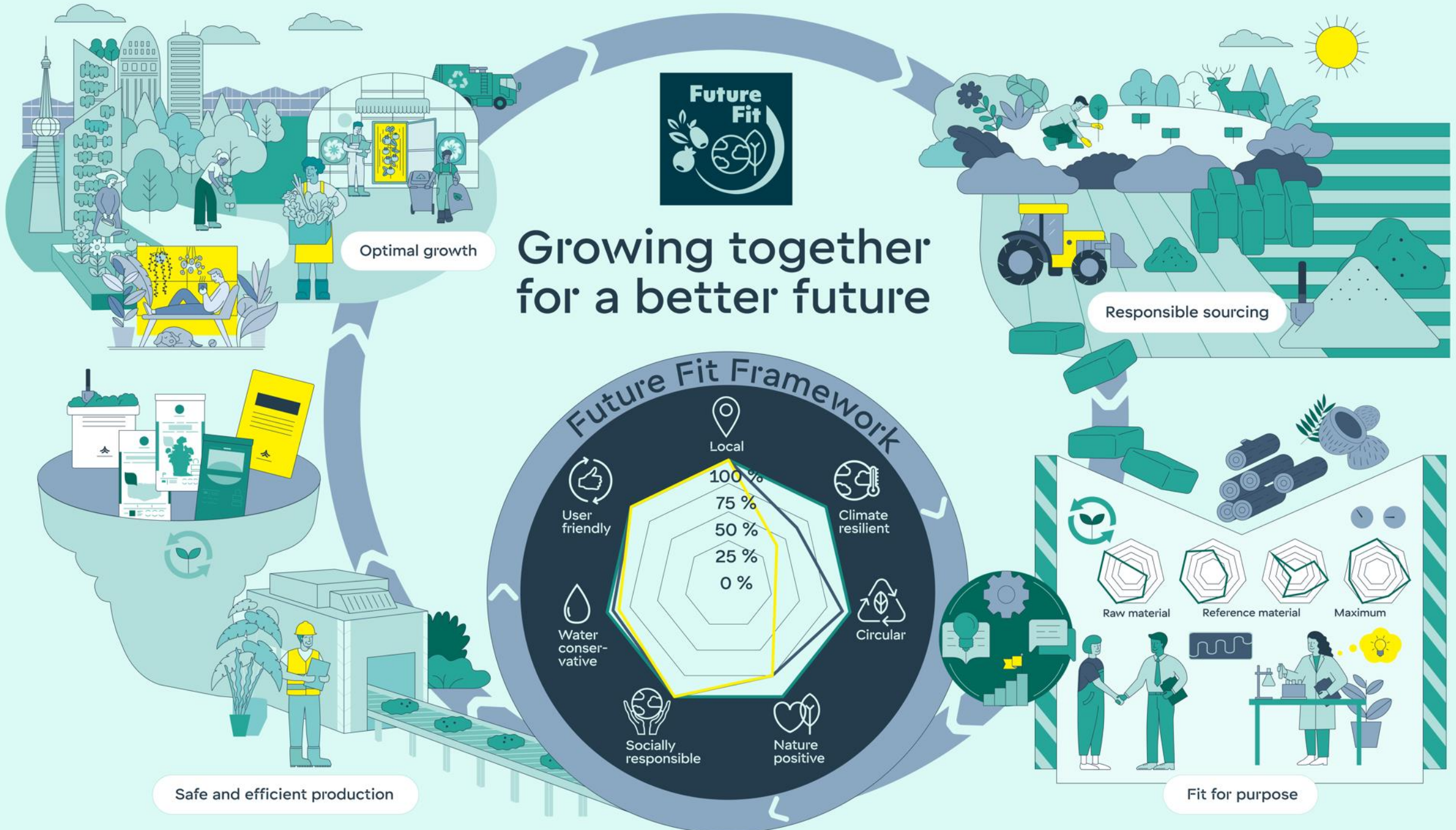




**Kekkilä
BVB**

Future Fit Framework 1.0
Explained



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0. Summary

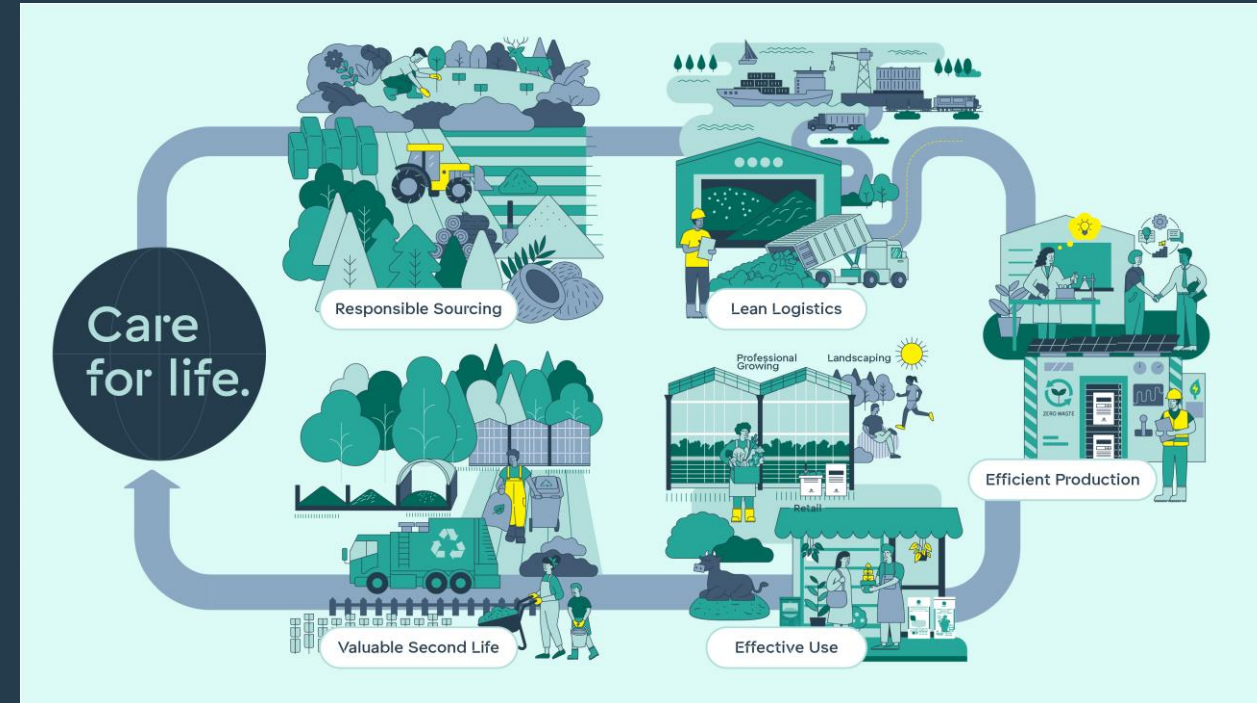
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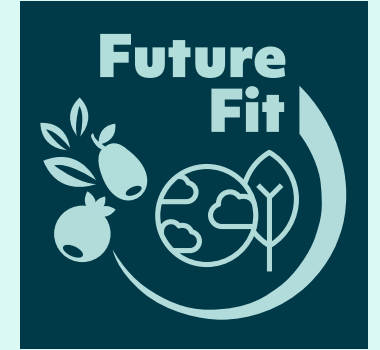
Glossary



0. Summary

We have developed
Future Fit Framework
to assess the sustainability of our
raw materials and our products.

Global demand for growing media is multiplying and the overall sustainability of materials needs to be understood. Each material has its own pros and cons and understanding them as well as the sustainability considerations linked to each material is necessary to select the most suitable and most sustainable raw materials.



With the support of Future Fit Framework we can:

1.



Provide the most sustainable products possible to our customers.

2.



Understand the sustainability risks and opportunities of the raw materials we use and the products we sell.

3.



Be transparent about the sustainability performance of our raw materials and products towards the society.

Through an iterative process, involving own employees and external stakeholders we have made sure the framework includes a wide range of relevant environmental, social and business aspects within the value chain.

KPMG Oy Ab has acted as advisor in developing the Kekkilä-BVB Future Fit Framework.



Fit for purpose:

effectiveness of our solutions is the starting point for any new development. If a solution is not fit for purpose it is a waste of energy, materials, water and labour for the whole value chain.

User friendly:

our solutions should be safe to use, easy to use and contribute to the sustainability of the user.



Water conservative:

availability of water differs amongst regions, we should make sure we only use water where it is sufficiently available.

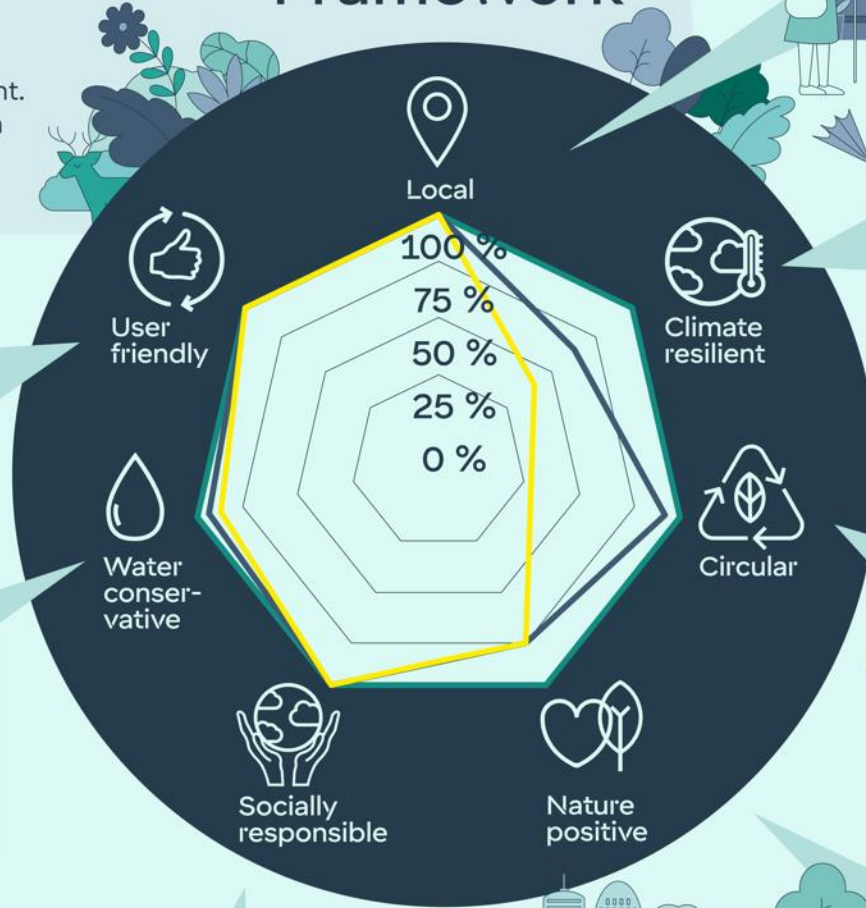


Socially responsible:

our license to operate is a value chain that takes care of the health and wellbeing of all stakeholders.



Future Fit Framework



Local:

the closer to our production facilities we source and sell, the less we are impacted by supply chain disruptions and the easier it is to engage with the community.



Climate resilient:

materials and products with a lower carbon footprint are preferred by governments, market and society.



Circular:

the more materials we use that are not mined and are regenerated in the short term, the easier it is to secure supply. Similarly we need to ensure a valuable second life.



Nature positive:

our role in greening the world is indispensable, we should ensure that's the case throughout the value chain.



KPMG Oy Ab has acted as advisor in developing the Kekkilä-BVB Future Fit Framework.

1. Background

1. Background

More and more customers ask us whether or not certain products are sustainable. Most of the time the focus is on certain raw materials (e.g. peat) or certain topics (e.g. carbon footprint) that have gotten attention in the media. To be able to answer those questions in a more consistent way and compare different products and raw materials we have developed the Future Fit Framework. Through an iterative process, involving internal stakeholders and external consultants and stakeholders we have made sure the framework includes a wide range of relevant environmental, social and business aspects within the value chain. We are proud to present version 1.0 and explain what it's all about

The importance of sustainable growing media

In the current world we have to deal with many challenges such as climate destabilization, resource scarcity, urbanization, ecosystem decline, inequality and a food crisis. The impact of these challenges differs per country and our sector has a key role to play in dealing with them:

- **Growing media are needed to safely and efficiently feed the world** by increasing the yield per area, reducing water and fertilizer use, enabling production close to urban areas, ensuring food safety and hygiene and enabling better working conditions.
- **Nature based solutions create healthy, biodiverse and climate proof urban areas** by functioning as water buffers, cooling the city, purifying the air, facilitating social cohesion, and allowing local flora and fauna to thrive.
- **Gardening reduces stress and increases wellbeing** by inviting mindful activities with healthy and beautiful flowers, shrubs and trees.

Developing the Future Fit Framework

Unsurprisingly, global demand for growing media is multiplying and the overall sustainability of materials needs to be understood. Each material has its own pros and cons and understanding them as well as the sustainability considerations linked to each material is necessary to select the most suitable, most sustainable raw materials. If we want to be fit for the future, we need to know what raw materials to focus on and the type of products to develop.

Therefore, we have developed the Future Fit Framework, a framework to assess the sustainability of our raw materials and products. Starting from being fit for purpose we need to consider many different aspects on whether or not a (new) raw material or product is sustainable. In an ideal case, the final solution is a local, climate resilient, circular, nature positive and water conservative substrate that adds to the health and wellbeing of a fair society.

Using internal and external knowledge we've been able to compile a comprehensive framework that supports decision making at many levels. The following work by our colleagues and experts has especially been of significant help: (1) Martijn van Vliet's thesis on "Multi-value comparison for (raw) materials and innovations in the growing media sector"; (2) the SLCA tool that was developed by The Natural Step; (3) GMA's Growing Media Responsible Sourcing Scheme; (4) the LCA approach of Ecochain and (5) Gaia's support in setting up the outlines of the framework. Thanks to many colleagues and a final review by external experts, we've been able to develop the Future Fit Framework.

1. Background

How we will use the Future Fit Framework

The Future Fit Framework plays a significant role in decision making for multiple departments. For our procurement department the Future Fit Framework shows the risks and opportunities of each raw material that we procure. Following the score of the raw material, mitigation actions can be started or opportunities pursued. Our procurement department is already testing the Future Fit Framework and for each raw material a score is determined including a brief description of the different aspects.

When we are developing new products, the framework can be used to find optimal performance (fit for purpose) of our substrates with the best possible sustainability score. It can be used to compare different recipes with the same performance for the grower. The framework can also be used by the R&D department to quickly assess new raw materials to understand to what extent they are future fit. When the initial evaluation gives a positive result, a more thorough check will be done (where evidence is gathered) together with sourcing when also the physical, biological and chemical properties are satisfactorily.

Finally, the framework provides all the relevant product and raw material information needed to engage in sustainability discussions. There are already many questions in the market about the sustainability of growing media in general and regarding specific raw materials. The Future Fit Framework and the related documentation can show for each product and each raw material what the sustainability pains and gains are and how we can grow together for a better future.

Future Fit Framework governance

The Future Fit Framework is meant to be an instrument that is continuously improved. Therefore, a regular review of whether it is up-to-date and reflects factual conditions is required. In addition, the review shall include an assessment of whether any indicators can be improved without compromising the usability of the framework. Stakeholder feedback will be part of these reviews, by allowing them to give feedback during offline or online discussions.

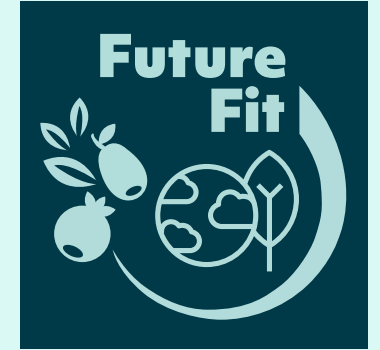
As a minimum, the annual review shall include the following:

- Amending all background information (such as country scorings, LCA information etc) to be most recent available
- Assessing, whether there are any questions that have become redundant since the last review and if yes, removing such (a question can be deemed redundant, if all the materials continuously receive the same scoring)
- Analysing, whether more accurate data would be available to be linked to the Future Fit Framework (e.g. supplier database)
- Tracking and saving the paper trail of the reasoning behind each time when using the Future Fit Framework. E.g. on what grounds did we give 5 points on these questions last year, and does it differ from how we think this year.

2. Methodology and scoring

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KPMG Oy Ab has acted as advisor in developing the Kekkilä-BVB Future Fit Framework.

2. Methodology and scoring

The Future Fit Framework was built in such a way that it addresses the most important aspects throughout the value chain. The framework scores each aspect per individual raw material, making it possible to both use the framework for raw materials as well as products. It is easy to understand, even when completely new to the framework and by providing default values where possible (such as the carbon footprint of extraction) initial assessments of (new) raw materials can be made quickly.

What sustainability aspects does the Future Fit Framework address?

- **Fit for purpose:** effectiveness of our solutions is the starting point for any new development. If a solution is not fit for purpose it is a waste of energy, materials, water and labour.
- **Local:** the closer to our production facilities we source and sell, the less we are impacted by supply chain disruptions.
- **Climate resilient:** materials and products with a lower carbon footprint are preferred by governments, market and society
- **Circular:** the more materials we use that are not mined and are regenerated in the short term, the easier it is to secure supply.
- **Nature positive:** our role in greening the world is indispensable, we should ensure that's the case throughout the value chain
- **Socially responsible:** our license to operate is a value chain that takes care of the health and wellbeing of all stakeholders
- **Water conservative:** availability of water differs amongst regions, we should make sure we only use water where it is sufficiently available.
- **User friendly:** our solutions should be safe to use, easy to use and contribute to the sustainability of the user
- **Sustainable packaging:** all of the above applies to our packaging as well.

How to determine the Future Fit Score?

For each aspect multiple questions (shown in detail in the next section) are asked that will determine the overall score per aspect. The lowest possible score per question is 0, while the highest score is 10. Per aspect the final score is a percentage calculated by dividing the actual score by the maximum score. The overall Future Fit Score is an average of all scores per aspect.

For the aspect 'Fit for Purpose' qualitative questions are asked and when a raw material or product are not seen as 'Fit for Purpose' the overall Future Fit Score will be zero. When products don't fit the needs of our customers, they can not be seen as sustainable products.

When databases or certifications are needed to determine the score these are mentioned per aspect and explained in the Glossary. When values of a specific database are used, they can be found in the appendix. Specific references, used to determine thresholds are also mentioned and explained in the Glossary.

For raw materials the aspects 'User friendliness' and 'Packaging' are not included. The 'User friendliness' questions focus on the product level and here the qualitative questions of the aspect 'Fit for purpose' are sufficient. And since our raw materials arrive in bulk at our production locations, there's no need to evaluate packaging.

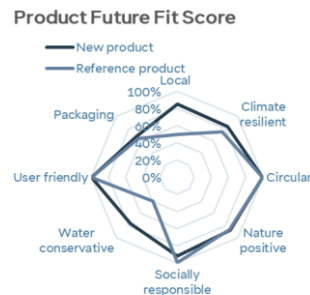
On the next page a full schematic overview of the questions and maximum scores per aspect is given.

Future Fit Framework methodology overview

	Sustainability score									
Key aspects	Fit for purpose	Value chain stage	Local	Climate resilient	Circular	Nature positive	Socially responsible	Water conservative	User friendly	Sustainable packaging
Questions <i>All questions are multiple choice questions with potential scores of low (0pt), medium (5pt) and high (10pt), except for the open questions related to 'Fit for purpose'.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How would you describe a typical user of this product? What is the function of this product? Why is this product better than what's already on the market? How does this product add business value? Is the product aligned with the overall portfolio strategy? 	A. RESPONSIBLE SOURCING B. EFFICIENT PRODUCTION C. LEAN LOGISTICS D. EFFECTIVE USE & VALUABLE 2ND LIFE	C. Lean logistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance to production facility Distance to customer 	A. Responsible sourcing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable, metal, mineral or fossil Raw material extraction CO₂ footprint Raw material fossil carbon content B. Efficient production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raw material processing CO₂ footprint C. Lean logistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance to production facility Distance to customer Bonus: CO ₂ compensation	A. Responsible sourcing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable, metal, mineral or fossil % recycled? D. Effective use & valuable 2nd life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the product have a valuable second life 	A. Responsible sourcing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable, metal, mineral or fossil Country of origin - Level of environm. Protection / CoC Potential for pollution during extraction B. Efficient production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country of Processing - Level of environm. Protection / CoC Potential for pollution during processing D. Effective use & valuable 2nd life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the product have any emissions that could harm nature Bonus: environmental third party certification	A. Responsible sourcing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country of origin - Protection of human rights / CoC B. Efficient production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country of Processing - Protection of human rights / CoC D. Effective use & valuable 2nd life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the product safe to use Bonus: social third party certification	A. Responsible sourcing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country of origin - Water stress / CoC Water consumption during extraction B. Efficient production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water consumption during processing Country of Processing - Water stress / CoC 	D. Effective use & valuable 2nd life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the available product information provide guidance for optimum use Is the product safe to use Does the product support the customer in becoming more sustainable 	Same questions for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Climate resilient Circular Nature positive Socially responsible Water extensive
Raw material max	Yes / No		10	35	30	60	30	30	N.A.	N.A.
Product score max	Yes / No		20	40	30	60	30	30	30	240

Calculation of score per aspect:
 Total product score / maximum score x 100%

Calculation of overall sustainability score:
 Fit for purpose score x average of aspect scores



Overall product score	New product	Reference product	Maximum
Local	85%	50%	100%
Climate resilient	84%	75%	100%
Circular	100%	100%	100%
Nature positive	87%	87%	100%
Socially responsible	92%	100%	100%
Water conservative	77%	40%	100%
User friendly	100%	100%	100%
Packaging	67%	64%	100%
Total score	86%	77%	100%

3. Key aspects, questions and evaluation



Fit for purpose:

effectiveness of our solutions is the starting point for any new development. If a solution is not fit for purpose it is a waste of energy, materials, water and labour for the whole value chain.

User friendly:

our solutions should be safe to use, easy to use and contribute to the sustainability of the user.



Water conservative:

availability of water differs amongst regions, we should make sure we only use water where it is sufficiently available.

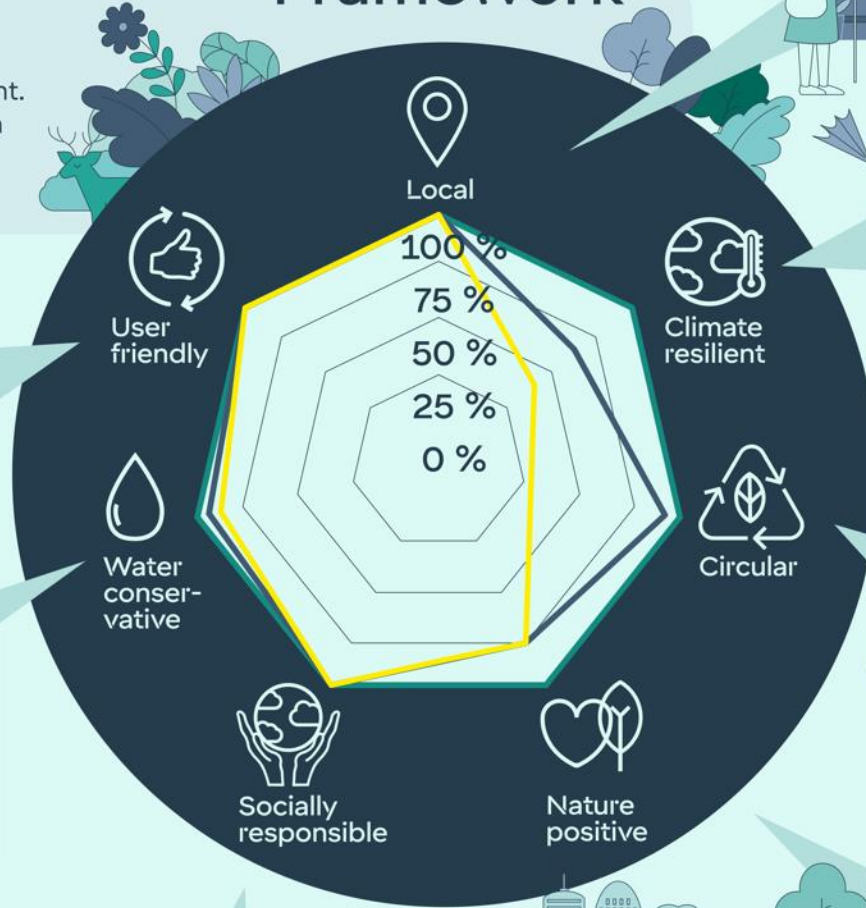


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our license to operate is a value chain that takes care of the health and wellbeing of all stakeholders.



Future Fit Framework



Local:

the closer to our production facilities we source and sell, the less we are impacted by supply chain disruptions and the easier it is to engage with the community.



Climate resilient:

materials and products with a lower carbon footprint are preferred by governments, market and society.



Circular:

the more materials we use that are not mined and are regenerated in the short term, the easier it is to secure supply. Similarly we need to ensure a valuable second life.



Nature positive:

our role in greening the world is indispensable, we should ensure that's the case throughout the value chain.



KPMG Oy Ab has acted as advisor in developing the Kekkilä-BVB Future Fit Framework.





3.1 Fit for Purpose

Fit for Purpose

Effectiveness of our solutions is the starting point for any new development. If a solution is not fit for purpose it is a waste of energy, materials, water and labour for the whole value chain.

Maximum score

For fit for purpose the maximum score is 1. When the raw material* or product is aligned with the overall portfolio strategy, it adds both business and customer value. When this is not the case, a zero score will be given and the overall sustainability score will always be zero.

Topic	Question	Answers & values		Explanation
Product name	What is the name of the new product? Add article number if existing product.	Qualitative answer		This question is relevant for tracking the item that is being evaluated.
Customer segment	How would you describe a typical user of this product?	Qualitative answer		The user is central in this part of the evaluation and is, therefore, important to understand the needs and wishes.
Product purpose	What is the function of this product?	Qualitative answer		Our substrates are used in many different ways, ranging from vertical forests to the growing of soft fruits. And all of these require different characteristics.
Customer added value	Why is this product equal or better than what's already on the market? - What customer problems does it solve? - How does it exceed customer expectations?	Qualitative answer		Based on the users' needs and wishes we continuously improve our products and the raw materials we use. The better the fit, the happier the customer.
Business value	How does this product add business value? - Business model? - More sustainable?	Qualitative answer		The products we create and raw materials we use should be part of a financially sound value chain and improving overall sustainability.
Portfolio strategy	Is the product aligned with the overall portfolio strategy?	Yes	1	If all answers above are answered satisfactorily, the product or raw material aligns with the portfolio strategy. If it doesn't align, there is no use in further developing the product or raw material.
		No	0	

*When evaluating a raw material, replace product with raw material in the questions and answers.



3.2 Local

Local

The closer to our production facilities we source and sell, the less we are impacted by supply chain disruptions and the easier it is to engage with the community.

Maximum score

For determination of locality, a maximum of 20 points can be reached for the product and 10 points for a raw material. For a product it means that both raw materials and the customer are close to the production facility. This makes the raw material or product more environmentally friendly, and it supports the local economy and community. Inbound and outbound logistics both contribute 50% to the final score, since they are equally important.

Question	Answer & values		Explanation
Distance of origin to production facility	Distance >400km	0	Our production facilities are based in smaller countries like the Netherlands and Estonia, but also big countries like Finland, Germany and Sweden. Stakeholders have explained that they found 750km either too short a distance or too long to be local. Therefore, we have taken the example of the Real Food Standards 2.1 that describe 400km as a reasonable distance. That's the distance you can travel back and forth in one day and still have time to conduct business in between.
	Distance ≤400km	10	
			We have chosen to not have an inbetween score for 'local'. A raw material or product is either local or not. That's why distances below 400km get 10 points and longer distances 0 points.
Distance of production facility to customer	Distance >400km	0	See explanation above.
	Distance ≤400km	10	



3.3 Climate resilient (1/2)

Climate resilience

Materials and products with a lower carbon footprint are preferred by governments, market and society

Maximum score

For determination of climate resilience, many factors are considered. First the type of material and fossil carbon content, then raw material extraction and processing carbon footprint and finally transport from and to our production facilities. All questions weigh equally in the final climate resilience score, except for transport distances which is known to have a significant yet relatively lower impact than other factors.

Question	Answer & values		Explanation
Extraction and processing CO₂ footprint	Footprint (in kg CO ₂ eq./m ³) > 20	0	<p>In order to reduce climate change impact we need to be as energy efficient as possible and minimize CO₂ emission for the extraction and processing of the raw materials before using them in our growing media. Up to 20kg CO₂ / m³ most common raw materials can be extracted and processed, including wood fiber. Anything between 0 and 20kg CO₂ / m³ therefore gets an average score. Industry experience has shown that only marginal efficiency gains can still be established for these materials in processing and extraction.</p> <p>Anything above this value should be prevented and therefore gets a zero score. The ultimate situation would occur when only renewable energy is used during extraction and processing of the raw materials (and carbon is stored in the soil when the raw material is grown), that's when the maximum score of 10 points is rewarded.</p> <p>To emphasize it's importance the extraction and processing carbon footprint will be shown in the sustainability score card as well.</p>
	0 < Footprint (in kg CO ₂ eq./m ³) ≤ 20	5	
	Footprint (in kg CO ₂ eq./m ³) ≤ 0	10	
Distance of origin to production facility	Distance >400km	0	As explained for the local scoring the threshold of 400km determines whether or not a material or product is local. For climate resilience we have adapted the maximum scoring to reflect the wish of the stakeholders to emphasize the extraction and processing CO ₂ footprint, compared to transport distances.
	Distance ≤400km	5	
Distance of production facility to customer	Distance >400km	0	
	Distance ≤400km	5	



3.3 Climate resilient (2/2)

Question	Answer & values		Explanation
Renewable, metal, mineral or fossil?	Fossil	0	In order to reduce climate change we need to use as little fossil materials as possible to reduce the risk of non-biogene CO ₂ emissions. Metals and minerals don't have a fossil carbon content, but do have a high extraction impact through mining, reducing the area available for soil carbon storage. Renewable materials get the highest score, although short term renewables (like grasses) score better than longer term renewables (like trees), because they have a shorter natural carbon cycle. With a shorter natural cycle, replanting of the biomass compensates CO ₂ emissions due to harvesting and use sooner and it therefore gets a higher score.
	Peat	0	
	Metal	5	
	Mineral	5	
	Renewable (within 100 years)	8	
	Renewable (within 5 years)	10	
Raw material fossil carbon content	Footprint (in kg CO ₂ _{eq} /m ³) > 0	0	The higher the fossil carbon content of a material, the worse the impact is for the climate when the material degrades or gets incinerated. The best materials are those that actually prevent carbon from being emitted (like biochar). While the worst materials from a climate perspective have a lot of fossil carbon content (like peat). To emphasize it's importance, the carbon footprint will be shown in the future fit scorecard or as part of a separate LCA calculation.
	Footprint (in kg CO ₂ _{eq} /m ³) ≤ 0	10	
CO₂ compensation	0% of the carbon footprint compensated	0	Based on how much of the full lifecycle of a raw material or product is compensated, a maximum of 2 bonus points can be achieved. The maximum bonus points are lower to reflect the fact that compensation is good, but it is better to prevent emissions in the first place.
	100% of the carbon footprint compensated	2	



3.4 Circular (1/2)

Circularity

The more materials we use that are not mined and are regenerated in the short term, the easier it is to secure supply. Similarly, we need to ensure a valuable second life.

Maximum score

For determination of circularity of a raw material* or product, a maximum of 30 points can be reached. The type of material, recycled content and possibility to provide a second life after use are all equally important for the final score.

Question	Answer & values		Explanation
Renewable, metal, mineral or fossil?	Fossil	0	The type of material determines whether or not a material can be seen as circular in itself. Only renewable materials can be seen as circular and the quicker a material is renewed, the higher the score. Metals and minerals are types of materials for which recycling is common and relatively easy, while fossil materials get the lowest scores, because they usually are incinerated or end up as pollution in the environment.
	Peat	0	
	Metal	5	
	Mineral	5	
	Renewable (within 100 years)	8	
	Renewable (within 5 years)	10	
Circular content	0%	0	Based on how much circular content the raw material or product contains a maximum score of 10 points can be achieved. For example, a product that consists of 90% recycled materials will get 9 points. A good example of a material that obtains the maximum score is compost from green waste, but also woodfiber would obtain the maximum score, following the <u>WBCSD approach</u> .
	100%	10	
			To emphasize the importance of giving waste a valuable second life, the recycled content will be shown in the sustainability score card as well.



3.4 Circular (2/2)

Question	Answer & values		Explanation
Valuable second life	No, (part of) the product ends up in landfill or are incinerated after use	0	The minimum effort that we can do is to make sure that our products can be given a second life, through composting, recycling or reuse. However, for the maximum score that actually has to happen. So a maximum score is only possible if the local infrastructure facilitates a valuable second life. No second life automatically means a zero score.
	Yes, the product can be composted, recycled or reused after their first use and instructions are given to the user	5	
	As above, and the second life is compatible with local waste processing infrastructure	10	



3.5 Nature positive (1/3)

Nature positive

Our role in greening the world is indispensable, we should ensure that's the case throughout the value chain.

Maximum score

For determination of the nature positivity of a raw materials or product, a maximum of 60 points can be reached. Questions cover the whole lifecycle, and no distinction is made in the weighing of the questions.

Question	Answer & values		Explanation
Renewable, metal, mineral or fossil?	Fossil	0	In terms of impact on the environment during extraction and after use, renewable materials have the least environmental impact since the environment needs to be taken care of to ensure proper growing of the renewable biomass. For metals and minerals the natural environment is harmed through the mining. For fossil fuels environmental impact is the highest both during extraction (e.g. oil spills) as after use (e.g. plastic soup).
	Peat	0	
	Metal	5	
	Mineral	5	
	Renewable (within 100 years)	8	
	Renewable (within 5 years)	10	
Country of Origin - Level of environmental protection	Yes, the raw materials are sourced from an area with an Environmental performance score <50	0	The country of origin of raw materials determines the risk of negative environmental impact, but actual impact depends on the supplier. The score is based on the <u>Environmental Protection Index</u> . For the scoring of the environmental impact only the top 10% of countries get a maximum score, while the top 30% get half the score. <i>A low score can be compensated when the supplier has signed our supplier code of conduct and the most recent environmental audit (by us or another third party) has not shown any material environmental findings.</i>
	Yes, the raw materials are sourced from an area with an Environmental performance score between 50 and 70	5	
	No, the materials is sourced from areas with an Environmental performance score >70	10	



3.5 Nature positive (2/3)

Question	Answer & values	Explanation
Is there a potential for pollution of air, water or soil during extraction?	Yes, and mitigation actions are not sufficient	0
	Yes, and mitigation actions prevent pollution	5
	No, extraction causes no significant pollution	10
Country of Processing - Level of environmental protection	Yes, the raw materials are sourced from an area with an Environmental performance score <50	0
	Yes, the raw materials are sourced from an area with an Environmental performance score between 50 and 70	5
	No, the materials is sourced from areas with an Environmental performance score >70	10
Is there a potential for pollution of air, water or soil during processing?	Yes, and mitigation actions are not sufficient	0
	Yes, and mitigation actions prevent pollution	5
	No, extraction causes no significant pollution	10



3.5 Nature positive (3/3)

Question	Answer & values		Explanation
Does the product have any emissions to air, water or soil that could harm biodiversity?	Yes and no user instructions for how to reduce emissions in application	0	The minimum effort that we can do is to make sure that users of our products are given guidance to prevent any harmful levels of emissions from occurring, although most of our products don't have any harmful emissions, which in terms of product design is the ultimate goal.
	Yes and user instructions for how to reduce emissions in application	5	
	No, potential emissions never reach harmful levels	10	
Environmental third party certification	0% of the raw material supplier(s) are third party certified according to a reliable certification scheme	0	Based on how much of the raw material suppliers are certified, a maximum of 2 bonus points can be achieved. The maximum bonus points are lower to reflect the fact that certification is good, but it is better when nature protection is an integral part of local regulations and practices already.
	100% of the raw material supplier(s) are third party certified according to a reliable certification scheme	2	



3.6 Socially responsible (1/2)

Socially responsible

Our license to operate is a value chain that takes care of the health and wellbeing of all stakeholders

Maximum score

For determination of the social responsibility of a raw material* or product, a maximum of 30 points can be reached. Where both the country of origin of a raw material is taking into account as well as the product safety

Question	Answer & values	Explanation
Country of Origin – amfori BSCI country risk index	Yes, the raw materials is sourced from an area with a BSCI risk score <70	0
	Yes, the raw materials are sourced from an area with a HDI score between 70 and 90	5
	No, the material is sourced from areas with a BSCI risk score >90	10
<p>The country of origin of raw materials determines the risk of negative social impact, but actual impact depends on the supplier. The score is based on the amfori BSCI risk index</p> <p>For the scoring of social impact only the top 10% of countries get a maximum score, while the top 30% get half the score.</p> <p><i>A low score can be compensated when the supplier has signed our supplier code of conduct and the most recent social audit (by us or another third party) has not shown any material social findings.</i></p>		
Is the product safe to use?	Legally binding limits (existing national legislation) are followed for heavy metals and pathogens	0
	Previous level requirements AND documentation from subcontractors and suppliers is available	5
	Previous level requirements AND information on the packaging explains about possible harmful contents and how the user can protect oneself against harmful substances	10
<p>We need to comply with many product safety rules and regulations that differ per country. We can not sell our product if we don't comply. Maximum score is given when the user is fully informed about harmful contents (if any) and how to deal with them.</p> <p>Product quality can be confirmed by ISO9001, RHP and QMGS certification of production location or product.</p>		



3.6 Socially responsible (2/2)

Question	Answer & values	Explanation
Country of Processing – amfori BSCI country risk index	Yes, the raw materials is sourced from an area with a BSCI risk score <70	0
	Yes, the raw materials are sourced from an area with a BSCI risk score between 70 and 90	5
	No, the material is sourced from areas with a BSCI risk score >90	10
<p>The country of processing of raw materials determines the risk of negative social impact, but actual impact depends on the supplier. The score is based on the <u>amfori BSCI risk index</u>. For the scoring of social impact only the top 10% of countries get a maximum score, while the top 30% get half the score.</p> <p><i>A low score can be compensated when the supplier has signed our supplier code of conduct and the most recent social audit (by us or another third party) has not shown any material social findings.</i></p>		
Social third party certification	0% of the raw material supplier(s) are third party certified according to a reliable certification scheme	0
	100% of the raw material supplier(s) are third party certified according to a reliable certification scheme	2
<p>Based on how much of the raw material suppliers are certified, a maximum of 2 bonus points can be achieved. The maximum bonus points are lower to reflect the fact that certification is good, but it is better when social responsibility is an integral part of local regulations and practices already.</p> <p>Certifications that currently qualify for bonus points are: ISO45001, SA8000, Fair Trade Hired Labour Standard, MPS SQ, Rainforest Alliance Certificate, Amfori Code of Conduct</p>		



3.7 Water conservative

Water conservative

Availability of water differs amongst regions, we should make sure we only use water where it is sufficiently available.

Maximum score

For determination of the water conservativeness of a raw material or product, a maximum of 30 points can be reached. The most important is whether or not the raw material is sourced from a water scarce country and how much water is needed during extraction and processing.

Question	Answer & values		Explanation
Country of Origin – Water stress	Yes, the raw materials is sourced from an area with >3 water stress score	0	The country of origin of raw materials determines the risk of water stress impact, but actual impact depends on the local situation at the supplier. The score is based on the <u>Water Stress Index</u> . For the scoring of the water stress impact only the top 35% of countries get a maximum score, while the top 55% get half the score.
	Yes, the raw materials is sourced from an area with 1.5-3 water stress score	5	
	No, the material is sourced from areas with <1.5 water stress score	10	<i>A low score can be compensated when the supplier has signed our supplier code of conduct and the most recent environmental audit (by us or another third party) has not shown any material environmental findings.</i>
Country of Processing – Water stress	Yes, the raw materials is sourced from an area with >3 water stress score	0	See explanation above.
	Yes, the raw materials is sourced from an area with 1.5-3 water stress score	5	
	No, the material is sourced from areas with <1.5 water stress score	10	
How much water is consumed during extraction and processing?	>100 l /m ³	0	Up to 50 liters of water per m ³ most common raw materials can be extracted and processed, including wood fiber. Above 100 liters we find raw materials such as coir that requires intense cleaning and buffering before use.
	50-100 l /m ³	5	
	<50 l /m ³	10	



3.8 User friendly

User friendly

Our solutions should be safe to use, easy to use and contribute to the sustainability of the user

Maximum score

For determination of the user friendliness of a product, a maximum of 30 points can be reached. Optimum use (effectiveness), safety and user sustainability support are all weighed equally.

Question	Answer & values	Explanation
Does the available product information provide guidance for optimum use?	Fulfilling legal requirements: packaging label covers the minimum information required regarding the contents, shelflife, use and storage	0
	Previous level requirements AND some sustainability related information provided on the packaging	5
	Previous level requirements AND information provided on product after-life on the packaging AND customer service available for further questions	10
Is the product safe to use?	Legally binding limits (existing national legislation) are followed for heavy metals and pathogens	0
	Previous level requirements AND documentation from subcontractors and suppliers is available	5
	Previous level requirements AND information on the packaging explains about possible harmful contents and how the user can protect oneself against harmful substances	10
Does the product support the customer in becoming more sustainable?	No, it has no specific sustainability benefits	0
	Yes it has clear sustainability benefits.	5
	Yes, it has clear sustainability benefits and clear instructions on how to optimize them.	10

4. External data tables

Countries' Risk Classification – amfori BSCI

https://www.amfori.org/sites/default/files/amfori-2020-11-12-Country-Risk-Classification-2021_0.pdf

Country	Risk score	Country	Risk score	Country	Risk score	Country	Risk score
Afghanistan	8,50	Egypt	23,70	Lithuania	79,50	Saudi Arabia	45,60
Albania	48,60	El Salvador	40,40	Luxembourg	96,10	Senegal	52,10
Algeria	20,90	Equatorial Guinea	10,60	Macao	77,20	Serbia	48,60
Andorra	91,40	Eritrea	6,20	Macedonia	49,80	Seychelles*	64,60
Angola	19,60	Estonia	85,40	Madagascar	23,60	Sierra Leone	29,40
Anguilla	N/A	Ethiopia	25,10	Malawi	32,20	Singapore	88,90
Antigua and Barbuda	67,20	Fiji	59,70	Malaysia	63,80	Slovakia	72,90
Argentina	47,20	Finland	95,50	Maldives*	40,80	Slovenia	80,30
Armenia	48,00	France	84,20	Mali	21,60	Solomon Islands	44,60
Aruba	86,00	French Guiana	82,20	Malta	78,20	Somalia	1,60
Australia	93,40	Gabon	22,50	Marshall Islands	48,10	South Africa	58,00
Austria	91,30	Gambia	38,80	Martinique	N/A	South Korea	78,00
Azerbaijan	28,20	Georgia	63,00	Mauritania	26,20	South Sudan	1,40
Bahrain	48,20	Germany	89,80	Mauritius	74,30	Spain	76,20
Bangladesh	20,90	Ghana	52,70	Mexico	36,90	Sri Lanka	46,20
Barbados	76,50	Greece*	64,80	Micronesia	59,20	St. Kitts	70,10
Belarus	36,70	Greenland	89,00	Moldova	39,80	St. Lucia	70,30
Belgium	84,30	Grenada*	60,80	Monaco	N/A	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	71,00
Belize	40,50	Guam	27,30	Mongolia	51,20	Sudan	6,60
Benin	38,00	Guatemala	18,90	Montenegro	55,10	Suriname	43,50
Bermuda	N/A	Guinea	14,30	Morocco	41,70	Swaziland	28,00
Bhutan	68,30	Guinea Bissau	14,30	Mozambique	22,00	Sweden	96,20
Bolivia*	23,30	Guyana	41,60	Myanmar	18,30	Switzerland	96,90
Bosnia and Herzegovina	37,00	Haiti	13,50	Namibia	61,00	Syria	1,80
Botswana	71,00	Honduras	26,80	Nauru	27,80	Taiwan	83,30
Brazil	44,20	Hong Kong	78,40	Nepal	93,50	Tajikistan	11,90
Brunei	71,10	Hungary	65,80	Netherlands	97,70	Tanzania	30,00
Bulgaria*	61,40	Iceland	94,00	New Zealand	16,90	Thailand	45,70
Burkina Faso	33,00	India	47,90	Nicaragua	25,20	The Bahamas	69,20
Burundi	7,90	Indonesia	45,40	Niger	17,20	Timor Leste	34,30
Cambodia	25,10	Iran	16,10	Nigeria	8,50	Togo	23,60
Cameroon	14,20	Iraq	9,40	North Korea	97,30	Tonga*	60,50
Canada	93,40	Ireland	89,20	Norway	58,20	Trinidad and Tobago	53,60
Cape Verde	69,20	Israel	70,80	Oman	21,20	Tunisia	44,40
Cayman Islands	78,10	Italy	68,40	Pakistan	60,90	Turkey	38,90
Central African Republic	7,30	Ivory Coast	32,40	Palau	54,40	Turkmenistan	11,70
Chad	8,30	Jamaica*	59,90	Panama	26,30	Tuvalu*	62,00
Chile	78,00	Japan	87,80	Papua New Guinea	38,30	Uganda	29,60
China	41,20	Jersey, Channel Islands	87,60	Paraguay	48,40	Ukraine	31,80
Colombia	46,60	Jordan	49,10	Peru	39,90	United Arab Emirates	69,40
Comoros	18,70	Kazakhstan	43,20	Philippines	71,20	United Kingdom	87,30
Costa Rica	71,50	Kenya	31,50	Poland	84,00	United States	81,90
Croatia	66,70	Kiribati	64,90	Portugal	61,00	Uruguay	80,50
Cuba	38,10	Kosovo	37,00	Puerto Rico	64,60	Uzbekistan	19,80
Cyprus	75,50	Kuwait	51,00	Qatar	10,50	Vanuatu	54,80
Czech Republic	78,90	Kyrgystan	27,20	Republic of Congo	88,18	Venezuela	4,80
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,70	Lao People's Democratic Republic	24,00	Réunion	58,40	Vietnam	41,50
Denmark	94,90	Latvia	75,10	Romania	30,80	Virgin Islands	N/A
Djibouti	21,50	Lebanon	21,00	Russia	52,80	West Bank	31,00
Dominica	67,80	Lesotho	38,00	Rwanda	72,10	Yemen	2,30
Dominican Republic	43,40	Liberia	23,50	Samoa	N/A	Zambia	33,80
Ecuador	35,10	Libya	2,80	San Marino	42,50	Zimbabwe	11,10
		Liechtenstein	94,00	Sao Tome and Principe			

Environmental Performance Index – Yale and CIESIN

<https://epi.yale.edu/epi-results/2022/component/epi>

Country	EPI score	Country	EPI score	Country	EPI score	Country	EPI score
Afghanistan	25,5	Ecuador	51,0	Luxembourg	82,3	Saudi Arabia	44,0
Albania	49,0	Egypt	43,3	Madagascar	26,5	Senegal	30,7
Algeria	44,8	El Salvador	43,1	Malawi	38,3	Seychelles	58,2
Andorra	N.A.	Equatorial Guinea	38,1	Malaysia	47,9	Sierra Leone	25,7
Angola	29,7	Eritrea	30,4	Maldives	35,6	Singapore	58,1
Antigua and Barbuda	48,5	Estonia	65,3	Mali	29,4	Slovakia	68,3
Argentina	52,2	Eswatini	33,8	Malta	70,7	Slovenia	72,0
Armenia	52,3	Ethiopia	34,4	Marshall Islands	30,8	Solomon Islands	26,7
Australia	74,9	Fiji	34,4	Mauritania	27,7	Somalia	N.A.
Austria	79,6	Finland	78,9	Mauritius	45,1	South Africa	43,1
Azerbaijan	46,5	France	80,0	Mexico	52,6	South Korea	66,5
Bahamas	43,5	Gabon	45,8	Micronesia (country)	N.A.	South Sudan	N.A.
Bahrain	51,0	Gambia	27,9	Moldova	44,4	Spain	74,3
Bangladesh	29,0	Georgia	41,3	Monaco	N.A.	Sri Lanka	39,0
Barbados	45,6	Germany	77,2	Mongolia	32,2	Sudan	34,8
Belarus	53,0	Ghana	27,6	Montenegro	46,3	Suriname	45,2
Belgium	73,3	Greece	69,1	Morocco	42,3	Sweden	78,7
Belize	41,9	Grenada	43,1	Mozambique	33,9	Switzerland	81,5
Benin	30,0	Guatemala	31,8	Myanmar	25,1	Syria	N.A.
Bhutan	39,3	Guinea	26,4	Namibia	40,2	Taiwan	57,2
Bolivia	44,3	Guinea-Bissau	29,1	Nauru	N.A.	Tajikistan	38,2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	45,4	Guyana	35,9	Nepal	32,7	Tanzania	31,1
Botswana	40,4	Haiti	27,0	Netherlands	75,3	Thailand	45,4
Brazil	51,2	Honduras	37,8	New Zealand	71,3	Timor	N.A.
Brunei	N.A.	Hungary	63,7	Nicaragua	39,2	Togo	29,5
Bulgaria	57,0	Iceland	72,3	Niger	30,8	Tonga	45,1
Burkina Faso	38,3	India	27,6	Nigeria	31,0	Trinidad and Tobago	47,5
Burundi	27,0	Indonesia	37,8	North Korea	N.A.	Tunisia	46,7
Cambodia	33,6	Iran	48,0	North Macedonia	55,4	Turkey	42,6
Cameroon	33,6	Iraq	39,5	Norway	77,7	Turkmenistan	43,9
Canada	71,0	Ireland	72,8	Oman	38,5	Tuvalu	N.A.
Cape Verde	N.A.	Israel	65,8	Pakistan	33,1	Uganda	35,6
Central African Republic	36,9	Italy	71,0	Palau	N.A.	Ukraine	49,5
Chad	26,7	Jamaica	48,2	Panama	47,3	United Arab Emirates	55,6
Chile	55,3	Japan	75,1	Papua New Guinea	32,4	United Kingdom	81,3
China	37,3	Jordan	53,4	Paraguay	46,4	United States	N.A.
Colombia	52,9	Kazakhstan	44,7	Peru	44,0	Uruguay	49,1
Comoros	32,1	Kenya	34,7	Philippines	38,4	Uzbekistan	44,3
Congo	N.A.	Kiribati	37,7	Poland	60,9	Vanuatu	28,9
Costa Rica	52,5	Kosovo	N.A.	Portugal	67,0	Venezuela	N.A.
Cote d'Ivoire	25,8	Kuwait	53,6	Qatar	37,1	Vietnam	N.A.
Croatia	63,1	Kyrgyzstan	39,8	Romania	64,7	Yemen	N.A.
Cuba	48,4	Laos	34,8	Russia	50,5	Yugoslavia	N.A.
Cyprus	64,8	Latvia	61,6	Rwanda	33,8	Zambia	34,7
Czechia	N.A.	Lebanon	45,4	Saint Kitts and Nevis	N.A.	Zimbabwe	37,0
Democratic Republic of Congo	N.A.	Lesotho	28,0	Saint Lucia	43,1		
Denmark	82,5	Liberia	22,6	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	48,4		
Djibouti	28,1	Libya	N.A.	Samoa	37,3		
Dominica	44,6	Liechtenstein	N.A.	San Marino	N.A.		
Dominican Republic	46,3	Lithuania	62,9	Sao Tome and Principe	37,6		

Aquaduct 3.0 Country Rankings – WRI

<https://www.wri.org/data/aqueduct-30-country-rankings>

Country	Risk	Country	Risk	Country	Risk	Country	Risk
Afghanistan	3,1	Ecuador	0,8	Luxembourg	2,9	Saudi Arabia	4,4
Albania	3,1	Egypt	3,1	Madagascar	0,5	Senegal	1,4
Algeria	3,7	El Salvador	1,7	Malawi	0,1	Seychelles	No data
Andorra	3,9	Equatorial Guinea	0,0	Malaysia	0,0	Sierra Leone	0,0
Angola	1,6	Eritrea	4,3	Maldives	N.A.	Singapore	No data
Antigua and Barbuda	No data	Estonia	1,7	Mali	3,4	Slovakia	0,5
Argentina	1,6	Eswatini	N.A.	Malta	No data	Slovenia	0,7
Armenia	3,1	Ethiopia	1,5	Marshall Islands	N.A.	Solomon Islands	No data
Australia	3,1	Fiji	No data	Mauritania	2,1	Somalia	1,0
Austria	0,3	Finland	0,3	Mauritius	No data	South Africa	2,9
Azerbaijan	2,8	France	2,2	Mexico	3,9	South Korea	2,5
Bahamas	No data	Gabon	0,0	Micronesia (country)	N.A.	South Sudan	1,5
Bahrain	4,1	Gambia	0,1	Moldova	1,1	Spain	3,7
Bangladesh	0,4	Georgia	1,2	Monaco	N.A.	Sri Lanka	1,7
Barbados	No data	Germany	2,1	Mongolia	2,5	Sudan	2,9
Belarus	0,6	Ghana	0,7	Montenegro	0,4	Suriname	0,0
Belgium	3,8	Greece	3,8	Morocco	3,9	Sweden	0,4
Belize	0,2	Grenada	No data	Mozambique	1,0	Switzerland	0,8
Benin	0,6	Guatemala	2,4	Myanmar	0,2	Syria	3,6
Bhutan	0,0	Guinea	0,3	Namibia	3,3	Taiwan	N.A.
Bolivia	0,8	Guinea-Bissau	0,6	Nauru	No data	Tajikistan	2,6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0,7	Guyana	0,0	Nepal	3,2	Tanzania	1,6
Botswana	4,0	Haiti	1,7	Netherlands	1,6	Thailand	3,0
Brazil	0,2	Honduras	0,2	New Zealand	0,0	Timor	N.A.
Brunei	0,0	Hungary	0,9	Nicaragua	0,1	Togo	0,0
Bulgaria	2,3	Iceland	0,0	Niger	3,3	Tonga	No data
Burkina Faso	3,3	India	4,1	Nigeria	1,4	Trinidad and Tobago	No data
Burundi	1,0	Indonesia	2,1	North Korea	2,0	Tunisia	3,7
Cambodia	0,2	Iran	4,6	North Macedonia	N.A.	Turkey	3,6
Cameroon	0,0	Iraq	3,1	Norway	0,0	Turkmenistan	4,0
Canada	0,6	Ireland	0,3	Oman	4,0	Tuvalu	No data
Cape Verde	No data	Israel	4,8	Pakistan	4,1	Uganda	0,3
Central African Republic	0,1	Italy	3,0	Palau	No data	Ukraine	1,5
Chad	1,4	Jamaica	0,0	Panama	0,0	United Arab Emirates	4,3
Chile	4,0	Japan	1,7	Papua New Guinea	0,0	United Kingdom	0,8
China	2,2	Jordan	4,6	Paraguay	0,5	United States	1,8
Colombia	0,1	Kazakhstan	2,2	Peru	2,1	Uruguay	0,0
Comoros	No data	Kenya	0,9	Philippines	1,6	Uzbekistan	3,8
Congo	N.A.	Kiribati	N.A.	Poland	1,5	Vanuatu	No data
Costa Rica	0,4	Kosovo	N.A.	Portugal	3,1	Venezuela	2,0
Cote d'Ivoire	N.A.	Kuwait	4,4	Qatar	5,0	Vietnam	0,9
Croatia	0,1	Kyrgyzstan	3,3	Romania	1,9	Yemen	4,0
Cuba	1,6	Laos	0,1	Russia	1,2	Yugoslavia	N.A.
Cyprus	4,0	Latvia	0,3	Rwanda	1,0	Zambia	0,8
Czechia	N.A.	Lebanon	4,8	Saint Kitts and Nevis	No data	Zimbabwe	1,8
Democratic Republic of Congo	N.A.	Lesotho	2,1	Saint Lucia	No data		
Denmark	2,0	Liberia	0,0	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No data		
Djibouti	3,4	Libya	4,5	Samoa	No data		
Dominica	No data	Liechtenstein	1,0	San Marino	4,1		
Dominican Republic	1,7	Lithuania	1,6	Sao Tome and Principe	N.A.		

Glossary

Glossary

Amfori BSCI risk index

The risk classification of countries relies on the Worldwide Governance Indicators from the World Bank. These determine the level of risks related to governance in sourcing countries. The index evaluates countries on risks related to topics such as human rights, labor conditions and corruption. <https://www.amfori.org/content/amfori-bsci>

Amfori Code of Conduct

The amfori BSCI Code of Conduct refers to international conventions such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Children's Rights and Business Principles, UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights, OECD Guidelines, UN Global Compact and International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions and Recommendations relevant to improve working conditions in the supply chain. <https://www.amfori.org/content/amfori-bsci>

Environmental Performance Index:

The 2022 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) provides a data-driven summary of the state of sustainability around the world. Using 40 performance indicators across 11 issue categories, the EPI ranks 180 countries on climate change performance, environmental health, and ecosystem vitality. It was developed by the Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy. <https://epi.yale.edu/>

Fair Trade Hired Labour Standard

The purpose of the Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour is to set the requirements that determine participation in the Fairtrade system that applies to workers, empowering them to combat poverty, strengthen their position and to take more control of their lives. The requirements ensure that employers pay decent wages, guarantee the right to join trade unions, and make certain that health, safety and environmental principles are adhered to. <https://www.fairtrade.net/standard/hl>

FSC

FSC forest management certification confirms that the forest is being managed in a way that preserves biological diversity and benefits the lives of local people and workers, while ensuring it sustains economic viability. <https://fsc.org/en>

Global G.A.P

GLOBALG.A.P. is a brand of smart farm assurance solutions developed by FoodPLUS GmbH in Cologne, Germany, with cooperation from producers, retailers, and other stakeholders from across the food industry. These solutions include a range of standards for safe, socially and environmentally responsible farming practices https://www.globalgap.org/uk_en/

ISO9001

ISO 9001 sets out the criteria for a quality management system and is the only standard in the family that can be certified to (although this is not a requirement). <https://www.iso.org/home.html>

ISO14001

ISO 14001 sets out the criteria for an environmental management system and can be certified to. It maps out a framework that a company or organization can follow to set up an effective environmental management system <https://www.iso.org/home.html>

ISO45001

For organizations that are serious about improving employee safety, reducing workplace risks and creating better, safer working conditions, there's ISO 45001. ISO 45001 builds on the success of earlier international standards in this area such as [OHSAS 18001](#), the International Labour Organization's [ILO-OSH Guidelines](#), various national standards and the ILO's international labour standards and conventions. <https://www.iso.org/home.html>

Glossary

MPS GAP

MPS-GAP is an entry certificate that allows deliveries to be made to international retailers. With this certificate, you comply with requirements in areas such as traceability, environment, crop protection products and recall procedures. MPS-GAP is benchmarked against GLOBALG.A.P. and meets the FSI requirements.
<https://www.my-mps.com>

MPS SQ

Good working conditions play an important role for many traders and consumers. With the MPS-Socially Qualified (SQ) certificate, you demonstrate that your company meets the national and international requirements in the field of health and safety.
<https://www.my-mps.com>

PEFC

PEFC, the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification, is a leading global alliance of national forest certification systems. As an international non-profit, non-governmental organization, we are dedicated to promoting sustainable forest management through independent third-party certification.
<https://www.pefc.org/>

QMGs certification

Quality Mark Good Soil (QMGs) is intended for companies that supply and / or sell potting soils, ground covers and soil improvers within the hobby sector. QMGs provides a good answer to the requirements and wishes of consumers and customers.
<https://www.qualitymarkgoodsoil.com/nl/>

Rainforest Alliance Certificate

The Rainforest Alliance seal promotes collective action for people and nature. It amplifies and reinforces the beneficial impacts of responsible choices, from farms and forests all the way to the supermarket check-out. The seal allows you to recognize and choose products that contribute toward a better future for people and planet.
<https://www.rainforest-alliance.org/>

Real food standards 2.1

The Real Food Standards are a guide to socially and environmentally responsible food purchasing for colleges and universities, developed in deep collaboration with advisors and stakeholders including 100+ farmers, ranchers, fishermen, industry experts, campus dining staff, and students in the United States.
<https://www.realfoodchallenge.org/signatory-schools/>

RHP

The RHP quality mark gives a thorough quality judgement on the certified substrates. Substrates, soil supply and soil improving materials with the RHP quality mark are stable and guarantee an optimal nutrient medium.
<https://www.rhp.nl/en/why-rhp-certification>

RPP

Responsibly Produced Peat certification ensures that peatland will be used, managed and restored responsibly.
<https://www.responsiblyproducedpeat.org/>

SA8000

The SA8000 Standard is the world's leading social certification program. The SA8000 Standard provides a framework for organizations to conduct business in a way that is fair and decent for workers and to demonstrate their adherence to the highest social standards.
<https://sa-intl.org/resources/sa8000-standard/>

Water stress index

In response to growing concerns from the private sector and other actors about water availability, water quality, climate change, and increasing demand, WRI applied the composite index approach as a robust communication tool to translate hydrological data into intuitive indicators of water-related risks.
<https://www.wri.org/data/water-stress-country>

Care for life.

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