastic granulate, barrier film, adhesives, and printing inks)
- the manufacturer of the finished packaging (for example a company that laminates films, produces a tray form, or converts materials into a finished package).

The standard must be fulfilled no later than 1 January 2027. Before 1 January 2027, the self-declaration (or signed declaration containing the same information) can also be signed by a wholesaler/supplier of packaging materials.

Micro-enterprises: Who Must Sign the Self-declaration

For micro-enterprises:

KRAV has produced a template for a self-declaration that you can send to the manufacturer of your primary packaging. The manufacturer of your packaging

has the option of sending you another signed declaration, provided it contains the same information as required by The KRAV standard (and found in the KRAV self-declaration).

The self-declaration (or signed declaration containing the same information) must be signed by one of the following:

- the manufacturers of the various materials included in the packaging (for example companies producing plastic granulate, barrier film, adhesives, and printing inks)
- the manufacturer of the finished packaging (for example a company that laminates films, produces tray forms, or converts materials into a finished package)
- a wholesaler/supplier of packaging materials.

Help: Self-declaration

Links to self-declaration:

- Swedish: <https://www.krav.se/foretag/stod-och-verktyg/sjalvdeklaration-fran-leverantor-av-forpackningsmaterial/>
- English: <https://www.krav.se/foretag/stod-och-verktyg/self-declaration-from-suppliers-of-packaging-materials/>
- Template for phase-out plan:
- For SIN substances (in Swedish): <https://www.krav.se/foretag/stod-och-verktyg/mall-for-avvecklingsplan-sin-amnen-i-forpackningar-excel/> and <https://www.krav.se/foretag/stod-och-verktyg/mall-for-avvecklingsplan-sin-amnen-i-forpackningar/>
- For PVC in lid seals and barrier layers on metal (in Swedish): <https://www.krav.se/foretag/stod-och-verktyg/mall-for-avvecklingsplan-for-pvc-i-locktatningar-och-tatskikt-pa-metall/>

Information: Engineered Nanomaterials in Primary Packaging in Direct Contact With Food

The use of engineered nanomaterials in primary packaging that is in direct contact with food is strictly regulated within the EU. KRAV goes further than EU legislation and prohibits engineered nanomaterials that are otherwise permitted under current EU legislation (see Annex 1 of Regulation (EU) No 10/2011).

Appendix 3 – SIN List Substances in Food Packaging

A SIN (Substitute It Now!) substance is a substance identified by the International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) as a “substance of very high concern” (SVHC) according to the criteria in the EU chemical regulation REACH. Following is a list of SIN substances that may be present in food packaging, and that must be included in documentation of SIN substances regardless of the material the packaging consists of.

CAS	SIN-substance
100-42-5	styrene
10043-35-3	boric acid
101-14-4	4,4'-Methylenebis [2-chloroaniline]
101-77-9	4,4'-Methylenedianiline
101947-16-4	triethoxy(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heptafluorodecyl)silan
106-89-8	epichlorohydrin
106-91-2	glycidyl methacrylate
106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene
107-13-1	acrylonitrile
107-51-7	octamethyltrisiloxane
108-46-3	1,3-Benzenediol (Resorcinol)
109-86-4	2-Methoxyethanol
110-80-5	ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
111-41-1	ethanol, 2-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]
115-25-3	octafluorocyclobutane
115-96-8	tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate
117-81-7	di(ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)
117-84-0	dioctyl phthalate (DOP)
119-61-9	benzophenone
123-77-3	azodicarbamide
126-99-8	2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene
128-37-0	utylhydroxytoluene (BHT)

CAS	SIN-substance
1309-64-4	antimony trioxide
131-56-6	2,4-Dihydroxybenzophene, benzophenone-1 (BP-1)
131-57-7	benzophenone-3; (BP-3), oxybenzone
1330-43-4	sodium tetraborate
137-26-8	thiram
137-30-4	ziram
137-42-8	methyldithiocarbamic acid, sodium salt
140-66-9	4-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl) phenol
151-56-4	aziridine
15571-58-1	dioctyltin bis(2-ethylhexylmercaptoacetate)
25013-16-5	2 and 3-tert-butylhydroxyanisole (BHA)
26027-38-3	4-nonylphenol, ethoxylated
28553-12-0	diisononyl phthalate (DINP)
3380-34-5	triclosan
3825-26-1	ammonium perfluorooctanoate (PFOA)
37486-69-4	1,1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-[1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-[1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-[1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-(1,1,2,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropoxy)propoxy]propoxy]propoxy]-3-(1,2,2, 2-tetrafluoroethoxy)propa
3864-99-1	UV-137, (2-(5-chloro-2H-benzotriazole-2-yl)-4,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenol)
460-73-1	propane, 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoro-
50-00-0	formaldehyde
51851-37-7	triethoxy(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluoroethyl)silane
54079-53-7	[[[4-[[[2-(4-cyclohexylphenoxy)ethyl]ethylamino]-2-methylphenyl]methylene] malononitrile (CHPD)
56-35-9	tributyltin oxide (TBTO)
611-99-4	4,4'-dihydroxybenzophenone
620-92-8	bisphenol F
630-08-0	carbon monoxide
68515-48-0	1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C8-10-alkyl ester, branched, C9-rich
68515-49-1 / 26761-40-0	diisodecyl phthalate, DiDP

CAS	SIN-substance
7128-64-5	2,5-thiophenediylbis(5-tert-butyl-1,3-benzoxazole) (Uvitex OB)
71-43-2	benzene
75-01-4	chloroethylene
75-21-8	ethylene oxide
75-56-9	methyloxirane
7632-04-04	sodium perborate
77-40-7	bisphenol B
77-58-7	dibutyltin dilaurate
78-79-5	isoprene
79-06-1	acrylamide
80-05-7	bisphenol A
8009-03-8	petrolatum
80-09-1	bisphenol S
80475-32-7	N-[3-(Dimethylamino)propyl]-3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctanesulfonamide N-oxide
80793-17-5	1-(perfluorohexyl)ethane
84-61-7	dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)
84-65-1	anthraquinone
84-66-2	diethylphthalate (DEP)
84-69-5	diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)
84-74-2	dibutyl phthalate (DBP)
85-68-7	benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP)
85857-16-5	trimethoxy(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctyl)silane
872-50-4	N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone
9016-45-9	nonylphenol, ethoxylated
94-13-3	propylparaben; propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate
95-80-7	4-methyl-m-phenylenediamine
96-45-7	ethylene thiourea
98-54-4	4-Tert-Butylphenol



KRAV's VISION

All food production is economically,
ecologically and socially sustainable,
and meets current needs without
compromising the ability of future
generations to meet their needs.

The KRAV Association

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