remade®

Annex 1 TS Producers

Certifications recognised by ReMade

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1_ The criteria followed by ReMade for the recognition of other certifications

The ReMade certification scheme provides that the **specific requirement set out in point 4.3.2.1** of its Producers' Technical Standards may be met by the Organisation holding one of the certifications recognised and listed below in point 2.
The requirement concerns the supplier's documentation proving the content of recycled, recovered and byproduct materials in the raw material, semi-finished product or finished product intended for use.
Point 4.3.2.1(f) of the Producers' Technical Standard stipulates that such documentation may be the ReMade certification itself or a certification recognised by ReMade, covering the same scope of certification.
It should be noted that external certifications are used solely as supplier documentation relating to incoming materials and that such recognition does not apply to the entire scheme (§ 5 – Recognition of products holding other certifications).
This recognition therefore does not entail exemption from the checks required by the ReMade Standard regarding the product's overall compliance with the scheme's requirements, which must be carried out punctually by the auditor during the audit by fully applying the Technical Standards that make up the ReMade scheme.

Where the certification recognised by ReMade is issued under ISO/IEC 17065 accreditation by a body accredited by a signatory to the EA/IAF MLA agreements, compliance with the requirements of the ReMade scheme is confirmed, within the limits of the specific requirement covered by the recognition.
This is because accreditation ensures that the conformity assessment body operates in accordance with verified requirements regarding competence, impartiality and independence; consequently, the assessment of equivalence with regard to the ReMade requirement can be based on institutional confidence in the accreditation system.

Where certification is **not carried out under accreditation**, compliance with the ReMade scheme's requirements cannot be presumed.
ISO/IEC 17065 (§ 7.4.5) stipulates that the Conformity Assessment Body may rely on assessment results obtained prior to the certification application, provided that the Conformity Assessment Body assumes responsibility for them and that it has been verified that the Body that carried out the assessment meets the requirements of competence and impartiality.
It is not required that such assessment results fall within the scope of a certification scheme under accreditation.

ISO/IEC 17067 (§ 6.5.3) stipulates that the certification scheme defines the conditions

and limits within which assessment results obtained from other schemes may be used. The ReMade scheme defines these conditions in this Annex.

To this end, the ReMade Foundation examines the Standards underpinning the recognised certifications, carrying out a **comparative technical analysis** against ReMade with regard, first and foremost, to its fundamental aspects of: control of input materials, traceability and mass balance.

Furthermore, with regard to the Conformity Assessment Bodies and auditors issuing the recognised certifications, ReMade preliminarily verifies the criteria for the qualification of Conformity Assessment Bodies and for the competence, training and assessment of auditors within the recognised schemes, also checking that requirements are in place to exclude the involvement of personnel that could compromise credibility (ISO/IEC 17067, § 6.2.2). ReMade assesses the criteria for conducting audits, the use of the logo and the presence of transparency requirements.
The analysis carried out, as set out in the comparative tables developed for each recognised certification (which does not operate under accreditation), has made it possible to verify compliance with the applicable requirements and the level of alignment between the two systems. Any discrepancies, as identified from the descriptions provided, are considered acceptable as the fundamental and founding principles of ReMade are nevertheless guaranteed.

Before issuing ReMade certification, the **Conformity Assessment Body** must in any case:
• assume responsibility for all activities outsourced to another body (ISO/IEC 17065, § 6.2.2);
• implement corrective actions for any non-conformities referred to in clause 6.2.2 of ISO/IEC 17065 of which it becomes aware (ISO/IEC 17065, § 6.2.2).

The Conformity Assessment Body must report on the above in the audit report, which is submitted to ReMade together with the issued certificate, and must promptly inform the ReMade Foundation of any irregularities found.
The ReMade Foundation maintains an up-to-date list of Conformity Assessment Bodies authorised to issue recognised certifications (ISO/IEC 17065, § 6.2.2).

The recognised certification must be verified for its relevance to the product subject to ReMade certification. It must also be valid at the time of issue of the certification.

To be accepted for the purposes of ReMade certification, the certificate must explicitly state the content of recycled, recovered and byproduct materials present in the material to which it refers.
In the case of multi-material products, the content of recycled, recovered and byproducts in each component must be explicitly stated.

For each recognised certification not operating under accreditation, ReMade has also verified the framework of **mandatory legislation**, both national and European, within which such certification is recognised and provided for, in order to assess the level of reliability and credibility of the system and the market.

The ReMade Foundation continuously monitors **revisions** and updates to all recognised certification schemes in order to verify that the conditions of technical and methodological equivalence that led to their recognition are maintained.

To this end, the ReMade Foundation:
• analyses the official changes to the scheme
• assesses the impact on all requirements analysed to evaluate compliance with ReMade
• carries out, where necessary, specific technical investigations

Should the revisions affect the previously established criteria of reliability and methodological compliance, ReMade shall update this Annex, redefine the scope of recognition or revoke it, ensuring that the recognition continues to meet the requirements of reliability, transparency and methodological consistency required by its scheme.

Any changes will be duly communicated and disseminated to the National Accreditation Body and to accredited and pending accreditation Conformity Assessment Bodies.

2_ List of recognised certifications

- ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION
- FSC Recycled (not accredited: see section 3 below)
- PEFC Recycled
- ISCC PLUS (not accredited: see Chapter 3 below)
- REDcert² (not accredited: see section 3 below)
- SECOND LIFE PLASTIC
- RECYCLASS
- GRS (not accredited: see section 3 below)
- UNI PDR 88
- CP DOC 262

3_ Classification of certifications not operating under accreditation for the purposes of their recognition

FSC RECYCLED – Forest Stewardship Council

FSC-STD-40-004 V3-1 – FSC Chain of Custody - FSC Recycled
Version valid from 1° September 2021

A) Legal framework and recognition under mandatory legislation

The FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) scheme is one of the leading international certification systems for responsible forest management and for the traceability of forest-based materials throughout the chain of custody. Within the scope of product certification, the FSC Chain of Custody (CoC) scheme ensures the correct identification and management of certified materials, including those classified as FSC Recycled, derived from post-consumer or pre-consumer recovered fibres.
The FSC Recycled Claim ("*FSC claim for recycled products based on inputs exclusively from reclaimed sources*") is the declaration relating to the category of material that may be used by organisations selling FSC-certified products, holding FSC-STD-40-004 chain of custody certification.

With particular reference to Italy, FSC Recycled certification is recognised by numerous decrees of the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security, which set out the minimum environmental criteria (MECs) for procurement categories by public administrations. The application of the MECs in Italy is mandatory under the Public Procurement Code (Article 57, Legislative Decree 36/2023) and it is mandatory to demonstrate compliance with the requirements through the environmental certifications listed for each requirement, among which FSC Recycled is expressly indicated.

The following MECs require FSC Recycled certification:
- MECs Furniture – Decree of 23 June 2022, Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security, "Minimum environmental criteria for the award of contracts for the supply, hire and extension of the useful life of interior furniture" (Criterion 4.1.5, Recycled material content)
- MECs Street Furniture – Decree of 7 February 2023, Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security, "Minimum environmental criteria for the award of contracts for the design of playgrounds, the supply and installation of street furniture and outdoor

furniture, and the award of contracts for the routine and non-routine maintenance of street furniture and outdoor furniture" (Criterion 5.1.4, Wood products or products containing wood)
- MECs Paper – Decree of 4 April 2013, Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security "Minimum environmental criteria for the procurement of copy paper and graphic paper" – 2013 update (Criterion 4.2.1, Fibre requirements)
- MECs Construction - Decree of 24 November 2025, Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security "Minimum environmental criteria for the award of contracts for the design and supervision of building works and civil engineering works, and the execution of works, including construction, renovation, maintenance and upgrading" (Criterion 2.4.6 Wood or wood-based products)
- MECs Events – Decree of 19 October 2022, Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security "Minimum environmental criteria for the organisation and staging of events" (Criterion 4.1.6 Staging and furnishings; Criterion 4.1.17 Tablecloths and napkins)
- MECs Roads - Decree of 5 August 2024, Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security "Adoption of minimum environmental criteria for the award of contracts for the design and execution of construction, maintenance and upgrading works on road infrastructure" (Criterion 2.3.5, Wood or wood-based products)

B) Comparative analysis between the requirements of the ReMade scheme and FSC Recycled

The table below presents a comparative analysis between the requirements set out in the ReMade Technical Standards and those set out in the FSC Recycled declaration. This analysis has made it possible to verify compliance with the applicable requirements and the level of alignment between the two systems. Any discrepancies, as evident from the descriptions provided, are considered acceptable as the fundamental and founding principles of ReMade are nevertheless guaranteed.

ReMade TS	FSC Chain of Custody – FSC Recycled
Input materials (Producers TS §4.3.2) **Requirements** - Documented management of input materials (classification, verification and traceability) - Collection and verification of supplier documentation (origin and content of recycled, recovered materials and byproducts) - Identification of materials	**FSC-STD-40-006/7 – Sourcing of Reclaimed Material** **FSC-STD-40-004 (Glossary/Terms and definitions)** **Requirements** - Qualification and registration of suppliers, including the collection and verification of information on origin, generation process and nature of the material - Application of documented procedures for the procurement and verification of reclaimed forest-based inputs - Classification and identification of input materials according to FSC categories (pre-consumer and post-consumer), based on the definitions and criteria set out in the standard **Result** Deemed compliant

	Description Suppliers are identified and registered in advance within the organisation's system, and for each type of material, information is collected regarding its origin, the process that generated the waste, and the classification of the material. The standard establishes the requirements to be met by organisations certified according to FSC-STD-40-004 or FSC-STD-40-006 for the procurement, verification and classification of reclaimed forest-based inputs for use in FSC Product Groups and FSC Certified Projects, and for assigning them to post-consumer or pre-consumer reclaimed material categories, according to the following FSC definitions: - *Post-consumer reclaimed material: Forest-based material that is reclaimed from a consumer or commercial product that has been used for its intended purpose by an individual or household, or by a commercial, industrial, or institutional facility in its role as end-user of the product.* - *Pre-consumer reclaimed material: Forest-based material that is reclaimed from a process of secondary manufacture or further downstream industry, in which the material has not been intentionally produced, is unfit for end use, and not capable of being re-used on-site in the same manufacturing process that generated it.* Quantities received are recorded and tracked throughout the various stages of the production process through internal records and accompanying documentation. The system also provides for periodic document checks and updates of supplier and material flow information.
Mass balance and traceability (Producers TS §4.3.3) **Requirements** - Ensuring traceability of materials throughout all stages of the production process - Determination of recycled content using a mass balance system - Recording of input and output flows for each product - Periodic verification of consistency between quantities used and declared - Prevention of double counting and correct allocation of percentages to production batches	**FSC-STD-40-004 – Chain of Custody Certification (in particular §§1, 3, 5, 6)** **Requirements** - Recording and documentary verification of incoming raw materials (with evidence of FSC Recycled certification) - Monitoring of quantities used in the production process according to mass balance principles - Reconciliation between inputs and outputs, with allocation of the declared percentage to production batches - Availability of records ensuring traceability and demonstrating consistency between declared and actual recycled content **Result** Deemed compliant **Description** The percentage of reclaimed material in FSC Recycled is determined through a mass balance system that enables the quantification and control of certified recycled material within the production process. The organisation ensures traceability of input and output flows, guaranteeing the correct allocation of recycled raw material quantities to finished products.

Internal Resources (Producers TS §4.2.4) **Requirements** – Ensuring competence and awareness of personnel involved in the certification system – Provision of adequate training and instruction in relation to roles and responsibilities – Maintenance of records relating to competencies and training activities	**FSC–STD–40–004 – Chain of Custody Certification (in particular §1.3)** **Requirements** – Identification of personnel responsible for managing the FSC certification system and definition of their responsibilities – Ensuring that personnel are adequately trained on requirements applicable to FSC inputs and products – Ensuring knowledge and correct application of FSC procedures for managing certified materials and related claims **Result** Deemed compliant **Description** The organisation identifies personnel responsible for managing the certification system and ensures that all relevant staff are adequately informed and trained. Personnel must be familiar with procedures for managing certified materials and the correct application of related claims.
Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) Qualification (CAB TS §2.2.1) **Requirements** – Recognition of the CAB by ReMade – Verification of accreditation and competence requirements – Compliance with ISO/IEC 17065 – Authorisation to start certification activities	**FSC–STD–20–001 General Requirements for FSC–Accredited Certification Bodies (in particular §§1, 3, 7, 8)** **Requirements** – Compliance with FSC standards – Assurance of independence, competence and control of third-party verification bodies **Result** Deemed compliant **Description** Certifications are issued by Conformity Assessment Bodies authorised, ensuring that audits are carried out by competent and monitored third parties. The bodies operate in accordance with the requirements set out in the FSC standard for conformity assessment bodies, FSC-STD-20-001, and apply documented procedures for conducting audits, evaluating evidence and making certification decisions.
Auditor Qualification (CAB TS §4.2) **Requirements** – Audits conducted by ReMade-qualified auditors – Specific expertise and experience in production processes and recycled materials management	**FSC–STD–20–001 General Requirements for FSC–Accredited Certification Bodies (in particolare §§3, 4, 5)** **Requirements** – Definition and maintenance, by the CABs, of documented requirements for auditor qualification, competence and ongoing training – Demonstration by auditors of knowledge of applicable FSC standards, audit techniques and the supply chains subject to certification – Assurance of independence requirements, management of conflicts of interest and periodic evaluation of auditors' performance

– Maintenance of qualification through ongoing training – Periodic audits to ensure continuity of competence	**Result** Deemed compliant **Description** CABs must define and maintain documented requirements for auditor qualification, competence and continuous professional development. Personnel must demonstrate knowledge of FSC Recycled standards, audit techniques and relevant production processes and supply chains. Specific requirements are also established regarding independence, conflict of interest management and periodic performance evaluation.
Conduct of audits (CABs TS §4.3) **Requirements** – Conduct of audits according to ISO 19011 principles – Ensuring a systematic and comprehensive assessment of compliance – Use of checklists or equivalent tools	**FSC–STD–20–001 General Requirements for FSC–Accredited Certification Bodies (in particular §§3, 4, 5, 7, 8)** **Requirements** – Documented requirements for auditor qualification and competence – Planning and execution of audits including document review, on-site verification and evidence collection – Application of internationally recognised audit principles (ISO 19011) and certification decisions by authorised personnel **Result** Deemed compliant **Description** CABs are required to define and maintain documented requirements for the qualification, competence and ongoing competence of auditors assigned to audit activities. Personnel must demonstrate knowledge of the applicable FSC standards, competence in audit techniques and adequate experience in the processes and supply chains subject to certification. Specific requirements are also established regarding independence, the management of conflicts of interest and the periodic evaluation of auditors' performance. Audit activities are planned and conducted in accordance with documented procedures that define the scope, audit criteria, evidence collection and reporting of results. Audits include document review, examination of records and on-site inspections at the production site. Audits are conducted in accordance with internationally recognised audit principles and methodologies, including those described in ISO 19011. Certification decisions are taken by personnel of the CABs who are independent from the audit team, and the system system provides for periodic surveillance audits.
Use of the logo (Trademarks TS) **Requirements** – Use of the ReMade trademark is permitted exclusively to	**FSC–STD–50–001 – Requirements for Use of the FSC Trademarks (in particolare §§1, 3, 4, 5)** **Requirements** – Use of the FSC trademark is permitted only where there are a valid certification and a licence to use the trademark

authorised parties and for certified products – Compliance with the terms of use set out in the scheme – Use of the mark in a clear, non-misleading manner consistent with the purpose of the certification – Prohibition of improper use or alteration of the trademark	– Application of FSC labels according to the category of material, with information that complies with the scheme's requirements – Use of the trademark is subject to verification and approval by the CAB – Use of the trademark must comply with the graphic specifications and rules of use set out by the FSC system **Result** Deemed compliant **Description** The FSC Recycled product label may only be applied to products and in information materials where there is a valid FSC certification and a licence to use the trademark. The labels applied to products are selected according to the material category and contain the information required by the certification scheme. Use of the trademark is subject to verification and approval by the conformity assessment body and must comply with the graphic specifications and usage guidelines defined by the FSC system.
Transparency **Requirements** ReMade certificates are published on the website, organised, updated and publicly available	**FSC-STD-20-001 – General Requirements for FSC-Accredited Certification Bodies (in particular §8)** **Requirements** Information regarding issued certificates is made publicly available via the official FSC database, which details the certification status, the certificate holder, the scope of the certification and the conformity assessment body. CABs are required to submit and update this information in the FSC system to ensure that it is accessible and verifiable by stakeholders **Result** Deemed compliant

C) Limitation of ReMade recognition

It is not considered necessary to limit the acceptability of FSC Recycled certifications.
It is considered that recognition is possible only under the conditions described in paragraph 1 of this Annex and that verification of these conditions is carried out by the auditor of the CAB whose competence is recognized by ReMade during the ReMade audit and in any case before the issue of the certificate.
In particular, the ReMade auditor must verify:
– that the supplier's FSC Recycled certificate is valid and has been issued by a recognised CAB under the FSC Recycled scheme;
– that the supplier's FSC Recycled certificate relates to the material used in the production of the ReMade-certified product;
– the adequacy of the certificate or documentation provided by the organisation to demonstrate that the FSC Recycled-certified product contains a specified percentage of post-consumer recycled material.

ISCC PLUS – International Sustainability and Carbon Certification

Version 3.4.2. valid from 6 March 2024

A) Legal framework and recognition under mandatory legislation

The ISCC PLUS scheme is an international voluntary scheme applied to the certification of sustainable streams, including recycled materials and feedstocks derived from waste, widely used in the chemical and advanced materials sectors.
ISCC PLUS was established as an extension of the ISCC EU scheme, a voluntary system recognised by the EU to demonstrate compliance with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council on biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels, renewable non-biological fuels and fuels derived from recycled carbon.
By Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/3176 of 19 December 2024, the European Commission recognised the voluntary 'International Sustainability & Carbon Certification — ISCC EU' scheme for forest biomass, renewable non-biological fuels and fuels derived from recycled carbon, in accordance with Article 30 of the Directive.
The Commission considers that "*The assessment of the ISCC scheme has shown that it meets the appropriate criteria of reliability, transparency and independent verification and that it complies with the methodological requirements set out in Annexes V and VI to Directive (EU) 2018/2001*".
ISCC PLUS applies to markets and sectors not regulated by the RED II Directive, using the same regulatory framework as the ISCC system. Therefore, many of the requirements applied by ISCC PLUS are defined in the ISCC EU documents, including:

- ISCC EU System Document 102 – Governance
- ISCC PLUS System Document 103 – Requirements for Certification Bodies and Auditors
- ISCC EU System Document 201 – System Basics
- ISCC EU System Document 203 – Traceability and Chain of Custody
- ISCC EU System Document 203-01 - Waste and Residues
- ISCC System Document 208 – Logos

Among other regulatory recognitions, the ISCC EU certification system is considered a suitable scheme for demonstrating compliance with the sustainability criteria set out by the Dutch SDE++ programme (Stimulering Duurzame Energieproductie en Klimaattransitie), the incentive mechanism for renewable energy production in the Netherlands (Incentives for Sustainable Energy Production, Minister for Climate and Green Growth, 11 December 2025, No. 441).
In this context, operators in the solid biomass supply chain can use ISCC EU to certify compliance with the sustainability requirements necessary for access to incentives and for the use of biomass for energy purposes in the Dutch market.

The ISCC PLUS certification scheme is recognised under the Dutch Green Deal (https://greendeal-groencertificaten.nl/how-does-it-work/certification-schemes/?lang=en) as a tool for certifying the use of sustainable biomass in the production of chemicals and plastics. The Green Deal promotes collaboration between businesses and the government to foster sustainable growth and the circular economy. The initiative is coordinated by the relevant ministries and supported operationally by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO).

B) Comparative analysis between the requirements of the ReMade scheme and ISCC PLUS

The table below presents a comparative analysis between the requirements set out in the ReMade Technical Standards and those set out in the ISCC PLUS certification scheme. This analysis has made it possible to verify compliance with the applicable requirements and the level of alignment between the two systems. Any discrepancies, as evident from the descriptions provided, are considered acceptable as the fundamental and founding principles of ReMade are nevertheless guaranteed.

ReMade TS	ISCC PLUS – International Sustainability and Carbon Certification
Input materials (Producers TS §4.3.2) **Requirements** – Documented management of input materials (classification, verification and traceability) – Collection and verification of supplier documentation (origin and content of recycled, recovered materials and byproducts) – Identification of materials	**ISCC EU System Document 203-01 – Waste and Residues (in particular: §§3.4, 4)** **Requirements** – Documented management of incoming materials in accordance with ISCC PLUS requirements, including identification, classification, and traceability of waste and residues – Collection and verification of documentary evidence (e.g. transport documents, contracts, records) proving origin, nature, and quantities of materials – Identification and classification of materials in line with applicable regulations (e.g. LoW codes), distinguishing between waste, residues, and byproducts **Result** Deemed compliant **Description** The document defines requirements for the identification, classification, and traceability of waste and residues used as feedstock in certified supply chains. Operators must demonstrate the nature of the material through verifiable documentation such as transport documents, supply contracts, and material flow records. Classification must comply with applicable regulations (e.g. LoW codes) and clearly distinguish between waste, residues, and byproducts. Information on origin, generation process, and quantities must be available to ensure traceability, verifiability, and prevention of misclassification along the supply chain.

Mass balance and traceability (Producers TS §4.3.3) **Requirements** – Ensuring traceability of materials throughout all stages of the production process – Determination of recycled content using a mass balance system – Recording of input and output flows for each product – Periodic verification of consistency between quantities used and declared – Prevention of double counting and correct allocation of percentages to production batches	**ISCC EU System Document 203 – Traceability and Chain of Custody (in particular §§4.1, 4.3, 4.4)** **Requirements** – Ensuring the traceability of materials throughout the entire ISCC-certified supply chain, with documented coverage of input and output flows – Determining recycled content using the mass balance method, with proportional attribution to products based on the recycled feedstock introduced – Complete recording and accounting of incoming and outgoing material flows, including blending processes between recycled and fossil-based materials – Periodic verification of mass balance consistency, ensuring compliance with the principle of material conservation and alignment between inputs and outputs – Prevention of over-declarations and correct attribution of recycled content quotas to products, even in the presence of specific exclusions (e.g., fuel use exempt) **Result** Deemed compliant **Description** A multi-stakeholder traceability system is in place throughout the entire supply chain, in which every stage is covered by ISCC certification and supported by documentary traceability of inputs and outputs. The system ensures that the quantity of recycled material declared cannot exceed that actually fed into the production process. The chemical recycled content in products is determined using the mass balance method. In this approach, recycled materials derived from chemical recycling processes (e.g. pyrolysis oils from waste) may be physically blended with fossil raw materials in industrial processes. The recycled content is therefore calculated on an accounting basis, attributing to the final products a proportionate share of the quantity of recycled feedstock introduced into the system during a given accounting period. The percentage of recycled material is defined as the ratio between the mass of certified recycled raw material used in the process and the total mass of raw materials employed. The system is based on the principle of conservation of matter, according to which all input flows must be reconciled with output flows, net of losses and process waste. It follows that a quantity equivalent to the recycled feedstock introduced must be traceable in the output products and fuels. Where the 'fuel use exempt' method is applied, the proportion of material intended for use as fuel is excluded from the calculation on a pro rata basis; the remaining quantity may be allocated to chemical products as recycled content. This approach requires the complete accounting of incoming and outgoing flows and the preparation of a balance sheet over a defined period (typically quarterly), ensuring consistency between the declared content and the content actually tracked.

Internal Resources (Producers TS §4.2.4) **Requirements** – Ensuring competence and awareness of personnel involved in the certification system – Provision of adequate training and instruction in relation to roles and responsibilities – Maintenance of records relating to competencies and training activities	**ISCC PLUS Version 3.4.2.** **Requirements** – Ensuring that staff involved in ISCC PLUS requirements (sustainability, traceability and chain of custody) are competent and aware of their roles – Providing specific, planned training for staff involved in critical points of the supply chain management system – Maintaining documented records relating to skills, qualifications and training activities undertaken **Result** Deemed compliant **Description** The organisation must ensure that staff involved in implementing and maintaining the requirements relating to sustainability, traceability and chain of custody possess the appropriate skills, training, experience and professional qualifications. To this end, the organisation must draw up and implement a specific training plan for the roles involved in the critical control points of the supply chain management system and keep records of the training activities carried out.
Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) Qualification (CAB TS §2.2.1) **Requirements** – Recognition of the CAB by ReMade – Verification of accreditation and competence requirements – Compliance with ISO/IEC 17065 – Authorisation to start certification activities	**ISCC EU System Document 103 – REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATION BODIES AND AUDITORS (in particular: §§3–5)** **Requirements** – Authorisation of CABs by the ISCC system to operate within the scheme – CABs are subject to periodic checks and supervision by the ISCC system – Verification of the competence, impartiality and absence of conflicts of interest of staff involved in audit activities – Application of documented procedures for conducting audits, managing non-conformities and issuing certificates **Result** Deemed compliant **Description** The ISCC system requires that audit bodies be authorised by ISCC to operate, ensuring the impartiality, absence of conflicts of interest and appropriate qualifications of the personnel involved in audit activities. Audit bodies must apply documented procedures for the planning and conduct of audits, the management of non-conformities and the issuance of certificates, ensuring that verifiable records are maintained. Their work is also subject to periodic checks and supervision by the ISCC system.
Auditor Qualification (CAB TS §4.2) **Requirements** – Audits conducted by ReMade-qualified auditors	**ISCC EU System Document 103 – REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATION BODIES AND AUDITORS (in particolare: §4.2)** **Requirements** – Audits conducted by qualified auditors in accordance with the requirements of the ISCC PLUS scheme

- Specific expertise and experience in production processes and recycled materials management - Maintenance of qualification through ongoing training - Periodic audits to ensure continuity of competence	- Possession of specific expertise, verifiable experience and knowledge of the ISCC PLUS scheme, applicable regulations – including RED/RED II and GHG criteria – and risk assessment methodologies - Maintenance of qualifications through continuous training and regular refresher courses provided by the CAB. **Result** Deemed compliant
Conduct of audits (CABs TS §4.3) **Requirements** - Conduct of audits according to ISO 19011 principles - Ensuring a systematic and comprehensive assessment of compliance - Use of checklists or equivalent tools	**ISCC EU System Document 201 – System Basics (in particolare: §4.2)** **Requirements** - Conducting audits in accordance with procedures defined by the ISCC scheme, including document-based audits and on-site inspections - Systematic assessment of compliance with applicable sustainability and traceability requirements - Management of non-conformities through recording, reporting and verification of the effectiveness of corrective actions for certification purposes **Result** Deemed compliant **Description** This section sets out the entire ISCC audit process, from preparation to the handling of non-conformities. Audits involve a document review and on-site verification of the applicable requirements, with the aim of ensuring that sustainability and traceability rules are correctly applied. At the end of the audit, the CAB assesses the results of the checks and, in the absence of significant non-conformities, proceeds to issue the certificate. Any non-conformities must be documented, communicated to the operator and addressed through corrective actions within defined timeframes, the effectiveness of which is verified before the certification is maintained or issued.
Use of the logo (Trademarks TS) **Requirements** - Use of the ReMade trademark is permitted exclusively to authorised parties and for certified products - Compliance with the terms of use set out in the scheme - Use of the mark in a clear, non-misleading manner consistent with the purpose of the certification - Prohibition of improper use or alteration of the trademark	**ISCC System Document 208 – Logos and claims (in particular §§2, 3, 4)** **Requirements** - Use of the ISCC logo is permitted exclusively to operators holding valid certification - Compliance with the terms of use set out in the ISCC Guidelines, including the various types of logo and the relevant conditions of use - Use of the logo in a clear, non-misleading manner that is consistent with sustainability claims and certification - Prohibition of improper use or use that does not comply with the scheme's rules, including unauthorised modifications or applications of the logo **Result** Deemed compliant

	Description The certification scheme sets out specific rules for the use of the ISCC trademark and logo (three main categories: ISCC banner, ISCC seal, ISCC on-product logo), which are governed by a dedicated document defining the conditions, restrictions and methods of use of the trademark by certified operators. Use of the logo is permitted exclusively to those holding a valid certificate and must comply with the guidelines established by the system, avoiding any improper or misleading use.
Transparency **Requirements** ReMade certificates are published on the website, organised, updated and publicly available	**Transparency** **Requirements** Certificates issued by the CABs must be recorded in the central database managed by ISCC, which allows the public to view valid certifications, including the date of issue and expiry.

C) Scope of application and limitation of recognition

ISCC PLUS certification may be applied to products derived from various types of sustainable raw materials, including crop-based biomass, organic waste and byproducts, as well as recycled materials or circular feedstocks of biological or fossil origin.
For the purposes of recognition under the ReMade scheme, compliance with the requirements regarding the use of materials derived from waste or recycling is deemed to have been verified only in cases where the ISCC PLUS certificate clearly identifies the type of sustainable raw material used and its classification as waste, byproduct or recycled material.
The documentation provided by the organisation (such as, for example, the ISCC PLUS certificate and Sustainability Declarations) must enable the proportion of inputs derived from waste, byproducts or recycled materials attributed to the product subject to certification to be demonstrated.
It is considered that recognition is possible only under the conditions described in paragraph 1 of this Annex and that verification of these conditions is carried out by the by the auditor of the CAB whose competence is recognized by ReMade during the ReMade audit and in any case prior to the issue of the certificate.
In particular, the ReMade auditor must verify:
- that the supplier's ISCC PLUS certificate is valid and has been issued by a recognised ODC under the ISCC PLUS scheme;
- that the supplier's ISCC PLUS certificate relates to the material used in the production of the ReMade-certified product;
- the adequacy of the certificate or documentation provided by the organisation to demonstrate that the ISCC PLUS-certified product contains a specified percentage of secondary raw material derived from waste.

REDcert² – Certification for sustainable material flows in the chemical industry

Scheme principles for the certification of sustainable material flows in the chemical industry RC² 1.3.1
Version valid from 1 February 2025

A) Legal framework and recognition under mandatory legislation

The REDcert² scheme is developed by REDcert, owner of the REDcert-EU scheme recognised by the European Commission. Indeed, by Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/3194 of 19 December 2024, the European Commission recognised the voluntary REDcert-EU scheme to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council on biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels, renewable non-biological fuels and fuels derived from recycled carbon. The Directive provides, in fact, that compliance with the sustainability criteria and greenhouse gas emission reduction requirements for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels may be demonstrated through voluntary schemes recognised by the European Commission.
The Commission considers that "*The assessment of the 'REDcert-EU' scheme found that it meets adequate standards of reliability, transparency and independent auditing and complies for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels with the methodological requirements set out in Annexes V and VI to Directive (EU) 2018/2001*". The Commission therefore decides that "the scheme applies a mass balance methodology in accordance with the requirements of Article 30(1) and (2) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001."
This decision applies until 21 December 2029.

REDcert² extends the sustainability and traceability criteria of the REDcert-EU system to biomass streams used in non-energy sectors, for the certification of sustainable material streams and the replacement of fossil raw materials with sustainable biomass and recycled materials in the chemical industry.

B) Comparative analysis between the requirements of the ReMade scheme and REDcert²

The table below presents a comparative analysis between the requirements set out in the ReMade Technical Standards and those set out in the REDcert² certification scheme. This analysis has made it possible to verify compliance with the applicable requirements and the level of alignment between the two systems. Any discrepancies, as evident from the descriptions provided, are considered acceptable as the fundamental and founding principles of ReMade are nevertheless guaranteed.

ReMade TS	REDcert² – Scheme principles for the certification of sustainable material flows in the chemical industry (RC2 1.3.1)
Input materials (Producers TS §4.3.2) **Requirements** - Documented management of input materials (classification, verification and traceability) - Collection and verification of supplier documentation (origin and content of recycled, recovered materials and byproducts) - Identification of materials	**RC² 1.3.1 (in particular §§5.3, 5.5, 5.7)** **Requirements** - Management of materials derived from waste based on documentation certifying their origin and classification according to the European LoW, for the purpose of qualifying them as secondary raw materials - Acquisition and retention of the declaration from the supplier/waste manager certifying the origin and characteristics of the material, with verification of the available information - Identification and quantification of recycled materials through process bills of materials and linkage between inputs and products, with the possibility of checks along the chain of custody **Result** Deemed compliant **Description** The REDcert² requirements establish that waste and waste-derived materials may be used as secondary raw materials in the production process only if their waste origin is documented. Identification takes place through classification according to the European List of Waste (LoW) and the related waste management documentation. The first user must retain a declaration from the entity that manages or treats the waste, certifying its origin and characteristics. The quantification of recycled material attributed to products is determined on the basis of process bills of materials, which are periodically verified and make it possible to measure raw material requirements and to link waste-derived material inputs to the resulting products. Waste producers and collection or sorting facilities are not normally subject to certification, but they may be subject to verification whenever this is considered necessary by the first operator in the chain of custody.
Mass balance and traceability (Producers TS §4.3.3) **Requirements** - Ensuring traceability of materials throughout all stages of the production process - Determination of recycled content using a mass balance system - Recording of input and output flows for each product - Periodic verification of consistency between quantities used and declared - Prevention of double-counting and correct allocation of percentages to production batches	**RC² 1.3.1 (in particular §8)** **Requirements** - Ensuring traceability of materials through the recording of input and output flows in the mass balance system - Recording and management of sustainable material units in a dedicated accounting system, with tracking of entries and withdrawals - Periodic verification of the balance (balance period ≤ 3 months), ensuring correspondence between sustainable inputs and declared outputs (input ≥ output) - Prevention of double counting and correct allocation of recycled material "credits" to products, even in the absence of physical separation between materials **Result** Deemed compliant

	Description The mass balance system provides for the recording of incoming and outgoing material flows and the attribution of recycled content to products according to the quantities actually used in the process. At the end of a period (balance period) not exceeding 3 months, the quantity of products declared as containing recycled content must be covered by an equivalent quantity of sustainable inputs (input ≥ output). The accounted units remain valid for up to 12 months and may be carried over to the following period only if they correspond to physically existing stock. The system also requires the organization to have procedures in place to ensure the sufficient availability of sustainable raw material in relation to forecast sales, taking into account possible deviations from sales documents. The units must be managed through a dedicated accounting system, in which incoming sustainable materials and outgoing quantities associated with the production or sale of products to which recycled content is attributed are recorded. This model makes it possible to allocate recycled material "credits" to final products even where there is no physical separation between virgin raw material and recycled feedstock.
Internal Resources (Producers TS §4.2.4) **Requirements** - Ensuring competence and awareness of personnel involved in the certification system - Provision of adequate training and instruction in relation to roles and responsibilities - Maintenance of records relating to competencies and training activities	**RC² 1.3.1 (in particular §5.8)** **Requirements** - Ensuring that personnel involved in the application of the REDcert² scheme are adequately qualified and aware of the applicable requirements - Provision of periodic training to personnel in relation to their roles and responsibilities under the scheme - Maintenance of documentary evidence of training activities to support compliance with the requirements **Result** Deemed compliant **Description** Organizations must ensure that personnel involved in the application of the scheme are adequately qualified and trained on the applicable requirements through periodic training.
Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) Qualification (CAB TS §2.2.1) **Requirements** - Recognition of the CAB by ReMade - Verification of accreditation and competence requirements - Compliance with ISO/IEC 17065 - Authorisation to start certification activities	**RC² 1.3.1** **Requirements** - Recognition of CABs by the REDcert² scheme - Compliance of CABs with the specific provisions of the REDcert² scheme - Definition and application of documented procedures for managing certification activities, including the conduct of audits and certification decisions - Ensuring the competence, impartiality, and independence of CABs, including management of conflicts of interest and adequate qualification of the personnel involved

	Result Deemed compliant **Description** Under the REDcert² scheme, the requirements for CABs are defined in document RC2 1.3.1 and in the applicable reference standards. CABs must operate in compliance with the specific requirements of the scheme. They must also ensure that audit activities are conducted in accordance with the principles of ISO 19011. Before starting activities, specific training on the REDcert² scheme is required, together with an obligation to transfer that knowledge to the personnel involved. CABs must have documented procedures for managing certification activities, ensuring competence, impartiality, and independence.
Auditor Qualification (CAB TS §4.2) **Requirements** – Audits conducted by ReMade-qualified auditors – Specific expertise and experience in production processes and recycled materials management – Maintenance of qualification through ongoing training – Periodic audits to ensure continuity of competence	**RC² 1.3.1 (in particular §12)** **Requirements** – Conduct of audits by auditors qualified according to the requirements of the REDcert² scheme – Possession of technical skills and experience in industrial processes, traceability and mass balance systems, and sustainability legislation – Maintenance of qualification through continuous professional development and specific training on the scheme – Periodic participation in training and update programs on audit methodologies and applicable schemes – Authorization to perform audit activities subject to possession of the required competencies and training **Result** Deemed compliant **Description** The REDcert² scheme requires a high level of competence for auditors: technical knowledge and professional experience in chemical industry processes, traceability and mass balance systems, and legislation on the sustainability of raw materials. They must also know the applicable certification schemes and quality management systems. Continuous professional development and periodic participation in training and update programs specific to the scheme and audit methodologies are required.
Conduct of audits (CABs TS §4.3) **Requirements** – Conduct of audits according to ISO 19011 principles – Ensuring a systematic and comprehensive assessment of compliance – Use of checklists or equivalent tools	**RC² 1.3.1 (in particular §9) and "Scheme principles for neutral inspections"** **Requirements** – Conduct of audits by Conformity assessment bodies through document review and traceability verification of flows – Systematic assessment of compliance with REDcert² requirements, including the correct application of mass balance and consistency between inputs and certified products – Formalization of results through audit reports and use of the evidence collected for certification decisions

	Result Deemed compliant **Description** Audits involve the assessment of records, traceability evidence, and consistency between inputs and certified products. The results are formalized in audit reports and constitute the basis for granting, maintaining, suspending, or withdrawing certification.
Use of the logo (Trademarks TS) **Requirements** – Use of the ReMade trademark is permitted exclusively to authorised parties and for certified products – Compliance with the terms of use set out in the scheme – Use of the mark in a clear, non-misleading manner consistent with the purpose of the certification – Prohibition of improper use or alteration of the trademark	**RC² 1.3.1 (in particular §5.7) and "Guidelines governing the use of the REDcert² logo and the representation of claims for bio-based and biomass-balanced products"** **Requirements** – Use of the REDcert² logo is permitted only for certified companies – Use of the mark in compliance with the methods defined by the scheme and subject to authorization for modifications or combinations with other logos – Use of claims on certified products in a clear and non-misleading manner, indicating the stage at which the sustainable raw material was introduced – Prohibition of uses not compliant with the scheme guidelines, including unauthorized modifications of the logo or improper claims **Result** Deemed compliant **Description** Certified companies may use the REDcert² logo in communication activities, but any modification of the mark or combination with other logos requires the explicit authorization of REDcert. Advertising claims relating to certified products are permitted only if they clearly indicate the stage of the process at which the sustainable raw material was introduced. The rules governing the use of the logo and claims are set out in the scheme's specific guidelines.
Transparency **Requirements** ReMade certificates are published on the website, organised, updated and publicly available	**RC² 1.3.1 (in particular §5.6)** **Requirements** REDcert maintains all valid participant certificates in a scheme-specific database that is publicly accessible

C) Limitation of ReMade recognition

Given that REDcert² certification is available both for products containing raw materials derived from cultivated biomass and for products containing biomass derived from waste, consistency with the ReMade certification scheme is deemed to be guaranteed provided that the certificate and/or documentation supplied by the Organisation clearly indicates that the input materials originate from waste.

It is considered that recognition is possible only under the conditions described in paragraph 1 of this Annex and that verification of these conditions is carried out by the auditor of the CAB whose competence is recognized by ReMade during the ReMade audit and in any case prior to the issue of the certificate.
In particular, the ReMade auditor must verify:
– that the supplier's REDcert^2 certificate is valid and has been issued by a recognised CAB under the REDcert^2 scheme;
– that the supplier's REDcert^2 certificate relates to the material used in the production of the ReMade-certified product;
– the adequacy of the certificate or documentation provided by the organisation to demonstrate that the REDcert^2-certified product contains a specified percentage of secondary raw material derived from waste.

GRS – Global Recycled Standard

Version 4.0 valid from 1 July 2017

A) Legal framework and recognition under mandatory legislation

The Global Recycled Standard (GRS) scheme is a voluntary international standard promoted by Textile Exchange that defines requirements for the certification of recycled content, for the traceability of materials, for compliance with social and environmental criteria, and for restrictions on the use of chemicals throughout the entire production chain.
It is an international standard applicable to products containing recycled material derived from pre-consumer or post-consumer waste. The scheme can be applied to various manufacturing sectors, provided that the requirements set out in the standard are met, including in particular:
– compliance with the minimum percentage of recycled material required by the scheme (≥ 20% for product certification and ≥ 50% for the use of the GRS label in relation to consumers);
– the traceability of recycled material throughout the entire supply chain via a chain-of-custody certification system;
– compliance with the environmental, social and chemical management criteria set out in the scheme.

With particular reference to Italy, GRS certification is recognised at a regulatory level by the decree of the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security of 7 February 2023, 'Minimum environmental criteria for the supply and hire of textile products and the restyling and finishing of textile products' (known as MECs Textile), the application of which is mandatory in all public procurement contracts (Green public procurement).

In particular, criterion 3.2.2 stipulates that products made from fabrics containing recycled textile fibres and/or consisting of byproducts derived from industrial symbiosis must have a recycled content of at least 70%, and among the certifications required as proof of compliance with this requirement, GRS (Global Recycled Standard) certification is expressly specified.

B) Comparative analysis between the requirements of the ReMade scheme and GRS

The table below presents a comparative analysis between the requirements set out in the ReMade Technical Standards and those set out in the GRS certification scheme. This analysis has made it possible to verify compliance with the applicable requirements and the level of alignment between the two systems. Any discrepancies, as evident from the descriptions provided, are considered acceptable as the fundamental and founding principles of ReMade are nevertheless guaranteed.

ReMade TS	GRS – Global recycled standard 4.0
Input materials (Producers TS §4.3.2) **Requirements** - Documented management of input materials (classification, verification and traceability) - Collection and verification of supplier documentation (origin and content of recycled, recovered materials and byproducts) - Identification of materials	**Global Recycled Standard (GRS) v4.0 – Section A** **Requirements** - Documented management of incoming materials in accordance with GRS requirements, with traceability guaranteed via the CCS system throughout the supply chain - Collection and verification of supplier documentation (e.g. declarations and Transaction Certificates) certifying the origin, nature and content of recycled material - Identification of materials, distinguishing between pre-consumer and post-consumer, and maintenance of information on provenance and material flows **Result** Deemed compliant **Description** The standard requires documentation compliant with the CCS (Content Claim Standard) to track materials throughout the supply chain. Organisations must maintain records and supplier declarations that enable the identification of the nature and origin of the recycled materials received (distinguishing between pre-consumer and post-consumer). Information regarding the materials entering the recycling process and their provenance must also be retained. For certified materials circulating within the supply chain, the use of Transaction Certificates is required, which attest to compliance and the continuity of certification among operators in the supply chain. This documentation system ensures the traceability, verifiability and control of recycled material flows throughout the production process.

Mass balance and traceability (Producers TS §4.3.3) **Requirements** – Ensuring traceability of materials throughout all stages of the production process – Determination of recycled content using a mass balance system – Recording of input and output flows for each product – Periodic verification of consistency between quantities used and declared – Prevention of double counting and correct allocation of percentages to production batches	**Global Recycled Standard (GRS) v4.0 – Section A (in particular: §§A.1, A.2, A.3, A.4)** **Requirements** – Ensuring the traceability of materials throughout the supply chain via a chain of custody system and documented records – Determination of recycled content by applying the mass balance principle – Recording of information relating to inputs, transaction certificates and materials sent for recycling – Verification of consistency between declared quantities and certified materials purchased and accounted for – Prevention of inconsistencies and correct attribution of recycled content to products, ensuring alignment between inputs and outputs **Result** Deemed compliant **Description** The standard verifies recycled material throughout the supply chain; organisations implement a chain of custody system that enables the origin of recycled materials to be verified and their traceability to be maintained through documented records. Information must be retained on incoming materials, supplier declarations, transaction certificates and materials entering the recycling process, including details of their origin (pre-consumer or post-consumer). Furthermore, the quantities of recycled content declared in the products must be consistent with the quantities of certified material purchased and accounted for, thereby ensuring consistency between inputs and outputs through the principle of mass balance. Internal by-products are excluded.
Internal Resources (Producers TS §4.2.4) **Requirements** – Ensuring competence and awareness of personnel involved in the certification system – Provision of adequate training and instruction in relation to roles and responsibilities – Maintenance of records relating to competencies and training activities	**Global Recycled Standard (GRS) v4.0 – Section A (in particular §§A.1, A.2)** **Requirements** – Ensuring that staff involved in activities relevant to GRS certification are competent and aware of the applicable requirements and procedures – Providing training and operational instructions to ensure the standard is correctly applied within business processes – Maintaining records of activities carried out, procedures applied and responsibilities assigned **Result** Deemed compliant **Description** Organisations must implement procedures and control systems to ensure the standard is correctly applied throughout the production process. In this context, it is essential that staff involved in activities relevant to certification (such as the management of recycled materials, traceability, records and product declarations) have an adequate understanding

	of the GRS requirements and the internal procedures adopted by the organisation. The standard also requires the organisation to keep records of the procedures applied and the responsibilities assigned.
Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) Qualification (CAB TS §2.2.1) **Requirements** – Recognition of the CAB by ReMade – Verification of accreditation and competence requirements – Compliance with ISO/IEC 17065 – Authorisation to start certification activities	**Content Claim Standard Certification Procedures – CCS (in particular §3.1)** **Requirements** – Accreditation of CABs by Textile Exchange to operate within the GRS scheme – Verification of requirements regarding competence, independence, impartiality and the absence of conflicts of interest – Implementation of documented procedures for the management of certification activities (audits, non-conformities, issuance and maintenance of certificates) – Maintenance of documented records to support certification activities and the qualification of the personnel involved **Result** Deemed compliant **Description** CABs must be accredited by Textile Exchange in order to issue GRS certifications. They must also have documented procedures in place for planning and conducting audits, for managing non-conformities, and for issuing, maintaining, suspending or revoking certificates. CABs are required to ensure independence, impartiality and the absence of conflicts of interest in their verification activities. Finally, they must maintain documented records relating to the competence and qualifications of auditors, the audit activities carried out and certification decisions.
Auditor Qualification (CAB TS §4.2) **Requirements** – Audits conducted by ReMade-qualified auditors – Specific expertise and experience in production processes and recycled materials management – Maintenance of qualification through ongoing training – Periodic audits to ensure continuity of competence	**Content Claim Standard Certification Procedures – CCS 3.1 (in particular §5)** **Requirements** – Audits conducted by qualified auditors in accordance with CCS/GRS requirements – Possession of technical expertise, training in applicable standards and experience in certification system audits – Maintenance of qualifications through documented records of auditors' training, experience and expertise – Conducting audits whilst ensuring independence and impartiality, in accordance with the scheme's requirements – Authorisation to carry out audit activities is subject to possession of the required expertise and meeting the specified requirements (e.g. chain of custody and verifiability of claims) **Result** Deemed compliant

	Description Auditors must have adequate training in the applicable standards, technical expertise in the sector being audited, and experience in conducting audits of certification schemes. CABs must also maintain documented records of auditors' qualifications, training and experience, and ensure that they operate independently and impartially during audit activities. CCS 3.1 sets out how audits are to be conducted, focusing on: – the CAB management system – competence – the chain of custody – the integrity and verifiability of claims – procedural and documentation requirements.
Conduct of audits (CABs TS §4.3) **Requirements** – Conduct of audits according to ISO 19011 principles – Ensuring a systematic and comprehensive assessment of compliance – Use of checklists or equivalent tools	**Content Claim Standard Certification Procedures – CCS 102** **Requirements** – Conducting audits in accordance with procedures defined by the CCS/GRS standard, including planning, document review and on-site audits – Systematic assessment of compliance with applicable requirements, including checks on the chain of custody, material flows and records – Use of structured audit tools and criteria to ensure the completeness of audits and the traceability of evidence – Authorisation to issue and maintain certification subject to the management of non-conformities and the implementation of corrective actions within the specified timeframe **Result** Deemed compliant **Description** The document sets out in detail each stage of the audit, including: – requirements for the CAB management system – detailed auditing procedures – chain of custody controls – non-conformity management – transactional controls. The main stages of the verification process are defined, comprising audit planning, document review, on-site inspections and the assessment of the standard's requirements. During the audit, the Organisation's records, material flows and documentation relating to the traceability and management of certified materials must be examined. Any non-conformities identified during the audit must be documented and reported to the Organisation, which must take corrective action within the specified timeframe.
Use of the logo (Trademarks TS) **Requirements** – Use of the ReMade trademark is permitted exclusively to	**Standards Logo Use Specifications – TE-302-V1 (in particular: §§1, 2, 3)** **Requirements** – Use of the GRS logo is permitted exclusively to organisations certified in accordance with the scheme's rules

authorised parties and for certified products – Compliance with the terms of use set out in the scheme – Use of the mark in a clear, non-misleading manner consistent with the purpose of the certification – Prohibition of improper use or alteration of the trademark	– Compliance with the terms of use set out in specifications TE-301 and TE-302, applicable throughout the entire supply chain – Use of the mark and claims in a clear, verifiable manner consistent with the standard's requirements, to ensure the integrity of communication – Prohibition of improper or misleading use, with particular attention to preventing greenwashing practices **Result** Deemed compliant **Description** This document sets out the guidelines for how certified organisations may use the GRS logo as part of their global branding strategy. Claims must be based on Claims Policy TE 301 and the guidelines in TE 302. The rules apply to the entire global supply chain and are explicitly designed to ensure the integrity of communication, thereby combating greenwashing
Transparency **Requirements** ReMade certificates are published on the website, organised, updated and publicly available	**Transparency** **Requirements** The CABs record the certificates issued and ensure that information on the certificates is made available via the public database managed by Textile Exchange. The database published on the Textile Exchange website includes information such as the name of the certified organisation, the conformity assessment body that issued the certificate, the certificate number and the period of validity.

C) Limitation of ReMade recognition

Given that the GRS scheme applies exclusively to recycled materials derived from pre-consumer or post-consumer waste, no restriction regarding the type of input materials is necessary in the context of recognition for ReMade purposes.
It is considered that recognition is possible only under the conditions described in paragraph 1 of this Annex and that verification of these conditions is carried out by the auditor of the CAB whose competence is recognized by ReMade during the ReMade audit and in any case prior to the issue of the certificate.
In particular, the ReMade auditor must verify:
– that the supplier's GRS certificate is valid and has been issued by a recognised CAB under the GRS scheme;
– that the supplier's GRS certificate relates to the material used in the production of the ReMade-certified product;
– the adequacy of the certificate or documentation provided by the organisation to demonstrate that the GRS-certified product contains a specified percentage of secondary raw material derived from waste.