EUCOTTON

EUROPEAN COTTON ALLIANCE

General Regulations

Part 2: Management System Rules

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1. Introduction

The regulations for the EUCotton assessment and certification scheme were developed on behalf of the European Cotton Alliance (ECA). This part establishes the requirements that units of registered organizations must comply with to achieve assessment and certification. The implementation of the management system (MS) and the conformance with management system rules is demonstrated via scope specific assessment/audit checklists.

Checklists are assessment and audit tools that comprise of knock-out (KO), major (MJ) and minor (MN) control points (CP) and the respective compliance criteria (CC). In order to achieve assessment and certification, units of registered organizations must comply with: (a) 100% of the applicable knock-out (KO) points, (b) 75% of the applicable major (MJ) points and (c) 55% of the applicable minor (MN) points. The checklists of processing and trading units comprise of control points applicable to all units (AU) and control points applicable to each scope: ginning units (GU), spinning units (SU), weaving units (WU), knitting units (KU), dyeing units (DU), manufacturing units (MU) and trading units (TU). The checklist of retailing units (RU) comprises only of control points applicable to all units (AU). This part defines control points and compliance criteria (CPCC) applicable to all, processing and trading units of registered organizations.

2. All Units (AU) Control Points & Compliance Criteria (CPCC)

2.1. Legality

Registered organizations are legal entities within the post farm-gate cotton supply chain, from processing and trading to manufacturing and retailing. Registered organizations and associated units must operate within the EU and in accordance with the applicable legislation regarding safety and environmental standards.

AU.1.1 Operating License (KO)

All units must operate legally within the EU and the scope of activities must be stated in the operating license. The unit's administration manager must upload an operating license in force issued by a member state in accordance with EU and national legislation, or a valid site and scope specific ISO series certificate.

AU.1.2 Fire Safety (KO)

All units must implement the required fire safety standards. The unit's administration manager must upload a fire safety inspection certificate in force issued by a member state in accordance with EU and national legislation, or a valid site specific ISO 45001:2018 certificate, or a valid site specific Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) certificate, or a valid Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit (SMETA) report, or another site and scope specific valid certificate.

AU.1.3 Environmental Standards (KO)

All units must implement the required environmental standards. The unit's administration manager must upload a valid environmental impact assessment approval issued by a member state in accordance with EU and national legislation, or a valid site specific ISO 14001:2015 certificate, or a valid site specific Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) certificate, or a valid Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit (SMETA) report, or another site and scope specific valid certificate.

AU.1.4 Health & Safety Risk Assessment (KO)

All units must identify and assess potential risks related to the health and safety of employees and implement the appropriate preventive measures. The unit's administration manager must upload an updated employee's health and safety risk assessment signed by a competent member of the staff or an external certified service provider, or a valid site specific ISO 45001:2018 certificate, or a valid site specific Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) certificate, or a valid Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit (SMETA) report, or another site and scope specific valid certificate.

2.2. Management & Structure

Management is the process of planning and organizing resources and activities, whereas structure determines roles and responsibilities. Registered units must demonstrate the appropriate structure for the implementation of the management system.

AU.2.1 Contact Information (KO)

All units must record the required contact information of the administration, production and sales manager. The unit's administration manager must record the full name, email and work phone of individuals responsible for administration, production and sales management, in the contacts section of the unit's profile.

AU.2.2 Organizational Chart (MJ)

All units have to demonstrate the appropriate structure for the implementation of the management system. The administration manager has to upload the unit's organizational chart, in which key roles and reporting lines are demonstrated, signed by the organization's legal representative.

AU.2.3 List of Personnel (MN)

All units should demonstrate sufficient human resources for the implementation of the management system. The administration manager should upload the unit's list of personnel, in which duties and responsibilities are demonstrated, signed by the organization's legal representative.

AU.2.4 Safety Technician (KO)

All units must document the appointment or the contractual agreement of the certified safety technician. If required by the applicable legal framework, the unit's administration manager must upload the appointment decision of an internal safety technician signed by the organization's legal representative, or a contract with an external safety technician signed by the contractor and the organization's legal representative.

AU.2.5 Occupational Physician (KO)

All units must document the contractual agreement of the organization's occupational physician. If required by the applicable legal framework, the unit's administration manager must upload a contract with an occupational physician signed by the contractor and the organization's legal representative.

AU.2.6 Fire Safety & First Aid Teams (MJ)

All units have to document the appointment of the fire safety and first aid teams. The administration manager has to upload the unit's fire safety and first aid team appointment decisions, signed by the organization's legal representative.

2.3. Competency & Training

Competence is the ability to demonstrate use of education and expertise, whereas training is the process of increasing knowledge and skills. The competency requirements, training and qualifications for key personnel have to be defined and documented.

AU.3.1 Competency (MJ)

All units have to demonstrate the competency of the production manager to implement the management system. The unit's production manager has to have at least a post-high school diploma or sufficient training related to the scope and copies of degrees or certificates have to be uploaded by the unit's administration manager.

AU.3.2 EUCotton Webinar (KO)

The unit's administration, production and sales manager must attend the mandatory webinar and successfully complete the online examination. The unit's administration manager must then upload the webinar certificates.

AU.3.3 Health & Safety Training (MN)

All units should document personnel training on health and safety issues. The unit's administration manager should upload recent training records of the personnel on health and safety issues, signed by a competent member of the staff or a certified external service provider, or a valid site specific 45001:2018 certificate, or a valid site specific Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) certificate, or a valid Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit (SMETA) report.

AU.3.4 Management System Rules Training (MN)

All units should document personnel training on the implementation of the management system rules. The unit's administration manager should upload recent training records of the personnel on general requirements and management system rules, signed and dated by the unit's production manager.

2.4. Sustainability

Sustainable processing and manufacturing are achieved through economically-sound processes that minimize negative environmental impacts while conserving energy and natural resources.

AU.4.1 Gas Emissions (MJ)

All units have to record annual gas emissions. The unit's production manager has to upload the annual gas emissions records, or a valid site specific ISO 14001:2015 certificate, or a valid site specific Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol report, or another site and scope specific valid certificate.

AU.4.2 Carbon Footprint (MJ)

All units have to quantify the carbon footprint of products. The unit's production manager has to upload the annual carbon footprint records, or a valid site specific ISO 14067/14064:2018 certificate, or another site and scope specific valid certificate.

AU.4.3 Energy Consumption (MN)

All units should record annual energy consumption. The unit's production manager should upload the annual energy consumption records, or a valid site specific ISO 50001:2018 certificate, or another site and scope specific valid certificate.

AU.4.4 Waste Disposal & Recycling (MN)

All units should record annual waste disposal and recycling. The unit's administration manager should upload the annual waste disposal and recycling records, or a valid site specific ISO 14001:2015 certificate, or another site and scope specific valid certificate.

2.5. Ethical Trade

Ethical trade refers to the responsibility of organizations to improve working conditions and employment practices.

AU.5.1 Code of Conduct (MN)

All units should implement ethical trading practices. The unit's administration manager should upload the organization's Code of Conduct signed and dated by the legal representative, or a valid site specific ISO 45001:2018 certificate, or a valid site specific Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) certificate, or a valid Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit (SMETA) report, or another site and scope specific valid certificate.

2.6. Social Accountability

Social accountability refers to the responsibility of organizations to act ethically and consider the impact of their actions on stakeholders, employees and the public.

AU.6.1 Social Performance (MJ)

All units have to implement measures for the improvement of the organization's social performance. The unit's administration manager has to upload the organization's Social Accountability Policy signed and dated by the legal representative, or a valid site specific ISO 45001:2018 certificate, or a valid site specific Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) certificate, or a valid Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit (SMETA) report, or a valid Social Accountability: SA8000 certificate, or another site and scope specific valid certificate.

2.7. Transparency

Transparency is the ability to demonstrate high level information to stakeholders and regulators throughout the supply chain. The validity of transaction documents -purchase receipts or delivery notes or invoices- with reference to raw materials, suppliers, processing or manufacturing units and associated certifications must be checked.

AU.7.1 Transaction Documents (KO)

All units must demonstrate the validity of transaction data recorded in the platform. The unit's administration manager must upload at least three (3) transaction documents -purchase receipts or delivery notes or invoices- with reference to raw materials, suppliers, processing or manufacturing units and associated certifications.

2.8. Traceability

The ability to track finished products back to trading, processing or manufacturing units and forward to immediate customers, with the aid of specific records. The received, stored and sold volume of both EUCotton and non-EUCotton products must be recorded annually, through a mass balance exercise.

AU.8.1 Mass Balance (KO)

All units must document the received, stored and sold volume of both EUCotton and non-EUCotton products. The unit's administration manager must upload an annual mass balance exercise to demonstrate that outputs do not exceed inputs -according to rates of return in processing and manufacturing units- carried out per product and signed by the unit's production manager.

2.9. Segregation

Segregation refers to the process of physically separating conforming from non-conforming products throughout the supply chain.

AU.9.1 EUCotton and non-EUCotton products (KO)

All units must segregate EUCotton products from non-EUCotton products. The unit's administration manager must upload images or videos of storage areas -raw materials and finished products- that demonstrate the segregation of EUCotton from non-EUCotton products in the media section of the unit's profile.

2.10. Subcontractors

Subcontractors are approved organizations for purposes of processing or manufacturing that have to register in the platform according to scope and conduct the required assessments and audits.

AU.10 .1 Contact Information (KO)

All units must record the required information of processing or manufacturing subcontractors. The unit's administration manager must record the company title, VAT number, email, work phone and scope in the subcontractor's section of the unit's profile.

AU.10.2 Contractual Agreement (MN)

All units should document the contractual agreement between the subcontractor and the organization. The unit's administration manager should upload a site specific contract between the subcontractor and the organization, signed by both parties.

2.11. Assessments & Audits

Assessment refers to the organization's ability to implement the management system, while audit refers to the organization's conformance with specific rules. The assessment/audit checklist is specific for each unit of registered organizations and control points are categorized into knock-out (KO), major (MJ) and minor (MN). Non-compliance (NCP) is defined as failure to comply with a major or minor control point according to the compliance criterion. Non-conformance (NCF) is defined as failure to comply with one or more knock-out (KO) control points, or with more than 25% of applicable major (MJ) control points, or with more than 45% of applicable minor (MN) control points.

2.11.1. Assessments

The unit's administration manager must conduct and submit the internal (or self) assessment to a certified assessor of a registered consulting body, at least annually (See General Regulations Part 3). The external assessment must be carried out as follows:

(1) The assessor revises the internal assessment remotely via the platform to: (a) validate the correct and adequate documentation of compliance with implementation requirements and (b) recommend corrective actions if required.

(2) In case no corrective actions are required, the assessor approves the submitted internal assessment. Upon approval, the unit's status is updated to «assessed».

(3) In case corrective actions are required: (a) the assessor rejects the submitted internal assessment and recommends corrective actions via the platform, (b) the administration manager uploads evidence of the corrective actions implementation in the platform and resubmits the internal assessment, (c) the assessor evaluates the uploaded evidence of corrective actions and approves the resubmitted internal assessment when no further documentation is required. Upon approval, the unit's status is updated to «assessed».

In order to achieve assessment, units must comply with: (a) 100% of the applicable knock-out (KO) points, (b) 75% of the applicable major (MJ) points and (c) 55% of the applicable minor (MN) points. There is no specified time period within which the administration manager must upload evidence of the corrective actions implementation in the platform.

2.11.2. Audits

Following external assessment, the unit's administration manager must submit the internal (or self) assessment to a certified lead auditor of a registered certification body, at least once every three years. (See General Regulations Part 3). The on-site audit must be carried out as follows:

(1) In order to verify conformance with management system rules the auditor: (a) conducts a site inspection, (b) reviews the submitted internal assessment via the platform and evaluates the documentation of compliance, (c) comments on all non-compliant and non-applicable control points.

(2) In case non-conformances are not detected, the certification body issues a positive certification decision based on the audit report and the unit's status is updated to «certified».

(3) In case non-conformances are detected: (a) the administration manager uploads evidence of the corrective actions implementation in the platform and resubmits the internal assessment, (b) the

auditor approves closure of outstanding non-conformances when no further documentation is required, (c) the certification body issues a positive certification decision based on the audit report and the unit's status is updated to «certified».

In order to achieve certification, units must comply with: (a) 100% of the applicable knock-out (KO) points, (b) 75% of the applicable major (MJ) points and (c) 55% of the applicable minor (MN) points. The administration manager must upload evidence of corrective actions related to non-conformances in the platform within the specified time period of twenty (20) calendar days. The countdown to the deadline for closing non-conformances begins with the on-site closing meeting.

2.11.3. Major Compliance Calculation

The number of major control point non-compliance allowed is calculated in the platform according to the following equation:

{(Total number of major control points) – (Total number of not applicable major control points)} * 25%

For example, in the case of spinning units (SU):

{(AU+SU major control points) – (AU+SU not applicable major control points)} * 25%

The result of major control point non-compliance allowed is rounded up.

2.11.4. Minor Compliance Calculation

The number of minor control point non-compliance allowed is calculated in the platform according to the following equation:

{(Total number of minor control points) – (Total number of not applicable minor control points)} * 45%

For example, in the case of ginning units (GU):

{(AU+GU minor control points) – (AU+GU not applicable minor control points)} * 45%

The result of minor control point non-compliance allowed is rounded up.

AU.11.1 Internal Assessment (KO)

All units must conduct at least one internal (or self) assessment annually. The unit's administration manager must conduct and submit the annual internal assessment to a designated independent assessor, via the assessments section of the unit's profile.

AU.11.2 External Assessment (KO)

All units must be externally assessment annually by an independent assessor, included in the certified assessors list of the platform. The independent assessor must revise and approve or reject the unit's submitted internal assessment and, as a result, the unit's assessment status in the organization's business card is updated accordingly.

AU.11.3 On-Site Audit (KO)

All units must be audited on site at least once every three (3) years by a certification body's lead auditor, included in the certified auditors list of the platform. Based on the lead auditor's report, the certification body must make a certification decision after closure of any outstanding non-conformances and, as a result, the unit's certification status in the organization's business card is updated accordingly.

AU.11.4 Corrective Actions (KO)

All units must perform corrective actions, in case non-conformances are detected during the on-site audit. The unit's administration manager must upload the corrective actions documentation in the media section of the unit's profile no later than 20 days after the end of the on-site audit.

2.12. Trademark Use

Only assessed registered organizations may use the EUCOTTON® trademark on their products. In order to use the trademark organizations must validate that: (a) the EUCotton content percentage in products made purely from cotton is 100% and (b) the EUCotton content percentage in products made from cotton and other materials is at least 50%. Purchase of EUCotton products (e.g., lint or yarn) does not automatically qualify the purchaser to use the EUCOTTON® trademark.

AU.12.1 EUCotton® Trademark (KO)

All units must use the EUCOTTON® trademark according to general requirements. The administration manager must upload in the media section of the unit's profile, images or videos of finished products on which the EUCOTTON® trademark, the lot number and relevant data are clearly demonstrated.

3. Ginning Units (GU) Control Points & Compliance Criteria (CPCC)

3.1. Suppliers

Suppliers of ginning units must be regional seed-cotton producers that conform with the regulations of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the European Union.

GU.1.1 Contractual Agreement (KO)

Ginning units must document the contractual agreement between suppliers and the ginning unit. The unit's administration manager must upload at least three (3) valid contracts, signed by the unit's suppliers and the organization's legal representative.

GU.1.2 Incoming Lots (MJ)

Ginning units have to record data for each received lot. The unit's administration manager has to upload at least three (3) distinct tables of mass incoming lots that demonstrate the recording of data, such as full name and identification number, receipt date, transaction document, lot number, quantity (kg), production area (ha), cultivated variety (EU catalogue), humidity (%), foreign matter (%) and associated certification.

GU.1.3 Production Certificates (KO)

Ginning units must demonstrate the validity of production certificates against national standards and private protocols of Integrated Crop Management or Organic Farming. The unit's administration manager must upload valid certificates and annexes that corroborate the certification status of suppliers.

GU.1.4 Proximity (MN)

Ginning units should demonstrate their proximity to seed-cotton production areas. The unit's administration manager should pinpoint on map the location of farms in the production area section of the unit's profile.

3.2. Quality Assurance

Seed-cotton must be assessed, lint must be categorized and quality assurance processes must be implemented to increase the organization's reliability.

GU.2.1 Non-Certified Suppliers (KO)

Ginning units must assess non-certified suppliers. The unit's administration manager must upload specific information for an automatically calculated sample of non-certified suppliers (e.g., official documentation of cultivated area and production logbooks) in the supplier's section of the unit's profile.

GU.2.2 Non-Certified Suppliers MRL Analyses (KO)

Ginning units must perform the mandatory analyses to detect residue levels exceedance (MRL) of registered plant protection products in samples of seed-cotton collected from non-certified suppliers upon delivery. The unit's production manager must perform the automatically calculated number of analyses in an accredited against ISO 17025: 2017 laboratory and upload the results in the supplier's section of the unit's profile. Sampling and analysis methods must be in accordance with the management system rules.

GU.2.3 Non-Certified Suppliers GMO Analyses (KO)

Ginning units must perform the mandatory analyses to confirm the absence of genetically modified organisms (GMO) in samples of seed-cotton collected from non-certified suppliers upon delivery. The unit's production manager must perform the automatically calculated number of analyses in an accredited against ISO 17025: 2017 laboratory and upload the results in the supplier's section of the unit's profile. Sampling and analysis methods must be in accordance with the management system rules.

GU.2.4 Lint Categorization (MJ)

Ginning units have to classify the produced lint into colour grade categories and subcategories. The unit's production manager has to classify each lot of produced lint into a colour grade category (e.g., white or light spotted) and subcategory (e.g., good middling or strict middling) via the features section of events.

GU.2.5 Lint Quality Features (MN)

Ginning units should attribute specific quality features to the produced lint. The unit's production manager should attribute specific quality features to each lot of produced lint (e.g. micronair, strength, length etc.) via the features section of events.

4. Spinning Units (SU) Control Points & Compliance Criteria (CPCC)

4.1. Suppliers

Suppliers of spinning units must be registered ginning or trading organizations that operate in accordance with management system rules.

SU.1.1 Contractual Agreement (KO)

Spinning units must document the contractual agreement between suppliers and the spinning unit. The unit's administration manager must upload a valid contract signed by the unit's supplier and the organization's legal representative.

4.2. Quality Assurance

The produced yarn must be categorized and quality assurance processes must be implemented to increase the organization's reliability.

SU.2.1 Composition of Yarn (KO)

Spinning units must record the composition of the produced yarn with reference to the content of cotton and other materials. The unit's production manager must record the content percentage (%) of cotton and other materials for each lot of produced yarn via the features section of events. The content percentage of cotton must be equal to or more than 50%, while the total content percentage of other materials (e.g., acrylic or polyester) must be equal to or less than 50%.

SU.2.2 Yarn Categorization (MJ)

Spinning units have to categorize the distinct yarn products. The unit's production manager has to categorize each lot of produced yarn into ring, open-end or compact ring, via the features section of events.

SU.2.3 Yarn Quality Features (MN)

Spinning units should attribute specific quality features to the produced yarn. The unit's production manager should attribute specific quality features to each lot of produced yarn (e.g., colouring grade, degree of the twist or direction of the twist) via the features section of events.

5. Weaving Units (WU) Control Points & Compliance Criteria (CPCC)

5.1. Suppliers

Suppliers of weaving units must be registered spinning or dyeing or trading organizations that operate in accordance with the rules of general requirements.

WU.1.1 Contractual Agreement (KO)

Weaving units must document the contractual agreement between suppliers and the weaving unit. The unit's administration manager must upload a valid contract signed by the unit's supplier and the organization's legal representative.

5.2. Quality Assurance

The produced woven fabric must be categorized and quality assurance processes must be implemented to increase the organization's reliability.

WU.2.1 Composition of Woven Fabric (KO)

Weaving units must record the composition of the produced woven fabric with reference to the content of cotton and other materials. The unit's production manager must record the content percentage (%) of cotton and other materials for each lot of produced woven fabric via the features section of events. The content percentage of cotton must be equal to or more than 50%, while the total content percentage of other materials (e.g., acrylic or polyester) must be equal to or less than 50%.

WU.2.2 Woven Fabric Categorization (MJ)

Weaving units have to categorize the produced woven fabric into weave type categories. The unit's production manager has to categorized each lot of produced woven fabric into plain, twill or satin weave, via the platform's events section.

WU.2.3 Woven Fabric Quality Features (MN)

Weaving units should attribute specific quality features to the produced woven fabric. The unit's production manager should attribute specific quality features to each lot of produced woven fabric (e.g., degree of brilliance, thickness or hue) via the platform's events section.

6. Knitting Units (KU) Control Points & Compliance Criteria (CPCC)

6.1. Suppliers

Suppliers of knitting units must be registered spinning or dyeing or trading organizations that operate in accordance with the rules of general requirements.

KU.1.1 Contractual Agreement (KO)

Knitting units must document the contractual agreement between suppliers and the knitting unit. The unit's administration manager must upload a valid contract signed by the unit's supplier and the organization's legal representative.

6.2. Quality Assurance

The produced knitted fabric must be categorized and quality assurance processes must be implemented to increase the organization's reliability.

KU.2.1 Composition of Knitted Fabric (KO)

Knitting units must record the composition of the produced knitted fabric with reference to the content of cotton and other materials. The unit's production manager must record the content percentage (%) of cotton and other materials for each lot of produced knitted fabric via the features section of events. The content percentage of cotton must be equal to or more than 50%, while the total content percentage of other materials (e.g., acrylic or polyester) must be equal to or less than 50%.

KU.2.2 Knitted Fabric Categorization (MJ)

Knitting units have to categorize the produced knitted fabric into knit type categories. The unit's production manager has to categorized each lot of produced knitted fabric into plain, rib, purl, pattern, double knits, tricot, raschel or milanese, via the platform's events section.

KU.2.3 Knitted Fabric Quality Features (MN)

Knitting units should attribute specific quality features to the produced knitted fabric. The unit's production manager should attribute specific quality features to each lot of produced knitted fabric (e.g., degree of brilliance, thickness or hue) via the platform's events section.

7. Dyeing Units (DU) Control Points & Compliance Criteria (CPCC)

7.1. Suppliers

Suppliers of dyeing units must be registered spinning, weaving/knitting or trading organizations that operate in accordance with management system rules.

DU.1.1 Contractual Agreement (KO)

Dyeing units must document the contractual agreement between suppliers and the dyeing unit. The unit's administration manager must upload a valid contract signed by the unit's supplier and the organization's legal representative.

7.2. Quality Assurance

The produced yarn or fabric must be categorized and quality assurance processes must be implemented to increase the organization's reliability.

DU.2.1 Dyed Yarn Categorization (MJ)

Dyeing units have to categorize the distinct dyed yarn products into colouring grade categories. The unit's production manager has to categorize each lot of produced dyed yarn into light, medium, dark, white or black, via the features section of events.

DU.2.2 Dyed Woven or Knitted Fabric Categorization (MJ)

Dyeing units have to categorize the distinct dyed woven or knitted fabric into colouring grade categories. The unit's production manager has to categorize each lot of produced dyed knitted or woven fabric into light, medium, dark, white or black, via the features section of events.

8. Manufacturing Units (MU) Control Points & Compliance Criteria (CPCC)

8.1. Suppliers

Suppliers of manufacturing units must be registered spinning, weaving/knitting, dyeing or trading organizations that operate in accordance with management system rules.

MU.1.1 Contractual Agreement (KO)

Manufacturing units must document the contractual agreement between suppliers and the manufacturing unit. The unit's administration manager must upload a valid contract signed by the unit's supplier and the organization's legal representative.

8.2. Quality Assurance

The produced manufacturing products must be categorized and quality assurance processes must be implemented to increase the organization's reliability.

MU.2.1 Composition of Manufacturing Products (KO)

Manufacturing units must record the composition of manufacturing products with reference to the content of cotton and other materials. The unit's production manager must record the content percentage (%) of cotton and other materials for each lot of produced manufacturing product via the features section of events. The content percentage of cotton must be equal to or more than 50%, while the total content percentage of other materials (e.g., acrylic or polyester) must be equal to or less than 50%.

MU.2.2 Manufacturing Products Quality Features (MN)

Manufacturing units should attribute specific quality features to manufacturing products. The unit's production manager should attribute specific quality features to each lot of produced manufacturing products via the feature section of events.

9. Trading Units (TU) Control Points & Compliance Criteria (CPCC)

9.1. Suppliers

Suppliers of trading units must be a registered ginning, spinning, weaving/knitting, dyeing or manufacturing organizations that operate in accordance with management system rules.

TU.1.1 Contractual Agreement

Trading units must document the contractual agreement between suppliers and the trading unit. The unit's administration manager must upload a valid contract signed by the unit's supplier and the organization's legal representative.