



## Content

<b>I. CREDIBILITY .....</b>	<b>2</b>
A - Scheme Management.....	2
B - Standard Setting .....	6
C - Assurance .....	10
D - Claims & Traceability .....	34
<b>II. ENVIRONMENTAL FRIENDLINESS.....</b>	<b>41</b>
Chemicals .....	41
Water .....	45
Inputs .....	49
Environmental Management.....	52
Energy & Climate.....	54
Waste & Air pollution .....	55
Quality.....	57
<b>III. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY .....</b>	<b>58</b>
Social & Cultural Rights and Community Engagement.....	58
Labour Rights and Working Conditions .....	60
Business Practice and Ethical Issues.....	76
Company Responsibility .....	80



## I. CREDIBILITY

ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
<b>A - Scheme Management</b> Governance structures and management of the scheme						<b>21</b>
<b>Governance</b>						<b>13</b>
700110 A.01	Availability of scheme structure	Does the scheme owner make its organisational structure available?	- An overview of the different governance bodies that manage and govern the scheme (i.e. board, advisory board, board of trustees, etc.). This can be in the form of an organizational chart or narrative document.	Adapted from ISO 9001:2008	Yes, publicly Yes (on request) No	2 1 0
700111 A.02	Scheme legal status	Is the scheme owner a legal entity, or an organization that is a partnership of legal entities, or a government or inter-governmental agency?	- Information showing the legal status of the organization, often also listed in publicly available commercial registers (commonly also for non-commercial organisations).	ISO/IEC 17067, 6.3.3	Yes No	1 0
700126 A.03	Governance body accountability	Is there a mechanism by which the top decision-making body members are accountable to all stakeholders?	- A clear accountability mechanism (e.g. elections with voting members, accountability through deeds of trust, appointment by boards that are in turn elected, stakeholder advisory body)  Stakeholders in this case mean any parties who are directly or indirectly affected by the decisions of the top-decision making body (e.g. producers, consumer organizations, members, etc.).	ISO/IEC 17067, 6.4.4	Yes No	1 0



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
700125 A.04	Balanced decision-making in governance	Do the voting procedures of the top decision-making body ensure that there is a balanced representation of stakeholder interests, where no single interest predominates?	- Enough information on the voting procedure to be sure that there is a balanced representation of stakeholder interests. The procedure shall also assure that no single interest predominates.		Yes No	1 0
700123 A.05	Sources of finance	Does the scheme owner make quantitative information on the income sources or financing structure of the scheme available?	- An overview of quantitative information on the income sources or financing structure of the scheme (e.g. potentially including type of funding (i.e. financial, assets, manpower, etc), name of funders, amount or %-distribution of income sources). This could be provided in the form of an annex to annual reports.	ISO 14024 7.4.3, 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1)	All Stakeholders Yes, publicly No	2 1 0
700119 A.06	Quality management	Does the scheme owner have an internal quality management system available?	- At least three of the following elements: a quality policy, quality objectives, a quality manual, clear organizational structure and responsibilities, data management, monitoring of essential processes, product quality, continuous improvement including corrective and preventive action, the existence of quality instruments.	Adapted from ISO 9001	Yes, publicly Yes (on request) No	2 1 0



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
740208 A.07	Independence of scheme owner from certificate holder	Is the scheme owner economically independent from the certificate holder?	- A policy which governs the independence of the scheme owner or proof that the scheme owner is not economically dependent on one single certificate holder.	ISO 14024 3.7 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1)	Yes No	1 0
700108 A.08	Sustainability goals and objectives of the scheme	Does the scheme owner have sustainability-oriented goals and objectives?	- The scheme owner explicitly defines its overall goals and objectives, e.g. the mission and vision, either in its statutes or in a separate statement (e.g. a mission statement) - The goals and objectives are sustainability-oriented, i.e. oriented towards improving environmental and/or socio-economic impacts	Supported by ISO/IEC 17067, 6.3.4	Yes No	1 0
700282 A.09	Strategy to achieve scheme sustainability goals	Does the scheme owner have a strategy for meeting its sustainability-oriented goals and objectives?	- A documented strategy that the scheme has defined and uses to ensure that it meets its goals and objectives. This should entail: clear goals, actions to achieve the goals, and a description of available/needed resources to execute the actions.	ISEAL Impacts Code 7.1, 7.2	Yes, publicly Yes (on request) No	2 1 0
<b>Impact</b>						<b>5</b>
700287 A.11	Impact measurement	Does the scheme owner have a system in place for measuring its impacts and	Either of the following: - The proven existence of a monitoring and evaluation system, which contains indicators the scheme owner uses to measure its outputs,	ISEAL Impacts Code 8.1	Yes, publicly Yes (on request) No	2 1 0



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
		progress towards its sustainability goals?	outcomes and impacts - For ISO type I labels, the most relevant impact is usually introduced prior to the development of criteria by conducting a life cycle based impact study. The resulting criteria are developed to reduce these impacts. The design of this approach therefore also includes the measurement of impact and is eligible for a 'Yes'. In order to receive a 'Yes', the reasoning behind the conclusions for choosing the actual requirements need to be available publicly or on request.			
10800 A.12	Adaptive management	Does the scheme owner use the results of monitoring and evaluation for learning and improvements to its programme?	- The scheme regularly feeds in the results of monitoring & evaluation in its internal processes, e.g. records of inclusion on the agenda of meetings, policy for when results are considered	ISEAL Impacts Code 9.1	Yes No	1 0
700285 A.13	Reporting monitoring results	Does the scheme owner make sustainability results from M&E available?	→ Not applicable for schemes that develop different product standards based on a life-cycle and multi-criteria approach (ISO type I labels)  - A report on the results of the monitoring and evaluation, which contains indicators the scheme owner uses to measure its outputs, outcomes and impacts	ISEAL Impacts Code 10.2	Yes, publicly Yes (on request) No Not applicable	2 1 0 -
<b>Supporting Strategies</b>						<b>3</b>
2145 A.14	Compliance technical assistance	Does the scheme provide access to technical	- This question is mostly relevant for schemes which have a capacity building approach.		Yes No	1 0



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
		assistance for compliance with the standard?	Technical assistance could be given in the form of workshops, trainings, provision of equipment, etc.			
3838 A.15	Beyond compliance technical assistance	Does the scheme provide access to technical assistance beyond compliance with the standard?	- This question is mostly relevant for schemes which have a capacity building approach. Technical assistance beyond compliance includes actions like providing resources, coordinating conferences or other peer learning opportunities, etc.		Yes No	1 0
2146 A.16	Access to finance	Does the scheme provide access to finance for enterprises seeking certification?	- A finance mechanism for increasing access possibilities for enterprises seeking certification  Examples include advance payments to facilitate the purchase of produce from the farmers, the existence of a support fund, or the payment of verification/ certification fees via purchasing companies.		Yes No	1 0
<b>B - Standard Setting</b> Standard development and revision						<b>16</b>
700138 B.01	Availability of standard	Is the standard made available free of charge?	Either of the following:  - The standard document is freely available for download on the scheme owner's website, incl. all criteria and accompanying documents to support consistent interpretation. All corresponding accompanying documents shall also be freely available. - An online statement that the standard is made	ISEAL Std-Setting Code 5.7.1 ISO 14024 7.4.3 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1)	Yes, publicly Yes (on request) No	2 1 0



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
			<p>available to any interested stakeholder on request free of charge</p> <p>- Choose 'No' also if available only for members or for a fee</p>			
700131 B.02	Key issues	Has a set of key sustainability issues in the sector or product lifecycle been defined in the standard-setting process?	<p>Either of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A list or summary of research studies and reports (e.g. governmental reports, university studies and publications, NGO reports) that legitimize the identified key issues</li> <li>- Existence of a standards committee with technical experts who identify the key issues, with the experts addressed by ISO or DIN</li> <li>- For ISO Type I ecolabels: Key areas of environmental impacts have been identified through research methods (e.g. LCA studies or equivalent) that are robust and accurate enough to support environmental claims and that lead to exact and reproducible results</li> </ul> <p>In order for this question to be answered with a 'Yes', the provided information shall match the areas that the scheme owner addresses in the standard. There shall be evidence that the information is used for the standard-setting process. This can be for example in the form of a research chapter in one of the standard setting documents.</p>	ISEAL Std-Setting Code 5.1.1 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1)	Yes No	1 0
700133 B.03	Standard-setting process	Are the standard-setting procedures or a public summary of how stakeholders	- The standard-setting procedures are documented, outlining how stakeholders can engage in the process	ISO 14024 5.11., ISEAL Std-Setting Code 5.3,	Yes, publicly Yes (on request) No	2 1 0



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
		can engage made available?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The documentation includes the bodies involved in the standard-setting process and their respective roles and decision-making functions</li> <li>- The scheme owner also ensures that interested stakeholders can access the documents relating to the standard-setting process</li> <li>- In order for this criterion to be answered with a 'Yes, publicly', there shall be evidence that the scheme owner publicly announces each consultation period on its website</li> </ul>	2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1)		
300809 B.04	Public consultation of standard	Which stakeholders can participate in the standard-setting process?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Members only: If it is a member organization and only members can consult</li> <li>- Invitation only: If the scheme selects stakeholders to be invited for consultation</li> <li>- All stakeholders: Open to any interested stakeholder</li> </ul>	For ISO Type I: ISO 14024 6.2., ISEAL Std-Setting Code 5.4.2, 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1)	All stakeholders Members only / Invitation only No	2 1 0
700134 B.05	Consultation with directly affected stakeholders	Are stakeholders who are directly affected by the standard provided opportunities to participate in standard setting?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification and documentation of which stakeholders are directly affected</li> <li>- Records of activities to proactively reach out to these stakeholders and encourage their participation in standard setting</li> </ul>	ISEAL Standard-Setting Code 5.4.4 For ISO Type I: ISO 14024 5.9. and 6.2., 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1)	Yes No	1 0
700132 B.06	Pilot testing	Are draft standards field tested / piloted for relevance and auditability during the development process?	<p>→ Not applicable for schemes that develop different product standards based on a life-cycle and multi-criteria approach (ISO type I labels)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documented evidence (i.e. field test reports) that this is being done</li> </ul>		Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -





ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
700135 B.07	Stakeholder feedback	Does the scheme owner provide information on how the input received from consultations has been included in the final version of the standard?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documentation of collected feedback from previous public consultations</li> <li>- Statement on how the collected feedback was used for the setting or revision of the Standard</li> </ul>	ISEAL Std-Setting Code 5.4.5, 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1)	Yes, publicly No	1 0
700137 B.08	Stakeholder representation in standards decisions	Do the voting procedures of the decision-making body responsible for standard setting ensure that there is a balanced representation of stakeholder interests?	- Documented information on the voting procedure of the highest decision-making body responsible for the standard setting process specifies that all categories of stakeholders are represented. The procedure shall also ensure that a stakeholder category is not able to dominate decision-making	ISEAL Std-Setting Code 5.6.3 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1)	Yes No	1 0
700142 B.09	Standard review	Is the standard reviewed and, if necessary, revised at least every 5 years?	- A statement that details the frequency of review and revision of the applicable standards, with a frequency of no more than five years. This information is most likely included in the standard-setting procedure.	For ISO Type I: ISO 14024 5.8.2. ISO Guide 59, 4.6 ISEAL Std-Setting Code 5.8.1 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1)	Yes No	1 0
300811 B.10	Consistent interpretation of the standard	Does the scheme ensure that guidance is in place to support consistent interpretation of the standard?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The standard and/or separate guidance documents for interpretation shall be formulated in a comprehensive and binding way, so that each individual criterion can be assessed consistently and thoroughly by third parties. ISO 14024, clause 6.4 provides rules for developing ISO Type 1 environmental product criteria.</li> <li>- The standard and/or guidance documents shall specify necessary evidence for each criterion.</li> </ul>	ISEAL Std-Setting Code 6.3.1, 6.3.2, 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1), ISO 14024 6.4	Yes No	1 0



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
700140 B.11	Interpretation to regional context	Are there procedures and guidance for application or interpretation of the standard to regional contexts?	<p>→ Not applicable for schemes that develop different product standards based on a life-cycle and multi-criteria approach (ISO type I labels)</p> <p>Either of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information in the standard about how each of the requirements can be interpreted for application at a local level</li> <li>- Procedure for development of a local adaptation of the standard including stakeholder consultation measures.</li> <li>- The standard organization has country-specific standards</li> </ul> <p>In case of ISO Type I labels or other process-based standards this is 'not applicable', as its approach does not allow for the recognition of local contexts.</p>	ISEAL Std-Setting Code 6.4 ISO Guide 59	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700139 B.12	Complaints mechanism	Does the scheme owner have a complaints mechanism for the standard-setting process?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A written statement which shall contain the following information:</li> <li>- Clear steps and responsibilities to resolve the complaint</li> <li>- In what form and to whom a complaint needs to be submitted to</li> </ul>		Yes, publicly Yes (on request) No	2 1 0
<b>C - Assurance</b> Mechanisms for assessment of compliance with the standard						<b>76</b>
<b>C.1 - Assurance System</b>						<b>21</b>



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
700162 C.1.01	Assessment methodology	Is there a documented assessment methodology for CABs to assess compliance with the standard?	- A documented methodology describing requirements for CABs and the assessment procedures (e.g. audit procedures or testing and verification methods)	ISO/IEC 17067 ISEAL Assurance Code 6.1.1 GENICES Schedule A2 4.3 (5)	Yes, publicly Yes (on request) No	2 1 0
7000168 C.1.02	Scheme openness	Is application (to get certified/verified) open to all potential applicants within the scope of the scheme?	- A policy which assures that every potential applicant can get certified/verified/become a member, as long as it is within the scope of the scheme (i.e. in a country where the scheme operates, a product group which the standard covers, etc.).	ISO 14024 5.13. 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1) GENICES Schedule A2, 6	Yes No	1 0
7000165 C.1.03	Assessment fees	Does the scheme owner require CABs to have an assessment fee schedule?	- CABs are required to maintain a written fee structure that includes costs for initial assessment of compliance as well as continuing assessments to maintain certification or licenses. - The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual.	ISO/IEC 17021-1, 8.5.1 c) ISEAL Assurance Code 6.1 (optional good practice) GENICES Schedule A2, 4.3 (6) & 9	Yes, publicly Yes (on request) No	2 1 0
7000166 C.1.04	Fee levels	Are levels of all costs and fees incurred by applicants and certificate holders/licencees based on programme costs and kept as low as possible?	- All initial und recurring fees are listed and made available (on request or on the website) and these are not excessive. - The scheme owner can justify that the level of all fees is calculated so as to cover necessary operational costs only.  Costs and fees include assessment and testing fees and any recurring costs required to obtain and maintain a certificate or licence, such as application fees, certificate fees, administrative fees etc.	ISO 14024 5.16 GENICES Schedule A2, 9 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1)	Yes No	1 0



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
700173 C.1.05	CAB complaints mechanism	Does the scheme owner require CABs to have a documented complaints mechanism in place for compliance decisions?	The complaints resolution procedure defines: - clear steps, timelines and responsibilities to resolve the complaint - in what form and to whom a complaint needs to be submitted	ISO/IEC 17021-1 9.8 ISO/IEC 17065 7.13 ISEAL Assurance Code 6.7.3 GENICES Schedule A2, 4.3 (4)	Yes, publicly Yes (on request) No	2 1 0
700172 C.1.06	Assessment reports availability	Does the scheme owner make, or require CABs to make, summary certification/verification reports (with personal and commercially sensitive information removed) available?	- The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual. The report should be made available in a UN and local language. - For schemes where assessment reports are not publicly available online, request summary reports from CAB to verify availability - If assessment reports cannot be shared by the scheme or by CABs due to confidentiality, choose "confidential" - If no assessment reports are written at all, choose "no, no reports"  Note: For ISO Type I labelling programmes, the equivalent requirement is transparency on (non-confidential) "evidence on which the awarding of the label is based" (see ISO 14024 clause 5.11).	ISEAL Assurance Code 6.1.1 (optional good practice) ISO 14024 5.11 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1)	Yes, publicly Yes (on request) / Confidential No, no reports	2 1 0
700174 C.1.07	Defined duration of certificate / license	Does the certificate or license define the duration for which it is valid?	- The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual	ISO/IEC 17021-1 8.2.2 ISO/IEC 17065 7.7.1	Yes No	1 0



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If not defined in the certification requirements/methodologies, the scheme owner should have a guidance specifying the information to be included in certificates or licences.</li> <li>- For membership-based initiatives, membership duration counts as equivalent, as long as the contract implies that standard rules must apply at all times.</li> </ul>	ISEAL Assurance Code 6.4.11		
700174 C.1.08	Scope of certificate / license	Does the certificate or license define the scope of assurance?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual</li> <li>- If not defined in the certification requirements/methodologies, the scheme owner should have a guidance specifying the information to be included in certificates or licences.</li> </ul>	ISO/IEC 17021-1 8.2.2 ISO/IEC 17065 7.7.1 ISEAL Assurance Code 6.4.11	Yes No	1 0
700176 C.1.09	Certified or verified enterprise / labelled product list	Does the scheme owner maintain or require CABs to maintain a publicly accessible list of certified or verified enterprises, or a list of verified products/product groups, or a list of members (in case of membership-based initiatives)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A system to show the certified/ verified enterprises OR the enterprises producing certified/ verified products is publicly available (for example in a database or by uploaded lists).</li> <li>- This system shall be up-to-date and complete (managed by the scheme owner or outsourced to the ABs or CABs). If this is outsourced to the ABs or CABs, this is required and described in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB/CAB, in a separate accreditation manual or for example in certification requirements/methodologies.</li> </ul>	ISO/IEC 17021-1 8.3 and ISEAL Assurance Code 6.1.1 GENICES Schedule A2, 4.5	Yes, incl. scope of certificate or license Yes No	2 1 0



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
740209 C.1.10	Accredited/ approved CABs	Does the scheme owner maintain a list of all accredited/approved CABs?	- A system to list all CABs accepted by the scheme or accredited by respective ABs is available, up-to-date and complete. This list could also be available on accepted AB websites.	ISEAL Assurance Code 6.1.1	Yes, publicly Yes (on request) No	2 1 0
700163 C.1.11	Frequency of assurance system review	Does the scheme owner review their assurance system on a periodic basis?	- The scheme shall prove that it regularly reviews its assurance system, i.e. how it seeks to guarantee that its standard requirements are actually being implemented.	ISO 17067 6.6 ISEAL Assurance Code 5.2.4	Yes No	1 0
7000164 C.1.12	Notification of assurance system changes	Does the scheme owner require that clients and other affected stakeholders are notified of changes to the assurance requirements?	- There shall be evidence that affected stakeholders are notified by changes to the scheme's assurance system, for example by checking notifications after previous assurance system changes.	ISO 17067 6.6.2 ISEAL Assurance Code 5.2.5	Yes No	1 0
700277 C.1.13	Continuous improvement requirements	Does the scheme owner allow partial certification by an enterprise, with requirements to increase the percentage of certified produce over time?	- The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual.		Yes No	1 0
700006 C.1.14	Chain of Custody: CoC assessment methodology	Does the scheme owner have a documented assessment methodology for CABs that are assessing chain of custody?	→ Only applicable if claims are made regarding the origin of certain ingredients or products (CoC is required)  - A documented methodology describing requirements for CABs and the assessment procedures of enterprises that handle or trade product along the supply chain (e.g. Chain of custody certification requirements/methodologies)	ISO/IEC 17067 ISEAL Assurance Code 6.1.1	Yes, publicly available Yes (on request) No Not applicable	2 1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
<b>C.2 Conformity Assessment</b>						<b>32</b>
<b>Conformity Assessment Process</b>						<b>3</b>
700236 C.2.02	Level of conformity assessment	What is the most independent type of conformity assessment required by the scheme?	<p>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual.</p> <p>1st party is a self-assessment; 2nd party is by an interested stakeholder, e.g. an industry association; 3rd party is independent from the client. Some schemes may provide for different levels of conformity assessments (e.g. a self-assessment followed by a third-party audit), therefore the most independent level is the determining factor, regardless of when the audit takes place.</p>	ISO/IEC 17065, ISO/IEC 17021-1	3 <sup>rd</sup> party 2 <sup>nd</sup> party or 1 <sup>st</sup> party	1 0
700247 C.2.04	Consistent decision-making on compliance	Does the scheme owner define guidelines for decision-making to ensure that CABs use consistent procedures for determining compliance of clients with the standard?	<p>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual- The scheme owner has a guidance specifying different gradations of non-conformities (if applicable) and how to determine them, verifying corrective actions arising from non-compliances and allowing for appeals of non-compliances, in order to support consistency between CABs.</p>	ISEAL Assurance Code 6.4.9ISO 14024 5.10 & 7.2.2GENICES Schedule A2 4.3 (2) & (3)	Yes No	1 0



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
700175 C.2.05	Procedure on remediation	Does the scheme owner require CABs to have a procedure in place for how clients are required to address non-conformities, including when a certificate or license is suspended or revoked?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual</li> <li>- The procedure specifies how different degrees of non-conformity (if applicable) are to be addressed and remediated, in order to support consistency between CABs.</li> <li>- The procedure also specifies the conditions under which certification / the licence may be suspended or withdrawn, partially or in total, for all or part of the scope of certification / the licence.</li> </ul>	ISEAL Assurance Code 6.4.10 ISO/IEC 17065 7.11 ISO/IEC 17021-1 9.6 GENICES Schedule A2, 4.3 (2) & (3)	Yes No	1 0
<b>Sustainability Audits</b>						<b>12</b>
3986 C.2.01	ISO compliance for certification / verification	Does the scheme owner require CABs to be compliant with ISO/IEC 17065, ISO/IEC 17021, ISO/IEC 17020 or equivalent?	<p>→ Only applicable if the scheme requires audits. This question does not apply to CoC audits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual</li> </ul>	ISEAL Assurance Code 5.1.2	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -





ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
700240 C.2.03	Audit frequency	At least how often do clients undergo a full audit process?	<p>→ Only applicable if the scheme requires audits. This question does not apply to CoC audits.</p> <p>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual</p> <p>This question refers to external audits. In a full audit process, all requirements of the standard and the whole system of the client that is to be assessed are verified. This would usually include re-certification audits but not necessarily surveillance audits in case these are less rigorous. In the response, state the least possible frequency, i.e. if an interval can be skipped for certain clients, e.g. based on a risk assessment, the frequency shall be reduced (see also criterion on risk-based audit frequency)</p>	ISO 17067 5.3.8 ISO 17065 7.9.3/4 ISEAL Assurance Code 6.4.1	At least every 2 years 3 years or more No Not applicable	2 1 0 -
700241 C.2.06	Risk-based audit frequency	Is the frequency of an audit based in part on a risk assessment of the client?	<p>→ Only applicable if the scheme requires audits. This question does not apply to CoC audits.</p> <p>- Risk-based audits make the whole certification process more efficient and less costly. There shall be evidence of how the scheme assesses risk and how it accordingly allocates identified audit needs.</p>		Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
700243 C.2.07	Audit activities	What type of activities are CABs required to undertake during a full audit?	<p>→ Only applicable if the scheme requires audits. This question does not apply to CoC audits.</p> <p>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual</p>	ISEAL Assurance Code 6.4.1	Field visit (incl. office visit & doc. review) Document review (off-site or on-site) only No Not applicable	2 1 0 -
700249 C.2.08	Un-scheduled audits	Does the scheme owner allow or require CABs to do unscheduled audits?	<p>→ Only applicable if the scheme requires audits. This question does not apply to CoC audits.</p> <p>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual</p>	ISO/IEC 17021-1 9.5.2 ISEAL Assurance Code 6.7.1	Required Allowed Not allowed Not applicable	2 1 0 -
700837 C.2.09	Stakeholder participation in audit	Are auditors required to solicit external stakeholder input during the audit process?	<p>→ Only applicable if the scheme requires audits. This question does not apply to CoC audits.</p> <p>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual. There should be explicit reference that the scheme requires auditors to proactively solicit external stakeholder input during the audit process and to show how they took comments into account.</p>	ISEAL Assurance Code 6.1.4	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
700246 C.2.10	Audit / evaluation report format	Does the scheme owner require CABs to follow a consistent report format?	<p>→ Only applicable if the scheme requires audits. This question does not apply to CoC audits.</p> <p>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual</p> <p>- The scheme owner should have a guidance specifying formats for audit reports and reporting, in order to support consistency between CABs. Alternatively to a guidance on audit report formats, mandatory templates may be provided, however, guidance on reporting should still be available.</p>	ISEAL Assurance Code 6.4.2. ISO/IEC 17021-1 9.4.8 ISO/IEC 17065 7.7	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700248 C.2.11	Decision-making independence	Are the people making the compliance decision different from those engaged in the audit process?	<p>→ Only applicable if the scheme requires audits. This question does not apply to CoC audits.</p> <p>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual</p>	ISO/IEC 17065 4.2 and 5.2 and ISO/IEC 17021-1, ISEAL Assurance Code 5.2.3	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
10350 C.2.12	Group certification / verification	Does the scheme allow for group certification or verification?	<p>→ Only applicable if scheme requires audits. This question does not apply to CoC audits.</p> <p>- The scheme explicitly states that group certification or verification is allowed.</p>	ISEAL Assurance Code 6.5	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
<b>Group certification</b>						<b>5</b>



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
10356 C.2.13	Group internal management system	Is the group required to have an internal management system?	<p>→ Only applicable if the scheme requires audits and allows group certification. This question does not apply to CoC audits.</p> <p>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in the group certification or verification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/ agreement between the scheme owner and the AB or in a separate accreditation manual.</p>	ISEAL Assurance Code 6.5.1	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700258 C.2.14	Group internal verification	Is there a requirement that at least all group sites are visited during the period of validity of the certificate?	<p>→ Only applicable if the scheme requires audits and allows group certification. This question does not apply to CoC audits.</p> <p>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in the group certification or verification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB or in a separate accreditation manual.</p>	ISEAL Assurance Code 6.5.1	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700257 C.2.15	Group external sample size	Is there a sample size formula to determine the number of group members that is externally verified?	<p>→ Only applicable if the scheme requires audits and allows group certification. This question does not apply to CoC audits.</p> <p>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in the group certification or verification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB or in a separate accreditation manual.</p>	ISEAL Assurance Code 6.5.2	Yes, based on risk assessment Yes No Not applicable	2 1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
700260 C.2.16	Non-compliant group members	Do the requirements on group certification/verification define the conditions under which a group member shall be suspended or removed from a group?	<p>→ Only applicable if the scheme requires audits and allows group certification. This question does not apply to CoC audits.</p> <p>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in the group certification or verification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB or in a separate accreditation manual.</p>	ISEAL Assurance Code 6.5.3	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
<b>Chain of Custody</b>						<b>6</b>
700007 C.2.17	Chain of Custody: ISO Compliance for CoC certification	Does the scheme owner require CoC CABs to be compliant with ISO/IEC 17020, ISO/IEC 17021, or ISO/IEC 17065 or equivalent?	<p>→ Only applicable if claims are made regarding the origin of or certain ingredients or products (CoC is required)</p> <p>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in Chain of custody certification or traceability requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual</p>	ISEAL Assurance Code 5.1.2	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
700013 C.2.18	Chain of Custody: Level of CoC conformity assessment	What is the most independent type of CoC conformity assessment required by the scheme?	<p>→ Only applicable if claims are made regarding the origin of or certain ingredients or products (CoC is required)</p> <p>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in Chain of custody certification or traceability requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual 1st party is a self-assessment; 2nd party is by an interested stakeholder, e.g. an industry association; 3rd party is independent of the client. Some schemes may provide for different levels of conformity assessments (e.g. a self-assessment followed by a third-party audit), therefore the most independent level is determining.</p>		3rd party 1st party / 2nd party No Not applicable	2 1 0 -
700017 C.2.19	Chain of Custody: CoC audit activities	What type of activities are CoC CABs required to undertake during a full CoC assessment?	<p>→ Only applicable if claims are made regarding the origin of certain ingredients or products (CoC is required)</p> <p>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in Chain of custody certification or traceability requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual</p> <p>In a full CoC assessment or audit, all requirements of the CoC standard and the whole system of the client that is to be assessed are audited. This</p>	ISEAL Assurance Code 6.4.1	Field visit (incl. office visit & doc. review) Document review (off-site or on-site) only No Not applicable	2 1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
			would usually include re-certification audits but not necessarily surveillance audits/assessments in case these are less intense.			
800034 C.2.20	Chain of Custody: Physical handling	Does the scheme owner require all enterprises that are physically handling the certified product to undergo a CoC audit if the product can be destined for retail sale as a certified, labelled product?	<p>→ Only applicable if claims are made regarding the origin of certain ingredients or products (CoC is required)</p> <p>- This shall be in the form of a written requirement as part of the certification requirements.</p> <p>Possibly review scope of certificates, if available online.</p>		Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
<b>Laboratory Testing</b>						<b>6</b>
700213 C.2.21	Laboratory testing: Information on test methods	In the documented assessment methodology, are test methods either referred to or included?	<p>→ Only applicable if scheme requires laboratory testing</p> <p>- The required test methods need to be referred to or provided in the Standard document or in other corresponding documents.</p>	GENICES Schedule A2, 4.13 (2)	Yes, publicly Yes (on request) No Not applicable	2 1 0 -
700216 C.2.22	Laboratory testing:	Does the scheme owner require laboratories to be accredited according to	<p>→ Only applicable if scheme requires laboratory testing</p> <p>- Besides ISO/IEC 17025 (General requirements</p>	ISO 17065: 6.2.2.1	Yes, to ISO 17025	2 1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
	Laboratory accreditation	recognized laboratory accreditation standards?	for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories), recognized standards are ISO 15189 (Medical laboratories - Particular requirements for quality and competence), OECD Principle of GLP (Good Laboratory Practice) or equivalent national standards.		Yes, to other recognized standards No Not applicable	0 -
3901 C.2.23	Laboratory testing: Surveillance lab testing of products	Are there rules on random sampling and testing for the compliance monitoring?	→ Only applicable if scheme requires laboratory testing  - Written evidence is required by the scheme owner that includes rules on random sampling and testing of the (final) products. OR - Written evidence is required by the scheme owner that includes rules on random sampling and testing of samples collected in the field e.g. soil or waste water samples.	GENICES Schedule A2, 4.11	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700220 C.2.24	Laboratory testing: Non-compliant products	Is there a procedure to deal with non-compliant products manufactured by a client / licensee?	→ Only applicable if scheme requires laboratory testing  - Written evidence is required by the scheme owner that includes a defined procedure to deal with non-compliance	GENICES Schedule A2, 4.11	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
<b>C. 3 - Auditor Competencies</b>						<b>7</b>
700221 C.3.01	Personnel competencies	Does the scheme owner define specific qualifications and competencies for CAB auditors?	→ Only applicable if the scheme requires audits  - The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the	ISO /IEC 17021-1 7.1. & 7.2 ISO/IEC 17065 6.1	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -





ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
			contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual -The scheme owner has guidance specifying qualifications and competence criteria for CABs or requires that CABs have this. (check that CABs have this in place)	ISEAL Assurance Code 6.3.1		
700230 C.3.02	Auditor standards training	Does the scheme owner require that CAB auditors successfully complete training on the standard and its interpretation?	→ Only applicable if scheme requires audits  - The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual - The scheme owner has a guidance specifying the training system and content in order to support consistency between CABs.	ISEAL Assurance Code 6.3.2	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700231 C.3.03	Auditing skills training	Does the scheme owner require that CAB auditors successfully complete auditor training based on ISO 19011, or equivalent?	→ Only applicable if scheme requires audits  - The scheme owner defines this requirement in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the CAB, in a separate accreditation manual or for example in certification requirements/methodologies.	ISO 19011	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
700233 C.3.04	Auditor supervision	Does the scheme owner require that new auditors have a probationary period where their competence in an audit is assessed or supervised?	<p>→ Only applicable if the scheme requires audits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual. The question refers to whether the auditor is new to a CAB and whether he/she receives some form of supervision, e.g. the four-eye principle during first audits.</li> </ul>	ISEAL Assurance Code 6.3.2, ISO 19011	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700224 C.3.05	Regular auditor evaluation	Does the scheme owner require that CAB auditors are evaluated at least every 3 years?	<p>→ Only applicable if the scheme requires audits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual</li> <li>- The CAB has an evaluation schedule for auditors</li> </ul>	ISO/IEC 17065 7.1.3 ISO/IEC 17021-1 7.1.3 ISEAL Assurance Code 6.3.4	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
700226 C.3.06	Continuing auditor training	Does the scheme owner have or require that CABs have a continuing professional development program in place?	<p>→ Only applicable if the scheme requires audits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual</li> <li>- The scheme owner has a guidance specifying suitable continuing professional development programs, in order to support consistency between CABs.</li> <li>- If the scheme owner provides this program, it should not discriminate or limit CABs and a regularly updated assessment should be in place to assure the scheme owner has sufficient knowledge and capacity to run this program.</li> </ul>	ISO/IEC 17021-1 7.2.7 ISO/IEC 17065 6.1.2.1 b) ISEAL Assurance Code 6.3.3	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700225 C.3.07	Personnel suspension	Does the scheme owner require that there are repercussions such as probation or suspension for the misconduct or poor performance of CAB personnel?	<p>→ Only applicable if scheme requires audits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, or in a separate accreditation manual</li> </ul>		Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
<b>C.4 - Accreditation/Oversight</b>						<b>16</b>
699994 C.4.01	Accreditation/ oversight mechanism	Does the scheme require a documented accreditation or oversight mechanism?	<p>Either of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The scheme owner documents this requirement in a contract/agreement between the scheme owner and an AB or oversight body, in a separate accreditation manual or for example in certification requirements/methodologies.</li> <li>- The scheme is owned by the government and developed according to a multi stakeholder approach. It is assumed that this structure presumes a kind of oversight mechanism</li> </ul>	ISO/IEC 17011 ISEAL Assurance Code 6.6.3	Yes, publicly Yes (on request) No	2 1 0
10540 C.4.02	ISO 17011 compliance	Does the scheme owner require ISO 17011 compliance for ABs?	<p>→ Only applicable if scheme has an accreditation/oversight mechanism, and if the scheme is not owned by the government, and if the scheme is not based on a life cycle and/or multicriteria approach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The scheme owner documents this requirement in a contract/ agreement between the scheme owner and an AB, in a separate accreditation manual or for example in certification requirements/methodologies.</li> </ul>	ISO/IEC 17011 ISEAL Assurance Code 6.6.1	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700183 C.4.03	Independence of accreditation from scheme owner	Is the accreditation or oversight body independent from the scheme owner?	<p>→ Only applicable if scheme has an accreditation/oversight mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The AB and scheme owner are separate legal entities.</li> </ul>		Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
700193 C.4.04	Frequency of accreditation assessments	How often do assurance providers undergo a full accreditation or oversight assessment?	<p>→ Only applicable if scheme has an accreditation/oversight mechanism, and if the scheme is not owned by the government, and if the scheme is not based on a life cycle and/or multicriteria approach.</p> <p>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, in a separate accreditation manual or for example in certification requirements/methodologies.</p>		At least every 3 years Every 4 years or more No Not applicable	2 1 0 -
700835 C.4.05	Risk-based accreditation assessments	Is the frequency of an accreditation or oversight assessment based in part on a risk assessment of the client?	<p>→ Only applicable if scheme has an accreditation/oversight mechanism, and if the scheme is not owned by the government, and if the scheme is not based on a life cycle and/or multicriteria approach.</p> <p>- Risk-based accreditation or oversight assessment make the whole accreditation/oversight process more efficient and less costly. There shall be evidence of how the scheme requires risk to be assessed and how it accordingly allocates identified assessment needs.</p>		Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
700184 C.4.06	CAB application restrictions	Does the scheme owner ensure that all CABs are free to apply to operate under the scheme, irrespective of their country of residence, size and of the existing number of providers already operating under the scheme?	<p>→ Only applicable if scheme has an accreditation/oversight mechanism, and if the scheme is not owned by the government, and if the scheme is not based on a life cycle and/or multicriteria approach.</p> <p>- The application and selection process is sufficiently defined by the scheme owner in contracts/agreements, in referenced policies or certification requirements/methodologies to require that selection of CABs is only by reference to the scope (or issues relating to open financial payments or incomplete application submissions).</p> <p>- The application process/forms of the AB should be online and can be verified.</p>	ISO/IEC 17011 7.2	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700182 C.4.07	Proxy accreditation / oversight	Does the scheme owner accept CABs that are accredited/accepted by ABs to similar or generic scopes (proxy accreditation)?	<p>→ Only applicable if scheme has an accreditation/oversight mechanism, and if the scheme is not owned by the government, and if the scheme is not based on a life cycle and/or multicriteria approach.</p> <p>- The scheme owner specifies this requirement in a contract/agreement between the scheme owner and an AB, in a separate accreditation manual or for example in certification requirements/methodologies.</p> <p>The response option "Yes, assess scheme-specific competence" means that schemes only accept CABs that are accredited to similar or generic scopes only if they assess beforehand their scheme-specific competence, i.e. whether they</p>	ISEAL Assurance Code 6.6.2	Yes, assess scheme-specific competence Yes No Not applicable	2  1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
			have the competence required to do conformity assessment related to the scheme's standard(s).			
700186 C.4.08	AB complaints mechanism	Does the scheme owner require ABs or oversight bodies to have a documented complaints mechanism in place for compliance decisions?	<p>→ Only applicable if scheme has an accreditation/oversight mechanism, and if the scheme is not owned by the government, and if the scheme is not based on a life cycle and/or multicriteria approach.</p> <p>The complaints resolution mechanism procedures define:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- clear steps, timelines and responsibilities to resolve the complaint</li> <li>- in what form and to whom a complaint needs to be submitted to</li> </ul>	ISO/IEC 17011 5.9	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
700187 C.4.09	Procedure on accreditation/oversight remediation	Does the scheme owner require ABs or oversight bodies to have a procedure in place for how CABs are required to address non-conformities using a corrective action process?	<p>→ Only applicable if scheme has an accreditation/oversight mechanism, and if the scheme is not owned by the government, and if the scheme is not based on a life cycle and/or multicriteria approach.</p> <p>- The scheme owner specifies this requirement in a contract/agreement between the scheme owner and an AB, in a separate accreditation manual or for example in certification requirements/methodologies.</p> <p>- The AB has a guidance and timeline specifying how different gradations of non-conformity are to be addressed and remediated. The requirements or guidance also specify the conditions under which accreditation may be suspended or withdrawn, partially or in total, for all or part of the scope of accreditation.</p>	ISO/IEC 17011 7.1.2 & 7.8 & 7.13	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
709038 C.4.10	Accreditation / oversight reports availability	Does the scheme owner require ABs or oversight bodies to make summary accreditation/oversight reports (with personal and commercially sensitive information removed) available?	<p>→ Only applicable if scheme has an accreditation/oversight mechanism, and if the scheme is not owned by the government, and if the scheme is not based on a life cycle and/or multicriteria approach.</p> <p>- The scheme owner specifies this requirement in a contract/agreement between the scheme owner and an AB, in a separate accreditation manual or for example in certification requirements/methodologies. The reports should be available in the applicable local as well as a UN language</p> <p>- For schemes where assessment reports are not</p>		Yes, publicly Yes (on request) No Not applicable	2 1 0 -





ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
			publicly available online, request summary reports from AB to verify availability.			
700189 C.4.11	On-site accreditation/ oversight assessment	Does the scheme owner ensure that the accreditation or oversight assessment includes an on-site assessment of the CAB?	<p>→ Only applicable if scheme has an accreditation/oversight mechanism, and if the scheme is not owned by the government, and if the scheme is not based on a life cycle and/or multicriteria approach.</p> <p>- The scheme owner defines this requirement in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the AB, in a separate accreditation manual or for example in certification requirements/methodologies.</p>	ISO/IEC 17011	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700191 C.4.12	Accreditation/ oversight witness audit	Does the scheme owner ensure that the accreditation or oversight process includes a review of the performance of CABs and auditors in the field?	<p>→ Only applicable if scheme has an accreditation/oversight mechanism and if the scheme requires audits</p> <p>- The scheme owner specifies this requirement in a contract/agreement between the scheme owner and an AB, in a separate accreditation manual or for example in certification requirements/methodologies.</p>		Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
<b>D - Claims &amp; Traceability</b> Claims and labelling policy and chain of custody						<b>21</b>
<b>D.1 - Traceability</b>						<b>8</b>
700030 D.1.01	Chain of Custody standard / traceability requirements	Does the scheme owner have a documented Chain of Custody standard or other traceability requirements?	Either of the following: - A CoC standard document which provides a description of its chain of custody approach - A description of other measures for ensuring that certain information on ingredients/products are passed through the supply chain e.g. data sheets of chemicals or certificates from used inputs	UN Global Compact, BSR (2014). A Guide to Traceability	Yes, publicly Yes, on request No Not applicable	2 1 0 -
700036 D.1.03	Mixing of inputs	Are there any CoC requirements for non-certified material, in case mixing of certified with uncertified inputs is allowed?	'Yes' if: - A description of how it traces back the origin of uncertified material  'Not applicable' if: - Statement telling that it does not allow the mixing of its certified with uncertified ingredients. - It is a product label (ISO type I label, e.g. Blue Angel)  If there is no evidence of a written statement, this shall be a 'No'.		Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
700037 D.1.04	Records for traceability	Does the scheme owner require CABs to verify that all enterprises within the chain maintain accurate and accessible records that allow any certified product or batch of products to be traceable from the point of sale to the buyer?	<p>→ Only applicable if claims are made regarding the origin of certain ingredients or products (CoC is required)</p> <p>- A statement in which it requires CABs to verify that all suppliers maintain documentation of purchases (incl. supplier's name and address, date of purchase, quantity and product type, certificate code), and sales (incl. buyer's name and address, date of sale, quantity and product type, certificate code)</p> <p>This information can normally be found in the chain of custody standards. If available, mandatory template checklists could be used to verify the requirements.</p>		Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
700044 D.1.05	Record keeping	Are companies required to keep CoC records for at least the term of certificate validity?	<p>→ Only applicable if claims are made regarding the origin of certain ingredients or products (CoC is required)</p> <p>In order to be available for possible checks and assurance activities, the required documentation should be available for at least the duration of certification. In order to receive a 'Yes', the scheme owner shall provide written evidence of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A statement, in which it requires suppliers to maintain documentation of CoC records (documentation of purchases incl. supplier's name and address, date of purchase, quantity and product type, certificate code), and sales (incl. buyer's name and address, date of sale, quantity and product type, certificate code) for at least the time of certification validity</li> </ul>		Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700045 D.1.06	Traceability system	Does the scheme have a traceability system that enables checking of product flow between links of the supply chain?	<p>→ Only applicable if claims are made regarding the origin of certain ingredients or products (CoC is required)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A description of the system it uses to collect and analyze data from suppliers in order to trace back different certified inputs across different supply chain entities</li> </ul>		Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
<b>D.2 - Claims &amp; Labelling</b>						<b>13</b>
700077 D.2.01	Claims policy	Does the scheme owner make documented requirements governing the use of symbols, logos and claims available?	- A policy document on how to use symbols, logos and claims	ISO/IEC 17021-1, 8.4.1 ISEAL Claims Guide 2.5.1, 2.1.3	Yes, publicly Yes (on request) No	2 1 0
700080 D.2.02	Clarity of claims	Do claims and labelling requirements ensure that claims or logos clearly indicate to what they apply?	- A clear indication to what the claim/label applies, e.g. the complete product, a product component, packaging, service, for promotional use, etc.	ISO/IEC 17021-1, 8.4.1	Yes No	1 0
700064 D.2.03	Relevant claims	Do claims requirements specify the types of claims that can be made for different types of CoC models, where the scheme owner allows for more than one model?	- An overview of differences in claims, depending on the types of CoC used. These claims shall accurately reflect the type of CoC. For example: - Claims on origin can only be made under Identity preserved - Claims on 100% certified material require Segregation - When Mass Balance or Controlled Blending is used, claims need to show that mixing is allowed - When Certificate Trading (Book & Claim) is allowed, "supports sustainable production" (or similar) is an adequate claim  'Not applicable' if: - Product label - Only use of one CoC model	ISEAL Claims Guide 1.1.6	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
700065 D.2.04	Tracking mechanism	Are claims and label users required to use unique license numbers or other tracking mechanisms?	→ Not applicable if no claims are made regarding the origin of certain ingredients or products (CoC is required). - A visible mechanism to be used by label and claims users which provides the ability to trace back the product to its origins. Schemes may distinguish between COC-numbers to be applied on claims and logo license numbers to be applied when labels are used.	ISEAL Claims Guide 3.3, 3.4	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700066 D.2.05	Accurate use of claims	Does the scheme owner require surveillance of the accurate use of claims and labels in the market, including a complaints mechanism to report misuse?	Either of the following:  - Clearly defined activities pursued to make sure labels and claims are used accurately - A complaints mechanism that allows stakeholders to report the false use of labels and claims	ISEAL Claims Guide 3.3, 3.4	Yes No	1 0
700074 D.2.06	Stepwise claims	Does the scheme require different claims depending on the percentage of certified / verified content in a product?	- A statement in its claims policy that different percentage requirements of certified inputs require accurate labelling, reflecting these differences Not applicable if: - Claim does not refer to product inputs/single ingredients but to the whole/ final product	ISEAL Claims Guide 2.5.1, 2.1.3	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
700075 D.2.07	Minimum % input claims	What is the minimum percentage of a certified / verified input in a single ingredient product for a claim to be allowed for that product?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A written statement on the minimum percentage requirements in a single-ingredient product</li> <li>'No' if:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No evidence of minimum percentages even though missing is allowed</li> </ul> </li> <li>Not applicable if:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Claim does not refer to product inputs/single ingredients but to the whole/ final product or if % claims are not included in system</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	ISEAL Claims Guide 2.5.1, 2.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More or equal 75%</li> <li>Less than 75%</li> <li>No</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2</li> <li>1</li> <li>0</li> </ul>
700076 D.2.08	Minimum % composite product claims	What is the minimum percentage of certified / verified material in a composite product for a claim to be allowed for that product?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A written statement on the minimum percentage requirements in a composite product</li> <li>'No' if:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No evidence of minimum percentages even though missing is allowed</li> </ul> </li> <li>Not applicable if:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Claim does not refer to product inputs/single ingredients but to the whole/ final product or if % claims are not included in system</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	ISEAL Claims Guide 2.5.1, 2.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More or equal 50%</li> <li>Less than 50%</li> <li>No</li> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2</li> <li>1</li> <li>0</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
700063 D.2.09	Graphic label explanatory statement	Is the label accompanied by an explanatory text claim or a link to further information?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Either of the following:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A short text next to the logo explaining some detail about the label</li> <li>- A QR code, link or any other form of additional information which helps to understand the label</li> </ul> </li> <li>Not applicable if:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No graphic labels are used</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yes</li> <li>No</li> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1</li> <li>0</li> <li>-</li> </ul>



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Requirements	Reference	Response options	Total Score <b>134</b>
700068 D.2.10	Consequences of misuse of claims	Does the scheme have a procedure that defines specific consequences of misuse of claims?	- Statement/policy that defines what happens if misuse is discovered  This question also relates to fraudulent claim use.	ISEAL Claims Guide 3.3, 3.4	Yes No	1 0





## II. ENVIRONMENTAL FRIENDLINESS

ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>43</b>
<b>Chemicals</b>						<b>18</b>
<b>Chemical use</b>						<b>15</b>
2098 E24	Chemical use	Does the standard include criteria on chemical use?	General criteria on chemical use can refer to requirements to inventory chemicals and maintain records of utilization of chemicals (response option 'Document use') or to requirements to establish concrete reduction targets (e.g. prohibition or need-based application of pesticides) (response option 'Increase efficiency/reduce chemical use'). To achieve compliance with this criterion the standard must require the documented use of all chemicals (basic) or an efficiency increase/reduction of chemical use (advanced).	Immediate Transition period	<b>Basic:</b> Document use of all chemicals  <b>Advanced:</b> Increase efficiency/reduce chemical use	1  2
700402 E114	Hazardous chemicals - substances of very high concern under REACH	Does the standard include criteria on chemicals listed on the REACH Candidate List as substances of very high concern?	Refers to requirements that restrict or prohibit the use of substances of very high concern according to REACH. Refers to the authentic version of the Candidate List published by ECHA.  To achieve compliance with this criterion the standard needs to restrict the use (basic) or prohibit the use, except for the defined derogations (advanced).	Immediate Transition period	<b>Basic:</b> Restrict use  <b>Advanced:</b> Prohibit use except for defined derogations.	1  2



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>43</b>
700358 E38	Criteria on chemicals harmful to the environment	Does the standard include criteria on H statements H400, H410, H411?	<p>Refers to chemicals classified as environmental hazards statements according to GHS (Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals).</p> <p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard must include requirements for an ecological risk assessment of the substances in use (e.g. assessing a correlation between biodegradation and aquatic toxicity) or the selection of substances for MRSL considers H statements (e.g. H statements and exposure situation depending on the sector of use and application field of the chemicals are considered).</p>	Immediate Transition period	<p><b>Basic:</b> Prohibit use for some applications</p> <p><b>Advanced:</b> Prohibit use for all applications</p>	1  2
740203 E115	Criteria on chemicals harmful to human health	Does the standard include criteria on H statements?	<p>Refers to chemicals classified as health hazard statements according to GHS (Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals) or are identified as substances of very high concern (SVHC) under REACH.</p> <p>To achieve compliance with this criterion the standards needs to prohibit the use for some applications (basic) or prohibit the use of additional H statements for all applications (advanced).</p>	Immediate	<p><b>Basic:</b> Prohibit use for some applications</p> <p><b>Advanced:</b> Prohibit use for H statements as well as additional H statements for all applications</p>	1  2
700354 E34	Biodegradability of substances	Does the standard include criteria on biodegradability of substances?	Biodegradability can be claimed in specific processes or substance groups or by addressing biodegradability in combination with aquatic toxicity. For biodegradability, there are recognized test methods, e.g. by OECD.	Immediate		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>43</b>
700345 E26	List of chemicals of low concern	Does the standard include a list of substances which are of low concern for the intended use?	Refers to a list of chemicals of low concern for the intended use for substitution of substances with high concern.	Immediate Transition period		1
700360 E40	Testing for chemical residues	Does the standard include criteria on testing the final product regarding residues of chemicals?	<p>Refers to testing chemical residues, which are the traces of a chemical or its breakdown products that remain in or on treated produce after a particular time. The substance groups mostly addressed for testing requirements are alkylphenols, alkylphenoethoxylates, heavy metals, organotin compounds, azo dyes / arylamines, chlorophenole, perfluorinated substances, phthalates, polyaromatic hydrocarbons as well as the substance formaldehyde. For textile, limit values for some substance groups are defined and testing is required. For leather, limit values for Chrome VI and some CMR substances of the most relevant toxic residues are defined and testing is required.</p> <p>Provide evidence (criterion number and URL) that the scheme includes criteria on testing the final product regarding residues of chemical</p> <p>Refers to testing of residues e.g. heavy metals.</p> <p>Refers to various national laws applicable to safety of consumer goods.</p>	Immediate		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>43</b>
700355 E35	Criteria on use of dyes or pigments	Does the standard include criteria on the use of dyes or pigments based on lead, copper, chromium, nickel, cadmium, cobalt and alumi- num in the production phase?	Heavy metals should be prohibited due to negative environmental impacts. To achieve compliance with this criterion the standard needs to prohibit some substances.	Immediate Transition period		1
700357 E37	Criteria on use of chlorine gas	Does the standard include criteria on the use of chlo- rine gas, elemental chlorine, chloroorganic compounds as bleaching agent?	As chlorine is a toxic gas that irritates the respira- tory system, it should be avoided. To achieve com- pliance with this criterion the standard needs to re- strict the use (basic) or prohibit the use (advanced) of chlorine gas.	Immediate	<b>Basic:</b> Restrict use  <b>Advanced:</b> Pro- hibit use	1  2
700356 E36	Criteria on use of azo dyes	Does the standard include criteria on the prohibition of azo dyes that may cleave aromatic amines which are harmful to human health in the production phase?	Aromatic amines which are harmful to human health are listed in Directive 2002/61/EC or TRGS 614.	Immediate		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>43</b>
<b>Handling of Chemicals</b>						<b>3</b>
60004 E46	Chemicals storage and labelling	Does the standard include criteria on storage and la- belling of chemicals?	Refers to requirements to safely store and appro- priately label chemicals. If a standard completely prohibits the use of haz- ardous chemicals and synthetic pesticides, this cri- terion is not relevant and therefore positively as- sessed.	Immediate Transition period		1
60024 E47	Chemicals selective and targeted application	Does the standard include criteria on selective and tar- geted application of chemi- cals?	Refers to requirements to ensure that chemicals are applied in an appropriate and cautious way to avoid negative effects on the environment, e.g. by drifting (especially, in case of aerial spraying). If a standard completely prohibits the use of haz- ardous chemicals and synthetic pesticides, this cri- terion is not relevant and therefore positively as- sessed.	Immediate Transition period		1
700388 E49	Pollution incidents	Does the standard include criteria on specific proce- dures/controls to deal with pollution incidents (to miti- gate environmental im- pacts)?	Refers to requirements to have specific proce- dures or controls defined and in place to deal with pollution incidents, in order to mitigate potential environmental impacts.	Immediate Transition period		1
<b>Water</b>						<b>7</b>
<b>Water use</b>						<b>2</b>



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (Dol)	Total Score <b>43</b>
2037 E01	Reduction of water con- sumption (production phase)	Does the standard include criteria on water consump- tion in the production phase?	Refers to all water being used for production, e.g. water being abstracted from any source. To achieve compliance with this criterion the standard needs to require monitoring volumes of water con- sumption over time (basic) or monitoring water vol- umes and increase efficiency (advanced). If the standard reverts to an environmental man- agement instrument, its content has to be checked and the corresponding Dol has to be selected. If the standard requires a water management plan to increase water efficiency, the advanced Dol is selected. Remark for the product "paper": criterion is only relevant for virgin fibres: If the standard only allows the usage of recycled fibres, this criterion is ad- dressed indirectly and should therefore be covered (choose Immediate + advanced Dol option).	Immediate Transition period	Basic: Monitor volumes of water consumption over time	1
					Advanced: Moni- tor water vol- umes & increase efficiency	2
<b>Wastewater</b>						<b>5</b>



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (Dol)	Total Score <b>43</b>
2031 E06	Wastewater management	Does the standard include criteria on wastewater qual- ity and wastewater treat- ment?	<p>Refers to any precautions on the quality of wastewater or water discharge. If the standard reverts to an environmental management instrument, its content has to be checked and the corresponding Dol has to be selected.</p> <p>Remark for the product "paper": criterion is only relevant for virgin fibres: If the standard only allows the usage of recycled fibres, this criterion is addressed indirectly and should therefore be covered (choose Immediate + advanced Dol option)</p> <p>To achieve compliance with this criterion the standard needs require the treatment of wastewater (basic) or the treatment of wastewater with parameters defined to ensure appropriate quality of wastewater.</p>	Immediate Transition period	Basic: Treat wastewater	1
					Advanced: Treat wastewater with parameters de- fined to ensure appropriate qual- ity of wastewater	2
700392 E07	Wastewater volume	Does the standard include criteria on wastewater vol- umes (per unit of produc- tion)?	<p>Refers to the amounts of wastewater or water discharge.</p> <p>Remark for the product "paper": criterion is only relevant for virgin fibres: If the standard only allows the usage of recycled fibres, this criterion is addressed indirectly and should therefore be covered.</p> <p>To achieve compliance with this criterion the standard must require limitations on wastewater volumes.</p>	Immediate Transition period		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>43</b>
700395 E10	Wastewater parameters (paper production)	Does the standard include threshold values on wastewater parameter of COD and P?	<p>The threshold values of these parameters depending on the pulp type are most important in the case of paper made of virgin fibres. Criterion is only relevant for virgin fibres: If the standard only allows the usage of recycled fibres, this criterion is addressed indirectly and should therefore be covered.</p> <p>To achieve compliance with this criterion the standard needs to require that some of these parameters are covered (basic) or that all of these parameters are covered (advanced).</p>	Immediate Transition period	<p><b>Basic:</b> Some of these parameters are covered</p> <p><b>Advanced:</b> All of these parameters are covered</p>	1  2





ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>43</b>
<b>Inputs</b>						<b>5</b>
800064 E132	Postcon- sumer recycled content in the product	Does the scheme include criteria on the use of post- consumer recycled content in the product or packaging?	<p>Refers to the usage of recycled card boxes in the packaging or to the usage of postconsumer recycled content (e.g. plastics or metal) in the product.</p> <p>To achieve compliance with this criterion the standard needs to require information on postconsumer content in the packaging (basic) or require that postconsumer content in the product is <math>\geq 10\%</math>.</p>	Immediate		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>43</b>
<b>Fibres</b>						<b>4</b>
700366 E81	Use of recycled material	Does the standard include criteria on the usage of recycled material?	<p>Refers to criteria regarding the use of recycled plastic, fibres or metal in the product and recycled material in the packaging.</p> <p>To achieve compliance with this criterion the standard needs to require the use of recycled material in packaging (basic) or for product (advanced).</p>	Immediate	<p><b>Basic:</b> in packaging</p> <p><b>Advanced:</b> in product</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>43</b>
700364 E79	Use of natural fibres	Does the standard include criteria on the production of natural fibres?	<p>Recycled fibres are generated from post consumer waste (either from waste paper or from other wooden products like furnitures). Certified fibres from sustainable forestry need FSC, PEFC or equivalent certificates.</p> <p>The fibres which are not recycled or from sustainable forestry, have to be from legal sources.</p> <p>To achieve compliance with this criterion the standard needs to require that 50% - 60% of certified fibres come from sustainable forestry (basic) or 70% - 94% of recycled fibres or min. 95% of certified fibres come from sustainable forestry.</p> <p>If a standard requires less than 50% recycled or certified fibres from sustainable forestry, the criterion has to be answered with “no”.</p>	Immediate	<p><b>Basic:</b> 50% - 69% of certified fibres from sustainable forestry</p>	1
					<p><b>Advanced:</b> at least 70% of recycled fibres or of certified fibres from sustainable forestry</p>	2



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>43</b>
<b>Environmental Management</b>						<b>5</b>
34020 E97	Compliance with environmental laws and regulations	Does the standard include a general criterion on compliance with all relevant local, regional and national environmental laws and regulations?	<p>Refers to a standard's requirement of a process by which an organisation ensures that it observes and complies with the external statutory laws and regulations on environmental protection. In forestry management, it refers to timber harvesting, including environmental and forest legislation including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to timber harvesting.</p> <p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard must require the organisation to ensure compliance with all relevant laws and regulations.</p>	Immediate Transition period		1
700416 AND 4078 E98	Permits	Does the standard include criteria to ensure that relevant and up-to-date permits are held (such as water use rights or land use titles)?	This may be covered by a general requirement on legal compliance or may be covered in detail through a requirement on permits and licenses.	Immediate Transition period		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>43</b>
30106 E99	Environmental impact assessment	Does the standard include criteria on assessing the environmental risks and impacts of production/operations prior to any significant intensification or expansion of business operations/cultivation and infrastructure?	This may include but is not limited to environmental impact assessments (EIAs), risk assessments, requirements for community consultation or requirements for High Conservation Value (HCV) identification, with the aim to identify all potential environmental impacts. A standard may prescribe detailed steps for an environmental impact assessment according to national law.	Immediate Transition period		1
30020 E100	Mitigation of negative environmental impacts	Does the standard include criteria on mitigating negative environmental impacts prior to production/operation?	Following an environmental impact assessment, this refers to any requirements on taking necessary action in order to mitigate negative environmental impacts prior to any significant intensification or expansion of operations and activities.	Immediate Transition period		1
300454 E101	Stakeholder engagement (environment)	Does the standard include criteria on stakeholder engagement to achieve environmental targets?	Refers to any requirements on including and engaging affected stakeholders in environmental management, such as the maintenance of stakeholder lists, public consultations or community liaisons. NOTE: The aim of this criterion is to improve environmental management and to achieve environmental targets through stakeholder engagement. To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard must require consultation of appropriate stakeholders to achieve environmental targets.	Immediate Transition period		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>43</b>
<b>Energy &amp; Climate</b>						<b>2</b>
<b>Climate Change Mitigation</b>						<b>2</b>
2091 E18	Reducing En- ergy con- sumption (Production Phase)	Does the standard include criteria on energy consump- tion in the production phase?	<p>Refers to all energy being consumed during the production processes. If the standard reverts to an environmental management instrument, its content has to be checked and the corresponding DoI has to be selected. The standard needs to require a monitoring of the energy consumption over time in production phase (basic), also in order to fulfill the advanced DoI "Increase efficiency OR increase use of renewables".</p> <p>Remark for the product "paper": criterion is only relevant for virgin fibres: If the standard only allows the usage of recycled fibres, this criterion is addressed indirectly and should therefore be covered (choose Immediate + advanced DoI option)</p>	Immediate Transition period	<p><b>Basic:</b> Monitor energy consumption over time</p> <p><b>Advanced:</b> Reduce consumption, increase efficiency OR increase use of renewables</p>	1
						2



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>43</b>
<b>Waste &amp; Air pollution</b>						<b>5</b>
<b>Waste Management</b>						<b>2</b>
2052 E53	Waste management (production phase)	Does the standard include criteria on waste management in the production phase?	Refers to recording waste streams and to waste management procedures including collection and suitable disposal of waste streams (excl. wastewater). At least one of the production phases has to be covered by the standard. The standard has to include specific criteria on this aspect. General criteria on environmental management systems are not sufficient. The standard might refer to existing reporting tools like GRI (Global Reporting Initiative; e.g. indicator EN23: Total weight of waste by type and disposal method).	Immediate Transition period		1
700389 E55	Hazardous waste disposal	Does the standard include criteria on safe disposal of hazardous waste?	Refers to requirements to dispose of hazardous waste (such as chemical waste, empty chemical containers, fuels and lubricants, batteries and tires) in an environmentally appropriate manner.	Immediate Transition period		1
<b>Air pollution (excl. GHG) &amp; Immission</b>						<b>3</b>



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>43</b>
10076 E60	Monitoring air pollution	Does the standard include criteria on air pollution?	<p>Refers to requirements on emissions of air pollutants (excl. greenhouse gases). Key pollutants can include World Health Organization (WHO) Pollutants (Nitrous Oxides (NOX), Particulate Matter (PM, PM10 and PM2.5), Ozone (O3 ), Sulphur Oxides (SOX)) and Globally Regulated Air Pollutants (Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) + Total Organic Carbon (TOC), Hazardous Air Pollutants + Toxic Air Pollutants (HAP + TAP), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Ammonia (NH3)) (see for reference ZDHC Air Emissions Position Paper).</p> <p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard must include a requirement to monitor emissions over time. This needs to be done at least according to national legislation of relevant producing countries.</p>	Immediate Transition period	<p><b>Basic:</b> Monitor emissions over time</p> <p><b>Advanced:</b> end-of-pipe technology</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>
700387 E62	S and NOx emissions threshold	Does the standard include criteria on threshold values of sulphur (S) and NOx emissions to air?	The emissions of these parameters to the air are generated by the pulp and the paper production and are most important in the case of paper made of virgin fibres.	Immediate Transition period		1





ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>43</b>
<b>Quality</b>						<b>1</b>
<b>Quality and Suitability</b>						<b>1</b>
700424 E184	Fitness for use	Does the standard include criteria on the fitness for use of the product for the in- tended purpose?	Refers to the suitability/ serviceability of the prod- ucts in order to maintain the intended purpose. In the case of information technology (IT) hard- ware, it refers to suitable ergonomics of the prod- uct, especially visual ergonomics. In the case of standards for cleaning agents, the criterion refers to requirements to conduct cleaning performance tests that are specific for different product groups e.g. laundry detergents, dish- washer detergents.	Immediate Transition period		1



### III. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
<b>Social &amp; Cultural Rights and Community Engagement</b>						<b>7</b>
<b>Local Economic Development</b>						<b>4</b>
10106 HR07	Local purch- asing	Does the standard include criteria relating to a preference to purchase local materials, goods, products and services?	Local purchasing is a preference to buy goods and services from a geographically defined area over those produced farther away, or from locally owned businesses. Availability of these goods and services must of course be given. The objective of local purchasing is to increase local wealth creation by strengthening local suppliers of products and services that are used by the producer - if locally available in the required quality and quantity.	Immediate Transition period		1
2017 HR08	Local hiring	Does the standard include criteria relating to hiring workers from local communities?	Local hiring is a preference to use locally or regionally available labour rather than importing labour in order to save costs. Explicit reference needed to pass criterion.	Immediate Transition period		1
2025 HR09	Community investment	Does the standard include criteria on investment in community development beyond the business' operations?	Standard includes criteria related to the active (philanthropic) support of community development including, among others, education, health, and sanitation. For agricultural standards, the term "business" includes "farms"/ "plantations". For IT products: The criterion is particularly relevant in the phase of resource extraction.	Immediate Transition period		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
300461 HR10	Community access to livelihoods	Does the standard include criteria on not adversely af- fecting local communities and neighboring small pro- ducers access to livelihoods (especially land and water)?	Community access to livelihood means access to land, housing, aquatic resources and transport. This includes respecting third parties' legal or cus- tomary rights on land and other resources. The main difference to the FPIC criterion is that no pro- active involvement of local communities in the de- cision-making process is required.	Immediate Transition period		1
<b>Community Rights</b>						<b>3</b>
30049 HR12	Community grievance	Does the standard include criteria on dispute resolution mechanisms for affected communities?	Non-judicial system for reporting, assessing and addressing complaints and claims by affected par- ties in the region where the economic activity is taking place. The criterion explicitly asks for mech- anisms that can be used by the local communities, not by workers (see separate criterion on workers grievance mechanisms). For IT products: The criterion is particularly rele- vant in the phase of resource extraction. To achieve compliance, the standard has to re- quire a grievance mechanism for affected commu- nities (basic) and provide fair compensation for negative impacts of operations on local communi- ties and individuals (advanced).	Immediate Transition period	<b>Basic:</b> The standard has to require a griev- ance mechanism for affected com- munities.  <b>Advanced:</b> The standard pro- vides fair com- pensation for negative impacts of operations on local communi- ties and individu- als.	1  2



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
10092 HR13	Protection of socio-cultural sites	Does the standard include criteria on the protection of local historical, archaeological, cultural, and spiritual properties and sites?	"Sites" in this context mean sites that are publicly (legally) protected as well as sites of customary use/ belief on private property. To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard has to require the protection of socio-cultural sites.	Immediate Transition period	Protect and do not impede access	1
<b>Labour Rights and Working Conditions</b>						<b>45</b>
<b>ILO Core Conventions</b>						<b>7</b>
1989 LR04	Minimum age / ILO 138	Does the standard include criteria on the prohibition of child labour as defined under ILO 138?	Only standards which contain the requirements for minimum age laid down in ILO Convention 138 will be recognised: The general minimum age for admission to employment or work is set at 15 years (13 for light work) and the minimum age for hazardous work at 18 years (16 under certain strict conditions). Articles four to eight of the ILO-Convention govern exceptions.  In cases where ILO norm and national law differ, the stricter rule shall apply.	Immediate Transition period		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
1979 LR05	Prohibition of the worst forms of child labour / ILO 182	Does the standard cover requirements on the prohibition of the worst forms of child labour as defined under ILO 182?	<p>Worst forms of child labour comprises:</p> <p>(a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;</p> <p>(b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;</p> <p>(c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;</p> <p>(d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.</p>	Immediate Transition period		1
1993 LR16	Freedom of association	Does the standard include criteria on freedom of association and the right to organize as described in ILO 87?	<p>According to ILO Convention 87, workers and employers, without distinction whatsoever, shall have the right to establish and, subject only to the rules of the organisation concerned, to join organisations of their own choosing without previous authorisation (art 2).</p> <p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, standards must include criteria on freedom of association and the right to organize as described in ILO 87.</p>	Immediate Transition period		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
1996 LR17	Collective bargaining	Does the standard include criteria on the right to collective bargaining, as laid down by ILO 98?	<p>This criterion refers to the right for the group to take collective action to pursue the interests of the group without fear of discrimination or retaliation.</p> <p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, standards must include criteria on collective bargaining as described in ILO 98.</p> <p>Especially where restricted by law standards must promote or facilitate parallel other means of collective negotiations.</p>	Immediate Transition period		1
1986 LR13	Prohibition of forced labour	Does the standard prohibit forced and compulsory labour as defined in ILO 29 and ILO 105?	<p>This includes any types of forced and compulsory labour, as defined in ILO 29 and ILO 105, including bonded labour and slavery.</p> <p>Two elements characterise forced or compulsory labour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Threat of penalty, and</li> <li>- Work or service undertaken involuntarily</li> </ul> <p>Indications can also include the non-appearance of the auditee on relevant national/regional/local indices e.g. the “dirty list” (lista suja) in Brazil.</p>	Immediate Transition period		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
1987 HR19	Non-discrimi- nation	Does the standard include criteria on the non-discrimi- nation in the workplace, as defined in ILO 111?	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard must include criteria on the prohibition of discrimination.</p> <p>As described in ILO 111 and ILO 100, this refers to any discrimination on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation (incl. access to voca- tional training, access to employment and to par- ticular occupations, equal opportunities in recruit- ment process, equal access to promotions within the company, equal remuneration).</p>	Immediate Transition period		1
1994 HR21	Equal remu- neration / ILO 100	Does the standard address the payment of equal wages as defined in ILO 100?	<p>Equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value refers to rates of remunera- tion established without discrimination based on sex (ILO 100 Art 1)</p>	Immediate Transition period		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
<b>Labour Rights</b>						<b>24</b>
<b>Voluntary Labour</b>						<b>2</b>
10140 LR15	Prohibition of the withhold- ing of papers	Does the standard prohibit the withholding of workers' documents?	Refers to the non-existence of measur- es for puni- tive purposes or forced labour such as withholding of worker documents (ID, passports, etc.).	Immediate Transition period		1
740204 LR37	Freedom of movement	Does the standard include criteria on the freedom of movement of employees?	Employees must have the right to leave the prem- ises of their employer after the end of their regular workday.  To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard must prohibit restrictions on freedom of movement.	Immediate Transition period		1





ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
<b>Child Labour</b>						<b>3</b>
700407 LR07	Age verifica- tion	Does the standard require verification and documenta- tion of age of (young) work- ers?	Refers to any system of identification to verify the age of employees prior to them starting work, and to keep records of said verifications. The extent of documented information may differ from one or- ganisation to another due to the size, activities, process, complexity of processes etc.	Immediate Transition period		1
30082 LR06	Assistance to replaced child workers	Does the standard require that assistance be provided to replaced child workers?	Any mechanism (financial or training) to assist child workers whose work at a farm or associated packing/ processing enterprise or any other pro- duction site covered by this standard is ceased in order to cover any financial loss for them and their families designed to prevent them from starting an- other job.	Immediate Transition period		1
11152 LR34	Special treat- ment of young work- ers	Does the standard include criteria on special treatment of young workers?	Young workers are workers who have reached the legal working age but are under the age of 18 (again, if country legislation is stricter, this applies) Any system to identify young workers and ensure that all legal regulations on the special treatment of young workers are adhered to (e.g. regarding working time, remuneration, heavy/dangerous work).	Immediate Transition period		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
<b>Gender</b>						<b>3</b>
700409 HR22	No gender discrimination	Does the standard include criteria on having policies and/ or processes in place that prevent discrimination of women and men in the workplace?	Gender equality is achieved when people are able to access and enjoy the same rewards, resources and opportunities regardless of whether they are a woman or a man. This criterion goes beyond a general non-discrimination clause and or legal compliance. It explicitly refers to having policies and/ or processes in place that prevent discrimination of women in the workplace (i.e. hiring, firing, access to training, promotion, terms and conditions of work (excluding compensation), termination, retirement, representation in workers association, representation in higher management)	Immediate Transition period		1
10146 HR23	Maternity leave / ILO 183	Does the standard include criteria on the right to maternity leave (as defined in ILO 183)?	The criterion refers to compliance with the respective national law or relevant sections of ILO 183 (in cases where national law goes beyond ILO 183, national law shall apply / in cases of non-existence of national law, relevant sections of ILO 183 shall apply) The standard must adhere to national law in regards to maternity leave, health protection, employment protection, non-discrimination and benefits. Particularly the following must be covered: -Maternity leave of at least minimum as stated by national law. -women are not obliged to perform work of significant risk to the health of the mother or the child.  If the standard requires the aspects mentioned above specifically or refers to ILO 183 in general (whereas it goes beyond national legislation), this criterion is fulfilled.	Immediate Transition period	<b>Basic:</b> partial compliance  <b>Advanced:</b> full compliance	1  2



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
<b>Non-Discrimination</b>						<b>1</b>
700410 HR20	Persons with disabilities	Does the standard include criteria on the non-discrimination of persons with disabilities?	Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.	Immediate Transition period		1
<b>Wages and Benefits</b>						<b>9</b>
1991 LR08	Living wage	Does the standard require paying wages sufficient to meet basic needs of the worker and his or her family (living wage)?	<p>Living wage is defined by the wage that can meet the basic needs to maintain a safe, decent standard of living within the community. Basic needs include housing, nutrition, transport, health care and savings. Currently, there is no internationally accepted way of calculating or defining a living wage. This criterion therefore rather looks at a standards intention to pay wages that are enough to pay for a decent standard of living and recognizes those standards that use and thereby actively promote the living wage concept. Explicit reference needed.</p> <p>It needs to be ensured that a living wage is not only granted on paper but that it is effectively paid. This means that i.e. no fees are levied that have the purpose to reduce the actual payment and are used as an indirect way to transfer money back to the employer (German: "Lohnsicherung").</p>	Immediate Transition period		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
1988 LR09	Legal mini- mum wage	Does the standard require paying legal minimum wages?	To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard must require that wages must meet at least legal or industry standard (if higher) and should be paid in a timely manner. By no means, the employer can deduct salary from workers, e.g.: - Fees are levied to reduce the actual payment - Fees are used as an indirect way to transfer money back to the employer (German: "Lohnsicherung")  Controls for payment of minimum wage should include price rate calculation, additional benefits etc.	Immediate Transition period		1
1983 LR22	Provision of social be- nefits	Does the standard require the provision of social benefits?	Refers to workers being entitled to social benefits including insurance payments to employees covering for instance: unemployment, pension, medical and job related accident insurance. References to ILO Convention 102 and 121 can also be counted for this criterion.	Immediate Transition period		1
30068 LR10	Paid overtime	Does the standard require compensating overtime?	If a standard does have requirements on paid overtime, it also needs to specify how it defines regular working hours. Overtime should be paid at least according to national law or sector agreements (basic) or with a rate of at least 125% of the regular income (advanced).	Immediate Transition period	<b>Basic:</b> yes  <b>Advanced:</b> yes and overtime is paid at a rate of at least 125% of the regular in- come	1  2



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
1922 LR11	Paid leave	Does the standard require paid leave?	<p>This includes casual, sick and annual leave as provided by national law (see Degree of Intensity). The number of days of leave should be at least compliant with national legislation, but no less than three weeks (as specified in ILO 132). Paid annual leave shall not be exchanged for financial compensation.</p> <p>To achieve compliance the standard must require two out of three types of leave (casual/sick/annual leave).</p>	Immediate Transition period		1
1981 LR12	Form of pay- ment	Does the standard require wages being paid in a timely, regular and convenient manner understood by all employees?	Requirements include regularly scheduled payments known and agreed to by the employee and in a form agreed to with the employee. The standard should require documentation. To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard must include requirements on some of the above (basic) or on all of the above (advanced).	Immediate Transition period	<p><b>Basic:</b> yes, some measures are in place</p> <p><b>Advanced:</b> yes, all measures are in place</p>	1  2
<b>Working Hours</b>						<b>1</b>
1990 LR19	Regulated working hours	Does the standard include criteria on working hours, rest days or overtime?	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard needs to comply with the specifications in ILO 1.</p> <p>The ILO specifications on working hours differ from sector to sector. For industrial work, the specifications of ILO Convention 1 should be used as Guidance. These include: 1) normal maximum working hours excluding overtime &lt; 48h/ week; 2) one day off every 6 days; 3) overtime is voluntary and paid/ compensated with a rate of at least 125% of the regular wage. All of these provisions should be met by the standard.</p>	Immediate Transition period		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
<b>Other Labour Rights</b>						<b>3</b>
30086 LR03	Worker grievances	Does the standard include criteria on worker grievance mechanisms?	Policy and processes under which all workers can voice grievances (also anonymously).	Immediate Transition period		1
700411 LR18	Workers rep- resentation where re- stricted by law	Does the standard include criteria on the formation of workers representations where freedom of associa- tion is restricted by law?	Standards that have requirements to facilitate par- allel means to the right to freedom of association in countries which have not ratified ILO 87 or 98 and/or national laws prohibit or impair organizing for the furthering and defending the interests of workers or employees, will be captured by this cri- terion.  To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard must require allowing parallel means to the right to freedom of association, such as the for- mation of workers representations.	Immediate Transition period		1
800078 LR38	Labour rights management	Does the standard include requirements on setting up policies or procedures to manage basic labour rights in the workplace?	This refers to having a system in place to identify risks and assess compliance with relevant regula- tions and requirements regarding basic labour rights, and implement corrective actions where needed.	Immediate Transition period		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
<b>Scope of Labour Rights</b>						<b>3</b>
1982 LR01	Scope of wor- kers rights	Do worker's rights and ben- efits set out by the standard apply to all forms of work?	Do all the benefits apply to all kind of workers in- cluding atypical forms of work like part-time, sea- sonal, migrant, temporary, piece-rate, home work, etc. or only to some of these? (please note that not all forms of atypical employment mentioned above are relevant for all sectors). The question aims to assess whether a standard makes sure that production facilities do not make use of methods such as labour-only contracting, home working, false apprenticeship schemes where there is no real intent to impart skills or re- peated fixed term contracts in order to avoid their obligations to workers. Not applicable for family members of a family-run business.	Immediate Transition period		1
30072 LR02	Rights for sub-contrac- tors	Do the standard's rights and benefits for workers also ap- ply to sub-contracted la- bour?	Subcontracting refers to outsourced or sub-con- tracted labour from employment agencies as op- posed to a formal employee relationship with for- mal rights and protections. These sub-contracted workers need to be granted the same rights as for- mal employees and producers shall not use sub- contracted labour to avoid their obligations. Though placed under the topic Labour Rights, this includes benefits and rights of other sections (e.g. health and safety), too. To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard must include criteria on sub-contracting (e.g. through due diligence process).	Immediate Transition period		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
1978 AND 900017 LR20	Labour contracts	Does the standard include criteria on the establishment of labour contracts compli- ant with national legal re- quirements?	Every worker (also temporary, seasonal / part- time, home workers) should have a contract. Em- ployment contracts shall be - documented - in a language that the worker can understand - be made available to both parties. To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard must include criteria on the establish- ment of labour contracts compliant with national le- gal requirements and fulfilling above mentioned re- quirements.	Immediate Transition period		1
<b>Health and Safety</b>						<b>14</b>
<b>Occupational Health and Safety</b>						<b>11</b>
1985 LR14	Prohibition of harassment and abuse	Does the standard prohibit harassment or abuse of workers?	To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard prohibits all forms of physical or verbal abuse, intimidation, sexual harassment and abu- sive punishments or discipline.	Immediate Transition period		1





ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
740206 LR39	Occupational health and safety / ILO 155	Does the standard include criteria on occupational health and safety, as defined in ILO 155?	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the following must be addressed by the standard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workplaces, machinery, equipment are safe and without risk to health.</li> <li>- Chemical, physical &amp; biological substances and agents are without risk to health when appropriate measures are taken.</li> <li>- Employers shall provide adequate protective clothing and personal protective equipment (PPE).</li> <li>- Provide measures to deal with emergencies and accidents, including adequate first-aid arrangements.</li> <li>- Workers and their representatives are given appropriate training in occupational health and safety.</li> </ul> <p>If the standard requires the aspects mentioned above specifically or refers to ILO 155 in general, this criterion is fulfilled.</p> <p>To achieve compliance, the standard must require partial compliance with ILO 155 (basic) or full compliance with ILO 155 (advanced).</p>	Immediate Transition period	<p><b>Basic:</b> partial compliance with ILO 155</p> <p><b>Advanced:</b> full compliance with ILO 155</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>
10116 LR25	Workplace conditions	Does the standard include requirements on workplace conditions?	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard must include requirements on proper lighting and space, maximum temperature, adequate ventilation and air circulation, noise levels, and ergonomics.</p> <p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard must address some of the mentioned requirements.</p>	Immediate Transition period		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
2004 LR26	OHS ma- nagement system	Does the standard require policies and procedures to manage health and safety in the workplace?	This includes requirements on having a policy, regulation or mechanism in place to detect and eliminate unsafe conditions and respond to cases of emergencies.	Immediate Transition period		1
10124 LR27	Basic medical services	Does the standard include criteria on the access to basic medical services for workers?	This includes both access to on site medical ser- vices for workers as well as transport to offsite medical services for work related issues. To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard has to require treatment of acute work- related accidents/ illness (basic) or work-related accidents plus preventative care (advanced)	Immediate Transition period	<b>Basic:</b> only treat- ment of acute work-related ac- cidents/ illness  <b>Advanced:</b> work- related accidents plus preventative care	1  2
700405 LR29	Coverage of medical costs	Does the standard require compensation payments/ covering of costs in case of work-related accidents and injuries?	Reference to applicable schemes run by bodies other than the farm or the company should be ac- cepted (e.g. national insurance schemes). To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard must require partial coverage of costs (basic) or full coverage of costs (advanced).	Immediate Transition period	<b>Basic:</b> partial coverage of costs  <b>Advanced:</b> full coverage of costs	1  2
2005 LR30	Potable water	Does the standard require that workers have access to safe drinking water?	Drinking water is water that is safe for human con- sumption (and can be used for domestic purposes, drinking, cooking and personal hygiene). To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard must require that drinking water is availa- ble.	Immediate Transition period		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
2000 LR31	Improved sa- nitation facili- ties	Does the standard require access to clean and im- proved sanitation facilities?	This includes sanitation facilities, such as showers but also improved sanitation facilities, which en- sure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact (This includes: flush or pour-flush toilet/latrine to piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine; Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, Pit latrine with slab, Composting toilet)  To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard must require that sanitation facilities are available.	Immediate Transition period		1
<b>Building and Fire Safety</b>						<b>3</b>
700404 LR32	Building and construction safety	Does the standard include criteria on building safety?	To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard must include criteria on: - Electrical installations (e.g. isolation of cables). - Check of permits on fire and building safety (if permits are legally required) - Non-existence of obvious threats to building or construction safety, as collapsed walls or pillars, considerable rips in walls, wholes in ceilings/floors.  In order to achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard has to include requirements to en- sure electrical and building safety.	Immediate Transition period		1
10108 LR33	Fire pre- paredness	Does the standard cover fire-preparedness?	This includes criteria e.g. on the availability and accessibility of fire fighting equipment (e.g. fire ex- tinguishers, fire hoses).	Immediate Transition period		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
10110 LR40	Emergency and evacua- tion safety	Does the standard include criteria on evacuation safety and emergency manage- ment plan?	<p>Challenges include injuries associated with work- ing with machinery as well as injuries sustained from insufficient building safety, including fires and building collapse. Workers may also inhale air- borne particulates such as fibers that can have ad- verse effects on their respiratory systems.</p> <p>To achieve compliance with this criterion at a basic level, the standard must require the evacuation safety requirements such as unrestricted access to emergency exits and escape routes, and the im- plementation of evacuation drills.</p>	Immediate Transition period		1
<b>Business Practice and Ethical Issues</b>						<b>12</b>
<b>Economic Development and Fair Business Practice</b>						<b>9</b>
<b>Economic Sustainability</b>						<b>4</b>
1997 EC01	Training for workers	Does the standard include criteria on the provision of professional training for workers?	Refers to training that imparts skills and knowlegde for personal development and career advancement.	Immediate Transition period		1
2593 EC02	Business via- bility	Does the standard include criteria on business viabil- ity?	Business Viability refers to the ability of the enter- prise to continuing operating long term - i.e. providing stability, secure jobs and a long-term perspective for employees	Immediate Transition period		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
10160 EC03	Continuous improvement	Does the standard include criteria on management plans for continuous improvement?	Refers to a management plan that outlines a unit of operation's long-term strategy and objectives in relation to achieving its sustainability goals. Plans / policies are aligned with applicable international schemes, as well as with complementary Codes of Conduct where relevant. Continuous improvement is supported by appropriate objectives, targets and a review processes.	Immediate Transition period		1
1971 EC04	Productivity	Does the standard include criteria on improving productivity?	Productivity covers the economic output per unit of input. An increase in productivity must not go along with a reduction of workers' wellbeing. For agricultural standards, primary productivity focus should be placed on physical outputs, or rations of outputs to inputs (e.g. kg of crop per unit area, or kg of crop per unit kg of fertilizer applied).	Immediate Transition period		1
<b>Legality</b>						<b>2</b>
10851 EC06	Business le- gality	Does the standard include criteria on business legality?	The producer is a legally defined and registered entity. This includes owning a license to operate in the given area (esp. Forestry and agriculture). To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard must assess business legality for certificate holders, e.g. checking all permits that are required by law (national, regional, local) within a due diligence process.	Immediate Transition period		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
4071 GQ01	Legal compli- ance / country legis- lation	Does the standard include a requirement for compliance with relevant local, regional and national laws and regulations?	Standard requires a process by which an organi- sation ensures that it observes and complies with the external statutory laws and regulations.	Immediate Transition period		1
<b>Responsible Sourcing Practices</b>						<b>3</b>
1970 AND 700418 EC08	Fair pricing	Does the standard include criteria on fair prices or price premiums?	Fair pricing enables employers to receive a fair price for their commodities, allowing them to pay higher wages, preferably living wages. A fair price is a fixed minimum price that is paid for a certain product and which is agreed upon by rep- resentatives of producer organizations. Price Premium refers to a sum of money paid on top of the agreed price and is to be invested in so- cial, environmental or economic development pro- jects.	Immediate Transition period		1
700419 EC07	Rights for in- put suppliers	Does the standard's rights and benefits for workers also apply to input suppli- ers?	Input supplier refers to a factory/company which supplies the producer with materials needed for the final product (e.g. depending on the sector - raw materials, fabric, packaging, seeds, fertilizer).	Immediate Transition period		1
700421 EC09	Delivery times	Does the standard include criteria on reducing time pressure for suppliers?	Time pressure can be caused e.g. by shortly an- nounced changes in production by the buyer, com- bined with no allowances for later delivery. Such practices often result in (unpaid) overtime work. In order to reduce the pressure on suppliers buy- ers should have a policy/ procedure in place to monitor and adjust their purchasing practices.	Immediate Transition period		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
<b>Corruption and Bribery</b>						<b>3</b>
1954 EC11	General prin- ciple: corrup- tion & bribery	Does the standard include criteria on the prevention of corruption and bribery?	Any principle, policy or measure that explicitly aims at preventing or diminishing corruption and/ or bribery.  To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard must prohibit corruption and bribery.	Immediate Transition period		1
34010 EC12	Corruption due diligence	Does the standard include criteria on conducting a due diligence assessment of business partners, including subsidiaries and contrac- tors?	Due diligence assessment includes the policies and procedures to undertake an evaluation of business partners with respect to risks of corrup- tion and/or violations	Immediate Transition period		1
34012 EC13	Anti-corrup- tion training	Does the standard include criteria on training workers in positions of responsibility workers on issues of corrup- tion and bribery?	Positions of responsibility are those in which the individual can direct the work of others, make em- ployment decisions, make decisions on purchase or sale of product, or handles money.	Immediate Transition period		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria name	Criteria question	Guidance	Degree of Obli- gation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score <b>66</b>
<b>Company Responsibility</b>						<b>2</b>
<b>Impact Assessment</b>						<b>2</b>
30048 GQ05	Human rights and social im- pact assess- ment	Does the standard include criteria on assessing the im- pacts of operations on hu- man rights?	<p>This refers to requirements to conduct human rights and/or social impact assessments.</p> <p>Human Rights Impact Assessment: This refers to having an ongoing process in place to identify adverse human rights impacts that the business enterprise may cause or contribute to through its own activities, or which may be directly linked to its operations, products or services by its business relationships, e.g. OECD Due Diligence Guidance or the UN "Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations 'Protect, Respect and Remedy' Framework".</p> <p>Social Impact Assessment: Social impact assessment includes the processes of analyzing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions and any social change processes invoked by those interventions. SIAs can be done jointly with an environmental impact assessment (ESIA).</p> <p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard must require either a social impact assessment OR human rights impact assessment (basic). To achieve compliance at an advanced level, the standard must cover both.</p>	Immediate Transition period	<p><b>Basic:</b> Human Rights Impact Assessment OR Social Impact Assessment</p>	1
					<p><b>Advanced:</b> Human Rights Impact Assessment AND Social Impact Assessment</p>	2





*Siegelklarheit is being implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). As an initiative of the German Federal Government Siegelklarheit is being coordinated by a Steering Committee that also includes the Federal Ministries for Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS), of Food and Agriculture (BMEL), of Justice and Consumer Protection (BMJV), for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), as well as for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi).*