A Supply Chain Analysis on Natural Rubber in Industrial Solid Tire Manufacturing Based on a Social Life Cycle Assessment Method: A Case Study Under Sri Lankan Scenario

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S1. Working Hours

Table S1. Working hours per unit

Supply Chain Actor		Total Working Labor Hours (hrs/tonne) (per 1 tonne of RSS)	Total Working Labor Hours (hrs/tonne) (per 1 tonne of industrial solid tires)
Tire factory		-	79.46
RSS factory 01	Latex tapping	300.00	11.93
	RSS processing	173.236	6.89
RSS factory 02	Latex tapping	300.00	11.93
	RSS processing	181.44	7.21
RSS smallholder 01	Latex tapping	399.60	14.83
	RSS processing	103.89	4.24
RSS smallholder 02	Latex tapping	349.65	12.97
	RSS processing	57.69	2.14
RSS smallholder 03	Latex tapping	349.65	12.97
	RSS processing	66.70	2.47
RSS smallholder 04	Latex tapping	166.50	6.18
	RSS processing	133.33	4.95
RSS smallholder 05	Latex tapping	249.75	9.27
	RSS processing	133.33	4.95

S2. Relevant Subcategory Identification

Table S2. Justifications for the omitted subcategories

Subcategory		Stakeholder	Supply Chain Context			Remarks
			Factory level RSS manufacturing	Smallholder level RSS manufacturing	Tire manufacturing	
1.1	Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining	Workers	A	N/A	A	"Worker" stakeholder category is cut off for smallholders. Therefore, subcategories under
1.2	Fair salary	Workers	A	N/A	A	"workers" become
1.3	Child labor	Workers	A	N/A	A	automatically N/A for
1.4	Hours of work	Workers	A	N/A	A	smallholders.
1.5	Forced labor	Workers	A	N/A	A	
1.6	Discrimination	Workers	A	N/A	A	
1.7	Health and safety at work	Workers	A	N/A	A	
1.8	Social Benefits	Workers	A	N/A	A	
1.9	Employment relationship	Workers	A	N/A	A	
1.10	Sexual harassment	Workers	A	N/A	A	
2.1	Delocalization and migration	Local community	A	N/A	A	Smallholder RSS production is family-run and does not involve shifting production processes or moving people across geographical locations.
2.2	Access to material resources	Local community	A	A	A	N/A
2.3	Access to immaterial resources	Local community	A	A	A	N/A
2.4	Creation of local employment	Local community	A	A	A	N/A
2.5	Respect for Cultural heritage	Local community	A	A	A	N/A
2.6	Respect for indigenous rights	Local community	N/A	N/A	N/A	Here, the indigenous people's rights were addressed under the local

						community. We have defined the local community as the people who live within 6km radius from the organization based on published literature. But any of supply chain actors do not include indigenous people in the "local community".
2.7	Secure living conditions	Local community	A*	N/A	A	Single-worker household RSS manufacturers do not have structured security policies because their operations are part of the local community. *Here, RSS factory 02 has only the plantation stage because in factory 02 context, only the plantation has the security system.
2.8	Community engagement	Local community	A	A	A	N/A
2.9	Safe and healthy living conditions	Local community	A	A	A	N/A
3.1	Public commitment to sustainability issues	Society	A	A	A	N/A
3.2	Prevention and mitigation of armed conflicts	Society	A	N/A	A	Single-worker household RSS manufacturers based on family run are not associated with armed conflicts or related activities.
3.3	Contribution to economic development	Society	A	A	A	N/A
3.4	Corruption	Society	A	N/A	A	Individual RSS smallholders typically have no role in large-scale corruption.
3.5	Technology development	Society	A	A	A	N/A
3.6	Ethical treatment of animals	Society	A	A	A	N/A
3.7	Poverty alleviation	Society	A	N/A	A	Single-worker household RSS manufacturers based on family run do not involve formal poverty alleviation initiatives.

4.1	Education provided in the local community	Children	A*	N/A	A	*For formal organizations, these services are related to the factory premises, not in the plantation context. So, to avoid double quantification, this subcategory was excluded from the plantation context. RSS smallholders are individual or family-based producers, and they do not have the organizational structure, mandate, or resources to support or provide educational services to a broader community.
4.2	Health issues for children as consumers	Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	Children do not come as consumers for industrial solid tires.
4.3	Children's concerns regarding marketing practices	Children	N/A	N/A	A	At the upstream activities of the industrial solid chain, the products are not sold to consumers and most of the procurements are fixed suppliers. They act as raw materials for secondary rubber products, i.e. solid tires. Therefore, they do not engage in marketing practices.
5.1	Fair competition	Value chain actors	A	N/A	A	N/A
5.2	Supplier relationships	Value chain actors	A	N/A	A	N/A
5.3	Respect for intellectual property rights	Value chain actors	A*	N/A	A	*We have identified that the "Respect for intellectual property rights" subcategory is usually not applicable for the traditional upstream activities of the solid tire supply chain because most of the RSS processing and plantation activities in the Sri Lankan context are not related to product design and development. However, this subcategory is relevant to RSS factory 01 while they are not applicable to RSS factory 02. This is justified since RSS Factory 01 was

						established on a more structured organizational foundation with an emphasis on research and development in the rubber sector, which being systematically innovative, whereas RSS Factory 02 lacked such a research and development-based foundation and has a traditional approach.
5.4	Promoting social responsibility	Value chain actors	A	A	A	N/A
5.5	Wealth distribution	Value chain actors	A	A	A	N/A
6.1	Health and safety of consumers	Consumers	A*	N/A	A	*RSS goes to their secondary manufacturing through brokers and collection centers in RSS factory 02 and smallholders. However, factory 01 does sell their products to the direct buyers. Therefore, "consumers" becomes applicable for factory 01 and not applicable for factory 02 and smallholders. RSS producers who sell their products to the intermediate buyers cannot trace their products' real consumers and once "consumer" stakeholder becomes N/A (for factory 02 and smallholders), the respective subcategories automatically become N/A.
6.2	Feedback Mechanism	Consumers	A*	N/A	A	
6.3	Consumer Privacy	Consumers	A*	N/A	A	
6.4	Transparency in social and environmental issues	Consumers	A*	N/A	A	
6.5	End-of-life responsibility	Consumers	N/A	N/A	A	Latex is the raw material for RSS and RSS is an upstream raw material for industrial solid tires. Therefore, tracing their end-of-life is not practical.

(A = Applicable, N/A = Not Applicable)

S3. Calculation of Social Performance Index (SPI) for Subcategories

We have shown an example on evaluation of stakeholder category "workers"; subcategory "Freedom of association and collective bargaining" at RSS processing state in the audited factory 01. Working

hours per unit can be calculated substituting the collected data to the "working hour model" as shown below for RSS processing state in the audited factory 01.

$$Working\ hours\ per\ unit = \frac{W \times H \times n}{p} \qquad (S2)$$

W = Number of workers involved in the process
H = Worked hours per week
n = Working weeks per year
p = Production in the particular year

$$Working\ hours\ for\ RSS\ processing\ state\ in\ the\ audited\ factory\ 01 = \frac{12 \times 40\ hours \times 48.57}{134.576779\ tonne}$$
$$= 173.23\ hrs/tonne$$

Simultaneously, determining the social performance level:

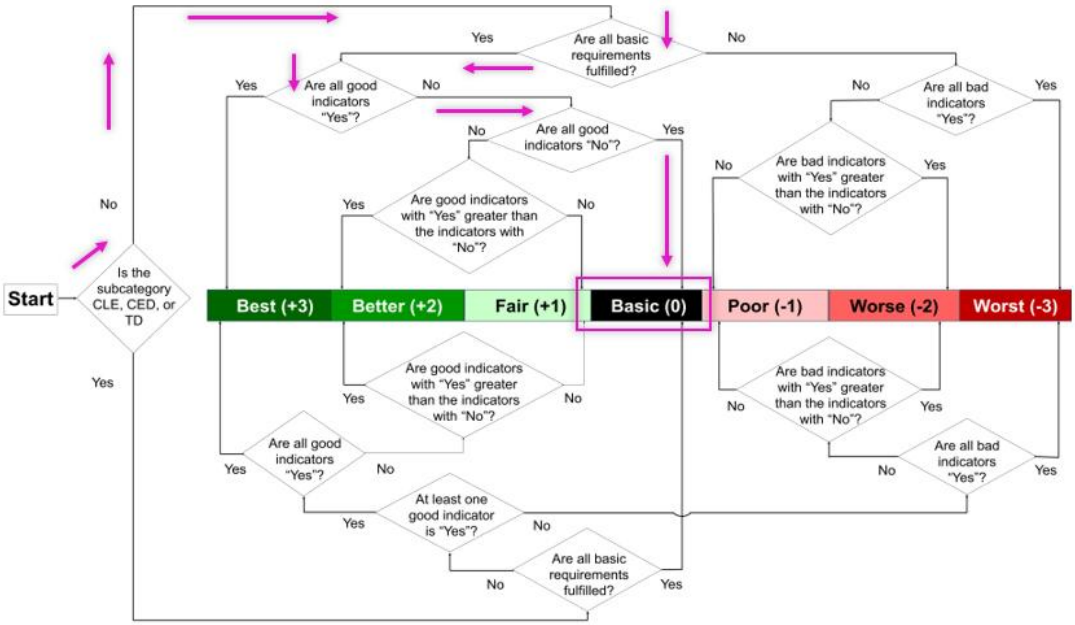


Figure S1. Tracing the social performance level of stakeholders: workers, freedom of association and collective bargaining at RSS processing state in the audited factory 01. Purple arrows show the tracing pathway based on the fulfillments of indicators collected from the field interviews. (CLE, CED, TD stands for Creation of Local Employment, Contribution to Economic Development and Technological Development respectively)

The social performance level of "Basic (0)". Then, Equation 01 shows how SPI values are calculated.

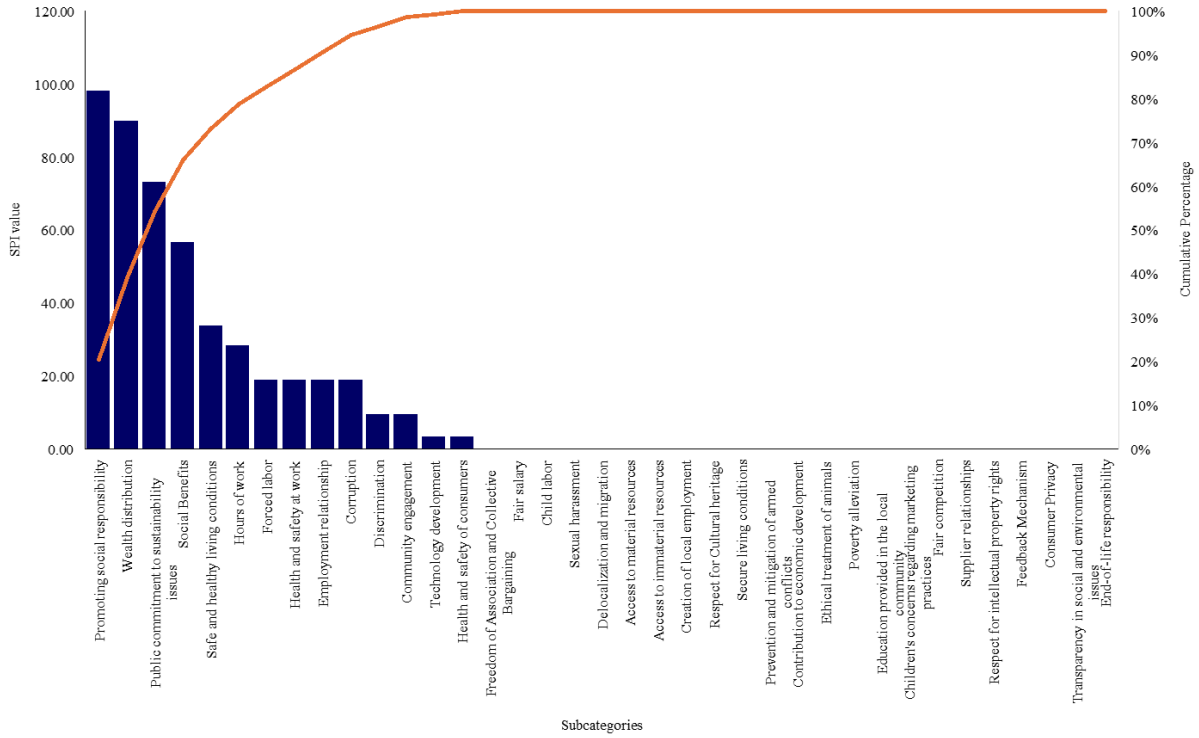


Figure S2. Pareto analysis results

S4. Addressing Hotspot 02 - Wealth distribution

This section describes the improvement potentials for subcategory "Wealth distribution". Here, we have identified that the highest SPI_{bad} value comes from the tire factory by expanding the final aggregated SPI_{bad} value. However, the factory level RSS manufacturing and smallholders also brings negative values for the supply chain. If we assume that these organizations will make decisions (for instance, ensure the distribution of value among the actors within the supply chain such as contractual instruments, etc) to further improve and the fulfilment of basic requirement occurs. Therefore, the degree of improvement can be calculated as following steps.

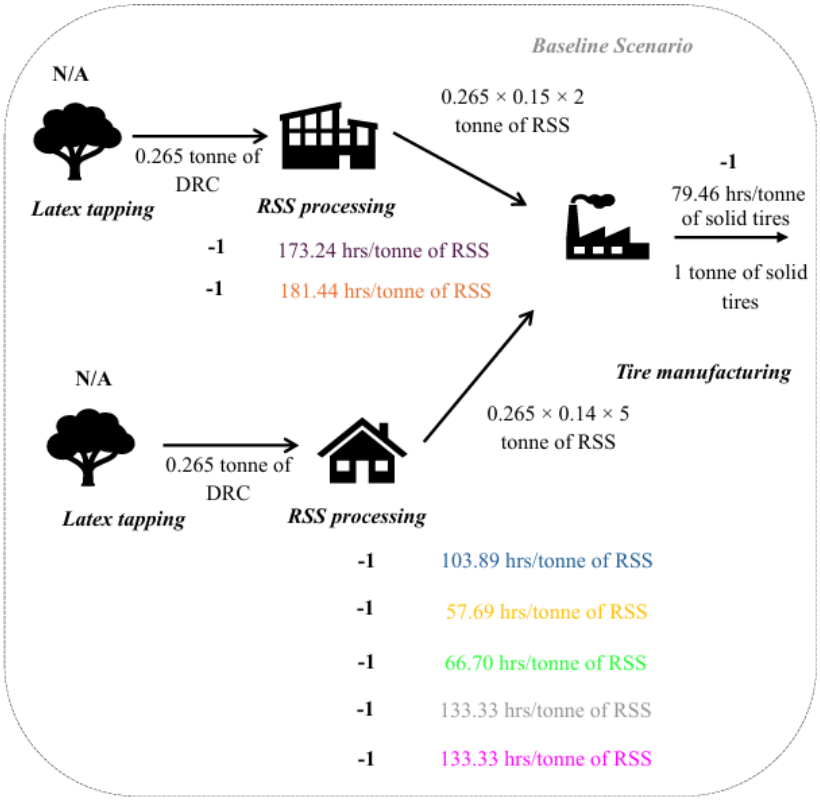


Figure S3. Information required for the calculation at baseline scenario. The social performance level for "Wealth distribution" is mentioned in bold letters. 1 tonne of industrial solid tires is produced from 0.265 tonne of ribbed smoked sheets (RSS) that is produced from fresh latex containing 0.265 tonne of dry rubber content (DRC). Purple, orange, blue, yellow, green, grey and pink color show the working hours per RSS factory 01, 02, smallholder 01, 02, 03, 04 and 05 respectively.

As per baseline scenario,
$SPI_{\text{Wealth distribution}_{bad}}$ = (-7.05) + (-3.67) + (-79.46) = -90.18 SPh/tonne of industrial solid tires (social performance level (no unit) x working hours per unit weight (hrs/tonne) x quantity (tonne), (The final value shows the summation of SPI_{bad} values at factory level RSS manufacturing, smallholder level RSS manufacturing and the tire factory).

After proposing the decisions to fulfil the basic requirement and then marking the indicators again, social performance levels are predicted to change and moved to positive domain.

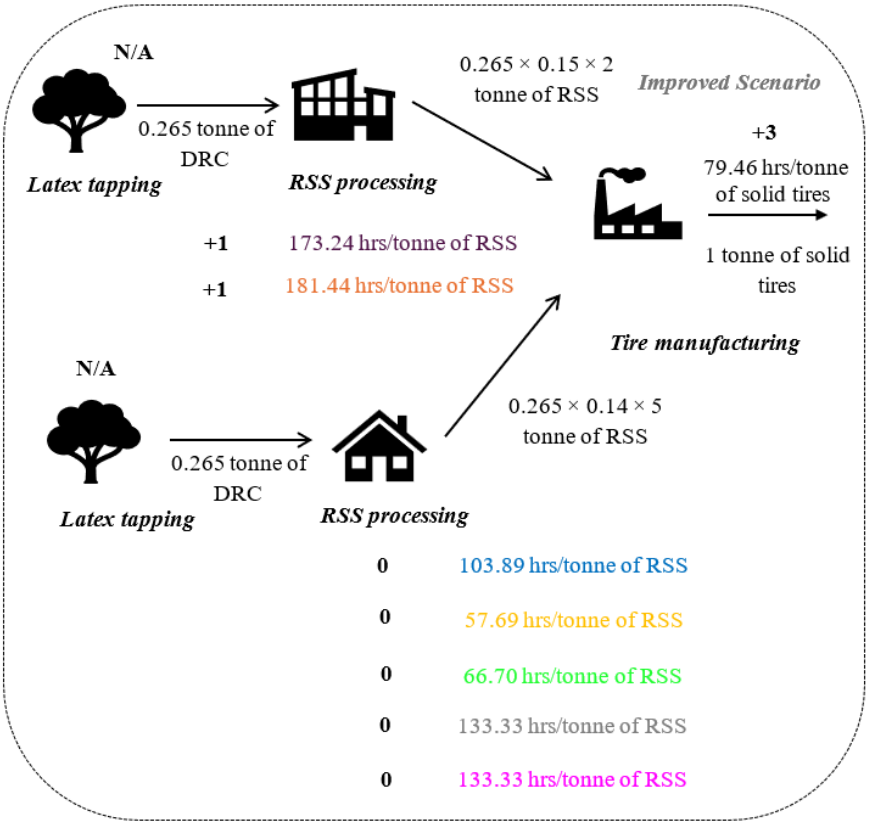


Figure S4. Information required for the calculation at improved scenario. The social performance level for "Wealth distribution" is mentioned in bold letters. 1 tonne of industrial solid tires is produced from 0.265 tonne of ribbed smoked sheets (RSS) that are produced from fresh latex containing 0.265 tonne of dry rubber content (DRC). Purple, orange, blue, yellow, green, grey and pink show the working hours per RSS factory 01, 02, smallholder 01, 02, 03, 04 and 05 respectively.

As per improved scenario,

$SPI_{\text{Wealth distribution}_{bad/good}}$ = 245.43 SPh/tonne of industrial solid tires (social performance level (no unit) x working hours per unit weight (hrs/tonne) x quantity (tonne))

As a result of the improvement, $SPI'_{\text{wealth distribution}_{bad}}$ has become 245.43 SPh from the SPI of -90.18 SPh; overall, this change can be deemed 26.87% less bad and 73.13% more good movement of impacts.

S5. Addressing Hotspot 03 - Public commitment to sustainability issues

This section describes the improvement potentials for subcategory "Public commitment to sustainability issues". Here, we have identified that the highest SPI_{bad} value comes from the smallholder RSS manufacturing by expanding the final aggregated SPI_{bad} value. However, the factory level RSS manufacturing also brings negative values for the supply chain. If we assume that these organizations will make decisions (for instance, mitigating social and environmental impacts occurred by the manufacturing process, etc) to further improve and the fulfilment of basic requirement occurs. Therefore, the degree of improvement can be calculated as following steps.

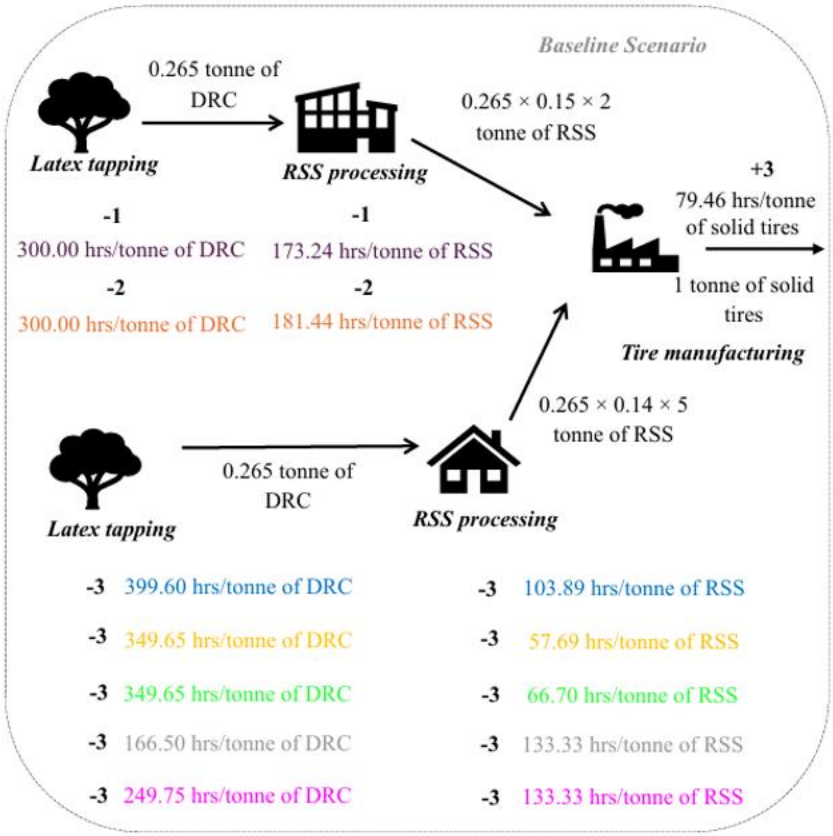


Figure S5. Information required for the calculation at baseline scenario. The social performance level for "Public commitment to sustainability issues" is mentioned in bold letters. 1 tonne of industrial solid tires is produced from 0.265 tonne of ribbed smoked sheets (RSS) that is produced from fresh latex containing 0.265 tonne of dry rubber content (DRC). Purple, orange, blue, yellow, green, grey and pink color show the working hours of RSS factory 01, 02, smallholder 01, 02, 03, 04 and 05 respectively.

As per baseline scenario,

$SPI_{\text{Public commitment to sustainability issues}_{bad}}$ = (-28.54) + (-44.74) + 0 = -73.29 SPh/tonne of industrial solid tires (social performance level (no unit) x working hours per unit weight (hrs/tonne) x quantity (tonne), (The final value shows the summation of SPI_{bad} values at factory level RSS manufacturing, smallholder level RSS manufacturing and the tire factory)

After proposing the decisions to fulfil the basic requirement and then marking the indicators again, social performance levels are predicted to change and be moved to basic requirement.

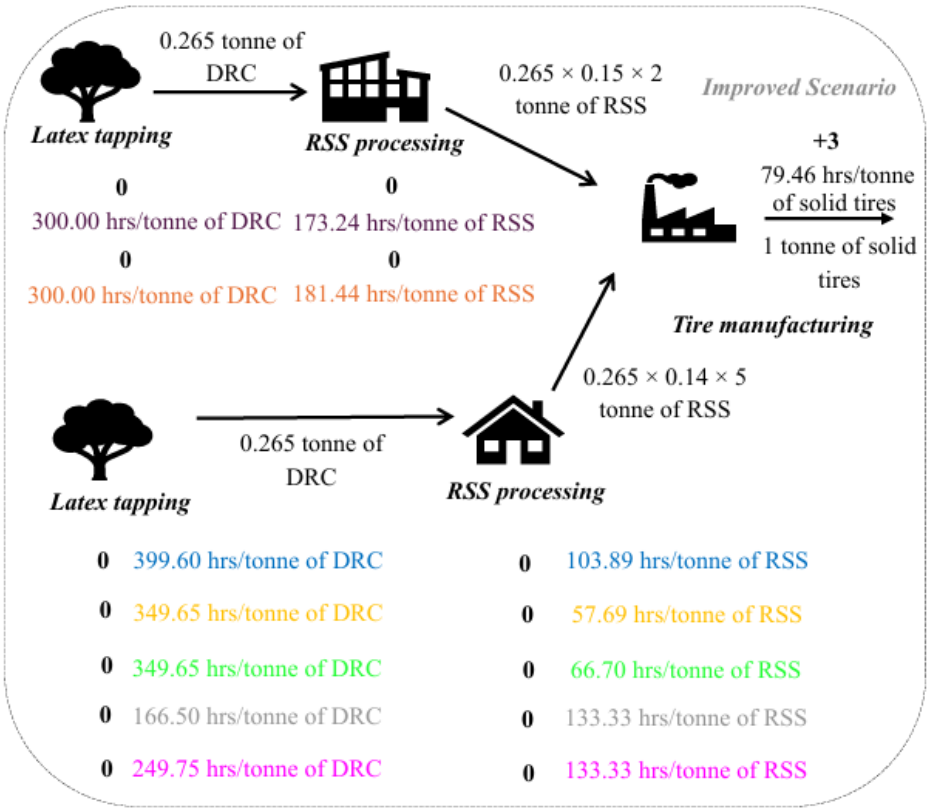


Figure S6. Information required for the calculation at improved scenario. The social performance level for "Public commitment to sustainability issues" is mentioned in bold letters. 1 tonne of industrial solid tires is produced from 0.265 tonne of ribbed smoked sheets (RSS) that is produced from fresh latex containing 0.265 tonne of dry rubber content (DRC). Purple, orange, blue, yellow, green, grey and pink color show the working hours of RSS factory 01, 02, smallholder 01, 02, 03, 04 and 05 respectively.

As per improved scenario,
$SPI_{\text{Public commitment to sustainability issues}_{bad/good}}$ = 0 SPh/tonne of industrial solid tires (social performance level (no unit) x working hours per unit weight (hrs/tonne) x quantity (tonne))

As a result of the improvement, $SPI'_{\text{Promoting social responsibility}_{bad}}$ has become 0 SPh from the SPI of -73.29 SPh; overall, this change can be deemed 100% less bad movement of impacts.

S6. Addressing Hotspot 04 - Social benefits

This section describes the improvement potentials for subcategory "Social benefits". Here, we have identified that the highest and only SPI_{bad} values come from the factory level RSS manufacturing by expanding the final aggregated SPI_{bad} value. If we assume that these organizations will make decisions (for instance, the organization provides retirement, disability, and survivors' benefits, paid maternity and sick leave, and education and training to the workers) to further improve and the fulfilment of basic requirement occurs. Therefore, the degree of improvement can be calculated as following steps.0

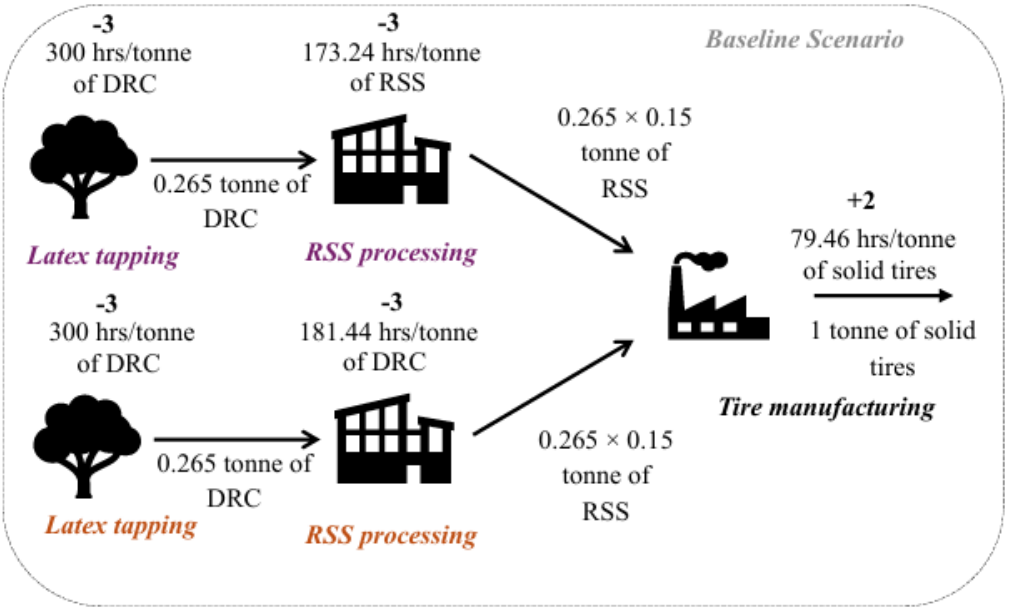


Figure *S7*. Information required for the calculation at baseline scenario. The social performance level for "Social benefits" is mentioned in bold letters while working hours per output of each process are mentioned underneath that at each process. 1 tonne of industrial solid tires is produced from 0.265 tonne of ribbed smoked sheets (RSS) that is produced from fresh latex containing 0.265 tonne of dry rubber content (DRC). Purple and orange color show the RSS factory 01 and 02 respectively.

As per baseline scenario,
$SPI_{\text{Social benefits}_{bad}}$ = (-56.92) + 0 = -56.92 SPh/tonne of industrial solid tires (social performance level (no unit) x working hours per unit weight (hrs/tonne) x quantity (tonne), (The final value shows the summation of SPI_{bad} values at factory level RSS manufacturing and the tire factory)

After proposing the decisions to fulfil the basic requirement and then marking the indicators again, social performance levels are predicted to change and moved to basic requirement (see Figure 4.80).

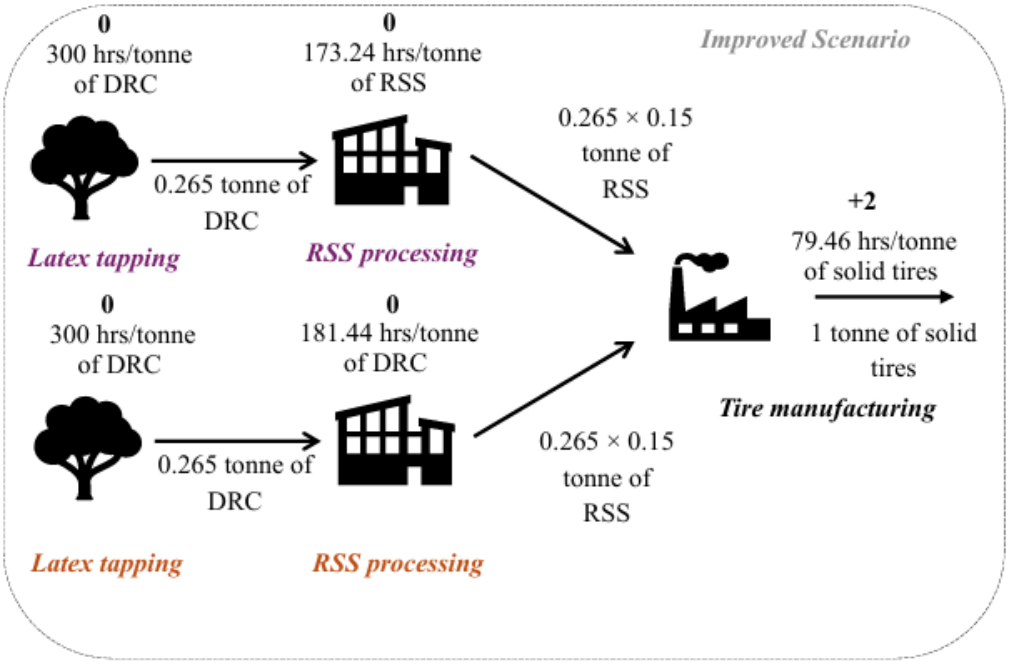


Figure S8. Information required for the calculation at improved scenario. The social performance level for "Social benefits" is mentioned in bold letters while working hours per output of each process are mentioned underneath that at each process. 1 tonne of industrial solid tires is produced from 0.265

tonne of ribbed smoked sheets (RSS) that is produced from fresh latex containing 0.265 tonne of dry rubber content (DRC). Purple and orange color show the RSS factory 01 and 02 respectively.

As per improved scenario,
$SPI_{\text{Social benefits}_{bad/good}}$ = 0 SPh/tonne of industrial solid tires (social performance level (no unit) x working hours per unit weight (hrs/tonne) x quantity (tonne))

As a result of the improvement, $SPI'_{\text{social benefits}_{bad}}$ has become 0 SPh from the SPI of -56.92 SPh; overall, this change can be deemed 100% less bad movement of impacts.

S7. Addressing Hotspot 05 - Safe and healthy living conditions

This section describes the improvement potentials for subcategory "Safe and healthy living conditions". Here, we have identified that the highest SPI_{bad} value comes from the factory level RSS manufacturing by expanding the final aggregated SPI_{bad} value. However, smallholder level RSS manufacturing also provides SPI_{bad} value as well. If we assume that these organizations will make decisions (for instance, the organization provides and maintain hazard management, identifying the potential hazards, maintaining hazard effect free working place, etc.) to further improve and the fulfilment of basic requirement occurs. Therefore, the degree of improvement can be calculated as following steps.

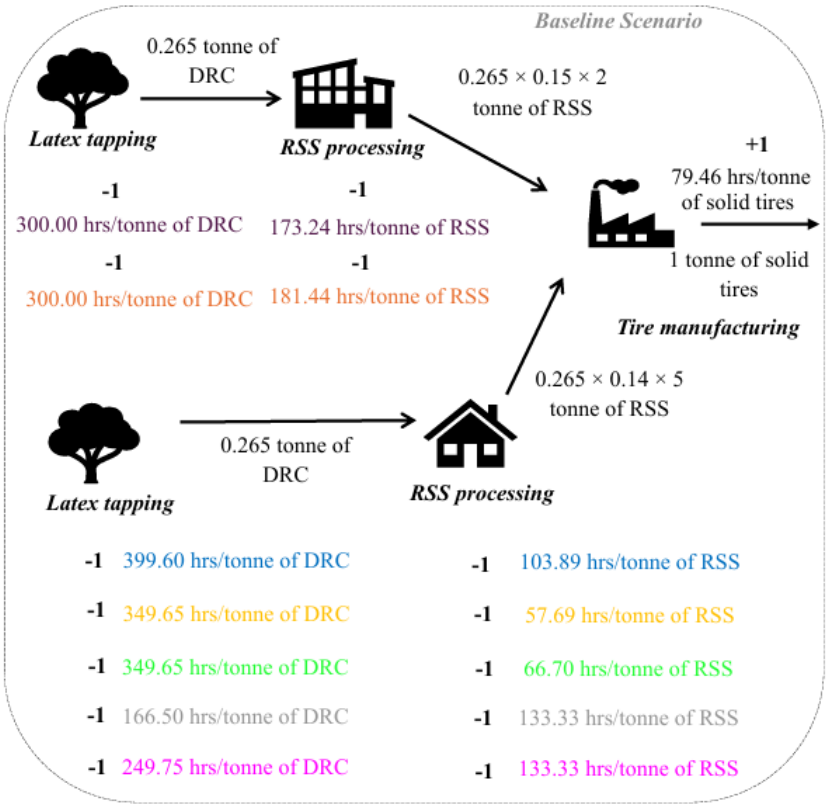


Figure S9. Information required for the calculation at baseline scenario. The social performance level for "Safe and healthy living conditions" is mentioned in bold letters. 1 tonne of industrial solid tires is produced from 0.265 tonne of ribbed smoked sheets (RSS) that is produced from fresh latex containing 0.265 tonne of dry rubber content (DRC). Purple, orange, blue, yellow, green, grey and pink color show the working hours of RSS factory 01, 02, smallholder 01, 02, 03, 04 and 05 respectively.

As per baseline scenario,
$SPI_{\text{Safe and healthy living conditions}_{bad}}$ = (-18.97) + (-14.91) + 0 = -33.89 SPh/tonne of industrial solid tires (social performance level (no unit) x working hours per unit weight (hrs/tonne) x quantity (tonne),

(The final value shows the summation of SPI_{bad} values at factory level RSS manufacturing, smallholder level RSS manufacturing and the tire factory)

After proposing the decisions to fulfil the basic requirement and then marking the indicators again, social performance levels are predicted to change and move to basic requirement (see Figure 4.83).

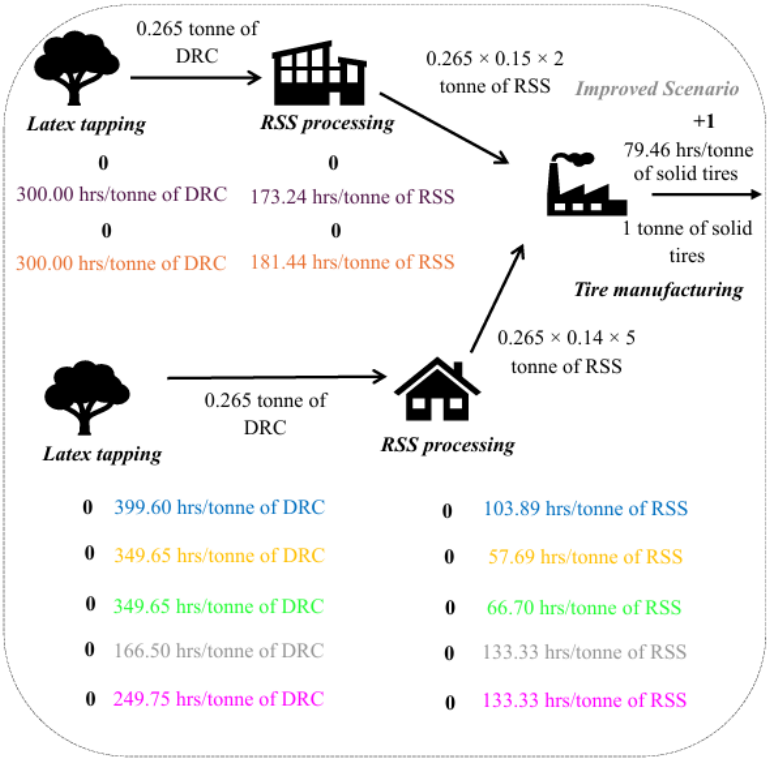


Figure S10. Information required for the calculation at improved scenario. The social performance level for "Safe and healthy living conditions" is mentioned in bold letters. 1 tonne of industrial solid tires is produced from 0.265 tonne of ribbed smoked sheets (RSS) that is produced from fresh latex containing 0.265 tonne of dry rubber content (DRC). Purple, orange, blue, yellow, green, grey and pink color show the working hours of RSS factory 01, 02, smallholder 01, 02, 03, 04 and 05 respectively.

As per improved scenario,
$SPI_{\text{Safe and healthy living conditions}_{bad/good}}$= 0 SPh/tonne of industrial solid tires (social performance level (no unit) x working hours per unit weight (hrs/tonne) x quantity (tonne))

As a result of the improvement, $SPI'_{\text{safe and healthy living conditions}_{bad}}$ has become 0 SPh from the SPI of -33.89 SPh; overall, this change can be deemed 100% less bad movement of impacts.

S8. Addressing Hotspot 06 - Hours of work

This section describes the improvement potentials for subcategory "Hours of work". Here, we have identified that the highest SPI_{bad} value comes from the factory level RSS manufacturing by expanding the final aggregated SPI_{bad} value. However, smallholder level RSS manufacturing also provides SPI_{bad} value as well. If we assume that these organizations will make decisions (for instance, the organization provides workers with clearly stated working hours and be aware of the labor rights etc.) to further improve and the fulfilment of basic requirement occurs. Therefore, the degree of improvement can be calculated as following steps.

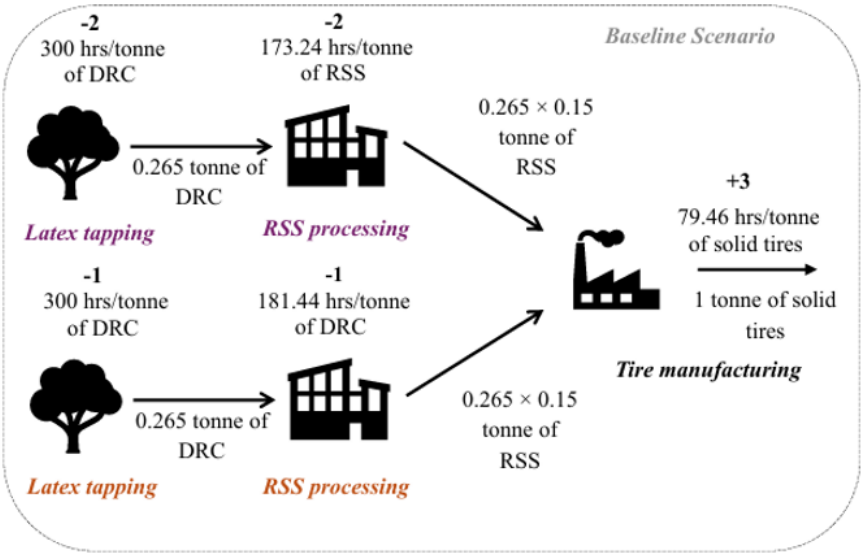


Figure S11. Information required for the calculation at baseline scenario. The social performance level for "Hours of work" is mentioned in bold letters while working hours per output of each process are mentioned underneath that at each process. 1 tonne of industrial solid tires is produced from 0.265 tonne of ribbed smoked sheets (RSS) that is produced from fresh latex containing 0.265 tonne of dry rubber content (DRC). Purple and orange color show the RSS factory 01 and 02 respectively.

As per baseline scenario,
$SPI_{\text{Hours of work}_{bad}}$ = (-28.38) + 0 = -28.38 SPh/tonne of industrial solid tires (social performance level (no unit) x working hours per unit weight (hrs/tonne) x quantity (tonne), for more details on the calculation see section 4.9.1), (The final value shows the summation of SPI_{bad} values at factory level RSS manufacturing and smallholder level RSS manufacturing)

After proposing the decisions to fulfil the basic requirement and then marking the indicators again, social performance levels are predicted to change and be moved to basic requirement.

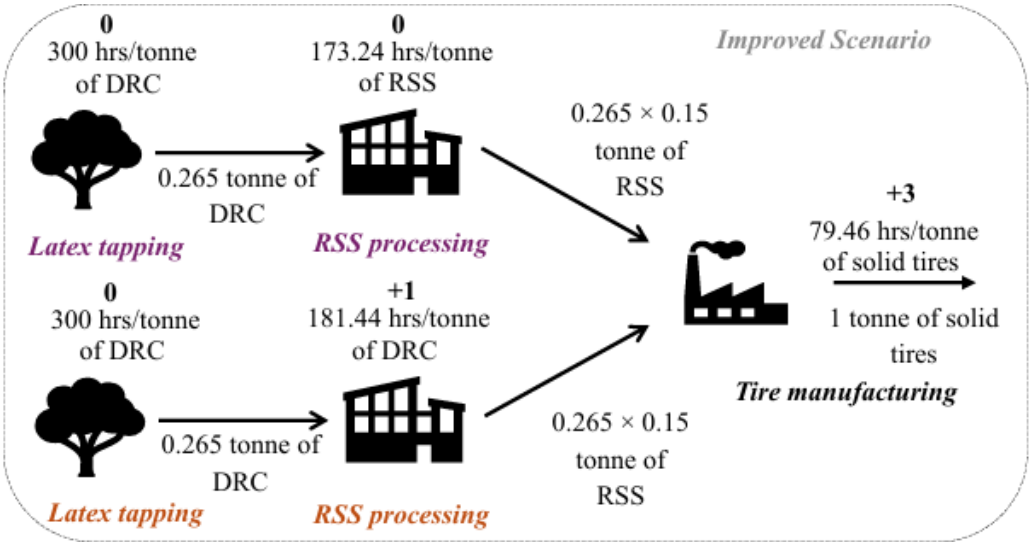


Figure S12. Information required for the calculation at improved scenario. The social performance level for "Hours of work" is mentioned in bold letters while working hours per output of each process are mentioned underneath that at each process. 1 tonne of industrial solid tires is produced from 0.265 tonne of ribbed smoked sheets (RSS) that is produced from fresh latex containing 0.265 tonne of dry rubber content (DRC). Purple and orange color show the RSS factory 01 and 02 respectively.

As per improved scenario,
$SPI_{\text{Hours of work}_{bad/good}}$ = 0 + 3.61 SPh/tonne of industrial solid tires (social performance level (no unit) x working hours per unit weight (hrs/tonne) x quantity (tonne))

As a result of the improvement, $SPI'_{\text{Hours of work}_{bad}}$ has become 3.61 SPh from the SPI of -28.38 SPh; overall, this change can be deemed 88.71% less bad and 11.28% more good movement of impacts.

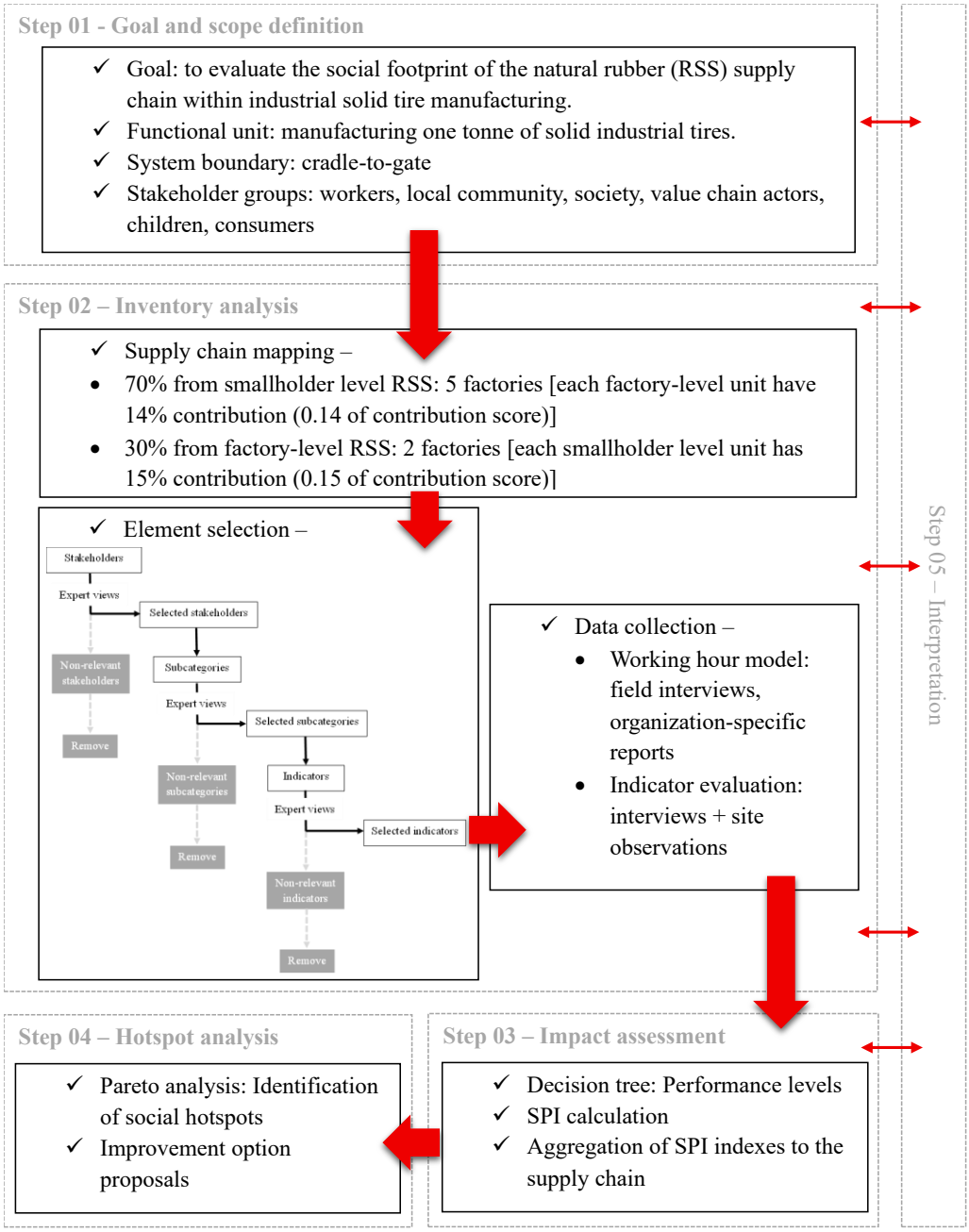


Figure S13. Methodological framework followed for the study

Table S3. Resulted SPI values after aggregation of latex tapping and RSS processing (positive values depict SPI_{good} and negative values depict SPI_{bad}. SPI_{good} and SPI_{bad} values are calculated in separate and have not aggregated together at any point in the supply chain, per 1 tonne of industrial solid tires)

Stakeholder	Subcategory		Aggregated SPI values the point after latex tapping and RSS processing (SPh/tonne)						
			RSS Factory 01	RSS Factory 02	RSS Smallholder 01	RSS Smallholder 02	RSS Smallholder 03	RSS Smallholder 04	RSS Smallholder 05
Workers	1.1	Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
	1.2	Fair salary	37.62	31.06	-	-	-	-	-
	1.3	Child labor	18.81	19.14	-	-	-	-	-
	1.4	Hours of work	-37.62	-19.14	-	-	-	-	-
	1.5	Forced labor	-18.81	-19.14	-	-	-	-	-
	1.6	Discrimination	18.81	-19.14	-	-	-	-	-
	1.7	Health and safety at work	-18.81	-19.14	-	-	-	-	-
	1.8	Social Benefits	-56.43	-57.41	-	-	-	-	-
	1.9	Employment relationship	-18.81	-19.14	-	-	-	-	-
	1.10	Sexual harassment	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
Local Community	2.1	Delocalization and migration	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
	2.2	Access to material resources	30.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.12	0.00
	2.3	Access to immaterial resources	49.55	0.00	37.36	0.00	30.89	11.12	0.00

	2.4	Creation of local employment	18.81	57.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2.5	Respect for Cultural heritage	18.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2.6	Respect for indigenous rights	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2.7	Secure living conditions	18.81	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
	2.8	Community engagement	18.81	-19.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2.9	Safe and healthy living conditions	-18.81	-19.14	-18.68	-15.11	-15.45	-11.12	-14.21
Society	3.1	Public commitment to sustainability issues	-18.81	-38.27	-56.04	-45.34	-46.34	-33.37	-42.64
	3.2	Prevention and mitigation of armed conflicts	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
	3.3	Contribution to economic development	56.43	38.27	18.68	15.11	15.45	11.12	14.21
	3.4	Corruption	-18.81	-19.14	-	-	-	-	-
	3.5	Technology development	23.85 / -6.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	3.6	Ethical treatment of animals	18.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	3.7	Poverty alleviation	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
Children	4.1	Education provided in the local community	6.89	7.21	-	-	-	-	-
	4.2	Health issues for children as consumers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	4.3	Children's concerns regarding marketing practices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value Chain Actors	5.1	Fair competition	6.89	7.21	-	-	-	-	-
	5.2	Supplier relationships	18.81	19.14	-	-	-	-	-
	5.3	Respect for intellectual property rights	56.43	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5.4	Promoting social responsibility	-18.81	-19.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	5.5	Wealth distribution	-6.89	-7.21	-3.85	-2.14	-2.47	-4.95	-4.95
Consumers	6.1	Health and safety of consumers	-6.89	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.2	Feedback Mechanism	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.3	Consumer Privacy	6.89	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.4	Transparency in social and environmental issues	6.89	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.5	End-of-life responsibility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(N/A = not applicable subcategories for the study)

Table S4. SPI values for RSS manufacturing (factory level and smallholder level) and industrial solid tire sectors for all the stakeholder categories (per 1 tonne of industrial solid tires)

Stakeholder	Subcategory		Mean SPI Value Factory Level		Mean SPI Value Smallholder Level		SPI Value Tire Manufacturing	
			SPI_{good} (SPh/tonne)	SPI_{bad} (SPh/tonne)	SPI_{good} (SPh/tonne)	SPI_{bad} (SPh/tonne)	SPI_{good} (SPh/tonne)	SPI_{bad} (SPh/tonne)
Workers	1.1	Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	-
	1.2	Fair salary	34.34	-	-	-	238.38	-
	1.3	Child labor	18.97	-	-	-	158.92	-
	1.4	Hours of work	-	-28.38	-	-	238.38	-
	1.5	Forced labor	-	-18.97	-	-	158.92	-
	1.6	Discrimination	9.41	-9.57	-	-	158.92	-
	1.7	Health and safety at work	-	-18.97	-	-	158.92	-
	1.8	Social Benefits	-	-56.92	-	-	158.92	-
	1.9	Employment relationship	-	-18.97	-	-	158.92	-
	1.1	Sexual harassment	0.00	-	-	-	158.92	-

Local Community	2.1	Delocalization and migration	0.00	-	-	-	158.92	-
	2.2	Access to material resources	15.37	-	2.22	-	158.92	-
	2.3	Access to immaterial resources	24.77	-	15.88	-	158.92	-
	2.4	Creation of local employment	38.11	-	0.00	-	238.38	-
	2.5	Respect for Cultural heritage	9.41	-	0.00	-	79.46	-
	2.6	Respect for indigenous rights	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2.7	Secure living conditions	9.41	-	-	-	0.00	-
	2.8	Community engagement	9.41	-9.57	0.00	-	79.46	-
	2.9	Safe and healthy living conditions	-	-18.97	-	-14.91	79.46	-
Society	3.1	Public commitment to sustainability issues	-	-28.54	-	-44.74	238.38	-
	3.2	Prevention and mitigation of armed conflicts	0.00	-	-	-	158.92	-
	3.3	Contribution to economic development	47.35	-	14.91	-	238.38	-
	3.4	Corruption	-	-18.97	-	-	158.92	-
	3.5	Technology development	11.93	-3.44	0.00	-	238.38	-
	3.6	Ethical treatment of animals	9.41	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
	3.7	Poverty alleviation	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	-
Children	4.1	Education provided in the local community	7.05	-	-	-	238.38	-

	4.2	Health issues for children as consumers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	4.3	Children's concerns regarding marketing practices	-	-	-	-	79.46	-
Value Chain Actors	5.1	Fair competition	7.05	-	-	-	238.38	-
	5.2	Supplier relationships	18.97	-	-	-	158.92	-
	5.3	Respect for intellectual property rights	28.22	-	-	-	238.38	-
	5.4	Promoting social responsibility	-	-18.97	0.00	-	-	-79.46
	5.5	Wealth distribution	-	-7.05	-	-3.67	-	-79.46
Consumers	6.1	Health and safety of consumers		-3.44	-	-	238.38	-
	6.2	Feedback Mechanism	0.00	-	-	-	238.38	-
	6.3	Consumer Privacy	3.44	-	-	-	238.38	-
	6.4	Transparency in social and environmental issues	3.44	-	-	-	238.38	-
	6.5	End-of-life responsibility	-	-	-	-	158.92	-

(N/A = not applicable subcategories for the study)