Template for necessity assessment and identification of risk suppliers

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| Assessment criteria | Information sources | Total risk score |
| Country risks   * Total value 321-400 (countries with very low risk) = + 1 * Total value 241-320 (low-risk countries) = + 2 * Total value 161-240 (risk countries) = + 3 * Total value 81-160 (high-risk countries) = + 4 * Total value 0-80 (very high risk countries) = + 5   High-risk final manufacturing (extraction, mining and natural resources; agriculture and food production; infrastructure and construction; textiles and clothing) = + 1  High share of informally employed workers, use of hazardous chemicals, use of heavy machinery in final manufacturing = + 1  Reports of forced and/or child labour in the supply chain = + 1  Presence of minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas in the goods = + 1  Habitat transformation somewhere in the supply chain through e.g. deforestation, either for the raw material’s sake or to create monocultures (which is particularly common for palm oil, soy, cocoa, rubber, coffee, wood and cattle) = + 1 | Use the National Agency for Public Procurement's country risks.  Use the total value of the final manufacturing country.  If you do not know where the final manufacturing takes place, you need to ask your suppliers.  If several final manufacturing countries are considered for the same product, you base it on the country with the highest risk, i.e. the lowest total value.  Use the National Agency for Public Procurement's risk analysis service and sources, as well as your general industry knowledge, to assess the other assessment criteria. | The risk score shall be 1 to 10.  **Contracting organisations**  For supply chains with risk scores of 4 or higher, it is necessary to impose the requirements.  **Suppliers**  Risk suppliers are first-tier suppliers with supply chains that have a risk score of 4 or higher. |