

Green Jewellery Warranty Certification Standards

Standards for the management and monitoring of the sustainability of metals used in jewellery, gold, silverware, watches, costume jewellery and fashion accessories.

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1 PURPOSE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

1.1 PURPOSE

The Green Jewellery Warranty standards, from now on also represented by the acronym GJW, promotes the sustainable management and use in circular economy of metals destined for the jewellery, goldsmith, silversmith, fashion accessories and watchmaking industry through the certification of metals, also for investment purposes, and of jewellery, gold and silverware products, watches, costume jewellery and fashion accessories obtained through the use of raw materials deriving from the recovery and refining / purification of metals referred to in point 1.2, in both solid and liquid form from materials referred to in point 2.1.2.

1.2 METALS AFFECTED BY THE CHAIN OF CUSTODY

The raw materials that the GJW standards want to support the circular economy are:

- Gold
- Silver
- Platinum
- Rodium
- Ruthenium
- Palladium
- Iridium
- Indium
- Osmium
- Copper
- Aluminium
- Zinc
- Tin
- Iron
- Cobalt
- Nickel
- Gallium
- Manganese

and all those metals deriving from the circular economy that can be used in the goldsmith, silversmith, fashion accessories, watchmaking sector and in any other sector that uses these metals.

1.3 ADVANTAGES OF THE GJW METHOD

The sustainable management of the metals sector referred to in point 1.2, is implemented through the reuse of these materials in order to create the conditions for:

- 1.3.1 1.3.1 reducing the production and handling of waste, with net benefits over the entire life cycle of the products;
- 1.3.2 1.3.2 encouraging innovation, helping to reduce the use of virgin raw materials with related problems of access to materials considered strategic (think of the so-called rare earth metals);
- 1.3.3 contributing to lengthening both the economic usefulness of the products and their life cycle;
- 1.3.4 generating employment by repositioning skills and know-how towards alternative productions, at least partially mitigating the effects of production delocalization, them being labour intensive activities.

1.4 GUARANTEE OF THE GJW LOGO

The Green Jewellery Warranty Standard allows, thanks to the use of the GJW logo, the identification of metals and products containing metals that derive from the circular economy.

The GJW traceability chain, Green Jewellery Warranty, becomes guarantee for buyers of:

- 1.4.1 an ethical purchase of products made with metal not derived from:
 - a. mining extractions, thus reducing the environmental impacts generated by them;
 - b. uncertain sources or even worse from illegal sources, such as theft or money laundering.
- 1.4.2 a purchase deriving from a supply chain where the conditions of the workers comply with the international regulations of the sector.
- 1.4.3 products obtained through industrial processes monitored in compliance with environmental regulations.

2. TERMINOLOGY

2.1. GJW PRODUCTS OR CERTIFIED METALS

The following are subject to GJW:

- 2.1.1 Finished or semi-finished products made using raw materials deriving from circular economy previously certified by this GJW standard as well as raw materials subject to investment as long as they are already GJW certified.
- 2.1.2 Pure metals deriving from the recovery and refining / purifying of metals referred to in point 1.2, in both solid and liquid form coming from:
 - 2.1.2.1 RAEE materials (Thrown away electrical and electronic equipment)
 - 2.1.2.2 scrap, including those of silverware, gold, jewellery, costume jewellery and fashion accessories
 - 2.1.2.3 hospital materials
 - 2.1.2.4 materials deriving from goldsmith workshops
 - 2.1.2.5 materials deriving from dentist's offices and dental technicians
 - 2.1.2.6 materials deriving from galvanic companies
 - 2.1.2.7 materials deriving from aerospace companies
 - 2.1.2.8 materials deriving from electronic sector
 - 2.1.2.9 materials deriving from automotive sector (for example exhausted catalytic converters).
 - 2.1.2.10 materials deriving from solar and / or photovoltaic panels
 - 2.1.2.11 materials deriving from batteries and accumulators
 - 2.1.2.12 and more generally from all those products in both liquid and solid form that contain the metals referred to in point 1.2

2.2 REFINING OR PURIFICATION PROCESS:

Refining or purification, in metallurgy, is a process of purifying metals. In refining / purification the final material is generally chemically identical to the original one or to that incorporated in the objects or liquids where it was used, but it is only in its pure state. The processes used for metal refining / purification procedures are of various types, among which pyrometallurgy and hydrometallurgy, electrolytic refining.

All the different refining / purification processes as well as possible new refining techniques are admitted to the GJW standard as long as they comply with current regulations.

2.3 CHAIN OF CUSTODY

By chain of custody it is intended the chronology of all paper and digital documentation and information that identify the creation, custody, control, management and transfer of material deriving from circular economy activities.

3 GJW MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

In order to achieve the expected results, including increasing its sustainability performance, the organization must establish, implement, maintain and continuously improve a management system that includes the processes necessary for carrying out its activities and their interactions, in accordance with the GJW standard.

3.1 APPLICATION OF THE GJW STANDARDS IN THE ORGANIZATION CONTEXT

Having knowledge of its context, its needs, its objectives and the expectations of the interested parties, the organization is required to adapt to the standard of this specification.

The organization must determine what the potential impact of applying this standard may be in its refining, trading, manufacturing and product sales processes both on its internal management system as well as on the parties involved with it, taking into consideration that:

- 3.1.1 The requirements of all interested parties are relevant to the GJW management system, this means that all interested parties must benefit from the application of the standard.
- 3.1.2 these requirements have a binding value, becoming compliance obligations as indicators of the sustainability of the metals.

3.2 PDCA (PLAN DO CHECK ACT) METHOD

The management system of this standard is developed according to a PDCA structure (iterative management method in four phases used for the control and continuous improvement of processes and products).

3.3 SYSTEM FOCUS

3.3.1

Organizations certified with this scheme adopt an approach focused on the product of which raw material is managed on a circular basis in such a way as to ensure that the needs and expectations of sustainability and ecological commitment of the community and the market are met, with the aim of improving the quantity and quality of sustainable products year after year.

3.1.2

The Organization must ensure that the legal and regulatory requirements of the GJW material used are determined, understood and complied with consistently.

3.4 SUSTAINABILITY MANAGEMENT POLICY

The organization must define a policy for the management of Green Jewellery Warranty certified material through the preparation of documented information that can be used both internally and externally, meeting all the requirements of this specification.

The policy must:

- 3.4.1 result appropriate to the needs of the circular economy and mandatory and voluntary national and European legislation, including the commitment to comply with all applicable laws and regulations;
- 3.4.2 form a reference framework in order to set objectives for managing the use of the recovered metal;

- 3.4.3 support the commitment to meet the requirements in order to increase the reuse of metal and respect the corporate economic indicators with the aim of increasing the efficiency and effectiveness indexes relating to circular economy.

3.5 POLICY COMMUNICATION

The policy must be communicated to staff, stakeholders and all interested parties.

4. OBJECTIVES

4.1 SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

The organization must plan its process objectives in compliance with sustainability requirements. These objectives have the purpose of encouraging the circular economy that allows the reuse of gold, silver, platinum and other metals included in the list in point 1.2 managed within the chain of custody and identified by the GJW, Green Jewellery Warranty brand.

4.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the process must:

- a) be consistent with the sustainability policy;
- b) be measurable;
- c) take into account the applicable requirements;
- e) be monitored and controlled;
- g) be updated as appropriate.

The metal sustainability policy will have to recall objectives divided by company function. Those goals must:

- 4.2.1 be formalized as documented information;
- 4.2.2 be monitored and reviewed at least annually due to the changed organizational conditions of the organization;
- 4.2.3 4.2.3 identify macro-objectives and consequent commitments in the form of targets;
- 4.2.4 provide for the commitment to maintain compliance with national, international and local regulations on the quality of the service provided, environmental protection, hygiene and safety of workers;
- 4.2.5 foresee, when applicable, the commitment to reduce negative impacts on the environment and reduce pollution resulting from its activities, products and services;
- 4.2.6 foresee, when applicable, the commitment to the continuous improvement of its social and environmental responsibility services through the definition of objectives and targets that can be measured over time;
- 4.2.7 provide for the involvement of suppliers and sub-suppliers in compliance with safety, environmental and ethical regulations.

4.3 PLANNING OF THE OBJECTIVES

To this end, the organization must:

- 4.3.1 plan an analysis of the risks present in production processes, relating to safety at work and respect for the environment;
- 4.3.2 adopt the most suitable procedures to guarantee health and safety at work in compliance with the legislation in force in their home country;
- 4.3.3 verify full compliance with the employment contracts in force for the specific tasks;
- 4.3.4 verify compliance with the regulations on pollution and environmental protection.

NB: The adoption of a management system EN ISO 14001:2015 fulfils the requirements of this paragraph

5. PROCESS APPROACH

5.1 PROCESS IDENTIFICATION

The organization must adopt a process-based approach related to its internal management system in order to support this standard. The organization must identify and list its primary and support processes so that, through their implementation, it is possible to identify the amount of metal resulting from the circular economy and / or the products both in liquid and solid form made with it.

5.2 PROCESS TYPE

Each process can be supported by other sub-processes. The monitoring and control of the main processes, i.e., those necessary for the recovery of metals through recycling activities, those relating to the production of objects and finally those relating to the marketing of the same, must be supported, coordinated and controlled by support processes such as administration, accounting, plant maintenance, document management, etc...

Of each process it must be possible to verify:

- a. input and output of materials, by type, title and quantity;
- b. responsibilities and applicable authorities;
- c. possible risks and opportunities;
- d. criteria and methods used to ensure the effectiveness of the process;
- e. quality objectives related to the single process.

6. LEADERSHIP

6.1 LEADERSHIP AND COMMITMENT

The management of organizations certified under the GJW scheme must demonstrate their leadership and commitment to the development and implementation of the management system and to the continuous improvement of its effectiveness:

- 6.1.1 taking responsibility for the management system;
- 6.1.2 ensuring that the sustainability policy and its objectives are compatible with the strategic direction of the organization;
- 6.1.3 ensuring the integration of this standard in the context of business processes, as deemed most appropriate by management;
- 6.1.4 promoting awareness of the process approach;
- 6.1.5 ensuring the availability of the resources necessary for the management system;
- 6.1.6 ensuring that the management system achieves the expected results;
- 6.1.7 involving and directing human resources to contribute to the effectiveness of this standard;
- 6.1.7 promoting the maintenance and increase of sustainable material.

6.2 RESPONSABILITY AND AUTHORITY

The organization will have to appoint a resource, identified as the RGJW manager, to whom to attribute the responsibility, autonomy and authority to ensure compliance with all the requirements of this standard. This responsibility can also be assumed by the company management which will have to coordinate the activities aimed at demonstrating the correct use of recycled materials, to guarantee the circular economy.

6.2.1 The GJW manager will also be in charge of:

- 6.2.1.1 making the workers aware of the desire of the management regarding the corporate approach to the standard, so that they take it into account when making their daily decisions and to manage the work they are responsible for;
- 6.2.1.2 guaranteeing the implementation of documented procedures to ensure compliance with GJW requirements.

6.2.2 The management will have to declare through an organization chart and / or a job description on how the different functions are affected by this standard.

As minimum definition, the responsibilities of the areas of:

- a. Human resources management
- b. Purchase sector
- c. Administration
- d. Production
- e. Logistics
- f. Marketing
- g. Sales

7. HUMAN RESOURCES

The training of personnel relating to the GJW regulation is of primary importance for all the functions involved in the management of metals deriving from the circular economy and of the products made with it.

Training must be provided to all personnel, starting with the department managers.

Initial training is conducted prior to initial assessment and additional training will be carried out once a year following the results of the GJW audit.

The production manager, with the support of the human resources manager (HR), is responsible for the implementation of the training procedure that will be implemented by the organization.

7.1 REGISTRATIONS RELATED TO STAFF TRAINING

For each training session the following will be documented:

- a. The date of the training
- b. The list of the participants
- c. A brief overview of the topics covered
- d. The objective evidence of the verification of the training results
- e. Objective evidence of the satisfaction of the training by the learner

NB. The management documentation can be based on that implemented for any Quality - Environment - Safety systems already present and implemented.

8. INFRASTRUCTURE AND MACHINERY

8.1 MONITORING OF INFRASTRUCTURAL RESOURCES

The organization will determine, provide and maintain a suitable and necessary infrastructure for the production of metals deriving from the circular economy and products obtained from them in order to achieve compliance with the requirements of this standard. Part of the infrastructure are:

- a. buildings, workspace and associated facilities;
- b. machinery, process plants and equipment, hardware and software;
- c. information and communication technology.

9. ANALYSIS, EVALUATION AND RESPONSE TO EMERGENCIES

9.1 EMERGENCIES TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION

The Organization must provide for any emergency or incidental conditions regarding:

- a. own environmental impacts
- b. the workers' safety

9.2 METHOD OF EXECUTION OF ANALYSIS OF EMERGENCIES

The organization must:

- a. Carry out an appropriate risk analysis regarding safety and the environment
- b. Plan the actions to be implemented to reduce the probability of an accident or to contain its effects
- c. Respond promptly and effectively to emergency situations
- d. Train, inform and train its staff, and possibly third parties, in the management of an emergency situation, also through practical simulations
- e. Communicate your emergency management methods to your staff and interested parties

NB: The adoption of a management system EN ISO 14001:2015 fulfils the requirements of this paragraph.

10. KYC (KNOW YOUR CUSTOMER) OF SUPPLIERS

The application of this standard must allow to maintain a good reputation of the organization through the compliance of conduct and compliance with the laws in place.

This standard aims to discourage, combat and report the illicit money laundering and / or metals, requiring certified companies to verify and identify any unusual, suspicious or illegal transactions, thus promoting the full legitimacy of business relationships with this mechanism.

10.1 KYC PROCEDURE

The organization will have to put in place KYC procedures to allow the recognition of the identity of its customers and suppliers to assess potential risks or illegal actions.

10.2 INFORMATION TO ACQUIRE FOR KYC ANALYSIS

The organization must acquire the following data from customers and suppliers of metal deriving from the circular economy:

- a. Chamber of Commerce registration
- b. Company identity: company name, business sector, postal address, e-mail, telephone, website
- c. Identity of the legal representatives: surname, first name, postal address, e-mail, mobile phone
- d. Identity of the beneficial owners: surname, first name, postal address, e-mail, mobile phone
- e. Documents for legal representatives: (identity document, proof of residence updated to 6 months)
- f. Documents for beneficial owners: identity document
- g. Issue of a self-certification relating to the lawful origin of the metals used in the refining process.

10.3 RISK EVALUATION OF KYC

Organizations will need to carry out risk assessment activities appropriate to the volume of sales.

11. MASS BALANCE

11.1 MASS BALANCE DEFINITION

The mass balance is a document that quantitatively and qualitatively defines the materials and products that make up the mass of metal deriving from the circular economy. This document will have to highlight the algebraic result calculated from initial inventories of metals and / or products deriving from the circular economy then adding all the income of sustainable metal (purchases, recoveries and products), net of all the outputs of the aforementioned in such a way to identify at any time the final mass of green metal held for any reason (property, processing account, loan for use) even if temporarily held by third parties. All incoming and outgoing movements reported in the mass balance

(including initial inventories) must be related to pure metal, whatever the legal title of the objects or materials considered.

Green metal outbound operations can never exceed the existing sustainable metal mass at any one time.

11.2 REPORTING OF MOVEMENTS

The reporting of metal movements must be based on the utmost correctness, precision and transparency even if in a free and subjective form such as to guarantee the verification of all the registrations made at any time. The movements must be updated, either in paper format or in computer format, on a daily basis so as to have at any time the extent of the critical mass that actually exists.

12. CREATION OF THE INITIAL CRITICAL MASS

The Green Jewellery Warranty standard is verifiable by a third-party audit by a certification body and is a process based on the collection and evaluation of objective evidence.

12.1 ORGANIZATIONS WITH PRESENT CRITICAL MASS

Organizations that are able to justify the presence of materials deriving from the circular economy, and that have an accounting that can monitor this activity, can immediately request the planning of the audit in order to obtain the GJW certification.

12.2 ORGANIZATIONS WITHOUT INITIAL CRITICAL MASS

Organizations wishing to apply for GJW certification but fail to justify straight away the presence of material deriving from the circular economy will first have to apply for affiliation with Green Jewellery Warranty GJW s.r.l.

12.3 AFFILIATION WITH THE GJW CIRCUIT

This first step formalizes the organization's interest in wanting to carry out the sustainability process aimed at obtaining the certification. The affiliation will allow you to appear on the Green Jewellery Warranty portal without however being able to operate as a certified subject until certification is obtained.

12.4 AFFILIATION ON REACHING THE CRITICAL MASS

The organization in a fixed time, which the technical committee has identified in at least 3 months, will have to implement its management system, making all those changes to its structure that guarantee compliance with the Green Jewellery Warranty standard such as to manage and verify the creation of a mass of initial metal resulting from the difference between purchases of metals and / or products, finished or semi-finished, already GJW certified, in addition to the metals obtained from internal and / or external refining processes net of sales or transfers to any other title of metals or products obtained from circular economy provided that the invoice shows the annotation "metal deriving from recycling".

13. TRACEABILITY OF METALS ARISING FROM CIRCULAR ECONOMY

For the GJW standard, having as its objective the certification of metals deriving from circular economy, even for investment purposes, of the products of jewellery, goldsmithing, silverware, fashion accessories and watches obtained with them, it becomes essential to respect the traceability that allows to monitor the material in all its various phases from the refiner to the producer as well as the subsequent marketing phases up to the retail trade. The Organization must maintain adequate and appropriate documentation to identify the correct origin of the materials from circular economy.

13.1 NEED FOR DOCUMENTATION

The identification of metals deriving from circular economy or the products obtained with them must be recorded in the transport and invoicing documents, both in electronic and paper format.

13.2 TRACEABILITY OF HANDLING

The organization, through its management systems, must guarantee the traceability of the batches in all its movements, both internal and external to the organizations, including temporary transfers to third parties to perform processing phases, so as to be able to trace at any time the origin and the use of the metals used that meet the circular economy requirements of this standard. All persons required to comply with this standard are obliged to prepare the above documentation in a clear and transparent manner, in order to allow the Audit bodies to verify their respective movements in order to be able to certify the consistency of the critical mass at any time.

13.3 SUBJECTS INTERESTED BY TRACEABILITY ACTIVITIES

A – REFINERS –

Metal purification (or refining) is any metal purification process by which the pure metals referred to in point 1.2 are extracted from both solid and liquid materials referred to in point 2.1.2.

The Organization must keep documentation in order to identify all incoming materials, both liquid and solid, to be subjected to the refining process, as well as the documentation proving the metals recovered, as a consequence of this process, referred to in point 1.2, broken down by quantity and by type according to the official table of physical elements, in addition to the documentation relating to the sale or transfer to any other title of these metals so as to be able to verify at any time the consistency of the critical mass available.

- Metals recovered after the purification process in its subsequent stages must be physically identifiable within the organization whatever the physical form in which they are found (grains, ingots, plates, etc.) avoiding any form of contamination with other non-certified metals.
- at the time of their external handling, the metals deriving from circular economy must therefore be identifiable through the use of supports bearing the GJW logo and the code attributed to the associated refiner by the certifying body.

B – METAL BANKS

This type of activity can present itself either as a sole trading activity of the metals referred to in point 1.2 or as an activity that is part of an organization also dedicated to the activity of purification.

In the case of metal banks that only carry out the marketing of the metals covered by this standard; the creation of the critical mass can only take place through the purchase of already certified metals. Traceability for the subsequent phases of both internal and external handling must comply with what has already been mentioned above for refining companies.

In the event that a metal bank in addition to the marketing activity also carries out refining activities, the critical mass will consist of the sum resulting from the purchases of certified metal in addition to that obtained from the refining process. All the other provisions on traceability already indicated in the previous points remain valid.

C- PRODUCER

Producer means companies that transform metals into semi-finished and finished products. These transformation activities in their production cycle generate left overs and scraps containing the metals recovered through the purification process. The producer could also have scrap, purchased or returned, to be subjected to a refining process.

The purification process referred to above can be implemented either internally, if the company has the appropriate equipment and machinery, or by giving the material to specific refining companies.

Companies able to carry out the purification process internally, if provided with regular authorizations, where required, will be able to refine all liquid and solid materials as identified in point 2.1.2 and must therefore comply with all the traceability rules provided for refining companies.

The constitution of the initial critical mass referred to the producer will be obtained from the purchases of metal and / or certified products to which the metals deriving from any internal and external refining processes are added as long as they are appropriately documented.

The manufacturer, through its management systems, must guarantee the traceability of the batches so as to be able to trace at any time the origin of the metals used that meet the circular economy requirements of this standard.

At the time of sale, or any other type of transfer, the products obtained with metals deriving from circular economy must be identifiable, individually or in homogeneous groups, through the use of supports bearing the GJW logo and the code attributed to the associated manufacturer by the certifying body.

D- MARKETING OF THE PRODUCT

The following figures fall into this category:

- brand
- wholesalers
- retailers

which can operate in the market through both traditional and online sales structures.

- By BRAND we indicate those organizations characterized by their own identification brand which can sell through their own distribution channels that is using independent retail structures including the possibility of granting third parties the use of their own brand (licensed sales).

If the brand intends to market GJW certified products it will have to commission or purchase products made with certified metal.

In relation to products purchased with GJW certification the brand will be able to combine its brand with that of GJW in compliance with the provisions relating to the regulation of the use of the GJW logo.

The brand is obliged to comply with the traceability principles established in this regulation from the moment of purchase of certified products until the subsequent sale.

- By wholesaler we indicate those trade intermediaries who can operate with products belonging to brands or not.

For these subjects, the products, purchased and provided with suitable documentation proving their GJW certification, can be freely marketed without the need for the seller to be required to obtain their own certification. However, in this case the wholesaler is not authorized to combine the name of its business with the GJW brand for its own exclusive advantage.

The wholesaler who intends to make use of the GJW recognition must comply with the traceability principles established in this regulation from the moment of purchase of certified products to the subsequent sale.

- By retailer we indicate the organization dedicated to selling to the final consumer both through shops, individual or belonging to distribution chains, and online.

For these subjects, the products, purchased and provided with suitable documentation proving the GJW certification, can be freely utilized without the need for the seller to be required to

obtain their own certification. However, in this case, the retailer is not authorized to combine the name of its business with the GJW brand for its own exclusive advantage.

However, the shopkeeper or chain of stores that intends to make use of the GJW recognition must comply with the traceability principles established in this regulation from the moment of purchase of certified products to the subsequent sale.

14. SYSTEM DOCUMENTATION AND REGISTRATION

14.1 WORDING ON BILLING AND TRANSPORT DOCUMENTS

All purchase and sale documents must bear the words: "the seller guarantees that the products referred to in this invoice are obtained from metal deriving from circular economy certified Green Jewellery Warranty" as well as the code assigned to the associate by the certifying body.

14.2 MINIMUM LIST OF THE REGISTRATION OF STANDARDS

To allow effective monitoring of both the mass balance and the verification of the chain of custody the organization will have to keep records relating to:

A- list of GJW certified suppliers;

B - mass balance of the organization, including the summary of the annual volume, inventory of stocks, metal conversion factor;

C - transport documents and invoices regarding the refined metal and identifiable as metal deriving from the circular economy;

D - documentation relating to the movement in business processes, both internal and external to the organization, of the metal deriving from circular economy;

E - process outsourcing contracts;

F - documents regarding joining the GJW circuit, certification contracts, audit reports, regulations regarding logos and updates to the standard;

G- documentation relating to internal audits;

H- documentation regarding the KYC analysis of suppliers as in point 10.2;

I- documentation regarding policies and statements directed to the market;

J- plan of objectives and actions to improve its sustainability indicators;

K- description of the main and supporting business processes;

L- corporate organization chart that identifies corporate leadership and authorities;

M- documentation certifying the analysis and assessment regarding safety at work;

N- documentation aimed at proving the state of efficiency of the machinery also through the relative maintenance sheets;

O- documentation proving compliance with the regulations on its own and surrounding environmental impact.

14.3 SUPPORT AND PRESERVATION OF RECORDS

The recordings must be available in digital format or on paper. The minimum retention time for all records is five (5) years.

15. IMPORTING OF RAW MATERIALS AND EXPORTING OF PRODUCTS

15.1 MANAGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL AND CUSTOMS LAW ISSUES

The organization must manage and ensure full compliance with all applicable trade and customs laws in the import or export of products containing the metals referred to in point 1.2

15.2 PROHIBITED TRADING

The organization will not be able to negotiate with:

A. Companies having its registered office in countries considered tax havens or included in the Black List drawn up by the country of origin of the member.

B. The organization will not be able to negotiate with companies based in countries for which the membership status of the member does not allow transactions for the goods covered by this standard.
C. The organization will not be able to negotiate with companies based in countries in conflict for which the authorities of the member's country does not allow transactions for the goods covered by this standard.

D. The organization must check that the products are correctly classified in terms of quality, type and quantity on the official customs documents. If not, he will have to take steps to correct the customs declaration.

E. Products containing raw material deriving from the circular economy must be exported in compliance with all applicable laws.

In the event that the prohibitions indicated in points a-b-c-d-e referred to in this paragraph are not consciously respected, the conditions for maintaining the certification to this standard will be considered no longer valid, which will therefore be revoked with a specific communication issued by the certifying body, it is however possible for the excluded person to appeal against this provision with the times, methods and effects provided for in the internal procedures section, in the chapter handling complaints, appeals and disputes.

16 EXECUTION OF INTERNAL AUDITS AND MANAGEMENT OF NON-CONFORMITIES

16.1 PLANNING OF INTERNAL INSPECTION CHECKS

The management of the organization must plan internal audits annually. The planning must be set considering the importance of the area, the outcome of the previous verification, the complexity and / or criticality of the processes, the need to verify the effectiveness of any corrective actions taken in the face of non-conformities found in previous audits.

16.1.1 In planning the internal audit, the period of execution, the points of the GJW standard and the function manager who will be responsible for the activities carried out must be indicated.

16.1.2 The date of execution of the internal audits must be agreed upon with the internal managers of the organizations.

16.1.3 Any non-conformities relating to the management system and / or the management of production or intermediation processes must be managed by the GJW manager until the non-conformity is corrected approved by the management of the organization. The analysis of the non-compliance must be recorded in the appropriate registers and must identify:

- a- the nature of the deviation from the standard
- b - the cause of the non-compliance
- c- actions of immediate correction
- d- the planning of activities to eliminate the causes
- e- the verification of the closure of the non-compliance

16.2 MANAGEMENT OF NON-CONFORMITIES

Non-conformities identified outside the planned internal audits must be managed as per point 16.1.3
NB. For the management of audits, the organization can refer to the standard ISO UNI 19011:2018

REFERENCE STANDARD

- UNI CEI EN ISO/IEC 17065:2012 Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies that certify products, processes and services
- UNI CEI EN ISO/IEC 17020:2012 Conformity assessment - Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies that carry out inspections
- UNI EN ISO 14021:2016 Environmental labels and declarations - Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling)
- UNI CEI EN ISO/IEC 17067:2013 Conformity assessment - Fundamentals of product certification and guidelines for product certification schemes
- UNI EN ISO 9001:2015 Quality management systems
- UNI EN ISO 14001:2015 Environmental management systems - Requirements and guide for use
- UNI EN ISO 14020:2002 Environmental labels and declarations - General principles
- UNI EN ISO 19011:2018 Guidelines for auditing of management systems

- UNI EN ISO 14025:2010 Environmental labels and declarations - Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures
- UNI/PdR 88:2020 Reference practice: Verification requirements of the recycled and / or recovered and / or by-product content present in the products
- ISO/IEC Guide 65:1996, General requirements for Bodies operating with Product certification systems
- DPR 150/02 Regulation containing rules for the application of Legislative Decree 22 May 1999, n. 251, on the regulation of securities and metal identification marks
- D.Lgs. 251/99 Discipline of securities and identification marks of precious metals, in implementation of the article 42 of law 24 April 1998, n. 128
- Regio decreto 18.06.1931, n. 773 Approval of the consolidated text of public safety laws.
- D.Lgs 81/08 Consolidated Law on health and safety at work
- D.Lgs 106 del 3.8.09 Supplementary and corrective provisions of the legislative decree 9 April 2008, n. 81, regarding the protection of health and safety in the workplace
- Policy Ce 1907/06 Normativa Reach
- Policy Ce 1272/08 Normativa CLP
- Policy CE 453/2010 Normativa Reach
- Regio Decreto 9/1/27 n. 147 Approval of the special regulation for the use of toxic gases
- D.lgs 5/2/1997 Implementation of directive 91/156/CEE on waste, 91/689/CEE on hazardous waste and 92/62/CE on packaging
- DM 1/4/98 Approval of the guidelines concerning the organization of food hygiene and nutrition service (S.I.A.N.), within the Prevention Department of local health authorities.
- CCNL 18/05/17 Goldsmiths Industry Contract
- D.Lgs 319/1998 Reorganization of the Italian Foreign Exchange Office pursuant to article 1, comma 1, of law 17 December 1997, n. 433" Legislative decree n. 319 of 26 August 1998, G.U. n. 206 of 4 September 1998 286/1998 " Consolidated text of the provisions concerning immigration regulations and regulations on the condition of foreigners "
- Law 7/2000 New regulation of the gold market, also in implementation of the directive 98/80/CE of the Council, of 12 October 1998
- Directive 98/80/CE of the Council of 12 October 1998 Special regime applicable to gold
- Law 17 January 2000, New regulation of the gold market, also in implementation of the directive 98/80/CE of the Council, of 12 October 1998
- Policy 679/2016 EU Privacy Policy (GDPR)
- Convenzione ILO 1 (Durata del Lavoro - Industria) e Raccomandazione 116 (Riduzione dell'orario di lavoro);
- Conventions ILO 29 (Lavoro forzato) e 105 (Abolizione del lavoro forzato);
- Conventions ILO 87 (Libertà sindacale e protezione del diritto sindacale);
- Conventions ILO 98 (Diritto di organizzazione e di negoziazione collettiva);
- Conventions ILO 100 (Uguaglianza di retribuzione) e 111 (Discriminazione – impiego e professione);
- Conventions ILO 102 (Social Security - minimum standards);
- Conventions ILO 131 (Definition of the minimum wage);
- Conventions ILO 135 (Employee representatives);
- Conventions ILO 138 and Recommendation 146 (minimum age);
- Conventions ILO 155 and Recommendation 164 (Safety and Health at Work);
- Conventions ILO 159 (Vocational and occupational reintegration - disabled people);
- Conventions ILO 169 (Indigenous and tribal peoples);
- Conventions ILO 177 (Home based work);
- Conventions ILO 181 (Private employment agencies);
- Conventions ILO 182 (Worse forms of child labor);

- Conventions ILO 183 (Maternity Protection);
- Code of conduct of ILO on HIV / AIDS and the working world;
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- United Nations Convention on the Child Rights;
- United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women;
- United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
 - The Consolidated Law on Finance (D.Lgs. 58/1998) and subsequent amendments and additions (es. L. 262/2005) requires that in the management report attached to the financial statements:
 - information on the main risks and uncertainties is given (art. 154 ter);
 - information is given on the main characteristics of the risk management and control systems
 - existing internal companies in relation to the financial reporting process (art. 123 bis).
- The art. 2428 of the Civil Code: establishes that the financial statements must “be accompanied by a directors' report containing [...] a description of the main risks and uncertainties to which the company is exposed ”.
- Regarding the topic of financial risk management, the article in question specifies that "the report must in any case result [...] in relation to the use by the company of financial instruments and if relevant for the evaluation of the equity and financial situation and the economic result for the year:
 - – the objectives and policies of the company in terms of financial risk management, including the hedging policy for each main category of transactions envisaged;
 - – the company's exposure to price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and the risk of changes in cash flows ”.
- The D.Lgs. 39/2010, intervened on the Civil Code, provides that the Board of Statutory Auditors supervises the effectiveness of the internal control and risk management systems.
- The D.Lgs. 231/2001 (“Discipline of the administrative liability of legal persons, companies and associations even without legal personality, pursuant to article 11 of law 29 September 2000, n. 300”), by introducing the administrative and criminal liability of entities it has contributed to promoting processes for identifying and assessing the risk of committing specific types of crime and above all a culture of risk management at all company levels.