

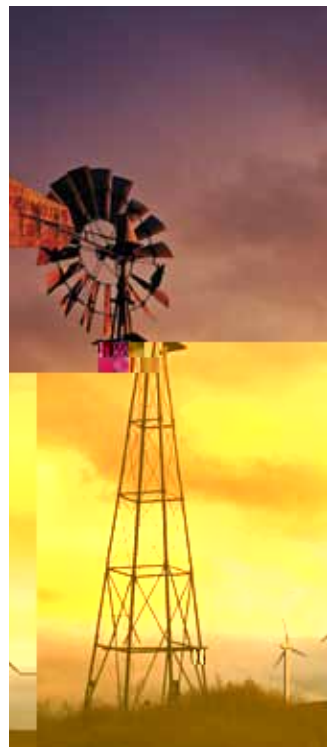


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In the context of this Standard-Setting Code, the term social is defined broadly to include issues of economic viability. Where a standard-setting organisation develops standards that do not address social and environmental practices, such as certification methodologies, logo licensing, pricing, traceability etc., these do not fall within the scope of this Code. However, technical specifications that address social or environmental practices do fall within the scope of this Code.

This Standard-Setting Code has been developed to fill a void in existing guidance to standard-setting organisations. While most product-related standards are adequately addressed by the TBT Agreement Annex 3 and ISO Guide 59, these reference documents are not relevant in their entirety to social and environmental standards, which are covered by this Code. This Code is meant to complement and co-exist with these two normative documents. To the extent that the TBT Agreement Annex 3 is relevant, it is recommended that standard-setting organisations comply with its criteria.

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The two elements of complaints resolution that make it credible are that it is impartial and that it is documented. Impartial means that it is based on a consistent procedure that does not favour one party over another. A documented effort means that the decision-making process and resulting decision are written down and made available to all those who request them.

A distinction between substantive and procedural complaints is necessary to avoid frivolous complaints. Substantive complaints

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to submit comments at each stage of the standard development or revision process, and that those comments are duly considered by the standard-setting organisation, as per criterion 5.8 and its guidance. Giving interested parties an equal opportunity to participate in a gro

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A written synopsis should contain at least a summary of input related to each criterion and a response as to how the issues raised were addressed.

Public availability of the synopsis means that, at minimum, it is posted to the website of the standard-setting organisation and a notice of its availability is distributed to interested parties by email. Considerations need to be made for notifying those interested parties who do not have access to email or internet.

The range and diversity of interested parties related to social and environmental standards makes the likelihood of reaching true consensus very low. It is acceptable to work towards consensus but to have a fall-back mechanism for making decisions should consensus not be reached on a given issue. It is important that the standard-setting organisation has a documented decision-making procedure in cases where voting is required, and makes an explicit effort to inform interested parties of this procedure before the start of the standard development or revision process, through their public summary.

Criteria for determining when to consider moving to a vote could include that decision-makers who are not in agreement provide alternative solutions and, if these are not accepted by the majority, nor is

a compromise reached, then alternative decision-making could come into effect.

While there are many equally valid forms of decision-making, the most important factor to consider is whether stakeholders have confidence in the decision-making process. This is a question both of empowerment and representation. For a decision-making process to be manageable, some form of representation of interest sectors is required. It is the responsibility of the standard-setting organisation to ensure that sectors are identified and balanced in their participation in the decision-making process. While some member-based organisations devolve decision-making to

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Having a statement on the standard about when comments will next be considered avoids the need for the standard-setting organisation to inform each stakeholder that submits comments how their comment will be addressed. It may also be useful to include on the website and with distribution of the standard, a separate policy that outlines the steps that will be taken in the comment review and standards revision process. Additional good practice is to include access to the complaints procedure along of the e ch r andards

Management criteria relate to the way in which an enterprise is managed to ensure consistent, quality results over time. Performance criteria focus on the actual practices that are required. All of these types of criteria should be outcome-based so as to avoid being prescriptive. Standards can include one or more of these types of criteria. Design and descriptive criteria should also be avoided because they tend to be prescriptive.

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Requirements that may facilitate conformity assessment but that do not directly contribute to the achievement of the stated objective, such as onerous documentation requirements, should be avoided.

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local conditions into account do not fall within the scope of the ISEAL Standard-Setting Code.

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Good practice is to develop a generic, consistent set of indicators at the international level that can be interpreted locally. The national or regional process should then develop guidance on the local interpretation of those indicators that can be used both by enterprises seeking to meet the standard and by evaluators of compliance (auditors). National or regional processes to interpret the international standard can also apply any guidance documents (6.5.2) to determine how to take local conditions into account.

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Standard-setting organisations should have identified related or similar standards in

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