



# **Rules for Coop's sustainability declaration**

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## BACKGROUND

Sustainability is a complex issue and encompasses more than just the climate. Sustainable food production also entails, for example, not depleting water resources and soil fertility, the responsible use of pesticides, decent animal welfare, minimal use of antibiotics and favourable conditions for employees at every stage of the supply chain.

In 2015, Coop was involved in starting Hållbar Livsmedelskedja (Sustainable Food Chain), an initiative involving 15 of the largest companies and organisations in the Swedish food industry. The initiative was coordinated by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), and the goal is to by 2030 contribute to considerably more sustainable food production and consumption in the Swedish food chain. Hållbar Livsmedelskedja has defined ten areas considered essential to sustainable products: biodiversity and ecosystems, climate and air, fertility and erosion, water, chemicals and pesticides, eutrophication, animal welfare, working conditions, local population, and legal compliance and traceability.

Coop's sustainability declaration is based on these ten areas, and we have developed a methodology for how we are to use the available science and data sources to assess each area. In this way, we can visualise a product's sustainability footprint and illustrate the inherent complexity.

## THE PURPOSE OF COOP'S SUSTAINABILITY DECLARATION

The sustainability declaration is Coop's tool for implementing the guidelines for sustainable production that the industry has developed together under the initiative of Hållbar Livsmedelskedja. The sustainability declaration presents a product's total sustainability footprint based on the information we have on the country of manufacture, the ingredients and their origin, certifications and production methods. In order to produce a declaration for a product, we need to know about its ingredients and their origins. This information has been gathered from each supplier.

The sustainability declaration was originally developed as a purchasing tool to transition towards a more sustainable product range. We have now chosen to also use the sustainability declarations for our products to inform consumers and to further increase opportunities for more sustainable consumption.

## The sustainability declaration as a purchasing tool

The sustainability declaration was developed as a purchasing tool to guide Coop's buyers when selecting suppliers and products. Each product receives a sustainability declaration for its total footprint, as well as for each ingredient. In this way, we can see the contribution of each individual ingredient and whether it is possible to replace any of them to achieve a more sustainable product.

## The sustainability declaration as communication

Many of our customers and members would like more information about the environmental and social impact of different goods. By presenting sustainability declarations for all of our food items, we want to help our customers and members to make informed decisions. As a customer, you will be able to see the sustainability declarations of all our food items, a total of about 17,000 different products. Our sustainability declarations encompass a broad range of areas related to sustainable development, rather than just climate impact. This gives the customer a picture of the various aspects of sustainability and greater opportunities to make an informed decisions.

## METHOD AND CALCULATION MODEL

### Raw materials and ingredients

The sustainability declaration is based on the five largest ingredients which each comprise more than 10% of the product. Accordingly, seasoning, salt and additives are excluded in most cases. In this version, we do not use the products exact recipes but rather the list of ingredients in descending order of size and information from the suppliers.

### Water as an ingredient

Water as an ingredient in a product has a very small sustainability footprint since, for example, it does not impact biodiversity, fertility, eutrophication or pesticide use. We have decided to include water as an ingredient in the calculation of the sustainability declaration so as to assign the other ingredients the correct percentages and to make relevant products comparable with each other. Without water as an ingredient, carbonated beverages, for instance, would contain 100% sugar and the sustainability declaration would be misleading. In the calculation, water as an ingredient is allocated a fixed score of 1 for the parameters biodiversity, soil fertility, water, pesticides and eutrophication.

For the parameters working conditions, local population, and legal compliance and traceability, water is assessed based on the country of origin. The country of origin for water is assumed to be the same as the country of manufacture unless otherwise stated.

### **Game, wild berries and risk-free products**

Game and wild berries are allocated a score of 1 for several parameters as they do not burden the concerned ecosystems in the same way as other production and are instead a part of them. There are also other products with no impact on a particular parameter, such as wild-caught seafood in relation to soil fertility. These are also allocated a fixed score of 1.

## **Country of origin**

### **Weighting for several countries of origin**

The origin of a raw material can vary throughout the year. If a raw material has several different origins, such as in the case of pork, which can come from Germany, Denmark or Sweden, these are weighted equally in the calculation. For fresh fruit & vegetables where the origin varies over the year, a weighted value is calculated based on the proportion of the year in which the different origins occur.

### **EU and other regions as country of origin**

In some cases, the information we have is that a raw material has its origin in the EU. This is then calculated as the country within the EU with the highest score for each parameter. The same principle also applies to other regions, such as if the origin is stated as South America.

### **Unknown origin**

In cases where the origin is unknown, regardless of reason, the product does not receive a sustainability declaration.

### **Wild caught seafood**

For wild caught seafood, the flag state of the boat is the country of origin. If information about the flag state is missing, country of manufacturing accounts for 100% of the score.

### **Country of manufacture**

Country of manufacture provides 25% of the score for the parameters Working Conditions and Legal Compliance & Traceability. The country of manufacture is not considered when calculating the other parameters.

## **Certifications and standards**

Third-party certifications mean that the production process has been inspected by a third party based

on the criteria set out in a standard. This can, in turn, result in a sustainability label, or simply be used to better facilitate B2B trade. We have selected a number of common third-party certifications for the primary production of food that are also associated with a sustainability label. These are reviewed based on which of the ten parameters they encompass and whether they include criteria that regulate the risk of a negative impact. In cases where we have assessed this to be true, this is seen in the outcome.

The evaluation of the standards has been performed with the help of the tool Standards Map which compares different standards. We have identified which criteria that are relevant for each parameter in the sustainability declaration and whether the standards include these criteria.

In some cases, we have also used previously conducted reviews, such as the evaluation of soya certifications conducted by Svenska sojadialegen (The Swedish Soya Dialogue) and the WWF report Strengthening Water Stewardship in Agricultural Sustainability Standards. Only in cases where a third-party certification can alter the outcome for a raw material/product is it included in the tables (see the section Parameters in the sustainability declaration). The certifications are given either a fixed score or an adjustment of -1 from the ingredient or the product's original score. A summary of the results of all certifications/standards can be found in Appendix 1.

Companies/suppliers can have their own quality assurance systems that are appropriate to review in the sustainability declaration. The assessment of such systems, and the verification of the information received from these systems, is conducted by Coop's sustainability experts and, in some cases, external experts.

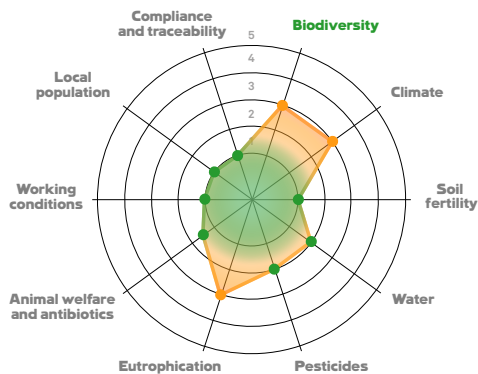
## **Updating the rules and sources**

The rules will be reviewed, and any updates implemented, on an annual basis. During this review, consideration will be given to new research, updated standards and whether the data sources remain relevant.

Once every six months, checks will be made to see whether new versions of the data sources are available.

# PARAMETERS IN THE SUSTAINABILITY DECLARATION

## 1. Biodiversity



Food production is a major contributing factor to the loss of biodiversity through, for example, the use of pesticides, deforestation, monoculture, changes in land use, overfishing and tools that damage the seabed.

Food production can also have a positive impact on biodiversity, such as grazing animals that keep natural grazing lands open and thereby promote local biodiversity. Many certifications and agricultural systems, both national and international, include criteria to protect and sometimes even promote biodiversity and ecosystems.

As an assessment criterion for the outcome of the parameter biodiversity, we use selected parts of the environmental performance index (EPI), which ranks a country's performance within the environment and ecosystems. As a complement to EPI, we use certifications and production systems that ensure the protection or promotion of biodiversity

in production as well as in production that entails a high risk of a negative impact.

### Data sources and score allocation

The EPI was developed by Yale University and Columbia University together with the World Economic Forum. The EPI assesses 34 indicators (e.g. change in forest cover) divided into 11 categories (e.g. ecosystem services) under two political objectives (e.g. the ecosystem's vitality). Depending on the significance they have determined for a category/indicator, the environmental challenges have been assigned a percentage weighting in the final score. In our assessment, we have decided to include nine indicators found in the categories Biodiversity & Habitat and Ecosystem services, but we have used the same weighting model (Appendix 2).

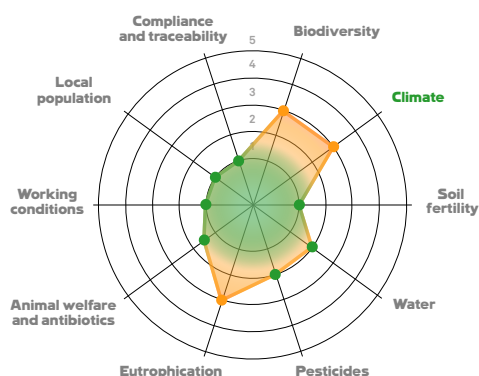
Production that entails a high risk of ongoing deforestation or change in land use, and that has not undertaken to conserve all forests and/or natural ecosystems and other high conservation value (HCV 1–6) areas, is allocated a fixed score of 5. This includes, for example, meat production in Brazil and prawn farming in Vietnam. This risk has been identified by Hållbar Livsmedelskedja as production that we need to phase out. If the supplier can verify that they are managing this risk in an acceptable manner, they can be allocated a -1 in the outcome.

The cultivation of soya and palm oil in many places around the world causes losses of biodiversity through deforestation and, in some cases, heavy pesticide use. By far the largest share (80%) of soya is cultivated as animal feed. Palm oil, soya and all animal products (meat and dairy) are assessed as risk products within the parameter and are allocated a +1 in addition to the outcome for the country of origin.

Parameter	Assessment criterion	Data source	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5
<b>Biodiversity</b>	Selection from the Environmental performance index (EPI) – risk by country	Environmental performance index (2020)	EPI >90	EPI >70–90	EPI >50–70	EPI >25–50	EPI 0–25
	Coops Seafood list		Green light in Coop Seafood list		Yellow light in Coop Seafood list		Red light in Coop Seafood list
	Type of production based on risk of negative impact gives a fixed score or +1.		Game meat, wild berries, water				Production that entails a high risk of ongoing deforestation or change in land use.
	Products from palm oil, soya or animal products get +1.						

Parameter	Certification	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5	Score -1
<b>Biodiversity</b>	KRAV	1					
	EU-organic	1					
	Fairtrade		2				
	Rainforest Alliance/UTZ		2				
	IP Sigill Frukt & Grönt		2				
	IP Sigill Naturbeteskött	1					
	GLOBAL G.A.P. Crops		2				
	Sustainably grown		2				
	FSA SAI						-1
	MSC (wild-caught seafood)	1					
	ASC (farmed seafood)			3			
	BAP (farmed seafood)			3			
	GLOBAL G.A.P. Aquaculture (farmed sea-food)			3			
	RSPO (palmoil)						-1
	RTRS (soya)						-1
	ProTerra (soya)						-1
	Donausoja (soya)						-1
	Bonsucro (sugar)						-1

## 2. Climate



In order to limit climate change and global warming, we need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Carbon dioxide equivalents enable us to measure greenhouse gas emissions in a way that accounts

for different gases contributing to the greenhouse effect and global warming to different extents. In assessing the climate impact parameter, we use the metric carbon dioxide equivalents per kilo product.

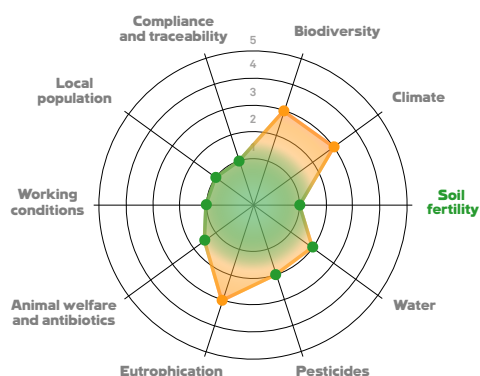
### Data sources and score allocation

Data for carbon dioxide equivalents per kilo product are obtained from RISE (Research Institute of Sweden), which has a database with 3,500 products. The public version of this database contains 750 products.

Climate compensation does not result in a better score in the sustainability declaration. To achieve a better score within the climate parameter, one must provide verifiable data showing the product's climate impact (Appendix 3).

Parameter	Assessment criterion	Data source	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5
<b>Climate</b>	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq/kg product	RISE Climate Database	0–0.5	>0.5–3	>3–10	>10–20	>20

## 3. Soil fertility



Soil fertility is an ecosystem service that is maintained by, among other things, a diversity of decomposers, mixers and other lifeforms that convert organic material and break down minerals. Soil fertility is reduced due to changes in the micro-environment and the consequence is that the organisms which maintain good soil quality die.

Reduced soil fertility can be caused by, for example, the inappropriate use of pesticides and mineral fertilisers (altered carbon:nitrogen ratio), insufficient new organic material, drought, too much or too little

grazing, and monoculture. Erosion is a consequence of reduced soil fertility and can arise when the soil lacks protection for part of the year, such as due to ploughing or monoculture harvesting. Wind and precipitation can then erode the nutrient-rich soil that is left unprotected. The assessment criterion for the parameter soil fertility is the metric topsoil organic carbon content (%).

### Data sources and score allocation

FAOSTAT is the UN's data on food and agricultural

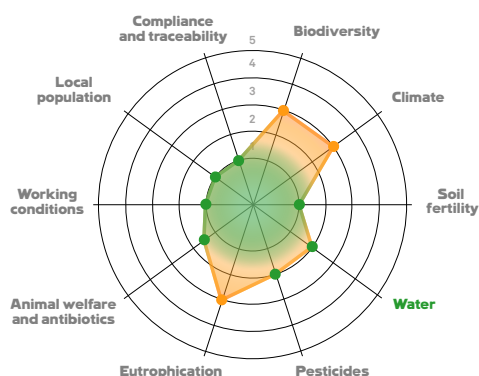
production for more than 245 countries and territories from 1961 until today. The carbon content of the soil has a positive correlation to the humus content, that is, the higher the percentage carbon, the greater the humus content.

Generally, the greater the humus content, the more fertile the soil. The humus content is affected by several soil properties, such as structure, water balance, aeration and erosion. Table presenting topsoil carbon content by country, appendix 4.

Parameter	Assessment criterion	Data source	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5
Soil fertility	Carbon content in the topsoil per country (%)	FAOSTAT (2008)	% C >3	% C 1.5–3	% C 1–1.5	% C 0.5–1	% C 0–0.5
	Production based on risk of negative impact		Game, wild berries, seafood, water				

Parameter	Certification	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5	Score -1
Soil fertility	KRAV	1					
	EU-organic	1					
	Fairtrade		2				
	Rainforest Alliance/UTZ		2				
	IP Sigill Frukt & Grönt		2				
	IP Sigill Naturbeteskött	1					
	GLOBAL G.A.P. Crops		2				
	Sustainably grown		2				
	FSA SAI		2				
	ASC (farmed seafood)						-1
	BAP (farmed seafood)						-1
	GLOBAL G.A.P. Aquaculture (farmed seafood)						-1
	RSPD (palmoil)		2				
	RTRS (soya)		2				
	ProTerra (soya)		2				
	Donausoja (soya)		2				
	Bonsucro (sugar)		2				

## 4. Water



Food production can cause major problems with the water supply in an area. To achieve sustainable

production, one ought to be restrictive with water-intensive foods from areas with water shortages.

A product's water footprint can be divided into green, blue and grey water. The green water is primarily rainwater that falls on the crops. Blue water is water sourced from lakes, waterways and groundwater to irrigate the crops. And grey water is the pollution that the product causes in, for example, waterways, lakes and the sea. It is mainly the blue and grey water footprints that cause problems in the surrounding environment.

As assessment criteria for the outcome of the parameter, we use the water risk in a country and products that have a considerable water footprint.

## Data sources and score allocation

The water risk in a country or area can be assessed using the overall basin risk score (OBRS) in the WWF Water Risk Filter tool. The OBRS encompasses several aspects of the water supply in a country, such as natural conditions and regulations.

Water Footprint Network is a platform for companies and organisations that promotes sustainable water

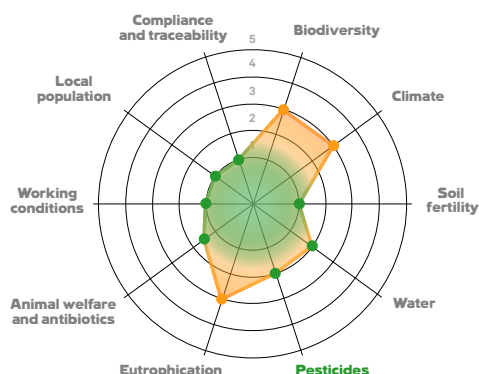
use. The water footprint that we use is the amount of blue water that is used to produce one kilo of a product. The water footprint is based on data from 1995 to 2005 published in articles from 2010 and 2011. We use the global average for a crop or an animal.

Products with a water footprint of more than 2,000 m<sup>3</sup>/tonne are allocated a +1 on top of the outcome for the country of origin.

Parameter	Assessment criterion	Data source	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5
Water	Water risk per country: Overall basin risk score (OBRS)	WWF Water risk filter	OBRS: 0–1.5	OBRS: >1.5–2	OBRS: >2–2.5	OBRS: >2.5–3	OBRS: >3
	Water footprint organisation water footprint (over 2000 m <sup>3</sup> /tonne) = +1	Water Footprint Network	Game meat, wild berries, wild-caught seafood, water	Farmed sea-food			
	Production based on risk of negative impact						

Parameter	Certification	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5	Score -1
Water	Fairtrade						-1
	Rainforest Alliance/UTZ						-1
	GLOBAL G.A.P. Crops		2				
	Sustainably grown		2				
	FSA SAI						-1
	RSPO (palmoil)						-1
	RTRS (soya)						-1
	ProTerra (soya)						-1
	Donausoja (soya)						-1
	Bonsucro (sugar)						-1

## 5. Pesticides



The use of pesticides that are hazardous to health and the environment in the production of food can entail risks for the people and the environments exposed to them. In countries and productions with heavy pesticide use and less strict requirements for safe pesticide use, the risks are even greater. As an assessment criterion for the outcome of this

parameter, we use the statistics on pesticide residues in food available within the EU.

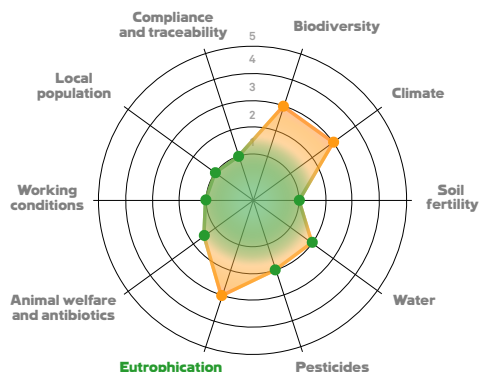
### Data sources and score allocation

The residue data encompass both food produced within the EU and food imported from outside the EU. The table Coop Pesticide Score in appendix 5 is a compilation of EFSA's residue levels statistics for the years 2017, 2018 and 2019 and contains a large number of analyses of products from different countries. Products from countries where pesticide residues are less commonly found are allocated a lower score than those from countries where pesticide residues are more commonly found. The model assumes that a high frequency of residues is associated with more extensive pesticide use. The greatest risk/highest score is allocated to countries where pesticide residues are found in more than 70% of cases or where the maximum residue limit (MRL) is exceeded in more than 10% of cases.

Parameter	Assessment criterion	Data source	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5
<b>Pesticides</b>	Percentage of tested product with pesticide residues	EFSA pesticide residues statistics – Coop Pesticide Score		0–30% pesticide residues	>30–50% pesticide residues	>50–70% pesticide residues	>70–100% pesticide residues
	Production based on risk of negative impact. Products from palm oil and soya get +1.		Game meat, wild berries, wild-caught seafood, water				>10% over limit (MRL)

Parameter	Certification	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5	Score -1
<b>Pesticides</b>	KRAV	1					
	EU-organic	1					
	Fairtrade		2				
	Rainforest Alliance/UTZ		2				
	IP Sigill Fukt & Grönt		2				
	GLOBAL G.A.P. Crops		2				
	Sustainably grown		2				
	FSA SAI						-1
	RSP0 (palm oil)						-1
	RTRS (soya)						-1
	ProTerra (soya)						-1
	Donausoja (soya)						-1

## 6. Eutrophication



Eutrophication is caused by the release of too many plant nutrients on land and into water, with agriculture and forestry currently responsible for the largest share. The result of the increased nitrogen and phosphorus content is that waterways, lakes and coastal ecosystems are altered, with an increased production of plant material among other things. One example of this is the unnatural and extensive algae blooms in the Baltic Sea, where a small number of adaptable species take over and are bolstered by the nutrients that are added, with rapidly increased biological production as a result.

There are forms of cultivation/farming in compliance with certifications and cultivation systems that minimise the accidental release of plant nutrients into the surrounding environment, such as by means of precision fertilisation, protection zones, application timing, plough-free cultivation and catch crops.

As an assessment criterion for the outcome of the parameter eutrophication, we use the World Bank's data on mineral fertiliser sales by country.

### Data sources and score allocation

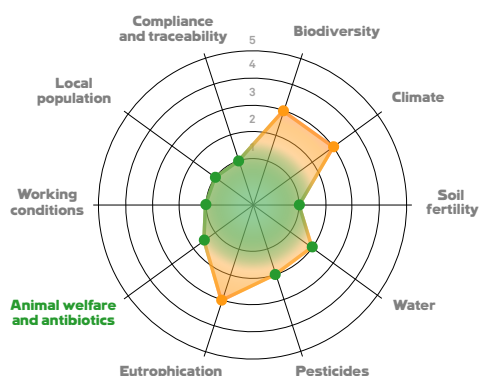
The data source, the World Bank's data on mineral fertiliser per hectare of arable land, is an average for sales during the period 2004–2018. At present, there is no overall metric for fertiliser use by country. Instead, the data on mineral fertiliser sales are the closest we can get to measuring fertiliser use. Error sources for this metric include the lack of quality measurements as to which crops the fertiliser has been used on and the fact that manure is not included.

Wild-caught seafood is assessed not to affect eutrophication as these species move over a larger area and do not eat farmed feed while farmed seafood is assessed to have a high risk of affecting this parameter negatively.

Parameter	Assessment criterion	Data source	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5
<b>Eutrophication</b>	Mineral fertiliser by country (kg/ha)	World bank, average 2004–2018			Kg/ha: 0–300	Kg/ha: >300–600	Kg/ha: >600
	Production based on risk of negative impact		Game meat, wild berries, wild-caught seafood, water			Farmed seafood	

Parameter	Certification	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5	Score -1
<b>Eutrophication</b>	KRAV	1					
	EU-organic	1					
	Fairtrade						-1
	Rainforest Alliance/UTZ						-1
	IP Sigill Fukt & Grönt		2				
	IP Sigill Naturbeteskött	1					
	GLOBAL G.A.P. Crops		2				
	Sustainably grown		2				
	FSA SAI						-1
	ASC (farmed seafood)						-1
	BAP (farmed seafood)						-1
	GLOBAL G.A.P. Aquaculture (farmed seafood)						-1
	RSPQ (palmoil)						-1
	RTRS (soya)						-1
	ProTerra (soya)						-1
	Donausoja (soya)						-1
	Bonsucro (sugar)						-1

## 7. Animal welfare and antibiotics



Coop's animal welfare policy is based on the five freedoms defined by the EU Farm Animal Welfare Council and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and Coop wants to promote improved animal welfare and responsible antibiotics use. In assessing animal welfare, we use the Animal Protection Index developed by several established animal protection organisations and evaluate the existence of legislation in 50 countries and the strength of that legislation. In assessing the risk of the irresponsible use of antibiotics, we look at the sales of antibiotics in each country.

The outcome of this parameter is a weighting of the outcomes for animal welfare and the use of antibiotics. In the case of a combined product, the animal ingredients comprise 100% of the outcome for the parameter, even if they do not comprise 100% of the product.

### Data sources and score allocation

At present, the Animal Protection Index (API) clas-

sifies 50 countries throughout the world in terms of their commitments to protect animals and improve animal welfare through government policies and legislation. The API was developed in a collaboration between the animal protection organisations World Animal Protection (WAP), Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA), Eurogroup for Animals, International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), Humane Society International (HS) and Compassion in World Farming (CIWF). Its development involved consultations with several academic experts to ensure its suitability in terms of design, international applicability and completeness as regards the matters encompassed by the index. The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) was also consulted at each stage of the work with the index.

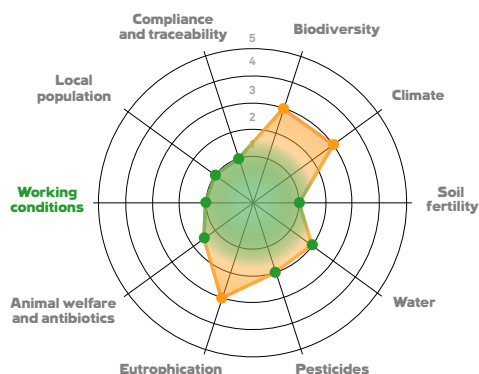
Coop's sustainability declaration uses the API indicator Protecting animals used in farming. The API divides this indicator into seven levels from A to G. Since not all countries have been evaluated in the API, we have supplemented our assessment with a shared outcome for within the EU (4) and outside the EU (5), respectively.

ESVAC's annual report compares sales of antibiotics in 31 European countries. We have used table 4 of ESVAC (2021), Sales, in tonnes of active ingredient, of veterinary antimicrobial agents marketed mainly for food-producing animals, by country, for 2020. The farming of lamb and beef (does not apply to milk production) generally uses less antibiotics than the average for other food-producing animals. Accordingly, they are automatically allocated a -1 deduction from the country's outcome as per the table.

Parameter	Assessment criterion	Data source	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5
<b>Animal welfare and antibiotics</b>	Animal Protection Index (calculated from animal ingredients only)	API		API A-B		API CD or EU origin	API EG or non-EU origin
	Production based on risk of negative impact		Game meat, wild-caught seafood				
	Sales of antibiotics by country	ESVAC Sales of veterinary antimicrobial agents in 31 European countries in 2020, table 4	Antibiotics: 0–20 mg/PCU	Antibiotics: >20–50	Antibiotics: >50–100	Antibiotics: >100–200	Antibiotics: >200
	Production based on risk of negative impact. Lamb and beef (not dairy products) get -1.						

Parameter	Certification	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5	Score -1
<b>Animal welfare and antibiotics</b>	KRAV	1					
	EU-organic (Sweden)	1					
	EU-organic (imported)						-1 (not pork)
	IP Sigill Naturbeteskött	1					
	GLOBAL G.A.P. Livestock						-1 on antibiotics for pork, chicken and dairy
	Aenor			3			

## 8. Working conditions



The products sold by Coop shall be produced in a manner that ensures decent, safe working conditions throughout the entire food supply chain. Accordingly, Coop has requirements for its suppliers to ensure this. As an assessment criterion for the outcome for the parameter working conditions, we use the amfori BSCI classification of a country's overall

risk (OR). This classification helps to reveal whether a product comes from a risk area.

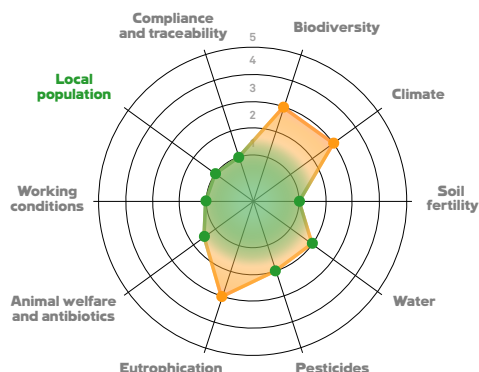
### Data sources and score allocation

The amfori BSCI risk country list is published annually and is based on the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators, which encompass Voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Government, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law and Control of Corruption. The overall risk (OR) is the average score for these indicators and is a number between 0 and 100, where 100 is the best. The amfori BSCI limit for when a country is considered a risk country is 60. There is also risk production in countries that are not classified as risk countries, and this is described in appendix 6. Examples of this are labour-intensive productions such as berry picking, which often involve seasonal and migrant labour. These productions are allocated a +1 to the country's general score.

Parameter	Assessment criterion	Data source	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5
<b>Working conditions</b>	BSCI overall risk (OR)	Amfori BSCI:s "Country Risk Classification" 2021	OR: >90	OR >80–90	OR: >60–80	OR:>40–60	OR: 0–40
	Production based on risk of negative impact. Risk production in non-risk country get +1						

Parameter	Certification	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5	Score -1
<b>Working conditions</b>	KRAV						-1
	Fairtrade		2				
	Rainforest Alliance/UTZ						-1
	GLOBAL G.A.P. GRASP						-1
	Sustainably grown						-1
	FSA SAI						-1

## 9. Local population



Coop's operations shall not contribute to any negative impact on the local population in the countries of production in such a way that their human rights are violated. Human rights are defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations and encompass, for example, everyone's right to food, accommodation, education, employment, child-care, healthcare, property ownership and freedom.

Coop's responsibility covers the entire supply chain from raw material to consumer.

As an assessment criterion for the outcome of the parameter, we use the amfori BSCI ranking of countries based on the rule of law. The rule of law comprises a general and overarching metric for measuring how countries fulfil human rights and the structure of, for example, laws and courts in a country to support the equality of all citizens, ensure governance and prevent the abuse of power.

### Data sources and score allocation

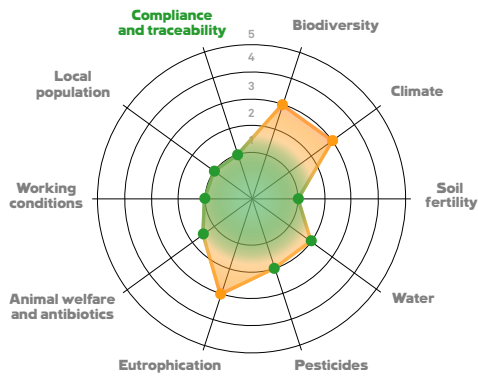
The amfori BSCI ranking of countries based on the rule of law provides a number between 0 and 100, where 100 is the best. The amfori BSCI limit for when a country is considered a risk country is 60.

Palm oil and soya are assessed as risk products within this parameter as their cultivation in many places risks displacing the local population. Palm oil, soya, meat and dairy are allocated a +1 on top of the outcome for the country of origin.

Parameter	Assessment criterion	Data source	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5
<b>Local population</b>	BSCI Rule of Law (RoL)	Amfori BSCI:s "Country Risk Classification" 2021	RoL: >90	RoL: >80-90	RoL: >60-80	RoL: >40-60	RoL: 0-40
	Production based on risk of negative impact. Products from palmoil, soya or animal products get +1.						

Parameter	Certification	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5	Score -1
<b>Local population</b>	KRAV						-1
	Fairtrade		2				
	Rainforest Alliance/UTZ						-1
	Sustainably grown						-1
	RSPO (palmoil)						-1
	RTRS (soya)						-1
	ProTerra (soya)						-1
	Donausoja (soya)						-1

## 10. Compliance and traceability



The products that Coop sells shall be produced in a manner that complies with the applicable legislation in the country where production takes place. Production conditions and the supply chain shall be transparent so as to reduce the risk of legal in-

fractions and fraud. Coop requires that suppliers actively work with anti-corruption measures.

As an assessment criterion for the outcome for the parameter compliance and traceability, we use the amfori BSCI Country Risk Classification. In this case, we use the indicator Control of Corruption, which assesses the risk of corruption, and the indicator Regulatory Quality, which reflects the government's ability to implement sound policies and regulations.

### Data sources and score allocation

The amfori BSCI rankings of countries based on Regulatory Quality and Control of Corruption provide two numbers between 0 and 100, where 100 is the best. The amfori BSCI limit for when a country is considered a risk country is 60. Third-party certifications that encompass both legal compliance and traceability are allocated an outcome of +1.

Parameter	Assessment criterion	Data source	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5
Legal compliance and traceability	BSCI Regulatory Quality (RQ)	Amfori BSCI:s "Country Risk Classification" 2021	RQ: >90	RQ: >80-90	RQ: >60-80	RQ: >40-60	RQ: 0-40
	BSCI Control of Corruption (CoC)	Amfori BSCI:s "Country Risk Classification" 2021	CoC: >90	CoC: >80-90	CoC: >60-80	CoC: >40-60	CoC: 0-40

Parameter	Certification	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5	Score -1
Legal compliance and traceability	KRAV	1					
	EU-organic	1					
	Fairtrade	1					
	Rainforest Alliance/UTZ	1					
	IP Sigill Fukt & Grönt	1					
	IP Sigill Naturbeteskött	1					
	GLOBAL G.A.P. Crops						-1
	Sustainably grown						-1
	MSC (wild-caught seafood)	1					
	ASC (farmed seafood)	1					

# APPENDIX 1

## Summary of the results for all certifications/standards for each parameter

Standards/certifications	Biodiversity	Climate	Soil fertility	Water	Pesticides	Eutrophication	Animal welfare & antibiotics	Working conditions	Local population	Legal compliance and traceability
KRAV	1		1		1	1	1	-1	-1	1
EU-organic	1		1		1	1	1 (from Sweden) -1 for other countries except pork			
RA/UTZ	2		2	-1	2	-1		-1	-1	1
Fairtrade	2		2	-1	2	-1		2	2	1
GLOBAL G.A.P. Crops	2		2	2	2	2				-1
IP Sigill Frukt & Grönt	2		2		2	2				1
IP Sigill Naturbeteskött	1		1			1	1			1
Sustainably grown	2		2	2	2	2		-1	-1	-1
FSA SAI	-1		2	-1	-1	-1		-1		
RTRS/ProTerra/Donausoja	-1		2	-1	-1	-1			-1	
RSP0	-1		2	-1	-1	-1			-1	
Bonsucro	-1		2	-1		-1				
MSC	1									1
ASC	3		-1			-1				1
BAP	3		-1			-1				
GLOBAL G.A.P. Aquaculture	3		-1			-1				
GLOBAL G.A.P. GRASP								-1		
GLOBAL G.A.P. Livestock							-1 on antibiotics for pork, chicken and dairy			
Aenor							3			

## APPENDIX 2

### EPI

Global Environmental Index, Yale 2019

<https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/>

Country	EPI (categories: Bio-diversity & habitat, and Eco system services)
Afghanistan	42
Albania	61
Algeria	35
Angola	38
Antigua and Barbuda	51
Argentina	43
Armenia	80
Australia	68
Azerbaijan	64
Bahamas	65
Bahrain	42
Bangladesh	40
Barbados	20
Belgium	72
Belize	70
Benin	55
Bhutan	79
Bolivia	68
Bosnia och Herzegovina	39
Botswana	84
Brazil	64
Brunei	52
Bulgaria	67
Burkina Faso	83
Myanmar	30
Burundi	47
Central African Republic	75
Chile	55
Colombia	65
Costa Rica	60
Cyprus	51
Denmark	67
Djibouti	38
Dominica	42
Dominican Republic	66
Ecuador	66
Egypt	54
Equatorial Guinea	57
El Salvador	35
Ivory Coast	49
Eritrea	52
Estonia	69

Country	EPI (categories: Bio-diversity & habitat, and Eco system services)
Ethiopia	64
Fiji	29
Philippines	50
Finland	60
France	73
United Arab Emirates	86
Gabon	74
Gambia	35
Georgien	55
Ghana	46
Greece	64
Grenada	35
Guatemala	35
Guinea	46
Guinea Bissau	58
Guyana	51
Haiti	32
Honduras	49
India	34
Indonesia	46
Iraq	55
Iran	53
Ireland	55
Iceland	74
Israel	46
Italy	65
Jamaica	52
Japan	67
Jordan	46
Cambodia	48
Cameroon	44
Canada	52
Cape Verde	37
Kazakhstan	49
Kenya	47
China	23
Kyrgyzstan	54
Kiribati	71
Comors	36
Congo-Brazzaville	61
Congo-Kinshasa	60
Croatia	71

Country	EPI (categories: Bio-diversity & habitat, and Eco system services)
Cuba	44
Kuwait	61
Laos	55
Lesotho	30
Latvia	68
Lebanon	26
Liberia	27
Lithuania	70
Luxembourg	71
Madagascar	22
Macedonia	56
Malawi	67
Malaysia	43
Maldives	27
Mali	49
Malta	82
Morocco	60
Marshall Islands	20
Mauritania	41
Mauritius	28
Mexico	61
Micronesia federated states of	34
Mozambique	55
Moldova	33
Mongolia	64
Montenegro	39
Namibia	70
Netherlands	72
Dutch Antilles	64
Nicaragua	48
Niger	83
Nigeria	45
Norway	60
New Zealand	68
Oman	39
Pakistan	56
Panama	53
Papua New Guinea	29
Paraguay	51
Peru	53
Poland	71
Portugal	54
Qatar	30
Rumania	72
Rwanda	49
Russia	47
Saint Lucia	41
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	50

Country	EPI (categories: Bio-diversity & habitat, and Eco system services)
Solomon Islands	18
Samoa	33
São Tomé and Príncipe	70
Saudi Arabia	55
Switzerland	58
Senegal	56
Serbia	54
Seychelles	80
Sierra Leone	41
Singapore	20
Slovakia	70
Slovenia	72
Spain	70
Sri Lanka	54
United Kingdom	71
Sudan	50
Surinam	60
Swaziland	34
Sweden	58
South Afrika	51
South Korea	54
Tadzhikistan	75
Taiwan	60
Tanzania	59
Chad	56
Thailand	45
Czechia	69
Togo	54
Tonga	39
Trinidad and Tobago	59
Tunisia	33
Turkey	21
Turkmenistan	56
Germany	75
Uganda	65
Ukraine	36
Hungary	67
Uruguay	24
USA	56
Uzbekistan	47
Vanuatu	36
Venezuela	65
Vietnam	28
Belarus	52
Zambia	73
Zimbabwe	69
Austria	71
East Timor	59

## APPENDIX 3

### Approved calculations and other own climate calculation

#### Calculations that are approved for the climate parameter:

- According to ISO 14067:2018
- Use characterisation factors with feedback (AR5 with feedback, IPCC 2013)
- The calculation includes all types of land use and changed land use (LU, dLUC, iLUC)

#### For other own calculations, the following must be met in order to be approved as a basis for the climate parameter:

- How the calculation is done (methodology) must be documented and available to Coop (public or sent from supplier)
- The calculation must follow and / or be in line with ISO 14040: 2006 and ISO 14044: 2006 and include the environmental impact category climate
- AR4 (IPCC 2007) or AR5 without feedbacks (IPCC 2013) must be used
- The climate contribution from land use and / or changed land use (LULUC) must be included if it is significant. If this is omitted from the calculation, there must be a justification.

#### Important criteria must be in line with ISO 14040/44

- The calculation must include a life cycle perspective
- The scope of the calculation must be clearly stated and justified in the documentation.
- Allocation must be made on the basis of the rules contained in ISO 14040/44 (mass allocation, economic allocation, system expansion) and clearly documented.

## APPENDIX 4

### Topsoil carbon content

FAOSTAT 2008

Country	Value (% of topsoil)
Afghanistan	0.92
Albania	1.24
Algeria	0.81
United States Virgin Islands	1.09
American Samoa	1.14
Andorra	2.5
Angola	0.65
Anguilla	1.28
Antigua and Barbuda	3.68
Argentina	1.48
Armenia	1.57
Aruba	0.57
Australia	0.63
Azerbaijan	1.21
Bahamas	0.42
Bahrain	0.31
Bangladesh	1.9
Barbados	1.64
Belgium	1.32
Belize	1.61
Benin	0.8
Bhutan	1.15
Bolivia	1.04
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.31
Botswana	0.62
Brazil	1.21
British Virgin Islands	1.09
Brunei	10.17
Bulgaria	1.29
Burkina Faso	0.76
Burundi	1.02
Cayman Islands	0.37
Central African Republic	0.86
Chile	2.23
Colombia	3.82
Costa Rica	3.3
Cyprus	1.03
Denmark	1.39
Djibouti	0.47
Dominica	5.11
Dominican Republic	1.03
Ecuador	2.12
Egypt	0.37

Country	Value (% of topsoil)
Equatorial Guinea	0.99
El Salvador	1.81
Ivory Coast	0.89
Eritrea	0.59
Estonia	7.07
Ethiopia	0.93
Fiji	1.45
Philippines	1.28
Finland	11.03
France	1.42
French Guiana	1.3
Faroe Islands	1.39
United Arab Emirates	0.5
Gabon	0.97
Gambia	0.85
Georgia	1.12
Ghana	0.88
Gibraltar	0.75
Greece	1.14
Grenada	1.6
Greenland	1.12
Guadeloupe	9.09
Guatemala	2.06
Guinea	1.27
Guyana	3.54
Haiti	0.85
Honduras	1.42
India	0.88
Indonesia	5.21
Iraq	0.56
Iran	1.01
Ireland	5.48
Iceland	2.36
Isle of Man	1.99
Israel	0.96
Italy	1.1
Jamaica	1.72
Japan	2.28
Yemen	0.63
Jordan	1.03
Cambodia	0.96
Cameroon	1.08
Canada	4.28

Country	Value (% of topsoil)
Cape Verde	1.25
Kazakhstan	1.03
Kenya	0.9
Kyrgyzstan	1.22
Comoros	1.59
Congo-Brazzaville	1.48
Congo-Kinshasa	1.09
Croatia	1.27
Cuba	1.24
Kuwait	0.42
Laos	1
Lesotho	1.31
Latvia	3
Lebanon	1.16
Liberia	1.11
Libya	0.46
Liechtenstein	0.57
Lithuania	2.37
Luxembourg	1.14
Madagascar	1.1
Malawi	1.29
Malaysia	3.48
Mali	0.69
Malta	0.86
Morocco	0.84
Martinique	6.12
Mauritania	0.88
Mauritius	1.88
Mayotte	1.05
Mexico	3.01
Mozambique	0.84
Moldova	2.07
Mongolia	1.15
Montenegro	1.22
Montserrat	5.11
Namibia	0.34
Netherlands	6.37
Dutch Antilles	2.28
Nepal	1.32
Nicaragua	1.77
Niger	0.56
Nigeria	0.82
North Korea	1.64
Norway	1.69
New Caledonia	1.37
New Zealand	1.85
Oman	0.48
Pakistan	0.86

Country	Value (% of topsoil)
Panama	1.77
Papua New Guinea	2.17
Paraguay	0.96
Peru	1.63
Poland	3.4
Portugal	1.52
Puerto Rico	1.61
Qatar	0.5
Réunion	1.12
Romania	1.73
Rwanda	8.26
Russia	3.89
Saint Kitts and Nevis	5.11
Saint Lucia	1.56
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1.55
Solomon Islands	1.44
Samoa	2.3
San Marino	0.88
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.81
Saudi Arabia	0.65
Switzerland	2.09
Senegal	0.83
Serbia	1.22
Sierra Leone	1.2
Singapore	0.63
Slovakia	1.29
Slovenia	1.72
Somalia	0.47
Spain	1.25
Sri Lanka	0.88
United Kingdom	6.98
Sudan	0.74
Surinam	3.37
Swaziland	1.74
Sweden	5.29
South Africa	0.58
South Korea	1.29
Syria	0.77
Tajikistan	0.88
Tanzania	1.63
Chad	0.87
Thailand	1.01
Czechia	1.28
Togo	0.89
Tonga	3.49
Trinidad and Tobago	1.79
Tunisia	0.73
Turkey	0.98

Country	Value (% of topsoil)
Turkmenistan	0.35
Germany	3.01
Uganda	1.1
Ukraine	2.33
Hungary	2.39
Uruguay	2.69
USA	1.52
Uzbekistan	0.53
Vanuatu	1.96
Venezuela	1.47
Vietnam	1.26
Belarus	5.1
Zambia	1.59
Zimbabwe	0.55
Austria	1.64

## APPENDIX 5

### Coop Pesticide Score

Compilation of EFSA's residue levels statistics for the years 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Land	Residues
Albania	30-50 % Residues
Argentina	30-50 % Residues
Australia	0-30 % Residues
Belgium	50-70 % Residues
Benin	50-70 % Residues
Brazil	50-70 % Residues
Bulgaria	0-30 % Residues
Chile	50-70 % Residues
Colombia	>70 % Residues or >10 % Above MRL
Costa Rica	50-70 % Residues
Cyprus	30-50 % Residues
Denmark	0-30 % Residues
Dominican Republic	>70 % Residues or >10 % Above MRL
Ecuador	50-70 % Residues
Egypt	50-70 % Residues
Ivory Coast	30-50 % Residues
Estonia	0-30 % Residues
Ethiopia	50-70 % Residues
Finland	0-30 % Residues
France	30-50 % Residues
Ghana	>70 % Residues or >10 % Above MRL
Greece	30-50 % Residues
Guatemala	50-70 % Residues
Honduras	50-70 % Residues
India	>70 % Residues or >10 % Above MRL
Iran	>70 % Residues or >10 % Above MRL
Ireland	0-30 % Residues
Iceland	0-30 % Residues
Israel	50-70 % Residues
Italy	30-50 % Residues
Japan	30-50 % Residues
Jordan	>70 % Residues or >10 % Above MRL
Cambodia	0-30 % Residues
Cameroon	50-70 % Residues
Canada	0-30 % Residues
Kazakhstan	0-30 % Residues
Kenya	>70 % Residues or >10 % Above MRL
China	>70 % Residues or >10 % Above MRL
Croatia	30-50 % Residues
Laos	>70 % Residues or >10 % Above MRL
Latvia	0-30 % Residues
Lithuania	0-30 % Residues
Luxembourg	30-50 % Residues
Madagascar	0-30 % Residues
Macedonia	30-50 % Residues
Malaysia	>70 % Residues or >10 % Above MRL
Malta	30-50 % Residues
Morocco	50-70 % Residues

Land	Residues
Mexico	50-70 % Residues
Moldova	0-30 % Residues
Myanmar	0-30 % Residues
Netherlands	30-50 % Residues
Norway	30-50 % Residues
New Zealand	0-30 % Residues
Pakistan	>70 % Residues or >10 % Above MRL
Panama	>70 % Residues or >10 % Above MRL
Peru	50-70 % Residues
Poland	30-50 % Residues
Portugal	50-70 % Residues
Romania	0-30 % Residues
Russia	0-30 % Residues
Senegal	30-50 % Residues
Serbia	50-70 % Residues
Slovakia	30-50 % Residues
Slovenia	0-30 % Residues
Spain	30-50 % Residues
Sri Lanka	>70 % Residues or >10 % Above MRL
United Kingdom	30-50 % Residues
Surinam	>70 % Residues or >10 % Above MRL
Sweden	0-30 % Residues
South Africa	>70 % Residues or >10 % Above MRL
Thailand	>70 % Residues or >10 % Above MRL
Czechia	30-50 % Residues
Tunisia	0-30 % Residues
Turkey	50-70 % Residues
Germany	30-50 % Residues
Uganda	>70 % Residues or >10 % Above MRL
Ukraine	0-30 % Residues
Hungary	30-50 % Residues
Uruguay	50-70 % Residues
USA	50-70 % Residues
Uzbekistan	0-30 % Residues
Vietnam	>70 % Residues or >10 % Above MRL
Zimbabwe	>70 % Residues or >10 % Above MRL
Austria	30-50 % Residues

## APPENDIX 6

### Risk production in non-risk country

Risk production	Country of origin
Blueberry	BSCI overall risk >60
Lingonberry	BSCI overall risk >60
Raspberry	BSCI overall risk >60
Blackberry	BSCI overall risk >60
Strawberry	BSCI overall risk >60
Tomato	BSCI overall risk >60