

## **Quality Requirements Flowers and Ornamental Plants**

With respect to production and products, the Supplier must observe the following general Buyer's requirements for Suppliers and products. The Supplier is responsible for ensuring that the products and the production and placement on the market meet the requirements European Union/European Economic Area and Finnish legislation. The Supplier is liable for the performances of the supply chain and all of its sub-suppliers and for the compliance of such performances with this agreement as for its own performance.

At the Buyer's request, the Supplier must provide the Buyer's representative with any information reasonably required by such representative on the Buyer's product due to this agreement. Unless otherwise agreed, the Supplier is responsible for all environmental and quality registrations and registrations of origin as well as other corresponding registration and notification procedures with the authorities and other relevant parties.

The Suppliers must ensure the safety of their products and compliance with the requirements of European Union/the European Economic Area and Finnish legislation. The Supplier is responsible for the performance of all its subcontractors as for its own performance.

The quality of the flowers and ornamental plants must be in compliance with the Buyer's requirements. The Suppliers must ensure that the products are inspected according to IPPC (International Plant Protection Convention) standards. The Suppliers must ensure that the plants and harmful pests in directive (2000/29/EY) are controlled in the country of origin. The plant health certificates or plant passports are attached to the shipment when applicable. The Suppliers must ensure that the quality of the cut flowers is in compliance with UNECE standards [http://www.unece.org/trade/agr/standard/flowers/flower\\_e.html](http://www.unece.org/trade/agr/standard/flowers/flower_e.html)

The GAP principles (Good Agricultural Practice, GLOBALGAP, More Profitable Sustainability (MPS-GAP), the Finnish *Laatutarhaohjeistus* guidelines), the IP principles (Integrated Production) or other similar principles must be observed in the cultivation and production of flowers and ornamentals.

At the Buyer's request, the Supplier must deliver documentation relating to product safety and quality assurance.

In the event the Buyer or the authorities notice deviations in the quality of the products, the Buyer may request the Supplier to order additional analyses from an accredited laboratory.

## **Environmental Responsibility**

The Supplier will ensure that the manufacturing activities in the delivery chain fulfil the requirements of European Union/European Economic Area and/or applicable national environmental legislation. Methods for the treatment of waste, chemicals, emissions and waste water must be described. Internationally recognised environmental system certificates are, for example, ISO 14001 and EMAS. The Buyer is entitled to perform an auditing or inspection visit to verify environmental responsibility issues.

The use of active substances listed on MPS- GAP (Black list) <http://www.my-mps.com/en/certificates-producer/mps-sg> is forbidden.

The use of PVC plastics in packaging and the use of bleaching methods based on elemental chlorine for the bleaching of materials used for packaging is forbidden.

## **Social Responsibility**

The Supplier must have processes in place for verifying that the supply chain, including raw material procurement, complies with the respective country's laws and collective labour agreements as well as the ILO's minimum norms and the principles of the UN Universal declaration of human rights and Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Supplier undertakes to comply with the following principles in the supply chain:

Employees are entitled to form associations and be members of trade unions. Employees must be treated equally. Overtime pay must be paid for overtime at least at the level required by national legislation. Employees must be paid salary of an amount at least at the level required by law, and a higher salary must be paid for overtime. Employees must be provided a safe working environment, and harassment must not be allowed. The minimum working age cannot be lower than required by national law and the provisions of the ILO Minimum Age Convention (ILO 138). The employment relationship must be voluntary, employees cannot be required to provide collateral or other security in exchange for the employment relationship. Employees must be free to leave the work place at the end of their work shift.

The Buyer requires the signing of the BSCI Code of Conduct (or corresponding document) and the implementation of a self-assessment and an audit by suppliers whose production or whose subsupplier's production is located in a risk country or who import/market Products manufactured in a risk country. BSCI risk countries <http://www.bsci-intl.org/bsci-list-risk-countries-0>  
\* *risk countries*.

The BSCI Code of Conduct does not have to be signed by suppliers/supply chains that use one of the following systems.

- Social Accountability International (SAI) Member companies (SA 8000)
- Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI)
- Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit (SMETA)
- Initiative Clause Sociale (ICS)
- Sustainability Initiative of South Africa (SIZA)
- Global G.A.P. GRASP (GLOBALG.A.P. Risk Assessment on Social Practice)
- More Profitable Sustainability (GAP MPS- QS)
- Rainforest Alliance
- Fairtrade certified
- UTZ-certified

At the Buyer's request, the Supplier must provide the Buyer with copies of the certificates and auditing reports.

Suppliers must have a functioning and described traceability system with which raw material consignments and packaging used in the manufacturing of products and the suppliers thereof can be identified.

Upon a request by the Buyer, the Supplier must be able to provide the Buyer with information on the origin of the product and its raw materials as well as on the entire supply chain.

In case a product has caused or is suspected to cause health hazards, the Supplier must give the buyer the information on the consignment in question without delay, and in other cases within 48 hours.

The Supplier is responsible for ensuring that products sold or marketed as organic products have been produced organically. Upon request, the Supplier must prove that the requirements of organic production have been met.

In the case of cosmetics products, the Supplier must, upon request, provide the Buyer with the products' organic cosmetics certificate.

If genetically modified raw materials have been used in a product, the Supplier must inform the Buyer thereof in writing in advance.

A product can only be marked as originating from Israel if it has been manufactured in the territory of the state of Israel as determined by the United Nations in 1948. If a product has been manufactured in the so-called Occupied Palestinian Territories, the Supplier will mark the product with 'manufactured in the Occupied Palestinian Territories'.