The New Zealand Ecolabelling Trust

Licence criteria for
Building Products and Furniture

EC-32-25

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Specification change history

Minor clarifications, corrections or technical changes made since the specification was last reviewed and issued in June 2025.

Published Date	Version	Change
02.06.2025	June 2025	Broadening of the scope to include use of weatherboard and exterior fibre cement board, mirror glass, polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate (pMDI) resin and engineered stone. Addition of the Environmental Management Systems Criteria (5.2), Modern Slavery and Social Accountability Criteria (5.3) and corresponding Appendix. Update of Hazardous Substances Criteria to include the publication of SDS or TDS. Update to Energy Management Criteria (now 'Energy management and greenhouse gas emissions') to include objectives and targets for reduction of energy use related to production and associated greenhouse gas emissions. Update to Waste Criteria to have continuous improvements in waste management.
23.10.2026	October 2026	Specification name updated to Building Products and Furniture. Update to wording of **Category definition** to reflect products covered under the standard. Reporting requirements aligned with three-yearly audit schedule. Minor formatting, spelling and grammar corrections.

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1 Introduction

Eco Choice Aotearoa (ECA) is an environmental labelling programme which has been created to help businesses and consumers find products and services that ease the burden on the environment. The programme results from a New Zealand Government initiative and has been established to improve the quality of the environment by minimising the adverse and maximising the beneficial environmental impacts generated by the production, distribution, use and disposal of products, and the delivery of services. The programme is managed by the New Zealand Ecolabelling Trust (the Trust).

ECA operates to the ISO 14024 standard "Environmental labels and declarations – Type I environmental labelling – Principles and procedures" and the Trust is a member of the Global Ecolabelling Network (GEN) an international network of national programmes also operating to the ISO 14024 standard.

ISO 14024 requires environmental labelling specifications to include criteria that are objective, attainable and verifiable. It requires that interested parties have an opportunity to participate and have their comments considered. It also requires that environmental criteria be set, based on an evaluation of environmental impacts during the actual product or service life cycle, to differentiate products and services on the basis of preferable environmental performance.

The life cycle approach is used to identify and understand environmental issues (adverse or beneficial impacts) across the whole life of a product or service (within a defined product or service category). This information is evaluated to identify the most significant issues and from those to identify the issues on which it is possible to differentiate environmentally preferable products or services from others available in the New Zealand market. Criteria are then set on these significant and differentiating issues. These must be set in a form and at a level that does differentiate environmentally preferable products or services, is attainable by potential ECA licence applicants and is able to be measured and verified. As a result of this approach, criteria may not be included in an ECA specification on all aspects of the life cycle of a product or service. If stages of a product or service life cycle are found not to differentiate environmentally preferable products or services, or to have insufficient data available to allow objective benchmarking in New Zealand, those stages will not generally be included in criteria in the specification. For some issues, however, (such as energy and waste) criteria may be set to require monitoring and reporting. These criteria are designed to generate information for future reviews of specifications.

The New Zealand Ecolabelling Trust Board is pleased to publish this updated specification for building products and furniture. The specification has been published to take account of substances harmful to the environment, energy management and consumption of resources.

This specification sets out the requirements that building and furniture products are required to meet in order to be licensed to use the ECA Label. The requirements include environmental criteria and product characteristics. The specification also defines the testing and other means to be used to demonstrate and verify conformance with the environmental criteria and product characteristics.

This specification has been prepared based on an overview level life cycle assessment, information from specifications for similar products from other GEN-member labelling programmes, relevant information from other ECA specifications and experience from licence assessments. This specification is valid for a period of five years. Twelve months before the expiry date (or at an earlier date if required), the Trust will initiate a review process for the specification.

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2 Background

The manufacture of building and furniture products can place a significant burden on the environment. The most important impacts on the environment are related to sourcing and processing the materials that are used to make the building products and furniture. A wide range of materials is used. These materials have different impacts on the environment and present different opportunities to differentiate products on the basis of environmental performance.

Materials used in building products and furniture may be sourced from natural and renewable resources, for example, wood, bamboo, and natural fibres for textiles. Harvesting of wood and bamboo can have significant impacts on forest environmental values and communities. Sourcing wood and bamboo from sustainably managed forests will help to protect these values.

Other materials used in building products and furniture are sourced from non-renewable resources, for example steel, aluminium and plastic polymers from hydrocarbons. These materials are generally recyclable, and supplies of post-consumer recycled materials are readily available in many cases. Encouraging reuse and recycling of non-renewable resources will help to reduce the impacts associated with extracting these resources.

Materials such as sand and minerals that are used in the production of fibre cement, mineral wool or glass wool boards, are sourced through mining or quarrying. The potential impacts of mining or quarrying operations include: dust, noise and vibration; surface water discharges with elevated pH and suspended solids; loss of amenity values; and habitats requiring rehabilitation. Ensuring that these materials are sourced through mines or quarries with established remediation plans will help to reduce the impacts of the mining operations.

Processing of the materials used in building products and furniture can involve using hazardous substances including a wide range of preservatives, biocides, pesticides, dyes, heavy metal additives, tanning agents, degreasing and cleaning agents, blowing agents, formaldehyde, solvents, adhesives and flame retardants. Some of these substances are carcinogenic, mutagenic, toxic, ecotoxic, harmful to human reproductive systems or can contribute to global warming. Discharges of these from processing operations can have adverse impacts on the environment and people. Surface coatings or treatments are applied to many of the materials used in building products and furniture. These can be important to provide protection, for example from corrosion, heat or fire, and help to prolong the useful life of the product. Surface coatings and treatments involve using hazardous substances, and restrictions on these will also help to reduce the adverse impacts of these processes on the environment.

Some of the hazardous substances used in manufacturing can become incorporated in the materials and can result in discharges from the finished product. These can have adverse effects on human health during use, for example, from high levels of formaldehyde emissions to air in indoor environments from some wood panels and other products, and emissions of other volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

Hazardous substances incorporated in products can also result in discharges and contaminants when products are disposed of in landfills or by incineration. Restricting the use of these hazardous substances will help to reduce the adverse impacts of building or furniture products on the environment.

The manufacturing of cement, which is used in fibre cement boards, uses significant quantities of energy and is a significant industrial source of carbon dioxide emissions. Criteria aimed at reducing these impacts help to reduce the impact that cement has in the lifecycle of a board product.

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Because the most significant adverse impacts in the life cycle of building products and furniture result from sourcing and producing the raw materials (including the associated use of hazardous substances), encouraging features that ensure products are durable and have a long life, will help to reduce the overall burden of these products on the environment. Encouraging features that allow for reuse and recycling will also prolong the effective life of the raw materials used in manufacturing. Requirements for product quality (including guarantees) and regarding ease of maintenance (in particular cleaning) and repair will help to prolong the life of the product. Requirements to encourage or enable recycling include those on ease of disassembly and labelling of plastic parts.

Based on a review of currently available information, the following criteria will produce environmental benefits by encouraging more sustainable production of raw materials, reducing the use of hazardous substances and their associated discharges, and prolonging the useful life of the products and their component parts. As information and technology change, product category requirements will be reviewed, updated and possibly amended.

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3 Interpretation

AS/NZS means Australian/New Zealand Standard.

Blowing agent means a substance (gas, liquid) that is able to produce cells in the plastic structure of a foam. This process can vary according to the property of the substance, e.g. a liquid may develop cells when changing into gas and a gas may expand when pressure is released[1].

CFCs means Chlorofluorocarbons.

CITES means the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

Energy Management Programme means a programme to achieve and sustain efficient and effective use of energy including policies, practices, planning activities, responsibilities and resources that affect the organisation's performance for achieving the objectives and targets of the Energy Policy.

Engineered wood products are composites of wood and resin. Examples are medium density fibreboard (MDF), particleboard and plywood.

Engineered stone means materials engineered from stone (including sintered stone) and resin.

GEN means Global Ecolabelling Network.

Global Warming Potential (GWP) is a measure of how much a gas is estimated to contribute to global warming. It is a relative scale that compares the contribution of the gas to that of the same mass of carbon dioxide (CO2), which has a GWP of 1, over a defined time frame. E.g. methane has a GWP of 21 (100-year time frame). This means that, over 100 years, methane will be approximately 21 times more heat-absorptive than CO_2 per unit of weight[1]**.**

HCFCs means hydrochlorofluorocarbons.

HFCs means hydrofluorocarbons.

ISO means International Organisation for Standardisation.

Label means the ECA Label.

Manufacturing adhesive means adhesives used to bond different materials in the product to one another, e.g. gluing foam to wooden or plastic chairs; gluing laminates to boards; or gluing wooden parts to each other.

Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP) is a relative value that indicates the potential of a substance to destroy ozone gas (and thereby damage the Earth's ozone layer) as compared with the impact of a similar mass of chlorofluorocarbon-11 (CFC-11). CFC-11 is assigned a reference value of 1. E.g. a substance with an ODP of 2 is twice as harmful to the ozone layer as CFC-11[1].

Packaging means material used to wrap or protect products. It does not include strapping or labels.

Preservatives means biocides, fungicide or insecticide.

[1] Published by the German Technical Corporation – Programme Proklima and commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

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Recycled material includes:

1 **Post-Consumer:** Material generated by households, or by commercial, industrial and institutional facilities in their role as end-users of the product, which can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes returns of material from the distribution chain.

2 **Pre-Consumer:** Material diverted from the waste stream during a manufacturing process. Excluded is re-utilisation of materials generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS) means a document that describes the properties and uses of a substance, that is, identity, chemical and physical properties, health hazard information, precautions for use and safe handling information in accordance with the New Zealand Chemical Industry Council – Preparation of Safety Data Sheets Code of Practice.

Shall not be added means deliberate additions to a product or its components. This can be verified by declarations and examination of the input material documentation (SDS for steel, nylon or dyes for example).

Shall not be used during the production processes means not used for processes which do not add substance to the final product (for example degreasing, bleaching). This can be verified by declarations and SDS of substances used in production processes.

Waste Management Programme means a programme to achieve and sustain efficient and effective minimisation and disposal of waste including policies, practices, planning activities, responsibilities and resources that affect the organisation's performance for achieving the objectives and targets of the Waste Policy.

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4 Category definition

This category covers building products and fit-out products used in the construction, finishing, furnishing, and refurbishment of residential, commercial, institutional and industrial buildings. Products within the scope of this standard are intended for incorporation into, attachment to, or use within the built environment and may include products used for interior or exterior applications.

The category encompasses products that contribute to the structure, enclosure, envelope, fit-out, furnishing, finishing or functional performance of buildings, where relevant environmental and product performance criteria can be applied.

Examples of products that are covered under this category include:

Exterior:

- Exterior doors and door systems.
- Windows and window systems.
- Cladding systems.
- Outdoor furniture that can be fixed in position or be moveable, including chairs, tables, cabinets, benches or other typical exterior furniture items.
- Other exterior building products and components that meet the requirements of this standard.

Interior:

- Indoor furniture that can be fixed in position or be moveable, including chairs, desks, tables, cabinets, book shelves, beds, benches and wardrobes or other typical furniture items.
- Partitions and demountable wall systems.
- Joinery, cabinetry and built-in furniture.
- Indoor flooring that is fixed to the floor and laid on top of an underlying foundation.
- Wall, ceiling and surface finishes.
- Interior doors and door systems.
- Workstations, desks and storage systems.
- Panels to be used for making furniture or fittings.
- Indoor lining products intended for use on walls and ceilings, may be in board, panel, sheet or tile form, and may or may not have acoustic insulation properties.
- Interior fit-out and finishing components.
- Other interior building products and fit-out components that meet the requirements of this standard.

The examples listed above are not exhaustive. Eligibility for certification is subject to the requirements of this standard and the applicable supplementary requirements.

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The following products are excluded from this category:

- Ceramic tiles, marble or granite.
- Flooring applied in a liquid state.
    - Paints, varnishes, sealers and thin-film floor coatings may be considered under EC-07
    - Cement, concrete, mortar, plaster, cementitious screeds, self-levelling cementitious compounds and other predominantly cementitious flooring products may be considered under EC-44
- Integrated heating and flooring systems.
- Products covered by another current Eco Choice Aotearoa product standard:
    - Linings and insulation products primarily used to insulate against heat loss or gain (EC-25).
    - Carpets and rugs (covered by EC-63).
    - Cement, concrete and concrete-related products (EC-44).
    - Plaster and plasterboard products (EC-19).
    - Heating and cooling products (HVAC) (EC-61).

Where a product falls within the scope of more than one Eco Choice Aotearoa standard, the primary applicable standard shall be determined by Eco Choice Aotearoa and criteria may be used from another standard to supplement the certification. For example, a wall board certified under EC-32 with a bonded insulant material will use some criteria from EC-25 in addition to EC-32 to ensure certification addresses the insulant material.

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5 Environmental criteria

5.1 Legal requirements

Criteria

a The applicant/licence holder must demonstrate how applicable environmental legal requirements are met, including that all necessary environmental consents and permits are in place.

b Significant component manufacturing or processes involved in the production of a building or furniture product may not be under the direct control of an applicant/licence holder. Where this is the case, the applicant/licence holder must have and implement a formal supplier regulatory compliance management/assurance programme that:

- Includes documented requirements for suppliers to provide components or services compliant with applicable environmental regulatory requirements (for example in supply contract conditions);
- Identifies suppliers, materials or processes that involve, or would be expected to be subject to a high level of regulatory control and/or which present a risk of regulatory non-compliance; and
- Includes appropriate requirements for suppliers to provide assurance to the applicant/licence holder on the supplier's environmental regulatory compliance.

Verification required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on regulatory compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by documentation identifying the applicable regulatory requirements and demonstrating how compliance is monitored and maintained**.** In cases where there is a high potential risk associated with environmental regulatory compliance and limited assurance provided by the licence applicant/holder's supplier regulatory compliance management programme, the Trust's assessor may require an on-site inspection at the relevant supplier's premises.

Explanatory notes

Relevant laws and regulations could, for example, include those that relate to:

- Producing, sourcing, transporting, handling and storing raw materials and components for manufacture;
- Manufacturing processes;
- Handling, transporting and disposing of waste products arising from manufacturing;
- Transporting product within and between countries; and
- Using and disposing of the product.

The documentation required may include, as appropriate:

- Procedures for approving and monitoring suppliers and supplies; and
- Information provided to customers and contractors regarding regulatory requirements.

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Assurance and/or information that applicants/licence holders may require from their significant component manufacturer(s) include:

- Evidence of a formal certified environmental management system (for example an ISO 14001 certificate) and supporting records on regulatory compliance (for example, copies of regulatory requirements registers, procedures to manage regulatory compliance, monitoring and evaluation reports on regulatory compliance, internal or external audits covering regulatory compliance and management review records covering regulatory compliance);
- Copies of published environmental, sustainability and/or annual reports expressly addressing environmental regulatory compliance (for example verified environmental statements prepared under the European EMAS regulations);
- Audit reports completed by independent and competent auditors addressing regulatory compliance (for example, reports for other eco-label licences or reports from regulator audits); and
- Participation by the supplier in the licence applicant's or licence holder's own supplier audit programme.

It is not intended to require licence holders to accept increased legal responsibility or liability for actions that are outside their control. The Trust's intention is to ensure that any potential environmental regulatory non-compliance associated with an ECA-labelled product is managed to a level that minimises the risk of reputation damage to the ECA Label and programme.

5.2 Environmental management system or processes

Criteria

The applicant/licence holder or manufacturer must have (or establish, if necessary) appropriate environmental management processes or an environmental management system (EMS), to manage the environmental impacts from the manufacturing of the product.

Verification required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant/licence holder or manufacturer. The statement shall be supported by an EMS based on ISO 14001, or by details of the processes used to control hazardous substances, discharges to air, land and water, or other relevant environmental impacts.

5.3 Modern slavery and social accountability

Criteria

a The applicant/licence holder and manufacturer must have a publicly available policy/policies on human rights, diversity & inclusion, and anti-bullying. At a minimum, it should comprise:

- An explicit commitment to respect all internationally recognised human rights standards – understood, at a minimum, as the International Bill of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (see below);
- Stipulations concerning the company's expectations of personnel, business partners and other relevant parties e.g. a code of conduct; and
- Information on how the company will implement its commitment and monitor compliance with it.

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Note: The Trust expects the applicant/licence holder and manufacturer to show that it is undertaking activities to create more equitable conditions for those affected by, or involved in, the sourcing and manufacturing of products and materials, supported by a publicly available document.

b Where an applicant/licence holder or manufacturer has found instances of modern slavery in its business operations and/or supply chains* in the past two years, there shall be evidence of corrective action.

c In addition to the above, the applicant/licence holder and manufacturer shall consider:

- Providing information to confirm whether the requirements of Social Accountability International Standard, SA8000 have been considered;
- Being a Living Wage employer (or equivalent); and
- Having a senior member of its organisation responsible for social and environmental sustainability.

Note: From ILO Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, there are the following core labour standards:

- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87);
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98);
- Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29);
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105);
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138);
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182);
- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100); and
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111).

*Supply chains refer to the products and services (including labour) that contribute to the ECA-licensed products and services. This includes products and services sourced in NZ or overseas and extends beyond direct suppliers.

Verification required

Conformance with this requirement shall be stated in writing and signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant/licence holder. This statement shall be accompanied by the following documentation:

- Copies of the relevant policies, procedures and plans; and
- Records demonstrating the plans are being effectively implemented (including monitoring results).

Explanatory notes

Information on the United Nations International Bill of Human Rights and the ILO Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work is provided in Appendix C.

5.4 Raw materials

Criteria

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The product must comprise at least 90% by weight of one or more of the materials covered in the supplementary modules to this specification. No other single material shall comprise more than 5% by weight of the finished product.

Verification required

Licence applicants must provide the following information to the Trust at the time of making an application. Licence holders must maintain and update this information and advise the Trust about any changes to this information.

- a product description including a list of components, their suppliers, material type and % by weight of the finished product (see Table 1 in Appendix A);
- component and process supplier information (see Table 2 in Appendix A); and
- substances and hazardous materials used in the production of the product (see Table 3 in Appendix A).

NOTES:

- Completed tables of information will be attached to and form part of the Applicant's Statement on Compliance required to be signed by applicants during the licence assessment and confirmed by licence holders during licence supervision assessments.
- Changes to information, in particular to products and suppliers, will require assessment before they can be confirmed on an ECA licence.

5.5 Hazardous substances

5.5.1 General hazardous substances

These criteria apply to all materials in the product and all related processes used by the applicant / licence holder, their component suppliers and sub-contractors, unless otherwise specified.

The following are exempt from clause 5.5.1:

- Small parts such as screws, hinges, locks, bolts etc. unless they are parts that are intended to come in frequent contact with skin;
- Trace levels (< 0.1 % by weight) of substances reported in Safety Data Sheets to be potentially present as contaminants or impurities in raw materials or component substances; and
- Recycled content that may have been treated or produced with the prohibited substances during its previous lifecycle.

Criteria

a The following substances shall not be added to the product or used during the production processes:

- Arsenic;
- Cadmium;
- Chromium VI compounds;
- Copper;
- Lead; and
- Mercury

Pigments, additives, catalysts and stabilisers are included in these requirements.

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The following are exempt from this clause:

Small parts	Small parts such as keys, which are intended to come into frequent contact with skin, may be made from free-machining brass containing lead but must be designed to minimise skin contact.
PVC	PVC is specifically controlled by requirements in Supplementary Module 5**.** NOTE: The Trust intends to monitor information on PVC obtained from Supplementary Module 5 and may in future remove this exemption for PVC.
Copper	Copper can be included in a metal alloy, or in electrical components (if included in a product).
Outdoor furniture	Furniture that is permanently stored and used outdoors.
Fibre cement and gypsum	Fibre cement and gypsum-based boards are exempt from these requirements but must meet the limits for heavy metals in Supplementary Modules 10 and 14, respectively.
Lead-based paint	Lead-based paint used in metal coatings for mirrors is permitted provided that it contains no more than 0.2% lead by weight. Please refer to Supplementary Module 7.

b No substances shall be added to products or used during the production processes that are classified as carcinogenic, harmful to the reproductive system or genetically harmful. See Appendix B, Table 4 for relevant classifications.

The following are exempt from this clause:

Wood dust	Wood dust which is physically and chemically bound in the product
Formaldehyde	Uses of formaldehyde (including urea formaldehyde resins) which are specifically controlled by requirements in Supplementary Modules 1, 2, 12, 15 and 16.
Methanol	Residual methanol present as a contaminant in raw materials used in engineered wood product; and Surface pre-treatment chemicals containing up to 2 % methanol used for metal parts that require high scratch, wear or corrosion resistance.
Preservatives for solid wood	Arsenic, Chromium and Boron-compounds, aziridine and polyaziridines used in solid wood products that are permanently stored and used outdoors.
Borax/Boron	Used in glass wool fibre, which is specifically controlled by requirements in Supplementary Module 15.
1,3 butadiene, N-nitrosamines, styrene	1,3 butadiene, N-nitrosamines or styrene in padding materials or rubber. See Supplementary Modules 8 and 17 for further specific restrictions.
VCM and EDC	Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM) and Ethylene Dichloride (EDC) in the production of PVC, which is addressed in Supplementary Module 5.
Crystalline silica	Crystalline silica in Fibre Cement Boards and Engineered Stone, which is addressed in Supplementary Modules 11 and 19.
Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate (pMDI)	Use of pMDI resin in the manufacture of engineered wood which is specifically controlled by requirements in Supplementary Module 2.

NOTES:

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Under the current HSNO and GHS classifications and EU Risk phrases, this clause will preclude the use of certain phthalates, including DEHP and DBP; certain aziridine compounds; certain powder coating preparatory treatments; and certain plastics.

c Wall lining products, flooring, chairs, tables, drawers, and any building or furniture products where regular human contact is likely, must not be manufactured from more than 0.1 % by weight (in total) of substances that are classified as acutely toxic, skin irritants or respiratory or contact sensitisers. See Appendix B, Table 4 for relevant classifications.

- The following are exempt from this clause:

Substances that change properties	Substances or materials which change their properties through processing and thus become no longer bioavailable (i.e. physically and chemically bound in the product), or undergo chemical modification in a way that removes the previously identified hazard, e.g. polyurethane binders and gum rosins. For substances that are used in accordance with this exemption, licence holders will be asked at supervision assessments to comment on the development and availability of environmentally preferable alternatives.
Formaldehyde	Uses of formaldehyde (including Urea Formaldehyde resins) which are specifically controlled by requirements in Supplementary Modules 1, 2, 12, 15 and 16.
Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate (pMDI)	Use of pMDI resin in the manufacture of engineered wood which is specifically controlled by requirements in Supplementary Module 2.

d Halogenated organic substances or solvents, including methylene chloride, binding agents and flame retardants, shall not be added to products or used during the production processes.

The following are exempt from this clause:

Outdoor furniture	Furniture that is permanently stored and used outdoors
Blowing agents	Foam blowing agents (which are specifically controlled by requirements in Supplementary Module 8).

OR

Manufacturers of ceiling tiles that use halogenated organic binding agents must implement a programme to phase out the use of these substances and report to the Trust at each three-yearly audit, or as requested between audits, on year-on-year progress of the programme.

e A publicly available document, such as a Safety Data Sheet or Technical Data Sheet, must disclose all hazardous substances and chemicals of concern in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

Verification required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. The statement shall be supported by documentation that:

- identifies hazardous substances used in materials and production processes (including CAS numbers and Safety Data Sheets, where available);
- identifies the classifications that apply to these substances, and confirms that they meet the requirements of clause 5.5.1;

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- where a pre-treatment chemical is being used under the exemption for metal parts requiring high scratch, wear or corrosion resistance, the applicant/licence holder, must provide evidence of:
  - the need for this performance on the parts concerned;
  - an ongoing programme to work with chemical suppliers to identify and, when available, use pre-treatment chemicals that will meet the requirements of Clause 5.5.1(b);
  - information, which may include supplier declarations and supporting evidence, demonstrating that none of the banned substances in clause 5.5.1(d) are added or used; and
  - includes relevant test reports.
- for part e) a publicly available Safety Data Sheet (SDS) or Technical Data Sheet (TDS) may meet the requirements, provided it lists all hazardous substances in the product. Hazardous substances should be identified in accordance with the New Zealand Health & Safety at Work Act and Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act, or local equivalent legislation in the country where the product is manufactured. SDS for products sold in New Zealand must meet New Zealand legislative requirements. Hazardous substance classifications should be in accordance with the Globally Harmonised System (GHS).

5.5.2 Radioactivity

- **Criteria**

Products containing greater than 75% by mass of granites, pegmatites, brick, clinker, slag or other wastes from smelting, or ash from coal or peat, must comply with the following:

i $C_K/3000 + C_{Ra}/300 + C_{Th}/200 < 1.0$

AND

ii $C_{Ra}/100 < 1.0$

Where:

- C_K = Concentration of Potassium-40 (Bq/kg);
- C_{Ra} = Concentration of Radium-226 (Bq/kg); and
- C_{Th} = Concentration of Thorium-232 (Bq/kg).

NOTES:

- 1 % Potassium is equivalent to 310 Bq/kg of Potassium-40
- 1 ppm Uranium is equivalent to 12.3 Bq/kg of Radium-226
- 1 ppm Thorium is equivalent to 4.0 Bq/kg of Thorium-232

Verification required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported with documentation showing compliance with the above limits and including details of the test method used.

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Test Method

The analysis should be performed using gamma spectrometry of crushed materials, a portable gamma spectrometer, strong acid digestion followed by ICP-AAS or ICP-MS technique, or a similar test method.

5.6 Manufacturing adhesives

Manufacturing adhesives are adhesives used to bond different materials in the product to one another, e.g. gluing foam to wooden or plastic chairs, laminates to boards, or wooden parts to each other.

These criteria do not apply to binders used in engineered wood products, which are addressed in Supplementary Module 2.

Criteria

a No adhesives that are classified toxic shall be used in the product.

b If there is more than 1% w/w (wet adhesive) in the finished product, the adhesive must not be classified ecotoxic.

c The adhesives may contain a maximum of 5% organic compounds with boiling point < 250°C.

d The adhesive must not be formulated with alklyphenolethoxylates, alkylphenols or halogenated solvents.

e The content of free formaldehyde in adhesives used in the product shall not exceed 0.5% by weight of the adhesive.

Verification required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. The statement shall be supported by documentation that:

- identifies the adhesive products used (including CAS No. where available);
- includes Safety Data Sheets for the adhesives;
- identifies classifications that apply to each adhesive;
- demonstrates that thresholds for groups or individual hazardous substances are not exceeded in each adhesive product; and
- includes composition data and calculations for formaldehyde in adhesives.

Compliance with the requirements in a) and b) may be demonstrated by providing data indicating that the adhesive does not have any of the classifications (or combinations thereof) listed in Table 4 (Appendix B).

5.7 Energy management and greenhouse gas emissions

Criteria

The requirements below refer to the energy used, and greenhouse gas emissions generated for production of ECA-licensed products. Where the energy use and/or greenhouse gas emissions generated for ECA-licensed products cannot be separated from the whole manufacturing/warehousing facility or production line, the total energy use and/or greenhouse gas emissions generated can be used.

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a The building or furniture product applicant/licence holder must have effective energy management policies and procedures and/or an energy management programme.

b The manufacturer and applicant/licence holder for building products and furniture must have improvement objectives and targets to reduce year-on-year energy use related to the production of ECA-licensed products and the associated greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, ECA licence holders must publicly disclose a commitment to decarbonise between now and 2050 on a 1.5°C trajectory, with a significant reduction prior to 2030. Any divergence from objectives or targets shall be explained in the report submitted at the three-yearly audit or in any interim report requested by the Trust.

c The licence holder must report to the Trust at each three-yearly audit (or as requested between audits) on year-on-year energy use and management including:

- total energy use;
- a breakdown of total energy use by energy type, including energy from renewable sources;
- energy use related to production (i.e the embodied energy of a product);
- energy used to transport* raw materials if the licence holder is the manufacturer, or to transport building or furniture products imported from overseas manufacturers, if the licence holder is an importer or supplier;
- initiatives taken to reduce energy use and improve energy efficiency;
- initiatives taken to calculate and reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with energy use; and
- initiatives or requirements for suppliers or contract manufacturers.

Reporting shall also include year-on-year information on energy management during production and/or whole-of-life energy use, where that information is available from contract manufacturers or suppliers.

* The Climate Action Toolbox (Business.govt.nz |Tools and resources) is a free tool that can be used to calculate transportation emissions. Required inputs include the weight of the raw materials or products (in tonnes), the estimated freight distance and the mode of transport (rail freight, air freight or ocean freight).

Please note – an Environmental Product Declaration is **NOT** required to satisfy this clause.

Verification required

Conformance with this requirement shall be stated in writing and signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied by relevant documentation that:

- describes the energy management policies, procedures and programmes;
- improvement objectives and targets for reduction of energy use related to production of ECA-licensed products and associated greenhouse gas emissions;
- confirms that the licence holder has publicly committed to decarbonise between now and 2050 on a 1.5°C trajectory, with incremental reductions up to 2030, and that any divergence from the objectives or targets is explained in the relevant report; and
- includes reports submitted to the Trust at each three-yearly audit, or as requested between audits, showing year-on-year energy use and management.

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5.8 Waste management

Criteria

a The applicant/licence holder must have effective waste management policies and procedures and/or a waste management programme.

b Licence holders must report to the Trust at each three-yearly audit, or as requested between audits, on year-on-year waste management, including:

- quantities and types of waste recovered for reuse internally and externally;
- quantities and types of waste recycled internally and externally;
- quantities and types of waste disposed of to landfill;
- quantities and types of waste burned internally for energy recovery;
- waste generation related to production;
- initiatives taken to reduce waste generation and improve recovery/recycling of waste; and
- initiatives or requirements for suppliers or contract manufacturers.

c Licence holders must have continual improvement objectives and targets for year-on-year reductions in waste generation, and increases in reuse and recycling rates over time. Any divergence from objectives or targets should be explained in the relevant report.

Reporting shall include year-on-year information on waste management during production and/or whole-of-life waste generation and management, where that information is available from contract manufacturers or suppliers.

Verification required

Conformance with this requirement shall be stated in writing and signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied by documentation that:

- describes the waste management policies, procedures and programmes;
- includes year-on-year reporting on waste generation and management; and
- details the improvement objectives and targets relating to the reduction of waste generation and the increase of reuse and recycling rates (any divergence from objectives or targets should be explained in the relevant report).

5.9 Packaging requirements

Criteria

a Primary plastic packaging must be made of plastics that are able to be recycled in the country where the product is sold.

b Primary packaging must not be impregnated, labelled, coated or otherwise treated in a manner that would prevent or significantly limit recycling (e.g. metallic labels).

c If PVC primary packaging is used, information on PVC and/or phthalates used in the packaging shall be provided to the Trust at application and updated at each three-yearly audit, or as requested between audits, with year-on-year information for the intervening period. The information should include production records and/or supplier information on:

i the percentages by weight of recycled and virgin PVC;

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ii the particular production processes (membrane cells, non-asbestos diaphragms, modified diaphragms, graphite anodes, mercury cells, closed-lid production etc.) used to produce chlorine and VCM for the PVC being used in the packaging for ECA-licensed products (including the locations of the production);

iii information, where available, on waste disposal, wastewater treatment and emissions to air (occupational exposure, emissions from the factory and emissions from the final PVC resin);

iv information on any Environmental Management System (EMS) for the production process, including requirements for waste, water, air and product-related requirements;

v the types of stabilisers used;

vi the types and amounts of any phthalate plasticisers present in recycled content of the PVC (if that information is available) and/or added when manufacturing PVC;

vii research and initiatives implemented on substitutes for phthalates identified as of concern by regulators; and

viii any product stewardship arrangements for the packaging.

Note: Regulators have identified the following phthalates to be of concern – dibutyl phthalate (DBP), diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP), butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP), di-n-pentyl phthalate (DnPP), di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), di-n-octyl phthalate (DnOP), diisononyl phthalate (DINP) and diisodecyl phthalate (DIDP). These phthalates may be prohibited by the Hazardous Substances criteria in clause 5.5.

d Primary cardboard packaging shall consist of any combination of:

- Packaging licensed under EC-60

  OR

- recycled content

  AND/OR

- virgin fibre from native forests, provided the forests are covered by a current Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) certification

  AND/OR

- waste wood, or virgin fibre from plantations (including from farm forests or wood lots), provided the sources are legally harvested.

Please see the notes section below for details of accepted evidence of legal harvesting and SFM certifications.

Verification required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant/licence holder. This statement shall be supported with the following documentation and evidence:

- Conformance with criteria (a) shall be supported by documentation verifying the packaging is recyclable.

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- Conformance with criteria (b) shall be demonstrated by providing samples of all plastic containers and components.
- Conformance with criteria (c) shall be demonstrated by providing an initial report to the Trust on PVC and plasticisers used, followed by updated reports at each three-yearly audit, or as requested between audits, containing year-on-year information for the intervening period. Each report should include as much of the available information requested in (c) as possible.
- Conformance with criteria (d) shall be supported by documentation from the packaging manufacturer verifying the recycled content of the cardboard packaging or verifying the source of all virgin fibre in the cardboard packaging.

Notes for 5.9(d)

This Clause requires details of forest management certifications, chain-of-custody certifications, and physical controls for SFM certified wood through the supply chain from the forest to the manufacturer. It does not require that the finished product carry a FSC or PEFC (or equivalent) label, nor does it require any information about FSC or PEFC credits generated in the supply chain or assigned to the finished products.

Legal harvesting – for fibre from plantations, and waste wood from all virgin fibre sources:

The following will be accepted as sources of information to demonstrate legal harvesting, where chain of custody evidence is available for virgin fibre sources:

- Forest Stewardship Council – "Certified" or "Controlled Wood" (www.fsc.org).
- Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) - "Certified" or "Controlled Sources" (www.pefc.org).
- SGS Timber Legality & Traceability Verifications service (TLTV) Verification of Legal Compliance certification (TVTL-VLC) (http://www.sgs.com/en/Public-Sector/Monitoring-Services/Timber-Traceability-and-Legality.aspx).
- Rainforest Alliance SmartWood Verification of Legal Compliance (VLC) certification (http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/forestry/verification/legal).
- System Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu - Timber Legality Verification System (SVLK) certified, or SVLK/PHPL (Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi Lestari – Sustainable Production Forest Management) certified (http://liu.dephut.go.id/).
- Sustainable Forest Management Plans (supported with Annual Logging Plans) that have been prepared and approved under the New Zealand Forests Act 1949 (amended in 1993).
- Evidence of legal harvesting from the Global Forest Registry (www.globalforestregister.org)

Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) – for fibre from native forests:

The FSC and PEFC certification schemes each have a range of certificates/labels. Some of these allow for wood/fibre from certified sustainably managed plantations or forests to be mixed with non-certified wood/fibre. Under FSC Mixed Credit or PEFC Volume Credit methods, wood/fibre or products associated with the certification claim or label may or may not actually contain wood/fibre from the certified sustainably managed source. Certifications for fibre from native sources accepted by The Trust are those which will ensure that fibre from sustainably managed native forests will be actually present in the final packaging used for ECA-licensed products. These are set out below.

Types of FSC claims[2] on invoices or packing slips which can be used to demonstrate compliance with the SFM requirements:

[2] *FSC Chain of Custody Certification – factsheet*. FSC UK, 14 January 2013.

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- FSC 100%; and
- FSC Mix Credit – only if the manufacturer can demonstrate that fibre from SFM is actually present in the ECA products.

FSC Controlled Wood does not demonstrate SFM.

Types of PEFC claims[3] which can be used to demonstrate compliance with the SFM requirements:

- PEFC Certified – Physical Separation method; and
- X% PEFC Certified – Volume Credit method – only if the manufacturer can demonstrate that fibre from SFM is actually present in the ECA-licensed products.

PEFC Controlled Sources does not demonstrate SFM**.**

The following certification schemes will be accepted as equivalent to FSC or PEFC certification of SFM:

- Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi Lestari – Sustainable Production Forest Management certified (PHPL) (http://liu.dephut.go.id/); and
- Sustainable Forest Management Plans, supported with Annual Logging Plans, that have been prepared and approved under the New Zealand Forests Act 1949 (amended in 1993). These Plans must be prepared in accordance with Standards and Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Indigenous Forests[4] and guidance for preparing Sustainable Management Plans and Annual Logging Plans[5]. Wood sourced from New Zealand indigenous forests covered by approved plans will be accepted as equivalent to FSC sustainably managed forest certification provided compliance with the approved plans is demonstrated through independent on-site assessment.

For any other schemes to be considered, the applicant will be required to provide detailed information that demonstrates the certification scheme is credible and equivalent.

5.10 Consumer information

Criteria

Information shall be provided to purchasers and users of the products, including instructions on:

- intended use (e.g. domestic, commercial);
- assembly and correct use (e.g. ergonomics if relevant);
- cleaning, maintenance and repair (including availability of parts); and
- disassembly and appropriate reuse, recycling or disposal.

For flooring and boards, the following information must also be provided:

- the recommended base/substrate and any unsuitable substrates/conditions (e.g. the recommended upper limit on the relative moisture in the underlying material and the recommended laying temperature);
- preparation of the base/substrate (if required);

[3] *PEFC Chain of Custody Certifications – The Key to Selling Certified Products*. PEFC, 2012.
[4] *Standards and Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Indigenous Forests*, Fourth Edition. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry 2009 (or any more recent edition applicable at the time of application for an ECA licence).
[5] *Indigenous Forestry Sustainable Management: A Guide to Preparing Draft Sustainable Forest Management Plans, Sustainable Forest Management Permit Applications and Annual Logging Plans*. Sustainable Programmes, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Policy 2009.

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- the recommended adhesive to connect boards together and to affix the product to the base/substrate;
- if floor parts need to be connected by means of welding, the recommended method must be specified; and
- in the case of oiled and untreated wooden flooring, a description of the treatment required (type/quality oil or varnish) to achieve the intended abrasion resistance.

Verification required

Conformance with this requirement shall be stated in writing and signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by appropriate documentation setting out the required information and means for it to be made available.

5.11 Product stewardship

Criteria

a The product must not be impregnated, coated or otherwise treated in a manner which would prevent reuse or recycling in New Zealand or in the country where the product is used.

b Licence holders must report to the Trust at each three-yearly audit, or as requested between audits, on year-on-year product stewardship activities, including the following (where feasible):
   - availability and involvement in product takeback schemes;
   - initiatives taken to promote or implement takeback schemes;
   - initiatives taken to make products more reusable or recyclable; and
   - initiatives or requirements for suppliers or contract manufacturers.

Verification required

Conformance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement on compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be accompanied by documentation that:

- includes information which demonstrates that the product can be reused or recycled;
- describes the product stewardship initiatives, procedures and programmes; and
- includes reports submitted at each three-yearly audit, or as requested between audits, describing year-on-year product stewardship initiatives during the intervening period.

6 Product characteristics

6.1 Fitness for purpose

Criteria

a The product shall be fit for its intended use and conform, as appropriate, to relevant product performance standards.

b Factory varnished wooden flooring and parquet flooring that can be re-varnished must achieve the following standards for the number of revolutions counted before varnish is worn through (measured in accordance with NS 3506/SS923509):

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- Class 1: ≥750 revolutions
- Class 2: ≥1,500 revolutions
- Class 3: ≥3,000 revolutions
- Class 4: ≥5,000 revolutions

c Laminate floor coverings must as a minimum be classified as Class 2 (General)[6]. Wearing through of the abrasion surface shall be measured in accordance with EN 13329. The area of use of the floor must be classified in accordance with the standard.

d Plastic and linoleum floor coverings must as a minimum be classified as Class 22 (Medium). If the floor has a combination of transparent and patterned or pigmented abrasion layers, this will be counted as a single abrasion layer.

e Floor coverings made from other materials must be tested to demonstrate appropriate durability, based on the intended area of use.

f Testing for resistance to moisture/rotting in fibre cement boards should be measured in accordance with AS/NZS 2908.2 *Cellulose-cement products - Flat sheets* and fire performance shall be tested in accordance with AS/NZS 3837.

g Durability of mirror glass should be measured in accordance with AS/NZS *4667 Quality requirements for cut-to-size and processed glass*.

Verification required

Conformance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by providing a written statement of compliance, signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by documentation:

- identifying the applicable standards and/or consumer/customer requirements;
- demonstrating how compliance is monitored and maintained (including quality control and assurance procedures); and
- records of customer feedback and complaints.

Test methods

ASTM D 4060-90 or EN 175.333.08 may be used and adapted as alternatives to NS 3506/SS 923509 to demonstrate compliance with (b).

[6] Classes of area use for flooring:
Classes of use, private use (EN 685):
- Class 21: Moderate use (e.g. bedrooms)
- Class 22: Medium use (Other rooms in a dwelling, living room, hall)
- Class 23: Intense use (e.g. other rooms, living room, hall).

Classes of use, professional/public use (EN 685):
- Class 31: Moderate use (e.g. small offices, hotel bedrooms, conference rooms)

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6.2 Wearing parts

Criteria

All parts subject to wear are to be guaranteed for at least five years from sale.

Verification required

Conformance with this requirement shall be stated in writing and signed by the Chief Executive Officer or other authorised representative of the applicant company. This statement shall be supported by appropriate documentation setting out the guarantee arrangements.

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7 Requirements and notes for licence holders

Monitoring Compliance

Prior to granting a licence, the Trust will prepare a plan for monitoring ongoing compliance with these requirements. This plan will reflect the number and type of products covered by the licence and the level of sampling appropriate to provide confidence in ongoing compliance with criteria. The plan will be discussed with the licence applicant and, once agreed, will become a condition of the licence.

As part of the plan, the Trust will require access to relevant quality control and production records and the right of access to production facilities. Relevant records may include formal quality management or environmental management system documentation (for example, ISO 9001 or ISO 14001 or similar).

The monitoring plan will require the licence holder to advise the Trust immediately of any non-compliance with any requirement of this specification that occurs during the term of the licence. If a non-compliance occurs, the licence may be suspended or terminated as stipulated in the Licence Conditions. The licence holder may appeal any such suspension.

The Trust will maintain the confidentiality of identified confidential information provided and accessed during verification and monitoring of licences.

Using the ECA Label

The Label may appear on the wholesale and retail packaging for the product, provided that the product meets the requirements in this specification and in the Licence Conditions. Wherever it appears, the Label must be accompanied by the Licence Number, e.g. ‘Licence No. 1234’ (it is optional to include the specification name).

The Label must be reproduced in accordance with the ECA brand kit, which includes examples of keyline art for reproduction of the Label, and the ECA Licence Conditions. Any advertising must conform to the relevant requirements in this specification, in the Licence Conditions and in the key line art. Failure to meet these requirements for using the ECA Label and advertising could result in the Licence being withdrawn.

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Appendix A Tables

Table 1: Product description table

Product description including model name/number:									
Component description	**Weight**	**Component material as a % of finished product weight**							**Supplier to the licence applicant /holder**
		Wood %	**Wood-based panels %**	**Metal %**	**Plastic %**	***Other (please specify) %***	***Other (please specify) %***	***Other (please specify) %***	
e.g. Frame	*500 g*			*25 %*					*Supplier X*
Total % by material type:									**Total %:**

Complete one table for each similar product type; use a second page for a single product if necessary.

Use % ranges where appropriate, e.g. Metal: 55 – 65 %

Do **not** include small parts such as screws, nuts, washers, etc.

Table 2: Component/process supplier information

Supplier name	**Supplier address and contact details (include all manufacturing locations)**	**Component or process supplied**
e.g. Supplier A	*Address Wiri, Auckland*	*Upholstery textiles*

Include each component and subcontracted processing operation.

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Table 3: Hazardous substances and materials description table

Process/Type of Chemical	Trade Name	Chemical Name	Supplier	Safety Data Sheet (SDS)		% added by weight
				Issue date	Copy provided to ECA (√)	
e.g. Surface treatment, dye, adhesive						

Complete one table for each product

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Appendix B Hazardous substances classifications

Table 4: Hazardous substances classifications

New Zealand HSNO Classes	Globally Harmonised System Hazard Statement*	Hazard Code**
Acute toxicity		
6.1A (oral, dermal, inhalation)	acute oral toxicity Category 1 acute dermal toxicity Category 1 acute inhalation toxicity Category 1	H300 H310 H330
6.1B (oral, dermal, inhalation)	acute oral toxicity Category 2 acute dermal toxicity Category 2 acute inhalation toxicity Category 2	H300 H310 H330
6.5A	respiratory sensitisation Category 1	H334
6.5B	skin sensitisation Category 1	H317
6.7A	carcinogenicity Category 1	H350
6.7B	carcinogenicity Category 2	H351
6.6A	germ cell mutagenicity Category 1	H340
6.6B	germ cell mutagenicity Category 2	H341
6.8A	reproductive toxicity Category 1	H360
6.8B	reproductive toxicity Category 2	H361
Environmental hazards/Hazardous to the aquatic environment		
9.1A	hazardous to the aquatic environment acute Category 1 hazardous to the aquatic environment chronic Category 1	H400 H410
9.1B	hazardous to the aquatic environment chronic Category 2	H411

* Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020, EPA, October 2020

** *Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS); Annex 3 Codification of hazard statements, codification and use of precautionary statements, codification of hazard pictograms and examples of precautionary pictograms*. Seventh revised edition, United Nations, 2017

Where there is a discrepancy between the classifications applied to specific substances in the different schemes, the Trust's appointed technical advisors will review supporting information regarding the classifications on a case-by-case basis to determine and recommend to the Trust how these discrepancies should be managed within the life cycle context of the relevant product category. Where appropriate, technical clarifications and changes, with accompanying explanation, will be included in the relevant specification.

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Appendix C Modern slavery and social accountability

C1 International Bill of Human Rights

In December 1948, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). In December 1966, the UN General Assembly adopted two international treaties that would further shape international human rights: the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). These are often referred to as "the International Covenants." Together, the UDHR and these two Covenants are known as the International Bill of Human Rights.

The ICESCR and the ICCPR set out the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights that everyone is entitled to:

ICCPR	**ICESCR**
• Freedom from discrimination • Right to equality between men and women • Right to life • Freedom from torture • Freedom from slavery • Right to liberty and security of person • Right to be treated with humanity in detention • Freedom of movement • Freedom of non-citizens from arbitrary expulsion • Right to fair trial • Right to recognition before the law • Right to privacy • Freedom of religion and belief • Freedom of expression • Right of peaceful assembly • Freedom of association • Right to marry and found a family • Right of children to birth registration and a nationality • Right to participate in public affairs • Right to equality before the law • Minority rights	• Freedom from discrimination • Right to equality between men and women • Right to work • Freedom to choose and accept work • Right to just and favourable conditions at work • Right to form trade unions • Right to strike • Right to social security • Right of mothers to special protection before and after birth • Freedom of children from social and economic exploitation • Right to an adequate standard of living • Freedom from hunger • Right to health • Right to education • Freedom of parents to choose schooling for their children • Right to take part in cultural life • Right to enjoy benefits of science • Right of authors to moral and material interests from works • Freedom to undertake scientific research and creative activity

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C2 ILO Declaration

From the ILO Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, there are the following core labour standards:

- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention,1949 (No. 98)
- Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)

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