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I. CREDIBILITY

ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
A - Scheme Management Governance structures and management of the scheme							19
Governance							12
700110 A.01	Availability of Scheme Structure	Does the scheme owner make its organisational structure publicly available, including composition of governance bodies?	An overview of the different governance bodies that manage and govern the scheme (i.e. board, advisory board, board of trustees, etc.) and participants of each body is publicly accessible.	This can be in the form of an organisational chart or a narrative document that details the governance structure and its composition.	Adapted from ISO 9001:2008	Yes No	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 for stakeholders to participate in scheme development and decision-making?	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, 6.4.5	Yes, publicly Yes, on request No	2 1 0



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700125 A.04	Balanced Decision- Making in Govern- ance	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)	Yes, publicly Yes, on request No	2 1 0
700119 A.06	Quality Manage- ment	Does the scheme owner have an internal quality management system available?	An internal management system would generally be considered equivalent to a quality management system.	QMS should cover management of scheme operations including all aspects for which scheme owner is responsible, e.g. standards development, assurance oversight, technical support.	Adapted from ISO 9001 ISEAL Assur- ance Code 5.1.1	Yes No	1 0
740208 A.07	Independ- ence of Scheme Owner from Cer- tificate 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. OR - Certification/licenses granted by independent third-party assurance providers.		ISO 14024 3.7 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1), ISO 14024 5.15	Yes No	1 0
700108 A.08	Sustaina- bility Goals and	Does the scheme owner have sustainability-	The scheme owner explicitly defines its overall goals and objectives, e.g. the mission and vision, either in its statutes		Supported by ISO/IEC 17067, 6.3.4;	Yes No	1 0



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	Objectives of the Scheme	oriented goals and objectives?	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.		ISEAL Impacts Code 7.1		
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 includes clear goals, actions to achieve the goals, and a description of available/needed resources to execute the actions.	This can be in the form of a documented strategy, theory of change or equivalent.	ISEAL Impacts Code 7.2	Yes, publicly Yes, on request No	2 1 0
Impact							5
700287 A.11	Impact Measurement	Does the scheme owner have a system in place for measuring its outcomes and progress towards its sustainability goals?	The proven existence of a monitoring and evaluation system, which contains indicators the scheme owner uses to measure its outputs, 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.	ISEAL Impacts Code 8.1, 8.2	Yes, publicly Yes, on request No	2 1 0



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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 and learnings from these activities are distributed and discussed at least to the organisation's senior management team, e.g. records of inclusion on the agenda of meetings, policy for when results are considered.	Learnings can be applied to a scheme's assurance system, standards and stakeholder engagements'.	ISEAL Im- pacts Code 9.1	Yes No	1 0
700285 A.13	Reporting Monitoring Results	Does the scheme owner make sustainability results from M&E available?	A report on the results of the monitoring and evaluation which contains indicators the scheme owner uses to measure its outputs, outcomes and impacts.	For ISO type I labels, the life cycle impact study that is conducted prior to the development of criteria would serve as equivalent to the sustainability results from M&E.	ISEAL Im- pacts Code 10.2	Yes, publicly Yes, on request No	2 1 0
Complaints Mechanism							1
2234 A.15	Com- plaints Me- chanism	Does the scheme owner have a publicly available and easily accessible complaints mechanism?	The mechanism shall require the scheme owner to: - Provide easily accessible information on how to submit complaints or appeals. The information shall be available in relevant languages but at least in dominant regional language. - Investigate and take appropriate action regarding relevant complaints and appeals, within defined timescales. - Review and take necessary corrective action; and - Keep a record of complaints and appeals and resulting actions.	A mechanism through which stakeholders are enabled to submit complaints and appeals (e.g. about the standard-setting process). The complaints mechanism should follow the criteria set out by the OECD, e.g. in their Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector. Complaints mechanisms should be legitimate, accessible, predictable, equitable, transparent, dialogue-based.	ISEAL Stand- ard Code 5.11.1 OECD Guide- line for Multi- national En- terprises OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment & Footwear Sector	Yes No	1 0
Supporting Strategies							1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
2145_T9 6 OR 3838 OR 2146 A.14	Technical Assistance and Access to Finance	Does the scheme implement strategies or activities to support improved performance of participating enterprises, e.g. capacity building, access to finance?	<p>Either of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical assistance in the form of e.g. workshops, trainings, provision of equipment, etc. - A finance mechanism for increasing access possibilities for enterprises seeking certification - Technical assistance beyond compliance such as actions like providing resources, coordinating conferences or other peer learning opportunities, etc. 	Examples for finance mechanism 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
<p>B - Standard-Setting Standard development and revision</p>							13
700138 B.01	Availability of Standard	Is the standard made publicly available free of charge?	The standard document / performance measures 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.	Choose 'No' also if available only for members or for a fee.	ISEAL Standard-Setting Code 5.7.1; ISO 14024 7.4.3; 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1)	Yes No	1 0



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
700131 B.02	Key Issues	Has a set of key sustainability issues in the sector where the scheme operates or product lifecycle been defined in the standard-setting process?	<p>A list or summary of evidence that identifies key sustainability issues within the scope of the standard. The standard document includes requirements addressing the identified issues.</p> <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>	<p>Evidence can include research studies and reports (e.g. governmental reports, university studies and publications, NGO reports) that legitimize the identified key issues.</p> <p>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.</p>	ISEAL Standard-Setting Code 5.1.1; 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1)	Yes No	1 0
700133 B.03	Standard-Setting Process	Is the standard-setting procedure or a summary of the process for how stakeholders can engage in standard-setting made publicly available?	<p>Either of the following: standard-setting procedures OR public summary of how stakeholders can engage.</p> <p>In order for this criterion to be answered with a 'Yes', there shall be evidence that the scheme owner publicly announces each consultation period on its website.</p>	Stakeholders are any individuals or organizations that may affect or be affected by a scheme owner's actions and decisions. Relevant stakeholders could be certified companies, local communities, oversight providers, researchers or other scheme owners.	ISO 14024 5.11; ISEAL Standard-Setting Code 5.3; 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1)	Yes No	1 0
300809 B.04	Public Consultation of Standard	Can stakeholders participate in the standard-setting process?	Statement in standard-setting procedure that lists who should be consulted.	All stakeholders: Open to any interested stakeholder.	ISEAL Standard-Setting Code 5.4.2; 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1)	All stakeholders Invitation / members only No	2 1 0



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700134 B.05	Consulta- tion with Directly Af- fected Stakehold- ers	Are stakeholders who are directly affected by the standard provided opportunities to participate in standard setting?	-Identification and documentation of which stakeholders are directly affected. -Records of activities to proactively reach out to these stakeholders and encourage their participation in standard setting.	A documented stakeholder mapping may serve as evidence for how the scheme has identified its stakeholders. Any stakeholder that has the potential to be impacted by implementation of the standard should be considered.	ISEAL Stand- ard-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 Tes- ting	Are draft standards field tested / piloted for relevance and auditability through the development and revision processes?	Documented evidence (i.e. field test reports) that this is being done.	Piloting of new requirements can be done before or during the standards revision period. Not applicable for schemes that develop different product standards based on a life-cycle and multi-criteria approach (ISO type I labels).	ISEAL Stan- dard-Setting Code 5.5	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700135 B.07	Stakehol- der Feed- back	Does the scheme owner provide information on how the input received from consultations has been included in the final version of the standard?	-Documentation of collected feedback from previous public consultations. -Statement on how the collected feedback was used for the setting or revision of the standard.		ISEAL Stan- dard-Setting Code 5.4.5; 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1)	Yes, publicly Yes, on request No	2 1 0



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
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.	<p>The decision on the content of the standard needs to rest with the body (often Standards Committee) that is balanced and that is responsible for recommending approval of the standard to the top governing body.</p> <p>In cases where the top governance body (Board) is not balanced but is responsible for signing off on a standard, the top governance body's decision should be based on whether the standard-setting process was followed and the extent to which the standard meets its defined objectives, but not the content of the standard itself.</p>	ISEAL Standard-Setting Code 5.6.3	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 of the applicable standards, with a frequency of no more than five years.	<p>This information is most likely included in the standard-setting procedure.</p> <p>This criterion aims at ensuring that there is a process to review the standard. The review establishes whether a subsequent revision of the standard is necessary.</p>	For ISO Type I: ISO 14024 5.8.2; ISO Guide 59, 4.6; ISEAL Standard-Setting Code 5.8.1; 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1)	Yes No	1 0



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300811 B.10	Consistent Interpretation	Does the scheme ensure that guidance is in place to support consistent interpretation of the standard?	The standard and/or separate guidance documents for interpretation shall include sufficient detail so that individual criteria can be assessed consistently and specify necessary evidence for those criteria.	<p>In order to provide sufficient detail, the standard and/or separate guidance documents for interpretation should be expressed in terms of process, management and performance criteria, and written in a language that is clear, specific, objective, and verifiable. Moreover, it should include a definition of a scope to which the standard applies.</p> <p>The standard and guidance may also be provided with indicative examples showing how the information relating to specific clauses is sufficient to enable consistent interpretation.</p> <p>ISO 14024, clause 6.4 provides rules for developing ISO Type 1 environmental product criteria.</p>	ISEAL Standard-Setting Code 6.3.1, 6.3.2, 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1) , ISO 14024 6.4	Yes No	1 0
700140 B.11	Interpretation to Regional Context	Are there procedures and guidance for application or interpretation of the standard to regional contexts?	<p>Any one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information in the standard or interpretive guidance about the requirements can be interpreted for application at a local level. - Procedure for development of a local adaptation of the standard including stakeholder consultation measures. - The standard organization has country-specific standards. 	<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>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 Standard-Setting Code 6.4; ISO Guide 59	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
C - Assurance Mechanisms for assessment of compliance with the standard							62
C.1 - Assurance System							20
700162 C.1.01	Assessment methodology	Is there a publicly available documented assessment methodology for assurance providers to assess conformity with the standard?	<p>A documented methodology describing requirements for assurance providers and the assessment procedures (e.g., audit procedures or testing and verification methods) taking into account the complexity and risk of a client, defines an assessment and sampling protocol, and which is commensurate with the claims being made by the scheme and by clients.</p> <p>The assessment methodology shall include procedures for at least the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment of conformance with the standard; - Review and decision; - Issuance of a certificate, where this is part of the scheme; - Periodic re-assessment. <p>For each type of assessment used, the scheme owner shall specify requirements for conducting the assessment that includes at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - frequency and intensity of 	<p>Evidence can be demonstrated through scheme owner or assurance provider documentation.</p> <p>The assessment can include sources of evidence to be assessed and their corresponding admissible timeframes. Admissible timeframes can apply to all evidence, for example evidence within the past 12-months of the assessment will only be considered. Or timeframes can be specified by evidence type.</p>	ISO/IEC 17067; ISEAL Assurance Code 5.1.2	Yes No	1 0



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			assessment; sampling protocol for assessment; - knowledge and skills required in an auditor or assessment team (if assessment team is used); - minimum set of issues that need to be checked in every assessment; - a means of calculating the time needed for an assessment; - sources of evidence to be assessed; - minimum content of assessment reports; - and timelines for submission of completed reports, following assessments				
7000168 C.1.02	Scheme Accessibility	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.).		ISEAL Assurance Code 5.1.2; 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1) ; ISO 14024 5.13; GENICES Schedule A2, 6	Yes No	1 0
7000165 C.1.03	Assessment fees	Does the scheme owner provide information on assessment fees or require this of assurance providers?	The scheme owner shall provide information and update clients about the fees for application, initial certification and continuing certification free of charge either upon request or publicly available, or require this information to be made available by their assurance providers upon request or publicly available.	The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the assurance provider, or in a separate accreditation manual.	ISO/IEC 17021-1, 8.5.1 c) ISEAL Assurance Code 6.2.1 GENICES Schedule A2 4.3 (5)	Yes, publicly Yes, on request No	2 1 0



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700173 C.1.05	Assurance Provider Com- plaints and Appeals Mecha- nism	Does the scheme owner require assurance providers to have an easily accessible complaints and appeals mechanism?	<p>The mechanism shall require the assurance provider to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigate and take appropriate action regarding relevant complaints and appeals, within defined timescales. - Review and take necessary corrective action; and - Keep a record of complaints and appeals and resulting actions. - Provide information on how to submit complaints or appeals shall be easily to find and should be available in relevant languages but at least in English. 	<p>Appeals are about "conformity decisions" (certificate holder appealing the assurance provider), complaints are broader and can include complaints about a certificate holder by external parties, or also complaints about an assurance provider.</p> <p>Complaints should be directed in the first instance to the closest party on the chain to the incident, e.g., first to assurance provider. If not resolved there, to oversight provider, and only then to scheme owner if not resolved elsewhere</p> <p>The complaints mechanism should follow the criteria set out by the OECD, e.g. in their Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector. Complaint's mechanisms should be legitimate, accessible, predictable, equitable, transparent, dialogue based.</p>	<p>ISO 14024 5.13. ISO/IEC 17021-1 9.8 ISO/IEC 17065 7.13 ISO 10001 ISEAL Assurance Code 5.1.12; GENICES Schedule A2, 4.3 (4); OECD Guideline for Multi-national Enterprises; OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment & Footwear Sector</p>	<p>Yes, publicly Yes, on request No</p>	<p>2 1 0</p>
700172 C.1.06	Assess- ment Re- ports Availability	Does the scheme owner make, or require assurance providers to make a summary of certification/verification reports (with personal and commercially sensitive information removed) available?	<p>The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the assurance provider, or in a separate accreditation manual. The report should be made available in a UN and local language.</p>	<p>Note: For ISO Type I labelling programmes, the equivalent requirement is transparency on (nonconfidential) "evidence on which the awarding of the label is based" (see ISO 14024 clause 5.11).</p> <p>For schemes where assessment reports are not publicly available</p>	<p>ISEAL Assurance Code 6.3.1; 2014/24/EU Art. 43 (1)</p>	<p>Yes, publicly available or on request Confidential No reports</p>	<p>2 1 0</p>



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				<p>online, request a summary report from assurance provider or scheme owners to verify availability."</p> <p>If assessment reports cannot be shared by the scheme or by assurance providers due to confidentiality, choose "confidential"</p>			
700174 C.1.07	Scope and Duration of Certificate / License	Does the certificate or license define the scope of assurance and duration for which it is valid?	<p>The scheme owner ensures that the following information about enterprises certified to its assurance system is current and available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Name and address of the enterprise and the assurance provider; - Date the certification is granted; - Scope of assurance (to include the identification of the standard, product, process or service for which the certification is granted); - Expiry date of certificate (where used). <p>The scheme owner defines guidance specifying that scope and duration of validity be included on certificates or licenses.</p>	<p>For membership-based initiatives without certification schemes, membership duration counts as equivalent, as long as the contract implies that standard rules shall apply at all times.</p> <p>The list of enterprises and accompanying information can be made available at the assurance provider or scheme level.</p>	ISO/IEC 17021-1 8.2.2 ISO/IEC 17065 7.7.1 ISEAL Assurance Code 6.3.1	Yes No	1 0



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700176 C.1.09	Certified or Verified Enterprise / Labelled Product List	Does the scheme owner maintain or require assurance providers 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)?	A publicly available list is made available (for example in a database or by uploaded lists), which contains at least the following: - Name of enterprise or product/s - The standard to which it has been certified/verified. - Certification status and expiry date (where used).	Information can be publicly available or made available on request. In case of published lists, information shall be updated without undue delay when changes occur. When possible, the list should also state the scope to which it has been certified.	SO/IEC 17021-1 8.2.2 ISO/IEC 17065 7.7.1	Yes, incl. scope Yes No	2 1 0
740209 C.1.10	Accredited/ Approved Assurance Providers	Does the scheme owner maintain a current and publicly available list of all accredited/approved/suspended assurance providers?	A system to list all assurance providers accepted by the scheme or accredited by respective oversight providers is available, up-to-date and complete.	This list could also be available on accepted oversight providers' websites.	ISEAL Assurance Code 6.3.1, ISO 17065 7.8, ISO 17021 8.1.2	Yes No	1 0
700163 C.1.11	Frequency of Assurance System Review	Does the scheme owner review the effectiveness of their assurance system on a periodic basis?	Scheme owner has internal management system procedures that include periodic review of how well the assurance system is being implemented. This includes defining what data the scheme owner collects to inform that review. Evidence can also include reports from assurance system reviews.	To assess performance of its assurance system, update classification of risks, and inform improvements, the scheme owner could, for instance, use following resources to inform its assessment and risk classification: information of internal and external audits undertaken; risk assessments and mitigation measures taken; recommendations from assurance providers; complaints analysis; stakeholder input; M&E data; market analysis and scientific trends. The scheme owner can outsource this responsibility to oversight providers that operate its conformity assessment.	ISO 17067 6.6 ISEAL Assurance Code 4.1.1, 4.2.1, 4.4.2, 4.5.2 and 5.4.1	Yes No	1 0



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7000164 C.1.12	Notification of Assur- ance Sys- tem Changes	Does the scheme owner require that clients and other affected stakehold- ers are notified of changes to the assurance require- ments?	There shall be evidence of a protocol that ensures affected stakeholders are notified of changes to the scheme's as- surance system in a timely manner, in- cluding timelines for when the changes come into effect for example by check- ing notifications after previous assur- ance system change.		ISO 17067 6.6.2 ISEAL As- surance Code 6.3.3	Yes No	1 0
700277 C.1.13	Conti- nuous Im- provement Require- ments	Does the scheme require performance improve- ments over time to main- tain certification?	The scheme owner defines this require- ment in certification requirements/meth- odologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and assur- ance provider, or in a separate manual.	Some schemes may offer "partial certification", some may use the more traditional approach of rais- ing non-conformities that have to be closed within a specified timeframe, others may define dif- ferent performance levels, etc. his criterion aims to address strategies for incentivising improvement be- yond correcting non-compliances	ISO/IEC 17021-1 9.8	Yes No	1 0
700006 C.1.14	Chain of Custody: CoC As- sessment Methodol- ogy	Does the scheme owner have a documented as- sessment methodology for assurance providers that are assessing chain of custody?	A documented methodology describing requirements for assurance providers and the assessment procedures of en- terprises that handle or trade product along the supply chain (e.g., Chain of custody certification require- ments/methodologies).	Only applicable if claims are made regarding the origin of certain in- gredients or products (CoC is re- quired)		Yes, publicly Yes, on request No Not applicable	2 1 0 -



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900093 C.1.16	Report on Com- plaints	Does the scheme owner require assurance providers to report to them on complaints received and, on the actions, taken to resolve the issue?	A requirement for assurance providers to provide reports is specified in the agreement between assurance providers and scheme owners or in the assurance/certification requirements manual.		ISEAL Assurance Code 5.1.12	Yes No	1 0
1000059 C.1.17	Data Management for Scheme Owners	Does the scheme owner maintain an information management system?		The information management system can be used to inform risk management, assurance system learning, and monitoring and evaluation.	ISEAL Assurance Code 4.4.2	Yes No	1 0



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1000060 C.1.18	Equivalence Re- quirements and Recognition	Has the scheme specified equivalence requirements for any other scheme as- surance results it recog- nises?	Requirements and/or the process of recognition or partial recognition is specified in a standard operating proce- dure, assessment methodology or certi- fication requirements.	<p>ISO/IEC Guide 68:2002 provides an introduction to the development, issuance and operation of arrange- ments for the recognition and ac- ceptance of results produced by bodies undertaking similar con- formity assessment and related ac- tivities. The activities to which this guidance is intended to apply are those related to the conduct of un- regulated marketplace transactions extending across borders from one country to another.</p> <p>Information should be evident in the scheme's certification and ac- creditation requirements.</p>	ISEAL As- surance Code 5.3.1	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



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C.2 - Conformity Assessment							22
Conformity Assessment Process							4
700236 OR 700013 (CoC) C.2.02	Independent Con- formity As- sessment	Does the scheme require a second or third-party conformity assessment of all clients for compliance with its standard?	<p>The scheme owner requires in its certification requirements/methodologies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Second or third parties shall conduct conformity assessments and decision-making. -Third party assurance providers shall be approved by the scheme owner or accredited by an independent oversight provider. <p>The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the oversight provider, 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> <p>Also, applicable if claims are made regarding the origin of or certain ingredients or products (CoC is required).</p>	ISO/IEC 17065, ISO/IEC 17021-1	3 rd party 2 nd party None/ 1 st party	2 1 0



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700247 C.2.04	Consistent Decision- Making on Conformity	Does the scheme owner define requirements for decision-making to ensure that assurance providers use consistent procedures for determining the conformity of clients or laboratory testing results with the standard?	<p>Assurance providers shall be required to have documented procedures for determining conformity of clients with the standard.</p> <p>Assurance providers shall record each certification decision.</p> <p>Assurance providers shall have a document process to conduct an effective review prior to taking conformity decisions.</p> <p>The assurance providers shall take account of at least the following information in taking conformity decisions: the audit report / document review where relevant, details on non-conformities and, where applicable, the corrections and corrective actions taken by the client a recommendation whether or not conformity is achieved, together with any conditions or observations.</p>	The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the oversight, or in a separate accreditation manual.	ISEAL Assurance Code 5.1.8; ISO 17065 7.6 and ISO 17021 9.5	Yes No	1 0



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
700175 C.2.05	Procedure on Non-Conformities	Does the scheme owner require assurance providers 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?	<p>The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the oversight provider.</p> <p>The procedure specifies how different degrees of non-conformity (if applicable) are to be addressed and remediated, and the applicable timeframes in order to support consistency between assurance providers.</p> <p>The procedure also specifies the conditions under which certification / the license may be suspended or withdrawn, partially or in total, for all or part of the scope of certification / the license and the applicable timeframes.</p> <p>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-conformities and allowing for appeals of non-conformities, in order to support consistency between assurance providers.</p>	The scheme owner stipulates the requirements that assurance providers shall follow. However, procedures developed by assurance providers are also acceptable.	<p>ISEAL Assurance Code 5.1.10</p> <p>ISO/IEC 17065 7.11 ISO/IEC 17021-1 9.6, 9.5.2</p> <p>GENICES Schedule A2, 4.3 (2) & (3)</p>	Yes No	1 0



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
Sustainability Audits							9
3986 OR 700007 OR 700216 C.2.01	ISO Com- pliance for Certifica- tion/Verifi- cation	Does the scheme owner have a documented oversight approach that requires assurance providers to be accredited or compliant with ISO/IEC 17065, ISO/IEC 17021, ISO/IEC 17020, ISO/IEC 17025 (for laboratories) requirements, or alternatively to be compliant with the relevant ISEAL Assurance Code requirements?	<p>Accreditation: Where the scheme incorporates accreditation as an oversight mechanism, the scheme owner shall ensure that ABs comply with ISO/IEC 17011 and they are a member of the IAF or ILAC (for laboratories).</p> <p>For ISEAL compliance: CABs shall be required to either be a Code-compliant member of ISEAL or to be otherwise in a position to provide evidence of full Code-compliance.</p> <p>Proxy accreditation: Where the scheme owner accepts ISO accreditation of CABs, they shall require that the CABs conduct internal audits against the scheme-specific scope and share the results and any remediation with the scheme owner.</p> <p>Requirement: The scheme owner defines this requirement in a documented assurance, oversight, accreditation or certification procedure or equivalent normative document, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and assurance provider, or in a separate manual.</p>	<p>Only applicable if the scheme requires audits, laboratory testing or if claims are made regarding the origin of or certain ingredients or products (CoC is required).</p> <p>Alternatively, the scheme owner's compliance with the ISEAL Assurance Code is equivalent as it requires that there is oversight of assurance providers' competence, consistency and impartiality.</p> <p>Besides ISO/IEC 17025 (General requirements 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.</p>		Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
700240 C.2.03	Audit frequency	Does the scheme owner require that clients are audited on a regular, recurring basis?	The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the oversight provider, or in a separate accreditation manual.	<p>Only applicable if the scheme requires audits.</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 assessment, 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 5.1.2	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700241 C.2.06	Risk-based Audit Frequency	Is the frequency or intensity of an audit based on a risk assessment of the client or assurance provider?	Documented risk management protocol in the certification/verification /accreditation requirements detailing how the scheme assesses risk of clients or assurance providers and how it adapts the frequency or intensity of audits or assessments based on that risk assessment. The scheme owner shall require its use by assurance providers and oversight providers respectively.	<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 potentially less costly.</p>	ISEAL Assurance Code 6.2.2 ISO 17021-1 9.1.4.2 ISO/IEC 17011 7.4.6	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
700243 OR 700017 (CoC) C.2.07	Audit activities	Does the scheme owner specify the required intensity for each type of audit and the activities that shall be carried out by assurance providers for each of its standards?	Guidance to assurance providers on the types of activities required to be included in a full audit. Activities might be: Document review (off-site) only / Document review on-site / Field visit (incl. office visit & doc. review) / Off-site interviews with clients / Remote sensing / Stakeholder engagement.	Only applicable if the scheme requires audits. Also applicable to Chain of Custody schemes. Intensity refers to how long an audit should take, how many interviews should occur, how many sites should be investigated, how many samples should be taken, how many issues shall be checked for each type of audit. Field visit can include any activity that assesses the implementation of practices as opposed to the existence of procedures.	ISEAL Assurance Code 5.1.2	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700249 C.2.08	Unannounced Audits	Does the scheme owner allow or require assurance providers to do unannounced audits?	The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the oversight provider, or in a separate accreditation manual.	Only applicable if the scheme requires audits.	ISEAL Assurance Code 5.1.2	Required Allowed Not allowed Not applicable	2 1 0 -
700837 AND 700194 C.2.09	Stakeholder participation in audit	Are auditors and assessors required to seek external stakeholder input during the audit and oversight assessment process?	The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the oversight provider, or in a separate accreditation manual.	Only applicable if the scheme requires audits. This question does not apply to CoC audits. 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.	ISEAL Assurance Code 6.3.2	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
700246 C.2.10	Audit / Evaluation Report Format	Does the scheme owner require assurance providers to follow a consistent report format?	The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements / methodologies, or in the contract / agreement between the scheme owner and the oversight provider, or in a separate accreditation manual.	<p>Only applicable if the scheme requires audits.</p> <p>The report should include section on explanations of auditors or assessors' decisions for determining conformity with requirements and for their choice of samples taken during the audit.</p> <p>The scheme owner should have a guidance specifying formats for audit reports and reporting, in order to support consistency between assurance providers. 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 5.1.2 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	Does the scheme owner require that assurance providers and oversight bodies use competent and impartial personnel (other than auditor/assessor/team) to make decisions on compliance?	<p>The persons or committees taking conformity decisions shall be different from those who carried out the conformity assessments and shall have appropriate competence.</p> <p>The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the oversight provider, or in a separate accreditation manual.</p>	Only applicable if the scheme requires audits.	ISO 17065 7.6.2, ISO 17021 9.5.1.1, ISEAL 5.6.4	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
Group certification							5
10356_T 17 C.2.13	Group Internal Management System	Is the group required to have a shared management system with clear responsibilities for implementation of the system?	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 oversight provider or in a separate accreditation manual.	Only applicable if the scheme requires audits and allows group certification.	ISEAL Assurance Code 5.1.6	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700258 C.2.14	Group Internal Verification	Does the scheme owner have a mechanism that prescribes and justifies how all sites within a group certification will be audited over time?	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 oversight provider or in a separate accreditation manual.	Only applicable if the scheme requires audits and allows group certification. This should include the requirement of group manager(s), or the auditors (or assessors) to visit all group sites at least once during the period of certificate validity.	ISEAL Assurance Code 5.1.2	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700257 C.2.15	Group External Sample Size	Is there a sample size formula and sampling approach to determine the number of group members that is externally verified and how the sample is chosen?	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 oversight provider or in a separate accreditation manual.	Only applicable if the scheme requires audits and allows group certification.	ISEAL Assurance Code 5.1.6	Yes based on risk assessment Yes No Not applicable	2 1 0 -
700260 C.2.16	Non-Conforming 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?	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 oversight provider or in a separate accreditation manual.	Only applicable if the scheme requires audits and allows group certification.	ISEAL Assurance Code 5.1.7	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
Chain of Custody							1
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?	This shall be in the form of a written requirement as part of the certification requirements. Possibly review scope of certificates, if available online.	Only applicable if CoC is required.		Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
Laboratory Testing							3
700213 C.2.21	Laboratory Testing: Infor- mation on Test Meth- ods	In the documented assess- ment methodology, are test methods either re- ferred to or included?	The required test methods need to be referred to or provided in the standard document or in other corresponding documents.	Only applicable if scheme requires laboratory testing	GENICES Schedule A2, 4.13 (2) ISO 17025	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
3901 C.2.23	Laboratory testing: Surveil- lance lab testing of products	Are there rules on random sampling and testing for the conformity monitoring?	-Written evidence is required by the scheme owner that includes rules on random sampling and testing of the (fi- nal) products. OR -Written evidence is required by the scheme owner that includes rules on random sampling and testing of sam- ples collected in the field e.g. soil or waste water samples.	Only applicable if scheme requires laboratory testing.	GENICES Schedule A2, 4.11 ISO 17025	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700220 C.2.24	Laboratory Testing: Non-Con- forming Products	Is there a procedure to deal with non-conforming products manufactured by a client / licensee?	Written evidence is required by the scheme owner that includes a defined procedure to deal with non-conformity.	Only applicable if scheme requires laboratory testing.	GENICES Schedule A2, 4.11 ISO 17025	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
C.3 - Assessor/ Auditor Competencies							7
700221 AND 700230 C.3.01	Personnel Competen- cies	Does the scheme owner define the qualifications, competency, the required minimum industry audit experience and training requirements for assurance assessors?	<p>The scheme owner has specified qualifications and competence criteria for assurance assessors or requires that assurance providers have.</p> <p>Qualifications and competencies criteria set minimum requirements for assurance assessor training and auditing experience in the sector covered by the standard.</p> <p>The scheme owner has a guidance specifying the training system and content in order to support consistency between assurance assessors.</p> <p>The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the oversight provider, or in a separate accreditation manual.</p>	This aims to ensure that the assurance assessor is familiar with the standard through both initial and ongoing training on its interpretation.	ISO /IEC 17021-1 7.1. & 7.2; ISO17065 6.1.2.1 and ISO 17021 7.1.2 and 7.1.4; ISO 17067 6.5.1; ISEAL Assurance Code 5.5.1, 5.5.2	Yes No	1 0



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
700231 C.3.03	Auditing Skills Train- ing	Does the scheme owner require that assurance provider auditors successfully complete auditor training on a standard that is relevant to the scheme and that is based on ISO 19011, or equivalent?	The scheme owner defines this requirement in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the assurance provider, in a separate accreditation manual or for example in certification requirements/methodologies.	Only applicable if scheme requires audits. It should be evaluated whether auditors are being trained on product-specific, industry-specific and country-specific social and ecological risks. It should also be evaluated whether they have been trained in identifying most prominent social risks, such as a lack of the freedom of association or gender-based risk such as gender-based violence.	ISEAL Assurance Code 5.5.1, 5.5.2	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700224 C.3.05	Regular Assessor Evaluation	Does the scheme owner require that assurance and oversight providers implement a programme to monitor and ensure the continued competence and good performance of assessors and auditors?	The assurance and oversight provider have a programme to monitor competence and performance of auditors / assessors. The scheme owner defines this requirement in certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the assurance and oversight provider, or in a separate accreditation manual.	Assessors and auditors should be evaluated at least every 3 years. Examples for evaluation methods to check competence and performance are: Review of records, feedback, interviews, observations, examinations.	ISEAL Assurance Code 5.5.4	Yes No	1 0
700226 C.3.06	Assessors Calibration	Does the scheme owner carry out or require assurance providers to carry out calibration activities to ensure that assessors / auditors are aligned?	A calibration programme should entail: - Monitoring and comparison of assessors' / auditors' performance - Schedule of calibration activities - Calibration formats	Calibration refers to activities that are undertaken to ensure that all assessors / auditors have the same understanding of a programme's requirements. Monitoring and comparison of assessors / auditor performance:	ISEAL Assurance Code 5.5.3	Annually Ad Hoc No	2 1 0



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
				<p>This is to understand where and when calibration is needed and should be based on various types of information sources, such as assessment reports, witness audits, feedback from clients, review of received complaints and appeals.</p> <p>Schedule of calibration activities: This should include calibration activities at pre-defined events, e.g. when scheme requirements change or when assurance provider processes change, when results from auditor monitoring have been processed. It should also include regular check-ins with assessors / auditors and ad hoc calibration events as needed.</p> <p>Calibration formats: This should encompass different types of calibration activities, e.g. classroom lectures / webinars, auditor roundtables, case studies and exercises, tests.</p>			
700225 C.3.07	Personnel Suspension	Does the scheme owner require that assurance providers have a Code of Conduct, or equivalent, and supporting procedures to guide behaviour and actions of assurance providers' personnel and to address misconduct?	The scheme owner defines this requirement in assurance/certification requirements/methodologies, or in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the assurance provider, or in a separate manual.			Yes No	1 0



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
2672 C.3.08	Auditor and As- sessor Im- partiality	Does the scheme owner assess potential risks to auditor / assessor impartiality and where warranted, do they require assurance providers and oversight bodies to implement practices to mitigate these risks?	The scheme owner includes auditor / assessor impartiality risks in their risk management plan/register. A requirement for assurance and oversight providers is specified in certification requirements or oversight manuals or other normative documents.	Some of the practices that can mitigate the risks to impartiality include rotation of auditors and other technical experts in assessments; assurance body rotation; occasionally having second set of eyes - have a second auditor join; and witness audit / inspection every x time period.	ISEAL Assurance Code 5.6.2, ISO/IEC 17065 4.2.3, ISO/IEC 17021-1 5.2.3, ISO/IEC 17011 4.4.6, 4.4.7	Yes No	1 0
C.4 - Accreditation / Oversight							13



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
699994 OR 10540 C.4.01	Oversight Mechanism	Does the scheme require an oversight mechanism and is it documented?	<p>The scheme owner documents this requirement in a contract/agreement between the scheme owner and an oversight body oversight provider, in a separate accreditation manual or for example in certification requirements/methodologies.</p> <p>As a minimum the scheme owner shall include a review of the performance of assurance providers and assessors in conducting the assessment.</p> <p>The scheme owner also complies with this requirement if the scheme owner requires independent oversight that meets ISO 17011'.</p>	Reviewing the performance of assurance providers and auditors can be done remotely or in-person and incorporate reviews of audit reports and decision-making. Best practice is to ensure that there is an independent assessment and decision-making. This may mean independent accreditation or that oversight is conducted by a separate organisation from the assurance provider and scheme owner.	SO/IEC 17011 ISEAL Assurance Code 5.4.1	Yes No	1 0
700183 C.4.03	Independence of Oversight	Is oversight conducted by a third party independent of the scheme owner and assurance providers?	If oversight is carried out by an oversight provider, the oversight provider and the assurance provider shall be separate legal entities.		ISEAL Assurance Code 5.4.2	Yes No	1 0



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
700193 C.4.04	Oversight Intensity	Does the scheme define the nature and intensity of oversight activities on assurance providers?	The scheme owner defines this requirement in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the oversight provider, in a separate accreditation manual or for example in certification requirements/methodologies.	Intensity refers to e.g. the kinds of oversight activities to be carried out, how long an oversight assessment should be, how many interviews should occur, how many sites should be investigated, how many samples should be taken, how many issues shall be checked for each type of activity. The scheme owners can devolve the responsibility of defining the details of the intensity to the oversight provider.	ISO 17011, 2017, 7.4.4-7.4.7, ISO 17067 6.5.1 ISEAL Assurance Code 5.4.1	every 1-3 years; every 4 years or more; No	2 1 0
700835 C.4.05	Risk-based Oversight Intensity	Does the intensity of oversight activities take account of risk factors associated with the assurance providers and their personnel?	There shall be a documented process of how the scheme requires risk to be assessed and how it accordingly allocates identified assessment needs.	Risk-based accreditation or oversight assessment make the whole accreditation/oversight process more efficient and less costly. Taking account of risk can also help focus oversight on issues that need attention.	ISEAL Assurance Code 6.2.2	Yes No	1 0



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
700184 C.4.06	Assurance Providers Application Restrictions	Does the scheme owner clearly define the application and selection process for assurance providers?	<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 assurance providers is only by reference to the scope (or issues relating to open financial payments or incomplete application submissions). The application process/forms of the oversight provider should be online and can be verified.</p> <p>Where the scheme owner limits participation of assurance providers in their scheme, are the reasons for this explained and justified.</p>	The scheme owner ensures that all assurance providers that meet the scheme requirements 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.	ISO 17011, 2017, 4.4.10; ISEAL Assurance Code 6.2.1.	Yes No	1 0
700182 C.4.07	Proxy Accreditation/Over-sight	Does the scheme owner assess scheme-specific competence when accepting assurance providers that are accredited to other relevant standards (proxy accreditation)?	The scheme owner specifies this requirement in a contract/agreement between the scheme owner and an oversight provider, in a separate accreditation manual or for example in certification requirements/methodologies.	<p>Proxy accreditation is a type of oversight employed by a scheme, whereby recognition of another scheme's oversight mechanism is deemed sufficient to demonstrate assurance.</p> <p>The response option "Yes" means that schemes only accept assurance providers that are accredited to similar or generic scopes only if they assess beforehand their scheme-specific competence, i.e. whether they have the competence required to do conformity assessment related to the scheme's standard(s).</p>	ISEAL Assurance Code 5.4.6	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
700186 C.4.08	Oversight Body Com- plaints and Appeals Mecha- nism	Does the scheme have or require oversight providers to have documented and accessible complaints and appeals mechanisms?	The complaints resolution mechanism procedures define: clear steps, time-lines and responsibilities to resolve the complaint in what form and to whom a complaint needs to be submitted to.		ISEAL As- surance Code 5.1.12	Yes No	1 0
700187 C.4.09	Procedure on Over- sight Remedia- tion	Does the scheme owner define or request that oversight providers define how assurance providers have to address non-conformities raised through oversight?	The oversight provider 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. The scheme owner specifies this requirement in a contract/agreement between the scheme owner and oversight provider, in a separate accreditation manual or for example in certification requirements/methodologies.		ISEAL As- surance Code 5.4.4; ISO 17011, 2017, 7.6.8 and 7.6.9	Yes No	1 0
709038 C.4.10	Oversight Reports Availability	Does the scheme owner require that summaries of oversight reports (with personal and commercially sensitive information removed) are made publicly available?	The scheme owner specifies this requirement in a contract/agreement between the scheme owner and an oversight provider, in a separate accreditation manual or for example in certification requirements/methodologies.	For schemes where assessment reports are not publicly available online, request summary reports from oversight body to verify availability.	ISEAL As- surance Code 6.3.1	Yes, publicly Yes, on request No	2 1 0



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
700189 C.4.11	On-Site Oversight Assessment	Does the scheme owner require that on-site assessments of assurance providers are included in the oversight cycle?	The scheme owner defines this requirement in the contract/agreement between the scheme owner and the oversight body, in a separate accreditation manual or for example in certification requirements/methodologies.	This is referring to the onsite assessment of an assurance providers head and affiliate offices according to their scope.	ISO 17011, 2017, 7.6.2	Yes No	1 0
700191 C.4.12	Oversight Witness Audit	Does the scheme owner require that oversight includes reviews of assurance provider performance in the field?	The scheme owner specifies this requirement in a contract/agreement between the scheme owner and an oversight provider, in a separate accreditation manual or for example in certification requirements/methodologies.	Only applicable if scheme requires audits (e.g. ISO Type I Labels).	ISEAL Assurance Code 5.5.4	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
D - Claims & Traceability Claims and labelling policy and chain of custody							12
D.1 - Traceability							6
700030 D.1.01	Chain of Custody Standard / Traceability Re- quirements	Does the scheme owner have a documented Chain of Custody standard or other traceability requirements that apply to the full supply chain?	Either of the following: - A CoC standard document which provides a description of its chain of custody approach and scope. OR - 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 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
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?	A description of how it traces back the origin of uncertified material.	If there is no evidence of a written statement, this shall be a 'No'. 'Not applicable' if: - Statement saying 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)		Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700037 D.1.04	Records for Traceability	Does the scheme owner require assurance providers 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?	A statement in which it requires assurance providers 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). This could also be covered by a requirement in the chain of custody standard.	Only applicable if claims are made regarding the origin of certain ingredients or products (CoC is required). This information can normally be found in the chain of custody standards. If available, mandatory template checklists could be used to verify the requirements.		Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700044 D.1.05	Record Keeping	Are companies required to keep CoC records for at least the term of certificate validity?	A statement requiring 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.	Only applicable if claims are made regarding the origin of certain ingredients or products (CoC is required). In order to be available for possible checks and assurance activities, the required documentation should be available for at least the duration of certification.		Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
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?	A description of the system it uses to collect and analyse data from suppliers in order to trace back different certified inputs across different supply chain entities.	Only applicable if claims are made regarding the origin of certain ingredients or products.		Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
D.2 - Claims & Labelling							6
700077 AND 700080 D.2.01	Claims and Labeling Policy	Does the scheme owner have documented requirements for the use of its symbols, logos and/or claims related to its scheme and make them publicly available?	A document that describes the rules for applying for and using claims and logos. A clear indication to what the claim/label applies, e.g. the complete product, a product component, packaging, service, for promotional use, etc.	Labelling requirements ensure that any authorised claims or logos are accurate, truthful, can be substantiated and are correctly displayed on the product, packaging, etc.	ISO/IEC 17021-1, 8.4.1 ISEAL Claims Guide 2.5.1, 2.1.3 ISO/TS 17033 5.1.5 ISO/IEC 17030 4.2	Yes No	1 0



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
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?	<p>An overview of differences in claims, depending on the types of CoC used. These claims shall accurately reflect the type of CoC. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	<p>"Not applicable" if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Product label - Only use of one CoC model 	ISEAL Claims Guide 1.1.6	<p>Yes No Not applicable</p>	<p>1 0 -</p>
700065 D.2.04	Tracking Mechanism	Are claims and label users required to use unique license numbers or other tracking mechanisms?	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.	Not applicable if no claims are made regarding the origin of certain ingredients or products (CoC is required).	ISEAL Claims Guide 3.3, 3.4	<p>Yes No Not applicable</p>	<p>1 0 -</p>



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Requirements	Guidance	Reference	Response Options	Total Score 106
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. OR - A complaints mechanism that allows stakeholders to report the false use of labels and claims.	The surveillance can also be conducted by assurance or oversight providers.	ISO 17065 7.9.3-4, ISO 17021 8.3.5, ISO 17067 6.5.12, ISEAL Assurance Code 5.1.13.	Yes No	1 0
700063 D.2.09	Graphic Label Ex- planatory Statement	Is the label accompanied by an explanatory text claim or a link to further information?	Either of the following: - A short text next to the logo explaining some detail about the label. - A QR code, link or any other form of additional information which helps to understand the label.	Not applicable if no graphic labels are used.	ISEAL Claims Guidance 2.2.3	Yes No Not applicable	1 0 -
700068 D.2.10	Conse- quences of Misuse of Claims	Does the scheme have a procedure that defines specific consequences of misuse of claims and do they also require this of their assurance providers?	Statement/policy that defines what happens if misuse is discovered. Requirement in assurance manual or in agreements between scheme and assurance providers.	This question also relates to fraudulent claim use.		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 25
Chemicals						12
Chemical Use						12
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?	<p>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.</p> <p>In the case of standards for cleaning agents, risk based approaches such as HERA (Human and Environmental Risk Assessment) are recognized as restricted use.</p>	Within 5 years	<p>Basic: Restrict use</p> <p>Advanced: Prohibit use except for defined derogations.</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 25
700354 E34	Biodegradability of Substances	Does the standard include criteria on biodegradability of substances?	<p>According to the EU detergents regulation, surfactants have to be ultimately biodegradable in the case of cleaning agents. In the case of cosmetic, the requirements should also refer to the ultimate biodegradability of surfactants (as stipulated for detergents in the EU detergents regulation).</p> <p>In addition, in the case of cleaning agents and cosmetics, this criterion refers to requirements for other poorly biodegradable organic substances or not readily biodegradable and/or anaerobically non-biodegradable organic substances. These requirements refer to the substance properties, which are measured according to e.g. OECD test 301. Requirements based on e.g. considerations on removal rates that take into account processes like e.g. adsorption are not recognized here.</p> <p>To achieve compliance with this criterion the standard must monitor and restrict the use of these substances (basic) or prohibit the use (advanced).</p>	Within 1 year	<p>Basic: Monitor and restrict use</p> <p>Advanced: Prohibit use</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 25
740203 E115	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>Risk based approaches such as HERA (Human and Environmental Risk Assessment) are recognized as restricted use. To achieve compliance with this criterion the standards needs to restrict the use e.g. by a risk approach (basic) or prohibit the use with exemptions for some ingredients (advanced).</p>	Within 1 year	<p>Basic: Restrict use by e.g. a risk-based approach</p> <p>Advanced: Prohibit use with exemptions for some ingredients</p>	1 2
1000048 E124	Use of Plasticizer	Does the scheme include criteria on other substances which have impact on human health and the environment?	Refers to restricting the use of plasticizers, polymers containing halogens, allergenic substances, colouring agents or other substances which can have a negative environmental and human health impact. To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard needs to restrict the use of problematic substances.	Within 5 years	<p>Basic: Restrict use</p> <p>Advanced: Prohibit use</p>	1 2



ITC ID / SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (Dol)	Total Score 25
800005 E143	Aquatic Toxicity	Does the standard include criteria on limitations of aquatic toxicity of the product?	Refers to the indication of a critical dilution volume of certain product groups or to more general requirements to limit aquatic toxicity. In the case of standards for cleaning agents, risk based approaches such as an PEC/PNEC approach with safety margin are recognized as "limitation of aquatic toxicity" (see Dol basic). To achieve compliance with this criterion the standard needs to require the limitation of aquatic toxicity (basic) or the definition of a product specific critical dilution volume must be required (advanced).	Within 1 year	<p>Basic: Limitation of aquatic toxicity</p> <p>Advanced: Definition of a product specific critical dilution volume</p>	1 2
800719 E147	Microplastic	Does the standard include criteria on the prohibition of microplastic?	Microplastic is used in cosmetic products e.g. in peelings or toothpaste. In the case of cleaning agents, microplastic is potentially used in a very limited range of products e.g. in ceramic hob cleaners. Microplastic is not biodegradable and it contributes to marine littering. If the standard only allows natural ingredients, the criterion is positively assessed.	Within 5 years		1
800720 E148	Propellants		Refers to requirements for the use of propellants / propulsive gases, e.g. by providing a positive list of gases, e.g. oxygen (non-greenhouse gas), air, nitrogen (non-greenhouse gas), CO ₂ , argon (non-greenhouse gas). Normally the following propulsive gases are used: Propane (GWP=3,3), Butane (GWP=4), Dimethyl ether (GWP=1). This does not apply to standards where products are specified which are not available in spray cans. In this case the criterion is positively assessed.	Within 5 years		1



ITC ID / SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (Dol)	Total Score 25
Water						2
Water use						2
2037 E01	Reduction of Water Consumption (production phase)	Does the standard include criteria on water consumption 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 consumption over time (basic) or monitoring water volumes and increase efficiency (advanced). If the standard reverts to an environmental management 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.	Within 5 years	<p>Basic: Monitor volumes of water consumption over time</p> <p>Advanced: Monitor water volumes & increase efficiency</p>	1 2



ITC ID / SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (Dol)	Total Score 25
Inputs						4
2650 E151	Quantity of Packaging	Does the standard include criteria on the quantity of packaging?	Refers to the requirements to minimize primary packaging that varies from general requirements to defined calculations, e.g. weight/utility ratio or packaging impact ratio. The use of packaging varies between product groups. To achieve compliance with the criterion the standard needs to require to generally minimize the amount of material used (basic) or define calculations to measure the quantity of packaging (advanced).	Within 3 year	<p>Basic: General requirement to minimize the amount of material used</p> <p>Advanced: Defined calculations to measure the quantity of packaging</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>
800063 E152	Recyclability of Packaging Material	Does the standard include criteria on the packaging material in order to facilitate recycling?	<p>Refers to requirements on use of recycled materials or materials compatible for recycling in packaging.</p> <p>To achieve this criterion, the standard must require either the recyclability of packaging material OR the use of recycled material in the packaging.</p> <p>For the former, the standard includes criteria on the packing material's compatibility for recycling (e.g. usage of one type of material (e.g. paperboard or one type of plastic) and/ or to the easy separation of different packaging materials (e.g. easy removability of adhesive stickers).</p> <p>For the latter, the standard includes requirements on the primary packaging or concerning recycled or sustainably sourced materials in the packaging.</p>	Within 3 year	<p>Basic: either recyclability of packaging material OR the use of recycled material in packaging</p> <p>Advanced: recyclability of packaging material AND the use of recycled material in packaging</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>



ITC ID / SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (Dol)	Total Score 25
Energy & Climate Change						2
Climate Change Mitigation						2
2091 E18	Reducing Energy Consumption (Production Phase)	Does the standard include criteria on energy consumption in the production phase?	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 Dol 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 Dol "Increase efficiency OR increase use of renewables".	Within 5 years	Basic: Monitor energy consumption over time Advanced: Increase efficiency OR increase use of renewables	1 2



ITC ID / SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (Dol)	Total Score 25
Environmental Management						2
800066 E183	Environmental Policy and Management	Does the standard include criteria on environmental policy or management instruments (like EMAS or ISO 14001)?	<p>Refers to environmental management systems confirmed either through self-declaration or certification (third-party). Certifications of suppliers have to address tier 1 suppliers as a minimum level. Equivalent schemes that require the companies to reduce energy, water and waste are recognized as well. In the case of standards for cleaning agents, the A.I.S.E. Charter is an equivalent environmental management instrument.</p> <p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard must require verification (self-declaration) of final manufacturing plant (basic), or certification (third party) of the final manufacturing plant (advanced).</p>	Within 5 years	<p>Basic: Verification (self-declaration) of final manufacturing plant</p> <p>Advanced: Certification (third party) of final manufacturing plant</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>



ITC ID / SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (Dol)	Total Score 25
Waste & Air Pollution						2
Waste Management						2
700382 E50	Restricting Waste Volume	Does the standard include criteria on volumes of waste?	Refers to total amounts of waste being produced. If the standard refers to an environmental management instrument, it has to include the reduction of volumes of waste. This refers to waste for disposal or recycling (and not to material which is reused). To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard must require reduction of volumes of waste.	Within 5 years		1
700391 E56	Consumer Information regarding Sustainable Use and Disposal	Does the scheme include criteria on consumer information on the sustainable use and disposal of the product?	Refers to requirements on consumer information on the packaging regarding the sustainable use and disposal of the product. In the case of information technology (IT) hardware, it refers to information on where and how the user shall dispose of the product. In the case of other product sectors such as cleaning agents, it refers to guidelines for washing, dosage of product, etc.	Within 3 year		1



ITC ID / SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (Dol)	Total Score 25
Quality						1
Quality and Suitability						1
700424 E184	Fitness for Use	Does the standard include criteria on the fitness for use of the product for the intended purpose?	Refers to the suitability/ serviceability of the products in order to maintain the intended purpose. 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, dishwasher detergents.	Within 5 years		1



III. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score 13
Labour Rights and Working Conditions						4
ILO Core Conventions						2
800728 LR41	Core labour stand-ards along the supply chain	Does the standard require compliance with (at least) all ILO core labour standards for different suppliers along the supply chain?	<p>The criterion refers to the main suppliers along the supply chain.</p> <p>The ILO core conventions are: ILO 87 on Freedom of Association; ILO 98 on Col-lective Bargaining; ILO 29 on Forced labour; ILO 105 on Forced Labour Abolition; ILO 138 on Mini-mum Age; ILO 182 on Worst forms child labour; ILO 100 on Equal Remuneration; ILO 111 on Non-Dis-crimination. All of these Rights must be granted in order to receive a "yes". There must either be ex-plicit reference to the conventions or requirements must be equivalent to the requirements contained therein. If the standard goes beyond the ILO con-ventions, the answer will of course still be "yes". If the standard ensures that all of the production is taking place within EU, this can be answered with a "yes".</p> <p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the stand-ard must require the compliance with all ILO core la-bour standards for main tier 1 suppliers (basic) or all tier 1 suppliers (advanced).</p>	Within 5 years	Basic: main tier 1 suppliers	1
					Advanced: all tier 1 suppliers	2



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score 13
Health and Safety						2
Occupational Health and Safety						2
740206 LR39	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 and respective verification measures must be defined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workplaces, machinery, equipment are safe and without risk to health. - Chemical, physical & biological substances and agents are without risk to health when appropriate measures are taken. - Employers shall provide adequate protective clothing and personal protective equipment (PPE). - Provide measures to deal with emergencies and accidents, including adequate first-aid arrangements. - Workers and their representatives are given appropriate training in occupational health and safety. <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>	Within 5 years	Basic: partial compliance with ILO 155	1
					Advanced: full compliance with ILO 155	2



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score 13
Business Practice and Ethical Issues						2
Economic Development and Fair Business Practice						1
Legality						1
4071 GQ01	Legal compliance / country legislation	Does the standard include a requirement for compliance with relevant local, regional and national laws and regula- tions?	Standard requires a process by which an organisa- tion ensures that it observes and complies with the external statutory laws and regulations.	Within 5 years		1
Corruption and Bribery						1
1954 EC11	General Principle: Corruption & Bribery	Does the standard include cri- teria on the prevention of cor- ruption and bribery?	Any principle, policy or measure that explicitly aims at preventing or diminishing corruption and/ or brib- ery.	Within 5 years		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score 13
Company Responsibility						7
Company Responsibility in Europe						5
30092 CR01	Equal Opportuni- ties	Does the standard require the implementation of measures that aim at generating equal economic opportunities for women and men?	Such measures could contain: Quota for women in leadership positions; policies aiming at closing the gender pay gap, or activities to reconcile family and work life.	Within 5 years		1
2647 CR02	CSR Strategy	Does the standard require the definition of a company-wide CSR strategy?	A CSR strategy is a document that defines strategies, policies and procedures necessary to implement corporate responsibility goals.	Within 5 years	Basic: a CSR strategy is defined	1
					Advanced: CSR strategy is publicly available.	2
800732 CR03	Community Enga- gement	Does the standard include criteria on community engagement?	This could include activities such as sponsoring, volunteer programs for employees, or other philanthropic contributions to local development.	Within 5 years		1
800733 CR04	Demographic Change	Does the standard include requirements on measures that aim at managing demographic change?	Such measures could include programmes promoting professional and vocational training, life-long learning, and assuring the availability of skilled employees.	Within 5 years		1



ITC ID SSCT ID	Criteria Name	Criteria Question	Guidance	Degree of Obligation	Degree of Intensity (DoI)	Total Score 13
Impact Assessment						2
30048 GQ05	Human Rights and Social Impact Assessment	Does the standard include criteria on assessing the impacts of operations on human 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>	Within 5 years	<p>Basic: Human Rights Impact Assessment OR Social Impact Assessment</p> <p>Advanced: Human Rights Impact Assessment AND Social Impact Assessment</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>



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), for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV), as well as for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK).