Technical criteria EYEWEAR

1. Resource extraction

Appearance: ***Raw materials***

Description: ***Use of sustainable raw materials and to which a circular economy logic is applied***

The following criterion applies only to spectacles containing wood and cork **The criterion must be applied separately for front and temples**			
Criterion 1	FSC/PEFC certification for glasses		
How to measure	The criterion is fulfilled if the materials are certified.		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	Yes	Yes	Yes
How it occurs	The company must provide proof of the certifications issued by the supplier.		

The following three criteria are alternative to each other:

If of different material, the criterion must be applied separately for front and temples

Criterion 2A	Percentage of recycled material in the glasses		
How to measure	Summation for each component (front + temples) of the percentage of recycled content of each component by the weight of the component, compared to the total weight of temples and front panel $$\%\ recycled\ material = \sum \frac{\%\ recycled\ material \times component\ weight}{front\ weight\ +\ rods\ weight}$$		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	> 90%	> 75%	> 50%
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of how the calculation was applied and how the quantities were measured. The content of recycled materials must be demonstrated in the following ways: ● GRS certification ● Self-declaration according to ISO 14021 ● Other equivalent documentation to be assessed by the verifier The verifier may proceed with the weighing of individual components and of temples and fronts to verify the calculations.		

Criterion 2B	Percentage of material of biogenic origin in the glasses		
How to measure	The criterion is measured by calculating the sum for each component (front panel + temples) of the percentage of biogenic material content of each component times the weight of the component, compared to the total weight of temples and front $$\%\ biogenic\ material = \sum \frac{\%\ biogenic\ material \times component\ weight}{front\ weight\ +\ rods\ weight}$$		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	> 50%	> 40%	> 30%
How it occurs	The company must present the calculation made according to the formula above ("How is it measured"). The content of materials of biogenic origin must be demonstrated in the following ways:		

	• ISCC • REDcert • Other equivalent documentation to be assessed by the verifier The verifier may proceed with the weighing of individual components and of temples and fronts to verify the calculations.

Criterion 2C	Percentage of recycled and biogenic material in the glasses		
How to measure	The criterion is measured by calculating the sum for each component (front + temples) of the percentage of recycled and biogenic material content of each component times the weight of the component, compared to the total weight of the glasses. $$\%\ recycled\ and\ biogenic\ material = \sum \frac{(\%\ bio\ material + \%\ rec\ material) \times component\ weight}{front\ weight\ +\ rods\ weight}$$		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	>80%	>50%	>30%
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of how the calculation was applied and how the quantities were measured. The content of recycled materials must be demonstrated in the following ways: • ISCC • REDcert • GRS • Other equivalent documentation to be assessed by the verifier The verifier may proceed by weighing the individual components and the glasses to verify the calculations.		

The following three criteria are alternative to each other:

Criterion 3A	Percentage of recycled material in plastic small parts
How to measure	See Criterion 1 of the document "Technical Criteria for Plastic Small Parts".

Criterion 3B	Percentage of material of biogenic origin in plastic small parts
How to measure	See Criterion 2 of the document "Technical Criteria for Plastic Small Parts".

Criterion 3C	Proportion of recycled and biogenic material in plastic small parts
How to measure	See Criterion 3 of the document "Technical Criteria for Plastic Small Parts".

Criterion 4	Percentage of material of biogenic origin in the prevailing material (lens)
How to measure	See Criterion 1 of the document 'Technical Criteria for the Lens'.

2. Production

Appearance: ***Scrap production***

Description: ***Minimisation and sustainable management of processing residues, production process waste***

The following criterion applies only to spectacles with metal, nylon and other injected materials (PC, CP, Tritan, etc.) fronts and temples:

Criterion 5	Percentage of scrap produced		
How to measure	The criterion is measured by applying the following formula net of lenses: $$\%\ produced\ scraps = (1 - \frac{output\ product\ weight}{input\ material\ weight}) \times 100$$ Both the weight of the output product and the weight of the input material must refer to the same production interval (e.g. production batch, daily production, annual...). The weight of the output product is calculated as the weight of the individual component multiplied by the number of pieces produced. It only applies to the front and temples as predominant components.		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**

	< 10%	< 20%	< 30%
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of how the calculation was applied and how the quantities were measured. Data from waste management systems and waste registers may be presented to support the verification. The verifier may proceed by weighing the individual components and the glasses to verify the calculations.		

Criterion 6	Percentage of scrap produced (lens)
How to measure	See Criterion 2 of the document 'Technical Criteria for the Lens'.

The following criterion applies only to glasses with fronts and temples made of materials excluded from the previous criterion, such as acetate, titanium, wood, carbon, milled metal, etc:			
Criterion 7	Percentage of offcuts that are a by-product and/or sent to a specialised recycling company		
How to measure	The criterion is measured by applying the following formula: $$\%\ recycled\ scraps/subproducts = \frac{recycled\ scraps\ weight/subproducts}{produced\ scraps\ weight} \times 100$$ Both the weight of waste sent for recycling/subproduced and the weight of waste produced must refer to the same production interval (e.g. production batch, daily production, annual...). It only applies to the front and temples as predominant components.		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	> 95%	> 80%	> 70%
How it occurs	The information can be obtained from the documentation provided by the waste management system if the scrap falls into this category. The verifier, in this case, verifies that the data used in the calculation is consistent with the operating procedures and practices adopted by the company in waste management. In general, the company must, as far as possible, limit the quantities used for the calculation to the individual material actually used in the product to be certified by isolating it from flow data.		

Criterion 8	Percentage of scrap sent for recycling or reused as by-product (small metal parts)
How to measure	See Criterion 1 of the document "Technical Criteria for Metal Small Parts".

Criterion 9	Percentage of scrap produced when cutting lenses		
How to measure	The criterion is measured by applying the following formula: $$\%\ produced\ scraps = (1 - \frac{cut\ lens\ weight}{pre - cut\ lens\ weight}) \times 100$$		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	< 40%	< 50%	< 60%
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of how the calculation was applied and how the quantities were measured. Data from control systems can be presented to support the verification. The verifier may proceed to weigh the individual components and to verify the calculations.		

Appearance: ***Handling of defective products***

Description: ***Valorisation of defective products for material recycling***

Criterion 10	Existence of a procedure for the recovery of materials through reuse, put back into production		
How to measure	This criterion is fulfilled if procedures are in place for the re-use or re-production of components.		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	Yes	Yes	No
How it occurs	The verifier verifies the presence and implementation of an appropriate procedure. The procedure must be included either within a certified company management system or, in any case, be subject to an internal audit procedure.		

Criterion 11	Send defective products for recycling by homogeneous fractions		
How to measure	The criterion is fulfilled on the basis of the actual recycling of non-repairable defective products by homogeneous fractions.		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	Yes	Yes	No

How it occurs	The information must be obtained from the documentation provided by the waste management system. The verifier verifies that the data used in the calculation is consistent with the operational procedures and practices adopted by the company in waste management.

Appearance: ***Consumption of resources (energy, water) in the production process***

Description: ***Maximising efficiency in the use of natural resources***

Criterion 12	Average water consumption (l) per spectacle produced		
How to measure	The criterion must be assessed for the specific product (or product family) being certified. In general, the criterion is measured by relating the volume of water disposed of in the production process to the number of parts produced: $$water\ consumption\ per\ eyewear = \frac{volume\ of\ disposed\ water}{manufactured\ pairs}$$ The evaluation can be carried out in one of the following ways: 1) Direct measurement of the water disposed of by the processes concerned by means of dedicated meters or sensors, then relating the measured quantity to the number of pieces treated in the measuring interval. 2) Allocation of the general quantity of disposed water to the specific product, using appropriate parameters to adequately characterise the disposed water relative to the specific product in relation to the other company products (e.g. weight, processing time, number of cycles, etc.). The calculation model used will be subject to evaluation by the verifier. The criterion applies to the washing and tumbling phases. As 'disposed water' it must be considered: - water sent for treatment within the plant and then for discharge into the sewerage system or surface water body; - water discharged into the sewerage system; - water managed as waste and sent for treatment in external plants.		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	< 0,5 l	< 2 l	< 4 l
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of how the calculation was applied and how the quantities were measured.		

Criterion 13	Average water consumption (l) per lens produced
How to measure	See Criterion 4 of the document 'Technical Criteria for the Lens'.

Criterion 14	Average energy consumption (kWh) per spectacle produced		
How to measure	The criterion must be assessed for the specific product (or product family) being certified. In general, the criterion is measured by relating the electrical energy used in the process to the number of parts produced: $$electrical\ energy\ consumption\ per\ eyewear = \frac{total\ electrical\ energy\ consumption}{manufactured\ pairs}$$ The evaluation can be carried out in one of the following ways: 1) Direct measurement of the consumption of the processes concerned by means of dedicated meters, sensors or current clamps, then relating the measured consumption to the number of parts produced in the measuring interval. 2) Allocation of general consumption to the specific product, using appropriate parameters to adequately characterise consumption relative to the specific product in relation to other company products (e.g. weight, processing time, number of cycles, machine power, etc.). The calculation model used will be subject to evaluation by the verifier. 3) Using the following standard formula: $$Energy\ consumption = \sum \frac{power\ machine\ *\ working\ time}{number\ of\ workpieces\ processed}$$ The formula sums up the consumption of the different work phases considering, for each phase, the power of the machine used, the duration of the machining operation and the number of parts produced in the machining operation. The steps to be considered in energy consumption depend on the material of the glasses and are as follows: - Metals: tumbling - Milled materials: cutting, tumbling, animating - Injected: printing, tumbling		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	- **Metals:** <0.2 kWh - **Milled materials:** <1.0 kWh - **Injected:**	- **Metals:** <0.4 kWh - **Milled materials:** <1.5 kWh - **Injected:**	- **Metals:** <0.6 kWh - **Milled materials:** <2 kWh - **Injected:**

	<1.4 kWh	<1.8 kWh	<2.2 kWh
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of how the quantities were measured and how the calculation was applied. The verifier will be able to verify the data used by examining the sources, which can be meter data, energy bills.		

Criterion 15	Use of electricity from renewable sources for production		
How to measure	The criterion is measured by applying the following formula: $$\%\ renewable\ energy = \frac{self-generated\ and-or\ purchased\ renewable\ energy}{total\ energy\ consumption}$$ Both the amount of renewable energy and the amount of total energy consumed must refer to the last complete calendar year. The calculation must be carried out at the level of the company applying for certification.		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	> 50% self-produced	>15% self-produced + > 25% purchased or 100% purchased	> 50% purchased
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of how the quantities were measured and how the calculation was applied. The verifier will be able to verify the data used by examining the sources, which can be meter data, energy invoices, certificates of origin issued by the producer.		

Appearance: ***Surface treatments***
Description: ***Efficiency in surface treatment processes***

The following criterion applies only to glasses that undergo PVD (physical vapour deposition) or galvanic treatments	
Criterion 16	Sustainability of coating processes

How to measure	The criterion is evaluated alternatively in the case of PVD treatment or galvanic treatment. In the case of PVD treatment, the criterion is measured by the presence or absence of the process In the case of galvanic treatment, the criterion is measured by applying the following formula: $$\%\ replenished\ water = \frac{replenished\ water}{volume\ of\ water\ used} \times 100$$ The criterion must be evaluated on an annual basis.		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	PVD yes or make-up < 5%	PVD no and make-up < 10%.	PVD no and make-up < 15%
How it occurs	For galvanic treatments, the company must provide evidence of how the calculation was applied and how the quantities were measured, including a definition of the production range considered. For PVD treatment, the company must provide evidence that the product has undergone the treatment.		

The following criterion applies only to spectacles that are subject to the application of varnish:			
Criterion 17	Sustainability of painting processes		
How to measure	The criterion is evaluated alternatively in the case of water- or solvent-based painting. In the case of water-based coating, the criterion is to indicate whether the process is present or not. In the case of solvent painting, the criterion involves the measurement of VOC (volatile organic compounds) emissions into the atmosphere.		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**

	Water painting yes or VOC cl. I < 1 mg/Nm3 VOC cl. II < 5 mg/Nm3 VOC cl. III < 25 mg/Nm3 VOC cl. IV < 50 mg/Nm3 VOC cl. V < 100 mg/Nm3	Water painting no and VOC cl. I < 2 mg/Nm3 VOC cl. II < 10 mg/Nm3 VOC cl. III < 50 mg/Nm3 VOC cl. IV < 100 mg/Nm3 VOC cl. V < 200 mg/Nm3	Water painting no and VOC cl. I < 4 mg/Nm3 VOC cl. II < 15 mg/Nm3 VOC cl. III < 100 mg/Nm3 VOC cl. IV < 200 mg/Nm3 VOC cl. V < 400 mg/Nm3
How it occurs	For water-based coatings, the company must provide evidence that the product has undergone the treatment itself. For solvent painting, the verifier verifies the stack analysis carried out in accordance with the applicable regulations.		

Appearance: ***Transport***
Description: ***Minimisation of material transport impacts along the supply chain***

Criterion 18	Distance travelled by direct suppliers		
How to measure	Percentage of transport carried out by direct suppliers at a distance of less than 250 km from the production site. Transport means those of: - Raw materials (one-way) - Components (one-way) - Products from toll manufacturing (adding round trip distance)		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	> 90%	> 70%	> 50%
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of the list of first-tier suppliers and their distances from the production site, also by consulting the Transport Documents (DDT).		

Appearance: ***Supply chain responsibility***
Description: ***Responsible supply chain***

<table>
<tr><td>Criterion 19</td><td colspan="3">Compliance with conventions and commitments to respect human rights and the environment along the supply chain</td></tr>
<tr><td>How to measure</td><td colspan="3">The criterion is fulfilled if it can be certified that the production chain respects the principles of corporate social responsibility.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Thresholds</td><td>Gold' level threshold</td><td>Silver' level threshold</td><td>Bronze' level threshold</td></tr>
<tr><td>Yes</td><td>No, but the company audits suppliers</td><td>No, but the company audits suppliers</td></tr>
<tr><td>How it occurs</td><td colspan="3">For each supplier, the company must produce evidence of the application of corporate social responsibility principles by presenting documentation proving the adoption of one or more of the main standards or adherence to nationally and internationally recognised social responsibility programmes.

The following standards and programmes are considered valid:

● SA 8000:2014 - Social Accountability 8000 International Standard by Social Accountability International
● UNI ISO 26000:2010 - Guide to Social Responsibility
● GRI Standards Guidelines, prepared by the Global Reporting Initiative
● Accession to the UN Global Compact
● EcoVadis recognition (with an overall score of at least 40)
● B-Corp certification (www.bcorporation.net)
● Sedex Member Ethical Trade Audit Programme (Sedex SMETA)
● Responsible Care' programme - https://www.federchimica.it/servizi/sviluppo-sostenibile/responsible-care)
● Other equivalent documentation to be assessed by the verifier

Alternatively, for Silver and Bronze levels, the company is required to implement a supplier audit programme in which social sustainability aspects are assessed.</td></tr>
</table>

3. Distribution

Appearance: ***Demo lens***
Description: ***Responsible use of Demo lenses***

Criterion 20	Responsibility in the use of demo lenses

<table>
<tr><td>How to measure</td><td colspan="3">The criterion is measured by applying the following alternative formulae:
$$\%\ recycled\ mterial = \frac{recycled\ material\ weight}{demo\ lenses\ weight} \times 100$$
or
$$\%\ biogenic\ material = \frac{biogenic\ material\ weight}{demo\ lenses\ weight} \times 100$$
or
If the demo lens is not included in the distribution of the glasses, the product can be assigned the 'Gold' level.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Thresholds</td><td>Gold' level threshold</td><td>Silver' level threshold</td><td>Bronze' level threshold</td></tr>
<tr><td>Demo lens not provided;
If required: 100% recycled</td><td>Recycled > 90%
or
Biogenic > 80%</td><td>Recycled > 80%
or
Biogenic > 60%</td></tr>
<tr><td>How it occurs</td><td colspan="3">Documentation issued by the supplier (ISCC, GRS, Red Cert; self-declaration according to ISO 14021) may be submitted for verification of the criterion.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Appearance:</td><td colspan="3">Cases</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description:</td><td colspan="3">Use of sustainable cartons</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>Criterion 21</td><td colspan="3">Percentage of FSC/PEFC or recycled material in cases</td></tr>
<tr><td>How to measure</td><td colspan="3">The criterion is measured by applying the following formula:
$$\%\ FSC - PEFC\ or\ recycled\ material = \frac{FSC-PEFC\ or\ recycled\ material\ weight}{case\ weight} \times 100$$</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Thresholds</td><td>Gold' level threshold</td><td>Silver' level threshold</td><td>Bronze' level threshold</td></tr>
<tr><td>> 95%</td><td>> 85%</td><td>> 75%</td></tr>
<tr><td>How it occurs</td><td colspan="3">The company must provide evidence of how the calculation was applied and how the quantities were measured.
Only materials with FSC/PEFC certification or with a proven recycled content can be considered in the numerator:
● GRS certification
● Self-declaration according to ISO 14021
● FSC Recycled
● Other equivalent documentation to be assessed by the verifier</td></tr>
</table>

Criterion 22	Volume occupied by ten cases		
How to measure	To measure this criterion, it is necessary to measure the volume of the smallest parallelepiped that can hold 10 boxes. In the case of rectangular boxes, the volume of this parallelepiped coincides with the volume of 10 boxes. The criterion is, therefore, rewarding for small cases with regular shapes that allow them to be packed leaving a smaller amount of empty space.		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	< 4 dm^3	< 5.5 dm^3	< 7 dm^3
How it occurs	The verifier must verify the manner in which the measurement was carried out.		

Criterion 23	Recyclability of cases		
How to measure	The criterion is measured by assessing acceptability in waste recycling chains, i.e. by calculating the percentage of recyclable raw material by applying the formula and indicating whether the case is disassemblable. $$\%\, recyclable\ material = \frac{recyclable\ material\ weight}{case\ weight} \times 100$$ Flows that are considered recyclable are those for which a recycling system is sufficiently widespread that the end-of-life can reasonably be considered to be sent to that system. A mono-material is defined in the regulations as a material with less than 5 per cent secondary materials.		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	Single recyclable material	100% disassemblable and recyclable	Disassemblable and 75% recyclable
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of how the calculation was applied and how the quantities were measured.		

Appearance: ***Packaging***
Description: ***Using sustainable packaging***

<table>
<tr><td>Criterion 24</td><td colspan="3">Percentage of FSC/PEFC or recycled material in packaging</td></tr>
<tr><td>How to measure</td><td colspan="3">The criterion is calculated by applying the following formula:
$$\%FSC/PEFC\ or\ recycled\ material = \frac{FSC/PEFCor\ recycled\ material\ weight}{packaging\ weight} X100$$</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Thresholds</td><td>Gold' level threshold</td><td>Silver' level threshold</td><td>Bronze' level threshold</td></tr>
<tr><td>> 95%</td><td>> 85%</td><td>> 75%</td></tr>
<tr><td>How it occurs</td><td colspan="3">The company must provide evidence of how the calculation was applied and how the quantities were measured.
Only materials with FSC/PEFC certification or with a proven recycled content can be considered in the numerator:
● GRS certification
● Self-declaration according to ISO 14021
● FSC Recycled
● Other equivalent documentation to be assessed by the verifier</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>Criterion 25</td><td colspan="3">Recyclability of packaging</td></tr>
<tr><td>How to measure</td><td colspan="3">The criterion is measured by assessing acceptability in waste recycling chains, i.e. by calculating the percentage of recyclable raw material by applying the formula and indicating whether the packaging is disassemblable.
$$\%\ recyclable\ material = \frac{recyclable\ material\ weight}{packaging\ weight} \times 100$$
Flows that are considered recyclable are those for which a recycling system is sufficiently widespread that the end-of-life can reasonably be considered to be sent to that system.

A monomaterial is defined in the regulations as a material with less than 5 per cent secondary materials.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Thresholds</td><td>Gold' level threshold</td><td>Silver' level threshold</td><td>Bronze' level threshold</td></tr>
<tr><td>Single recyclable material</td><td>100% disassemblable and recyclable</td><td>Disassemblable and recyclable > 75 per cent</td></tr>
<tr><td>How it occurs</td><td colspan="3">The company must provide evidence of how the calculation was applied and how the quantities were measured.</td></tr>
</table>

4. Use

Appearance: ***Repairability***
Description: ***Possibility of the product being repaired, corrected or accommodated***

Criterion 26	Possibility of disassembling the glasses into their individual components (Disassembly for repair purposes)		
How to measure	The criterion is fulfilled when it can be proven that the spectacles can be divided into the four components: front, temples, lenses.		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	Yes	Yes	No
How it occurs	The verifier will check whether the glasses can actually be disassembled.		

Criterion 27	Provision of spare parts		
How to measure	The criterion is fulfilled when the eyeglass manufacturer makes spare or replaceable parts for damaged parts available to the end consumer or to shops where the glasses are sold.		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	Yes	Yes	No
How it occurs	The verifier must be able to verify the presence of practices or procedures for making spare parts available to the final consumer or to the shops where the glasses are sold.		

Appearance: ***Restricted substances***
Description: ***Responsible use of potentially hazardous substances***

Criterion 28	Responsible use of potentially hazardous substances		
How to measure	The criterion assesses both the use phase and the use of hazardous substances during production (e.g. in surface treatments). The criterion is fulfilled if the thresholds defined by ANFAO in its PRSL are met.		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	Yes	Yes	Yes

How it occurs	The auditor will check the actual adoption of ANFAO's PRSL or otherwise verify compliance with its requirements.

5. Disposal

Appearance: ***End of life of complete spectacles***

Description: ***Management of eyewear disposal with a view to the circular economy, through reuse and recovery***

Criterion 29	Possibility of sorting the materials that make up the glasses (Sorting for recycling)		
How to measure	The criterion assesses the possibility of dismantling the glasses by separating the materials of which they are made, in order to facilitate recycling. The criterion is measured by applying the following formula: $$\%\ separatable\ materials = \frac{separatable\ materials\ weight}{spectacles\ weight} \times 100$$ Separation of materials must be possible for non-specialists using simple tools (pliers, screwdrivers, cutters, etc.).		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	100%	> 85%	> 70%
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of the separation process and how the quantities were measured.		

Criterion 30	Take-back of used or unsold glasses for reuse or recovery in alternative circuits		
How to measure	The criterion is fulfilled when there are procedures and practices for taking back used or unsold spectacles. Alternative circuits are considered to be all those solutions that make it possible to delay the transformation of eyeglasses into waste, such as secondary markets or social initiatives.		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	Yes	No	No
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of the collection or recovery of the spectacles by means of delivery notes, receipts, and any documents proving the recovery.		