

GUIDELINES FOR SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT



PULLMAN RIGA OLD TOWN



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1. BACKGROUND

Sustainability has been essential to Pullman Riga Old Town's work since 2020, when the first sustainability program was launched. To make the right decisions, Pullman Riga Old Town Team Members, suppliers, and other stakeholders need updated and valid information about the criteria that are the baseline for the work.

1.1 PURPOSE

This guideline shows the theoretical framework on which all decisions regarding sustainable procurement must be based at "Pullman Riga Old Town." It also gives detailed information about which materials and substances are allowed and not allowed to be used.

The guideline is for internal use and will be shared with external stakeholders to inform the theoretical framework for sustainability decisions regarding procurement at Pullman Riga Old Town. It is also the basis for setting case-specific requirements that will be further specified in the sourcing documents.

Using this guideline, "Pullman Riga Old Town" wants to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals regarding responsible consumption. "Pullman Riga Old Town" will thereby contribute to a more sustainable society. At the same time, the "Pullman Riga Old Town" business must make sustainable choices when sourcing different products.

1.2 TARGET GROUPS

The guide is primarily for team members. Other stakeholders can also use it to understand the theoretical framework on which all decisions regarding materials and substances must be based at "Pullman Riga Old Town."

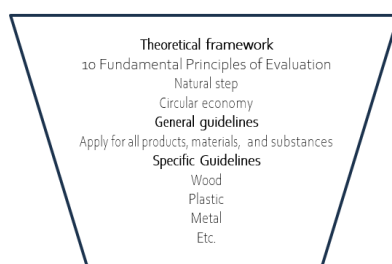
1.3 DISPOSITION OF THE GUIDELINE

The guideline will first focus on the theoretical framework, which describes three sustainability concepts: the 10 Fundamental Principles of Evaluation, the Natural Step Principles, and the Circular Economy.

After that, the guideline presents general criteria for any product used or bought at Pullman Riga Old Town.

Lastly, the guideline presents specific criteria for different materials and substances, for example, wood, plastics, and metal.

The guideline does not focus on health and safety aspects such as ergonomics or design that might cause injury. However, these aspects are still fundamental at "Pullman Riga Old Town" and must be considered in the procurement process.





2. CONCEPTS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The “Pullman Riga Old Town” sustainability work is based on three concepts for sustainable development.

- The four scientific system conditions for sustainable development, also known as the Natural Step.
- 10 Fundamental Principles of Evaluation
- Circular Economy

2.1 THE NATURAL STEP

The principles of the Natural Step have been a part of the “Pullman Riga Old Town” sustainability work ever since it started in 2020. They show the primary approach of humankind towards nature and society, meaning that in a sustainable society, nature is not subject to systematically increasing

- concentrations of substances from the earth’s crust (such as fossil CO2 and heavy metals)
- concentrations of substances produced by society (such as antibiotics and endocrine disruptors)
- degradation by physical means (such as deforestation and draining of groundwater tables).
- And in that society, there are no structural obstacles to people’s health, influence, competence, impartiality, and meaning.

2.2 10 FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF EVALUATION

“Pullman Riga Old Town” supports the 10 Fundamental Principles of Evaluation

and seeks collaboration only with stakeholders supporting the ten principles described below.

10 FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF EVALUATION		
HUMAN RIGHTS	Principle 1:	Ensure that they are not complicit in human rights.
	Principle 2:	Businesses should support and respect internationally proclaimed human rights.
LABOR	Principle 3:	Businesses should uphold freedom of association.
	Principle 4:	Recognize the effective right to collective bargaining;
	Principle 5:	Eliminate all forms of forced and compulsory labor.
	Principle 6:	Effectively abolish child labor.
ENVIRONMENT	Principle 7:	Eliminate discrimination in respect of employment and occupations;
	Principle 8:	Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges.
	Principle 9:	Undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility.
ANTI-CORRUPTION	Principle 10:	Encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.
	Principle 10:	Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.



2.3 CIRCULAR ECONOMY

All products and services purchased by “Pullman Riga Old Town” are parts of a more extensive product lifecycle with good or bad impacts on sustainability all over the lifecycle. Applying a circular economy is one way to create a positive product lifecycle. According to the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, the Circular Economy can be described in the following way:

No waste is produced by nature as all leftovers, excrements, dead organisms, etc., have value in the ecosystems. Human production should have the same aim: waste production results from bad design and inefficient production. All materials within a product life cycle should be able to be managed in technical or biological cycles. Compostable materials belong to the biological cycle, and non-compostable materials should be recycled but not downcycled, meaning that the quality of the materials should stay the same over time. This ambition puts requirements on the selected products to, for instance, be clean and easy to separate.

Six kinds of actions can be taken to follow the principles of Circular Economy. These actions are called the Resolve framework. See below.

REGENERATE	- Shift to renewable energy and materials - Reclaim, retain, and restore the health of the ecosystem - Return recovered biological resources to the biosphere
SHARE	- Share assets (e.g., cars, rooms, appliances) - Reuse/secondhand - Prolong life through maintenance, design for durability, upgradability, etc.
OPTIMISE	- Increase performance/efficiency of the product - Remove waste in production and supply chain - Leverage big data, automation, remote sensing and steering
LOOP	- Remanufacture products or components - Digest anaerobically - Recycle materials - Extract biochemicals from organic waste
VIRTUALISE	- Dematerialize directly (e.g., books, CDs, DVDs, travel) - Dematerialize indirectly (e.g., online shopping)
EXCHANGE	- Replace old with advanced, non-renewable materials - Apply new technologies (e.g., 3D printing) - Choose a new product/service (e.g., multimodal transport)



3 GENERAL GUIDELINES

The following guidelines are valid for all products bought at “Pullman Riga Old Town.” The picture below shows different examples of activity inside and around our hotels. The following criteria must be considered regardless of the service, product, material, or substance.

3.1 ECONOMY

At “Pullman Riga Old Town,” we want to make sustainable choices for the environment, society, and our economy. We believe that sustainable product and service choices will have social, environmental, and economic benefits. However, many times, the sustainable alternatives presented below are more expensive. Still, they can turn out to be more beneficial on a long-term basis due to, for example, the product's durability. Procurement projects must consider both long and short-term aspects when choosing products.

3.2 TRANSPORTATION

The following criteria are essential to have as little negative climate effect as possible from transportation.

- Shorter and fewer transport journeys
- Full and correctly filled loads (in both directions)
- Fuel-efficient transportation with lower fossil CO2 and sulfur emissions

3.3 COLLABORATION

At “Pullman Riga Old Town,” environmental work is long-term and takes place step by step. Success is strongly associated with good collaboration with suppliers and partners and their specialist knowledge, creativity, and willingness to develop commercially, environmentally, and socially sustainable solutions. “Pullman Riga Old Town” also demands that partners submit to the 10 Fundamental Principles of Evaluation and the Sustainable Development Goals.

3.4 LOW ENERGY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

All products should be as energy efficient as possible, both during the production process and when being used. Pullman Riga Old Town also aims to be the hotel company with the lowest carbon footprint. This means we prefer energy from sustainable renewable sources that do not violate other vital factors, such as biological diversity.

3.5 WASTE

Pullman Riga Old Town aims to achieve processes without waste. This includes the whole manufacturing process until the time when the product is no longer to be used at Pullman Riga Old Town. This also consists of the food being served at Pullman Riga Old Town. To reduce waste, Pullman Riga Old Town is favorable to renting products where possible if this includes less waste due to effective processes from the supplier. Pullman Riga Old Town also prefers easy products to assemble and disassemble, making them easier to repair and recycle. Products that contain different types of materials that cannot be disassembled from each other are genres.

3.6 ECO LABELLING – NORDIC SWAN ECOLABEL

Pullman Riga Old Town wants to find easy and effective ways to make sustainable product decisions. In general, we encourage all partners and suppliers to eco-label their products. For instance, the Nordic Swan Eco Label is always a preferred label because we know that the product's content generally meets our requirements. However, Pullman Riga



Old Town is also open to other labels and solutions if they meet the requirements of the theoretical framework described above.

3.7 SOCIAL AND WELLBEING FACTORS

Pullman Riga Old Town prefers partners that can submit to the 10 Fundamental Principles of Evaluation, thereby ensuring the security of social aspects such as the well-being of the workers.

3.8 SUPPORT FOR LOCAL SOCIETY

Pullman Riga Old Town wants to contribute to the local society or the country where the hotels are situated. Therefore, we prefer suppliers who can give examples of how the producer and their products contribute to a better society. Aspects of a better society include job creation and social initiatives such as engagement activities among young people and in segregated areas.

4 . APPENDIX 1: SPECIFIC GUIDELINES FOR MATERIALS AND SUBSTANCES

All construction and renovation must always be carried out to achieve the hotel's eco-labeling. Pullman Riga Old Town also encourages construction and renovation, which leads to the eco-labeling of the building itself. Specific criteria are presented below for different materials and substances: chemical substances, paints and lacquers, adhesives, plastics, nanotechnology, metal/chromium, electric and electronic devices, wood, and textiles. Exceptions from restricted or banned products or materials can only be made after discussion with and approval by the Director of Sustainable Business at Pullman Riga Old Town.

4.1 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

The use of chemical substances during manufacture or as additives in goods quoted for shall be restricted by the SIN-list (www.sinlist.org). The SIN list consists of substances likely to be classified as Substances of Very High Concern, SVHC, and is published by www.chemsec.org, a non-governmental organization. The official authorities do not require this list, but a market-driven demand that addresses higher safety standards. On the SIN list, names of substances are likely to be restricted or banned in Europe in the upcoming years. Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) include substances that are:- Carcinogenic, Mutagenic, or toxic to Reproduction (CMR) classified in category 1 or 2. - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT) or very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) according to the criteria in Annex XIII of the REACH Regulation, and- Identified, on a case-by-case basis, from scientific evidence as causing probable serious effects to humans or the environment of an equivalent level of concern as those above, e.g., endocrine disrupters.



YES	RATHER NOT	NO
Ecolabelled chemical products- Chemicals based on renewables harvested from sustainable sources. Chemicals that meet the 12 principles of green chemistry. (http://www.beyondbenign.org/about-green-chemistry/)- Readily biodegradable organic compounds, except APEO (alkylphenoxyethoxylates)	Scandic must approve flame retardants before use.	Substances on the SIN list. For more information, see http://www.sinlist.org - Polyfluorinated compounds, PFCs, PFAS (Non-stick, impregnation agents against stains on textiles)- Polychlorinated organic compounds- Bisphenols- Phthalates and other softening agents- Brominated or chlorinated flame retardants. - Mercury, lead, and cadmium- Outdoor use of copper

4.2 PAINTS, LACQUERS, AND ADHESIVES

Paints, lacquers, and adhesives can contain harmful substances for the environment and those working with them. There are both regulatory demands and voluntary certification systems for chemical products. The voluntary systems mainly cover Latvia, but the regulatory parts are general for all relevant countries. Systems like BASTA, Sunda Hus, and Bygghälsöbetyg have been initiated for the Swedish market but are also an option outside Sweden.

YES	RATHER NOT	NO
Products based on water-based, UV-curable, or powder-based lacquer solvents. BASTA-registered (bastaonline.se) products, recommended by "Bygghälsöbetyg" or registered as A according to "Sunda Hus." Ecolabelled with Nordic Swan, Bra Miljöval or EU-Ecolabel.	"Beta-registered products" (bastaonline.se), accepted by "Bygghälsöbetyg" or B and C± according to "Sunda Hus"	Aromatic or halogenated solvents are products containing substances from the SIN list. For more information, see http://www.sinlist.se

4.3 PRODUCTS BASED ON NANOTECHNOLOGY

Chemical products with nanoparticles are not accepted due to exposure risks. Products treated with agents based on nanotechnology may be accepted if humans' exposure risks are well controlled during the product's life cycle. If the exposure is adequately controlled, the risks are more easily predicted. Alternatives shall always be evaluated. The products shall always be handled in a professionally correct manner. Before using nanotechnology, the Director of Sustainable Business at Pullman Riga Old Town must always be contacted.



YES	RATHER NOT	NO
	Outdoors or indoors.	Chemical products (spray, etc.)

4.4 METALS

Goods with mercury, cadmium, and lead are not accepted at all. Other metals, such as chromium and copper, are to be limited in specific applications. Chrome (VI) is carcinogenic and allergenic; other chrome may be converted to chrome (VI). Therefore, products with passivated metal surfaces without chrome are prioritized before chrome-plated products based on chromium. The problem with copper is the high contamination of sediment in waters. Roofs and waterpipes are sources for running, and such items should, therefore, be avoided.

YES	RATHER NOT	NO
Passivated metal surfaces without chrome	Products that are chrome plated based on chromium III. Water pipes made of copper	Copper in an outdoor environment

4.5 PLASTICS

Plastics are 99% made of petroleum and are difficult to biodegrade. However, they can be considered sustainable if managed within closed technical loops as described in the text about the Circular Economy. This is, however, not an easy challenge, but it is important not to block those who might succeed. Big homogeny thermoplastics are more easily adapted for closed loops than heterogenous thermosets (non-thermoplastic) or disposable plastics. To comply with a Circular Economy, a first step should be absent from SVHCs (Substances of Very High Concern) in the entire life cycle (production-use-reuse-waste-recycling). Though the polymers are free from SVHCs, additives, such as brominated flame retardants, may not be allowed according to Pullman Riga Old Town chemical requirements. Another global problem with plastics is that they end up in the water and the oceans, affecting the well-being of life on land and in the water. Therefore, Pullman Riga Old Town wants to reduce the amount of plastic used at the hotels and promote a plastic-free solution. One way of doing this is always to exclude solutions involving single packaging of plastics.

YES	RATHER NOT	NO
- C2C-certified (silver, gold, or platinum) products with plastics and biobased polymers produced without GMOs. (Genetic Modified Organisms. GMO-com is a common feedstock for PLA plastics)- Polyamide, polyethylene, and polyolefins within a service that offers a take-back system for primary recycling without downcycling	-Plastics have the potential to be sustainable due to their properties not contributing to SVHC-substances during the lifecycle. -Examples: polyamide, polyethylene, polyolefins, free from SVHC-additives C2C-certified (bronze)	-Chlorinated plastics such as PVC, polycarbonate, polystyrene, and PTFE. Plastics for single use or disposables.



4.6 ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES

The waste from electronic devices often contains hazardous materials. If the waste is not treated correctly, it may damage the environment and the well-being of people and animals. Producing electronics circularly is essential to reusing materials and rare metals. The RoHS Directive sets our basic minimum standard for what is acceptable. Cell phones and IT devices without the content of conflict minerals are preferable. TCO Certified is the leading ecolabel for IT equipment, including appropriate demands on conflict minerals.

YES	RATHER NOT	NO
- All articles CE-marked as proof of compliance with the RoHS EU Directive 2011/65/EU. - The supplier offers a free takeback system for reuse or recycling. - Documented absence of Conflict minerals. - Old IT equipment should, in firsthand, be delivered for upcycling. - TCO-certified	Even if the actual use area is mentioned in the exception list within the RoHS regulation, all electric/electronic articles delivered to Scandic still must comply with the restrictions on mercury, lead, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, and the brominated flame retardants PBB and PBDE. Ce-labeling is not required, but documentation that verifies compliance is needed.	No documented compliance with RoHS

4.7 WOOD

Wood is a valuable resource that only delivers value in the long term if used wisely and with good stewardship. More than four billion hectares of the earth's land surface is covered by forest (31%). Roughly 30 percent of these forests are used to produce raw timber products. Almost a quarter (24%) is used to produce raw timber products in combination with the extraction of other resources such as wood, medicine, oil, resin, rubber, dyes, fruit, and nuts. Good forest stewardship is complex, considering different social rights, biodiversity, tracing between sources and trading sites, etc. Referring to existing credible forestry schemes is, therefore, the only feasible way for companies like Pullman Riga Old Town to ensure compliance towards sustainability. FSC is considered the most credible scheme today, even if it is still imperfect. PEFC is not as plausible as FSC but can be combined with other legal instruments or certifications such as FLEGT, Chain of Custody (CoC), etc.

YES	RATHER NOT	NO
- Preferably be certified according to Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Chain of Custody (CoC) standards. A number associated with the actual product should be demonstrated	-PEFC-marked products supplemented with FSC's Controlled Wood certification. - Traceable products containing raw materials with FLEGT license.	-Wood products without any clearly documented origin or statement that declares they do not come from- Forestry operations engaged in forest-related social conflicts.- Harvested in Intact Natural Forests (INF) or other geographically identified High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF)- Not be harvested from natural forests in the



		tropical and sub-tropical regions being converted to plantation or non-forest use.- Officially recognized and geographically identified commercial Genetically Modified (GM) tree plantation
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4.8 TEXTILES

The production process of textiles uses enormous amounts of water and chemicals, making it hazardous for the environment and the people working in the process. Different concepts and tools can be used to distinguish between different environmental performances and qualities of textiles. Below, you can see a list from the not-for-profit organization Made-by (www.made-by.org) that has been prepared for the fashion industry and ranks textile fibers based on their environmental performance. A corresponds to the highest performance, and E the lowest.

CLASS A	CLASS B	CLASS C	CLASS D	CLASS E
Recycled or eco-labeled Cotton	Tencel® (Lenzing Lyocell Product)	Conventional Hemp	Virgin Polyester	Conventional Cotton
Mechanically Recycled Nylon	Organic Cotton	Ramie	Poly-acrylic	Virgin Nylon
Mechanically Recycled Polyester	Chemically Recycled Polyester	PLA	Generic Modal® (Viscose Product)	Cupra
Recycled or eco-labeled Wool	In Conversion Cotton	Conventional Flax (Linen)		Bamboo
Organic Hemp		Wool*		Viscose Wool
Conventional Flax (Linen)		Silk*		Generic Viscose

If not using Ecolabel-led/certified materials, the supplier must specify which textiles are included in the product and submit any comments concerning the environmental and social aspects of the relevant textiles. Based on this information, Pullman Riga Old Town follows specific textile guidelines.

YES	RATHER NOT	NO
- C2C-certified (silver, gold, or platinum-level) textiles, see http://www.c2ccertified.org/products/mhregistry- Certified as GOTS, The Nordic Swan Ecolabelling, EU Ecolabel, Bra Miljöval, Certified Organic - Class A and B in "Made-by Org"-list	-Class C in "Made-by-Org"-list, Oeko-Tex or Blue Sign, C2C-certified at bronze-level	-Class D or E in "Made-by List"- Halogenated flame retardants, stain repellents with perfluorinated compounds (PFC), often named as "C4, C6, C8."



5 FURTHER INFORMATION

Circular economy-

https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/assets/downloads/publications/EllenMacArthurFoundation_Growth-Within_July15.pdf

Register that takes circular economy into account:

<http://www.c2ccertified.org/products/mhcregistry>

www.nordic-ecolabel.org

www.ecolabel.com

<http://www.fsc.org/>

<http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/conflict-minerals-regulation/>

<http://tcocertified.com/tco-certified/tco-certified-product-categories/>

6 APPENDIX 2, SPECIFIC GUIDELINES FOR FOOD AND BEVERAGES

6.1 THE AIM AND SCOPE OF APPENDIX 2

The main document, “Pullman Riga Old Town Guidelines for Sustainable Procurement,” describes the sustainability policy and the applicable concepts, followed by specific guidelines for materials and substances in Appendix 1. The aim of Appendix 2 is to give corresponding guidelines for food and beverages as in Appendix 1.

6.2 POLICY FOR F&B

This appendix is part of the Pullman Riga Old Town Guidelines for Sustainable Procurement.

6.3 CLIMATE, DIVERSITY, HEALTH, WASTE, AND EVEN MORE – IT IS ABOUT THE PLANET, THE GUESTS AND THE CULINARY EXPERIENCES.

Pullman Riga Old Town wants to promote vital, sustainable, and holistic agriculture and fishery.

Pullman Riga Old Town and our guests will benefit from circular, sound, healthy food production. Sustainable farming that meets the 17 SDG's¹, the 4 System Conditions, and the principles for a Circular Economy² means that we see regional and cultural diversity as a strength that enhances the culinary experience and the resilience of food production. Because we aimed to support the circular economy as related to food, we work to minimize food waste as follows:

- **REDUCE** means that kitchens prioritize planning the expected demand from guests to minimize a surplus of prepared meals and working with our suppliers to reduce waste through their systems.



- **DISTRIBUTION THROUGH OTHER CHANNELS** means that the surplus of meals will be distributed to people other than the guests. Good examples are the apps KARMA and Too Good to Go, which help Scandic sell surplus meals at a discounted price
- **COMPOST & 100% RENEWABLE ENERGY** means that food waste goes to a composting service or a service that combines compost with biogas production.

However, all purchases, activities, and routines related to restaurants and conference facilities must comply with the hotel and its restaurants' environmental policies.

Exceptions from restricted or banned products or materials can only be made after discussion with and approval by the Director of Sustainable Business at Pullman Riga Old Town.

¹ SDG means the UN Sustainable Development Goals

² Pullman Riga Old Town strives to comply with these principles. See the main document.

6.4 WHY PULLMAN RIGA OLD TOWN PROMOTES LOCAL FOOD

Pullman Riga Old Town celebrates diversity from many aspects and for sustainability. We promote local products as much as possible. Promoting local food primarily supports the following UN Sustainable Development Goals: 8, 9, 11, and 15.

6.5 HOW TO DEFINE LOCAL FOOD

We support and promote local products as much as possible.



- The first preference is seasonal food sourced near the hotel.
- The second preference is seasonal food from the country.
- The third preference is seasonal food sourced from the region, the EU's.
- The fourth preference is imported food from anywhere else in the world.

Pullman Riga Old Town defines local food as:



- Food with typical characteristics for the region/country that can be described from the cultural and environmental point of view. The product's origin (farm, fishing port, wilderness, or forest) is known and described in the menu.
- Supporting the local economy: The local products contribute to the local economy.

Pullman Riga Old Town also considers this definition when sourcing local food.

6.6 REQUIREMENTS AND DEMANDS FOR LOCAL PRODUCTS

Pullman Riga Old Town supports and promotes local food when we can be based on how each product fits in with the overall assortment we offer. The sustainability benefits of supporting local producers depend on the supplier's overall credibility. The supplier, therefore, must meet Pullman Riga Old Town's supplier requirements. However, as certification schemes may be costly for smaller producers, there are possibilities of being accepted as a supplier with alternative ways to verify sustainability compliance.

6.7 SEASONAL FOOD

Prioritizing fruit and vegetables according to the growing season is wise from an economic and sustainability point of view. Otherwise, it requires excessive natural resources from long-distance transportation or heated greenhouses.

6.8 SIGNIFICANT HEALTH ISSUES

Food impacts health in many ways, and there are increasing concerns about chronic diseases such as obesity and diabetes in our society. Some food ingredients and processes are of particular interest in this matter, such as Trans fats, the quality of meat, and added sugars like maltodextrin.

Pullman Riga Old Town tries to minimize additives and preservatives in general. Other health issues are associated with handling and cooking food and beverages:

- Cans may migrate bisphenols from the plastic lining.
- Polyfluorinated non-stick cookware: risks for emitting hazardous substances.
- Plastic wrappings made of PVC may migrate plasticizers.

The procurement guidelines in Appendix 1 manage such material aspects by not allowing certain plastics or substances on the SIN list: <https://chemsec.org/sin-list/>

PULLMAN RIGA OLD TOWN BUYS PRODUCTS WITH THE LABELS MENTIONED BELOW, AND WE IDENTIFY THESE LISTED LABELS AS APPROVED FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTS:

6.9 EU Organic farming

European Union (EU) regulations on organic farming are designed to provide a clear structure for producing organic goods across the EU. This is to satisfy consumer demand for trustworthy organic products while providing a fair marketplace for producers, distributors, and marketers. The organic logo can only be used on products certified as organic by an authorized control agency or body. This means they must fulfill strict conditions for producing, transporting, and storing them.

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6.10 Sweden – Krav

The KRAV brand is Sweden's most well-known eco-label for agricultural products. It is built on ecological grounds and has exceptionally high health, social responsibility, and climate impact requirements.

6.11 Norway – Debio

All providers of organic products in Norway are certified by Debio.

"We ensure that farms and fish farms, processing and marketing enterprises, importers, and others follow the regulations for organic production and meet the requirements for marketing organic products under Debio's Ø-label."

6.12 Finland – Luomu

"The brand Luomu- controlled eco-product follows the terms of the EU regulation on organic production and states that Finnish authorities control a product. The product must be manufactured, packaged, or labeled in Finland. The Finnish Food Authority grants the label. The Finnish Food Authority works for the good of humans, animals, and plants, supports the vitality of the agricultural sector, and develops and maintains information systems."

6.13 Denmark – Statskontrollert Økologisk

The government performs organic farming certification and complies with EU organic regulations.

6.14 EU Ecolabel

Launched in 1992, the EU Ecolabel logo has become a byword for quality while meeting the highest environmental standards. Products (goods and services) displaying the iconic "EU flower" symbol meet all the criteria and have earned the right to join the growing EU Ecolabel Community!

6.15 Fairtrade

Fair trade labels are designed to help producers in developing countries achieve sustainable and equitable trade relationships. These labels ensure that products meet social, environmental, and economic standards.

6.16 The Blue Angel (Blauer Engel)

The Blue Angel (Blauer Engel) is a well-known ecolabel in Germany, established over 45 years ago. It is awarded to products and services that meet high environmental standards, ensuring they are environmentally friendly and sustainable.

The Nordic Swan Ecolabel, often called the "Swan," is the official sustainability ecolabel for products from the Nordic countries, including Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden.

6.17 The "Zaļā karotīte" (Green Spoon)

The "Zaļā karotīte" (Green Spoon) is a quality label used in Latvia to signify high-quality food products. This label is part of the National Food Quality Scheme, which aims to promote the production of high-quality agricultural and food products in Latvia.



In the tables that follow, these labels are combined and named Certified Organic*



Debio



6.18 FRUITS, VEGETABLES, NUTS AND SEEDS

It consists of fresh, frozen, dried, or shelf-stable vegetables, mushrooms or fungi, dried beans, fresh, frozen, or shelf-stable fruit, including fruit preserves, and whole or shelled nuts or seeds. Pullman Riga Old Town strives to minimize the use of fossil fuels in production and a minimum of pesticide residues.

YES	RATHER NOT	NO
–Certified Organic –EU organic products –Rainforest Alliance-certified products –Fairtrade certified products –Local Products***	–Information on country of origin. –Products from production units are verified according to Global GAP and GRASP**	–Products from production units that use compounds found on the WHO 1A+B list of banned substances and those prohibited by the Stockholm and Rotterdam conventions. –Products that have been transported by air –Products from greenhouses that are heated with fossil energy.

** See https://www.globalgap.org/uk_en/for-producers/globalg.a.p.-add-on/grasp/

***Pullman Riga Old Town has a definition. See "Local Products" above in this appendix 2



6.19 MEAT AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

It consists of fresh, frozen, or shelf-stable meat or poultry and fresh, frozen, or shelf-stable processed meats. Pullman Riga Old Town strives for sound farming, where cattle are grazing naturally, and antibiotics are limited. The poultry should be cage-free.

YES	RATHER NOT	NO
–Certified Organic –EU organic products –Local Products*	–Information on country of origin –Cage-free poultry –Animal welfare should comply with the Council Directive 98/58/EC. –Meat from farms that use feed with oil palm products that are not certified according to the EU organic standard or RSPO. –Meat from farms that use feed soy should be responsibly produced and certified/verified according to the EU-ecological standard, ProTerra, RTRS, or equivalent. –Meat from farms should ensure bans against painful treatment without anesthesia/ pain relief: –Anesthesia/pain relief during slaughter, castration, dehorning, and other surgical procedures –Tail docking, tooth grinding, and beak trimming are not allowed –Meat from producers should be committed to preserving valuable nature and high conservation values (HCV 1-6).	–Meat from farms that use antibiotics, which do not guarantee the following: –Group treatment is restrictive: individual treatment is the norm. –Antibiotics are not used for growth-promoting purposes –Antibiotics are only used by veterinary prescription –Documentation is available, and monitoring takes place –Investigations are carried out by veterinarians/expert advisers, and an action plan is applied for recurring use –Compounds from human medicine are not used

*Pullman Riga Old Town has a definition. See “Local Products” above in this appendix 2

6.20 SEAFOOD

Consists of fresh, frozen, or shelf-stable fish and fresh, frozen, or shelf-stable shellfish. Pullman Riga Old Town wants to avoid overfishing and the negative environmental impact of aquaculture.



YES	RATHER NOT	NO
–Certified Organic –MSC-certified products –ASC certified products –Seafood with a green light in the WWF Seafood Guide –Local Products***	–Information on country of origin –Seafood with a yellow light in the WWF Guide but strictly not served for buffet.	–Seafood with a red light in the WWF Guide –Seafood from production units that use feed soy that is not responsibly produced and certified/verified according to the EU ecological standard, ProTerra, RTRS, or equivalent. –Seafood that has not been traced or verified according to the EU Market Regulation and without documentation with scientific names, common names, fishing method, fishing area/country of origin.

*** See the definition “Local Products” above in this appendix 2

6.21 DAIRY PRODUCTS AND EGGS

It consists of eggs and egg substitutes, fresh, frozen, or shelf-stable milk products, and cheese. Pullman Riga Old Town does not accept eggs from cage hens. Antibiotics should be used only when necessary and by veterinary prescription. Palm oil should be avoided.

YES	RATHER NOT	NO
–Certified Organic –EU organic products –Local products**	–Information on country of origin –Animals should not be fed on palm oil or imported foods –At least: Barn eggs (free range indoors)	–Dairy products from farms where antibiotics are used which do not guarantee the following: –Group treatment is restrictive: individual treatment is the norm. –Antibiotics are only used by veterinary prescription –Documentation is available, and follow-ups will take place. –Examinations are carried out by veterinarians/expert advisers, and an action plan is developed for recurring use. –Compounds from human use are not used. –Dairy products from farms that use feed with oil palm products that are



		not certified, according to RSPO. –Dairy products from farms that use feed soy that is not responsibly produced and certified/verified according to the EU ecological standard, ProTerra, RTRS, or equivalent. –Dairy products from farms that do not refrain from painful treatment without anesthesia or pain relief, e.g., dehorning and operative procedures. –Cage eggs från 2020 (2021 I Norge)
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** See the definition “Local Products” above in this appendix 2

6.22 EDIBLE OILS AND FATS

It consists of edible vegetable and plant oils and fats and all edible animal oils and fats. Sustainability issues are primarily associated with deforestation and pesticide residues.

YES	RATHER NOT	NO
–Certified Organic –EU organic products – Rainforest Alliance-certified products – Fairtrade certified products – Local Products**	–Information on country of origin – Palm oil (as a product ingredient), if used, should be certified according to RSPO. – Oil producers should be committed to preserving valuable natural environments and high conservation values (HCV 1-6) and guarantee compliance with the UN Conventions on the Rights of the Child and ILO’s Core Conventions.	–Oil from plants grown with growth regulation agents – Rapeseed oil is where neonicotinoids are used. – Products from production units that use compounds found on the WHO 1A+B list of banned substances and those banned by the Stockholm and Rotterdam conventions.

** See the definition “Local Products” above in this appendix 2

6.23 CHOCOLATE, SUGARS, SWEETENERS AND CONFECTIONARY PRODUCTS

This category consists of cacao, fats, and sugar. Chocolate is based initially on cacao seeds, which contain cocoa butter. Many chocolate producers substitute much of the cacao butter with cheaper palm oil. Cacao production often needs social sustainability and fair conditions for workers and farmers.



YES	RATHER NOT	NO
Certified Organic – EU organic products – Rainforest Alliance-certified products – Fairtrade certified products – Bon Sucro-certified cane sugar products – Local Products**	– Information on country of origin – Cane sugar products from producers who: – are committed to preserving valuable natural environments and high conservation values (HCV 1-6) and guarantee compliance with the UN Conventions on the Rights of the Child and ILO's Core Conventions. – Palm oil (as a product ingredient), if used, should be certified according to RSPO.	–Products from production units that use compounds found on the WHO 1A+B list of banned substances and those banned by the Stockholm and Rotterdam conventions.

** See the definition "Local Products" above in this appendix 2

6.24 SEASONINGS AND PRESERVATIVES

It consists of Fresh or dried herbs, spices or extracts, cooking or table salt, seasoning mix, different kinds of vinegar, cooking wines, and condiments. Many seasonings are used not only for taste, consistency, or as preservatives but also for their health benefits, e.g., ginger. Some of the products are also available organic. Pullman Riga Old Town tries to minimize additives.

YES	RATHER NOT	NO
– Certified Organic – EU organic products	– Information on country of origin– Compliance with the Regulation EC 1333/2008	–Glutamate (E620-E625) – Cyclamate (E952) – Azo-colorants (E102, E104, E110, E122, E124 or E129)

6.25 BREAD AND BAKERY PRODUCTS

It consists of baking mixes and supplies: fresh, frozen, or shelf-stable bread; dried bread or shells or croutons; plain savory biscuits; crackers; fresh or frozen cakes; pies; pastries; biscuits or cookies.

YES	RATHER NOT	NO
Certified Organic – EU organic products – Local Products**	– Information on country of origin – Products from production units are verified according to Global GAP and GRASP**** – Palm oil (as a product ingredient), if	–Cereals cultivated with growth regulation agents. – Cereals with excessive cadmium levels. Max value: – For winter wheat, rye, barley, or oats:



	used, should be certified according to RSPO.	0.08 mg/kg wet weight – For spring wheat: 0.1 mg/ kg wet weight – Wet weight = 12 % water content after drying – Products from production units that use agents found on the list of banned substances stipulated by the WHO 1A+B and the Stockholm and Rotterdam conventions.
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** See the definition “Local Products” above in this appendix 2

**** See https://www.globalgap.org/uk_en/for-producers/globalg.a.p.-add-on/grasp/

6.26 PREPARED AND PRESERVED FOODS

Consist of fresh or shelf-stable plain pasta and noodles, sauces, dressings, cooking or dipping sauces, pickles, prepared desserts, dessert toppings, flavored ices, ice cream, jams or jellies, nut or sweet spreads. Prepared foods include shop food, soups, stews, snack foods, and sandwiches. Prepared and preserved foods are sometimes used to simplify logistics. The ingredient fats and oils may have an impact on both the environment and health. The formation of hazardous substances during the processing of oils should also be avoided using the best available technology.

YES	RATHER NOT	NO
–Certified Organic – EU organic products – Local products**	– Information on country of origin – Palm oil (as a product ingredient), if used, should be certified according to RSPO.	– Fats should be guaranteed “non-hydrogenated.” – The same demands for fats are found in “Edible oils and fats.” – The same demands as for the corresponding category of unprepared food, e.g., “meat and poultry,” “seafood,” etc.– Trans fat

** See the definition “Local Products” above in this appendix 2

6.27 CEREAL AND PULSE PRODUCTS

It consists of pulses, pulse grains, pulse flour, cereals, cereal grains, processed cereals, ready-to-eat or hot cereals, and health or breakfast bars.



YES	RATHER NOT	NO
– Certified Organic – EU organic products – Local Products**	– Information on country of origin	– Cereals cultivated with growth regulation agents. – Cereals with excessive cadmium levels. Max value: – For winter wheat, rye, barley, or oats: 0.08 mg/kg wet weight: – For spring wheat: 0.1 mg/ kg wet weight Wet weight = 12 % water content after drying – Products from production units that use agents found on the list of banned substances stipulated by the WHO 1A+B and the Stockholm and Rotterdam conventions.

** See the definition “Local Products” above in this appendix 2

6.28 BEVERAGES

This category comprises coffee, substitutes and drinks, instant coffee, beer, cider or perry, fortified wine, and sparkling wine. Water: spring or mineral water, ice, fresh, frozen, or still. Carbon dioxide gas CO₂, Pullman Riga Old Town preferences are as follows:

YES	RATHER NOT	NO
– Double-certified products: – KRAV/EU organic standard & Fairtrade – KRAV/EU organic standard & Rainforest Alliance/UTZ Certified – Coffee should always be double-certified Fairtrade/ Rainforest Alliance/UTZ certified with preference for Fairtrade and organic – Certified Organic – EU organic products – Rainforest Alliance-certified products – Fairtrade certified products – UTZ certified products – Local Products**	– Information on country of origin – Compliance with the Regulation EC 1333/2008	– Coffee from production units not verified by the 4C Code that they comply with the Global Coffee Platform (GCP) Baseline Common Code. – Tea from production units that have not been verified according to Global GAP, including GRASP – Cocoa from producers who: – are not committed to preserving valuable natural environments and high conservation values (HCV 1-6), – do not guarantee compliance with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and ILO's Core Conventions, nor actively participate in serious support programs for cocoa farmers who guarantee financial, social, and ecological sustainability capacity



		development. – Bottled water (except in the hotel shops) – Glutamate (E620-E625) – Cyclamate (E952) – Azo-colorants (E102, E104, E110, E122, E124 or E129)
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** See the definition “Local Products” above in this appendix 2

7 FURTHER INFORMATION

<https://tirgus.novadagarsa.lv/>

https://hallbarlivsmedelskedja.se/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/WWF_Sustainable-Products-v-1.2.pdf

<https://thesra.org/framework/>

<http://www.responsiblesoy.org/>

<https://www.dabas.com/Default.aspx>

www.krav.se

https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/index_en

<https://fairtrade.se/>

Importance of healthy soils and microflora by FAO

<http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/645883cd-ba28-4b16-a7b8-34babbb3c505/>

Importance of healthy guts and the role of microflora within intestines:

Rooty et al. (2018) Nature Reviews Clinical Oncology 15, 382–396 Healthier meat from grass-fed cattle: In Swedish: Facts from SLU, ISSN 1403-1744;

<https://www.slu.se/globalassets/ew/ew-centrala/forskn/popvet-dok/faktajordbruk/jo06-02.pdf>

WHO position on red meat

<http://www.who.int/features/qa/cancer-red-meat/en/>

Guidelines for Sustainable Procurement