



International  
Olympic  
Committee

# SUSTAINABLE SOURCING FACT SHEET – RUBBER & RUBBER-CONTAINING PRODUCTS

NOVEMBER 2025

In collaboration with



# RUBBER AND RUBBER-CONTAINING PRODUCTS

## Background

This Sustainable Sourcing Fact Sheet has been developed to provide core and recommended criteria and guidance to sport organisations on what should be considered in sourcing and procurement decisions related to key categories of products and services.

Individuals responsible for sourcing/ procuring decisions and activities should review this Sustainable Sourcing Fact Sheet alongside the [‘Sustainability Essentials’ guide: ‘Sustainable Sourcing in Sport’](#).

## Scope

This Sustainable Sourcing Fact Sheet covers rubber and rubber-containing products. Rubber is an elastic material that may be natural, synthetic, or a blend of both, used across various industries and products.

**Natural Rubber:** Natural rubber is derived from latex, primarily sourced from *Hevea brasiliensis* trees, predominantly cultivated in Southeast Asia, including countries like Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Vietnam, which dominate global natural rubber production due to their high yield and economic viability. However, other plant species also contribute to natural rubber supply. These include guayule (*Parthenium argentatum*), a shrub native to the southwestern United States and northern Mexico known for producing hypoallergenic latex, and the Russian



dandelion (*Taraxacum kok-saghyz*), which is being explored as a more sustainable source in temperate climates. Additionally, *Ficus elastica*, commonly known as the Indian rubber tree, produces latex, although it is not commercially viable on a large scale.

**Synthetic Rubber:** Synthetic rubber is produced from petrochemicals, with common types including styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR) and nitrile rubber (NBR). Recycled rubber from sources such as end-of-life tyres is widely available and commonly used in applications like sports surfaces, footwear, and automotive components, helping to reduce waste and the demand for virgin materials. However, quality variability and chemical transparency in recycled sources remain key challenges.

Emerging innovations in synthetic rubber include plant-based alternatives, where traditional petroleum-based feedstocks are substituted with renewable sources like sugarcane. These plant-based synthetic rubbers aim to reduce reliance on fossil fuels while maintaining the performance characteristics of conventional synthetic rubber.

**Blends of Natural and Synthetic Rubber:** Many rubber products are made from compounds that blend natural and synthetic rubber. These blends offer improved versatility, durability, and performance, combining the elasticity of natural rubber with the chemical resistance and strength of synthetic variants. While most of the rubber produced today is synthetic, natural rubber still accounts for around 30% of global production.



## Focus Efforts!

Rubber is widely used in sport, so understanding its use is key to sustainable sourcing. To prioritise efforts, consider these initial criteria:

1. **Inherent Use:** Rubber is a characteristic or obvious part of the product (e.g. balls, tyres, mats); or
2. **Majority Composition:** Rubber makes up more than 50% of a multi-material / component product by weight (e.g. running tracks).

Rubber is ubiquitous in sports, found in everything from footwear, grips, protective gear, and flooring, to non-sporting applications like medical supplies (e.g. gloves and tubing). All forms of rubber - natural, synthetic, and blends - may be used. Rubber blends may be used for certain high-performance equipment such as running shoes, balls, mats, and protective gear.

Other Sustainable Sourcing Fact Sheets relevant to rubber are Wood and Wood-based Products (e.g. gymnastic equipment with rubber components), Textiles and Textile-based Products (e.g. wetsuits made with neoprene or rubber blends), and Sports Equipment (e.g. balls, grips, protective gear containing rubber). A set of suggested questions is provided in the Appendix of this Fact Sheet to help you get started with engaging your suppliers on rubber-containing products.

## Sustainability fundamentals

The world's natural resources are under significant pressure, and the rubber industry, though often overlooked, plays a considerable role in environmental and social impacts. The demand for rubber products, driven by sectors such as automotive, healthcare, and consumer goods, is projected to rise sharply, with growth estimates ranging from a compound annual growth rate of 5% to 8% over the next decade. This increasing demand will further strain natural ecosystems and petrochemical resources.

Natural rubber production poses sustainability challenges as a driver of deforestation and land-use change, particularly in Southeast Asia. Although it contributes less to deforestation than other forest-risk commodities (e.g., soy, palm oil, timber), it remains a significant driver of forest loss. Studies suggest that between 1993 and 2016, approximately 4.1 million hectares of tropical forests were converted to rubber plantations, with over 70% of this deforestation occurring in Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam. This forest loss contributes to biodiversity decline, habitat destruction, and increased carbon emissions, with deforestation overall accounting for roughly 12–20% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Land rights disputes and forced displacement of indigenous communities are common where rubber plantations expand. Smallholders, who produce much of the world's natural rubber, often face unfair payment practices and exploitative conditions, compounded by health risks from chemical exposure. Intensive water use for rubber cultivation strains local resources, and chemicals in processing can contaminate soil and water. Ethical concerns, including land grabs and community displacement, bring scrutiny to human rights in natural rubber production.

Synthetic rubber presents its own set of environmental and social issues. It is primarily derived from petrochemicals, contributing to greenhouse gas emissions and resource depletion. While plant-based synthetic rubber options are emerging, they bring potential land-use impacts similar to those seen in natural rubber cultivation. Synthetic rubber production involves hazardous chemicals, and the vulcanisation process (heating rubber with sulphur to improve elasticity and strength) releases pollutants like sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), contributing to air and water

pollution. The release of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) affects indoor air quality, particularly in products like flooring and footwear. Additionally, tyre wear generates microplastics, contaminating waterways and ecosystems. Labour rights issues in manufacturing include low wages, unsafe working conditions, and exposure to toxic substances.

Traceability and transparency are major challenges, with opaque natural rubber supply chains hindering sustainable sourcing and anti-deforestation efforts, while synthetic rubber adds further complexity. End-of-life management of rubber products is highly problematic. Most rubber, especially when blended, is difficult to recycle and often ends up in landfills or incinerators. The limited infrastructure for rubber recycling and challenges in separating rubber from other materials hinder circular economy efforts. In

the sports industry, concerns - whether real or perceived - about the performance, health, and safety of recycled rubber are said to have influenced its uptake. These concerns include material quality, durability, and chemicals in recycled sources. While there have been improvements, ongoing research and innovation remain key to fully addressing them.

Addressing these issues requires comprehensive strategies to improve sustainability in the rubber industry. Innovations in bio-based and recycled rubbers, enhanced traceability tools, and robust end-of-life solutions are essential. However, substantial efforts are needed to reduce carbon emissions, optimise resource use, ensure fair labour conditions, and improve supply chain transparency. The increasing global demand for rubber underscores these sustainability challenges.

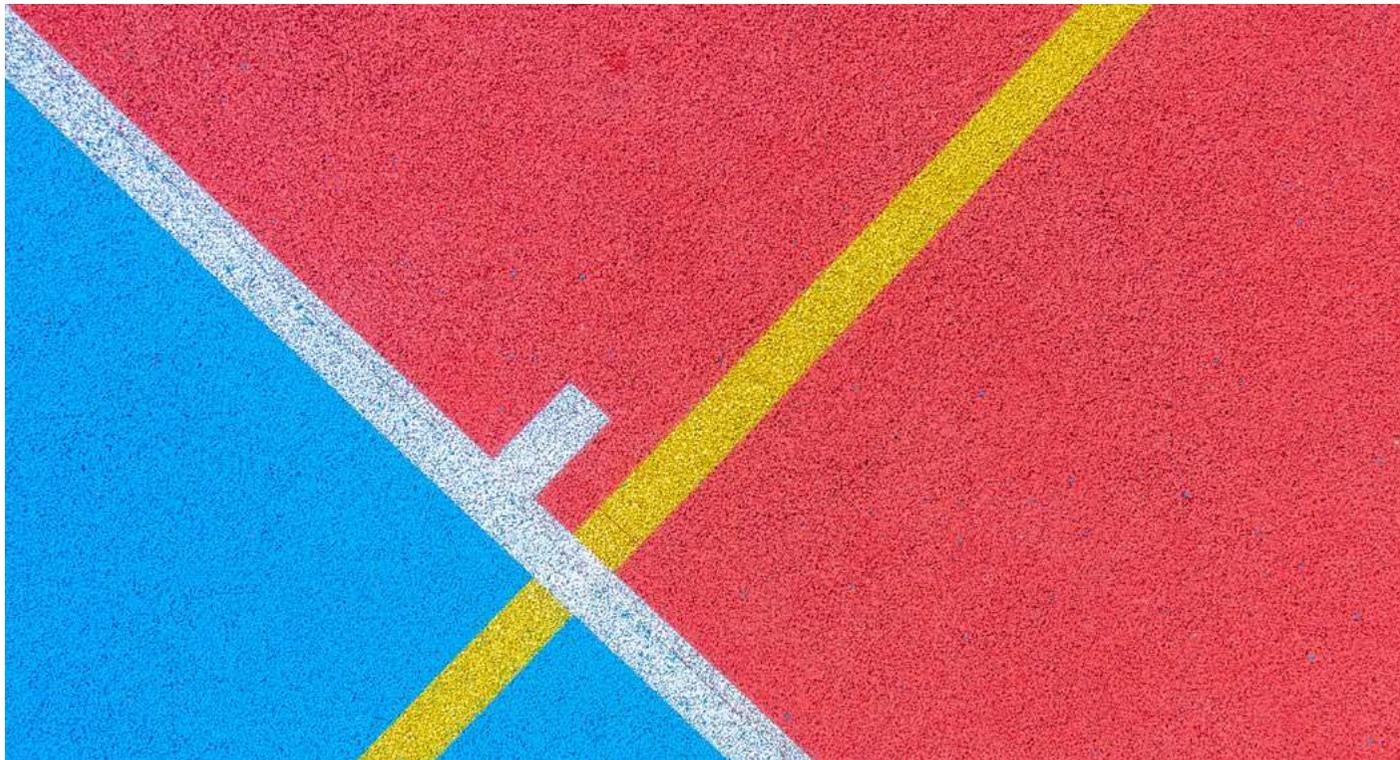
## Global policy context

Outside of specific regulations on deforestation and land use, the rubber industry has historically faced limited regulatory intervention. This is partly due to the general lack of regulation in primary rubber-producing countries, such as Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia, where enforcement of environmental and social standards can be inconsistent. However, some voluntary initiatives have emerged, often in response to crises or growing public scrutiny. For example, the [Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber \(GPSNR\)](#) was established to improve the sustainability of natural rubber production and procurement. While not legally binding, GPSNR has attracted significant participation from key industry stakeholders who commit to aligning their policies with its sustainability framework, reporting on progress, participating in working groups, and adhering to governance commitments on environmental, social, and supply chain standards.

The industry is increasingly under scrutiny, and there is recognition that without proactive, coordinated action to enhance sustainability, regulatory bodies may intervene. For example, the European Union's Deforestation Regulation, now in force, requires proof that natural rubber comes from deforestation-free areas.

In addition to these regulatory pressures, global efforts to combat plastic pollution, such as the proposed United Nations' Global Plastics Treaty, may also have indirect implications for the rubber industry. While the treaty primarily targets single-use plastics and microplastics, the focus on reducing environmental pollution could extend to synthetic rubber products, especially those contributing to microplastic contamination through tyre wear and other sources. The EU has already introduced restrictions on intentionally added microplastics, including granular infill used in artificial sports surfaces, signalling a broader shift towards tighter environmental controls that may impact synthetic rubber use.

Cross-sector collaboration is gaining momentum within the rubber industry. The [Tire Industry Project](#), under the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD),



represents a major collaborative effort among leading tyre manufacturers to address sustainability challenges in the sector. The project addresses sustainable sourcing, environmental impact, end-of-life solutions, and tyre wear's contribution to microplastic pollution.

Despite these efforts, initiatives or campaigns with global consumer reach remain relatively scarce compared to those targeting business practices. The [RubberWay](#) initiative, for instance, offers a platform for assessing and improving sustainability practices within the supply chain, but consumer-facing education and engagement on sustainable rubber remain limited. As the industry grapples with the dual challenges of environmental impact and social responsibility, there is a growing call for more transparent, accountable, and comprehensive frameworks to guide its sustainable evolution.

## Certification

There are several certifications that might be applicable to rubber.

[Forest Stewardship Council](#) (FSC®) certification is one of the more recognised certifications for natural rubber. Similarly, [Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification](#) (PEFC™) certification is available. More detail on these schemes is in the Sustainable Sourcing Fact Sheet on Wood and Wood-based Products.

[Fair Rubber](#) is dedicated specifically to the natural rubber industry, focusing on improving the livelihoods of producers. It ensures fair wages, safe working conditions, and sustainable farming practices. Fair Rubber is becoming more prominent in supply chains as companies seek to demonstrate ethical sourcing practices.

For recycled rubber, certifications like the [Global Recycled Standard \(GRS\)](#) and [Recycled Claim Standard \(RCS\)](#) are relevant.



[RSB \(Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials\)](#) certification may apply to bio-based synthetic rubber made from renewable feedstocks. It aims to ensure the entire production process, from cultivation to processing, meets strict environmental and social sustainability criteria, including responsible land use, greenhouse gas reductions, and fair labour practices. As industries shift to bio-based alternatives to cut carbon footprints, RSB certification is gaining relevance.

Sustainability certification in natural rubber is still emerging due to complex supply chains and the predominance of smallholder farms. However, FSC® and PEFC™ certification are expanding among smallholders to meet growing demand from key sectors such as tyres and footwear.

## Marketing and labelling

The use of third-party logos (e.g. FSC® and PEFC™) is strictly controlled so the necessary licenses or permissions must be obtained from the relevant body prior to their use for communications or promotional purposes.

For example, assuming all natural rubber in the product is FSC® certified an 'off product' claim may be made if the organisation holds a [FSC promotional trademark licence](#).

Further guidance on claims and declarations is provided on p54-55 of the '[Sustainability Essentials](#)' guide: '[Sustainable Sourcing in Sport](#)'.

## Sustainable Sourcing Criteria and Sustainable Supplier Questionnaire

The core and recommended criteria for Rubber and Rubber-Containing Products are set out below. There are two levels of sustainability performance:

- **Core criteria** – refers to minimum sustainability requirements that are advised to be met
- **Recommended criteria** – refers to criteria that goes beyond minimum sustainability requirements to promote higher levels of environmental and social responsibility and advance the Olympic Movements sustainability vision and goals

Criteria is intended to be jurisdictionally neutral and therefore should be able to be applied in any country or region. In the unlikely event of a conflict with national or regional legislation, the law shall always be complied with and prevail. Individuals tasked with sourcing/procurement should seek to meet the most demanding requirements wherever possible.

## Sustainability Categories

Key: Climate Nature People Pollution

Core Criteria		Additional Guidance
	Suppliers of rubber and rubber-containing products must take all reasonable steps to ensure that items are produced in accordance with all International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions (e.g. labour standards, working conditions and the use of child labour) and internationally recognised human rights standards as defined by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.	The <a href="#">‘Sustainability Essentials’ guide: ‘Sustainable Sourcing in Sport’</a> provides further guidance on this topic (e.g., template Sustainable Sourcing Code and how compliance might be assessed).

	<p>Suppliers of rubber and rubber-containing products are required to have appropriate independently certified management systems in place which meet internationally recognised standards (e.g. ISO 9001 and ISO 14001) which covers the scope of their service provision.</p>	<p>Independently certified systems are preferred – if suppliers do not have this, they need to demonstrate how they meet the standards.</p> <p>Acceptable standards include ISO 9001 and ISO 14001. Other environmental schemes may also be acceptable such as EMAS or industry specific schemes.</p>
	<p>Suppliers are required to outline proposed end-of-life options for rubber and rubber-containing products they propose to supply.</p>	<p>Responsible disposal solutions that avoid or minimise disposal to landfill or incineration are preferred, with an emphasis on recycling or repurposing materials to promote a circular economy.</p>

Recommended Criteria		Additional Guidance
	<p>Suppliers are expected to have measured their full scope Carbon Footprint in accordance with an internally recognised methodology and provide evidence of this calculation to upon request.</p>	<p>As a minimum a Carbon Footprint is expected to have been completed. However, a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) which meets ISO 14040 is advised.</p>
	<p>Preference should be given to suppliers that have or are committed to get carbon reduction targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) as being in line with the level of reduction needed to limit global warming to 1.5oC within a realistic timescale and provide evidence of carbon reductions upon request.</p>	<p>Further information on approved Science-based Targets (i.e. a reduction target to cut emissions in line with climate science covering Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions) is here: <a href="https://sciencebasedtargets.org/">https://sciencebasedtargets.org/</a>. There is a streamlined process for smaller businesses.</p>
	<p>Suppliers are expected to disclose all sites of relevance to the production and supply of rubber and rubber-containing products together with an appropriate level of evidence that such sites meet relevant International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions (e.g. labour standards, working conditions and the use of child labour) and internationally recognised human rights standards as defined by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.</p>	<p>The '<a href="#">Sustainability Essentials</a>' guide: '<a href="#">Sustainable Sourcing in Sport</a>' provides further guidance on this topic (e.g. template Sustainable Sourcing Code and how compliance might be assessed).</p> <p>For example, it might be appropriate to require suppliers to register on the Supplier Ethical Data Exchange (Sedex) (or similar data sharing platform) and ensure that at least the final finishing and assembly locations are disclosed, all Self-Assessment Questionnaire modules are completed and made accessible/visible. Self-Assessment Questionnaire modules cover the following topics: Labour Standards, Business Integrity, Health and Safety and the Environment.</p>

	<p>Preference should be given to suppliers who have made a commitment to transition to a more circular manufacturing system or solutions within a 2025 – 2030 timeframe.</p>	<p>This might include, for example, ensuring products made of multiple components are easily separable by end users for ease of reuse and recycling, incorporating recycled or plant-based synthetic rubber into products, or offering a take-back service where items are returned to the supplier for verified reuse, remanufacturing, or recycling.</p>
	<p>Preference should be given to suppliers that are continually innovating to improve the sustainability of rubber and rubber-containing products in a sports context.</p>	<p>Historically, there have been concerns that alternative materials, such as those with recycled content, could impact athlete performance and raise health and safety issues.</p>
	<p>Suppliers are encouraged to demonstrate their broader commitment to sustainability and the steps they are taking to become more purposeful.</p>	<p>This can be demonstrated in several ways – from being a signatory to the <a href="#">UN Global Compact</a>, <a href="#">Cradle to Cradle certification</a>, through to either holding or working towards becoming a <a href="#">certified B Corporation</a> or similar certification.</p>

## Natural Rubber

Core Criteria	Additional Guidance
<div data-bbox="138 371 197 491"> </div> <p>Suppliers must have and be able to demonstrate that they have appropriate due diligence systems in place to ensure there is no deforestation within their supply chain.</p>	<p>Due diligence systems typically include access to key supply chain information to identify deforestation risks, comprehensive risk assessments, and mitigation procedures to minimise the likelihood of placing products linked to deforestation on the market. This approach aligns with due diligence regulatory requirements in several markets, including the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR).</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> It may be appropriate for you to periodically undertake your own due diligence to supplement what is expected of suppliers.</p>
<div data-bbox="138 679 197 866"> </div> <p>Natural rubber in products must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Come from sources which meet all the following:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rubber is legally harvested;</li> <li>- Rubber is not harvested from areas where globally, nationally, or locally significant <a href="#">High Conservation Values (HCV)</a> or <a href="#">High Carbon Stock (HCS)</a> areas are threatened by rubber cultivation or harvesting activities;</li> <li>- Rubber is not harvested in violation of traditional and civil rights; and</li> <li>- Rubber is not sourced from land that has been subject to deforestation or conversion since December 31, 2019.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Meet at least one of the following (in order of preference):                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>FSC® (Forest Stewardship Council)</b> with <b>FULL</b> chain of custody throughout the supply chain and eligible to carry the appropriate label; or</li> <li>- <b>PEFC™ (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification)</b> with <b>FULL</b> chain of custody throughout the supply chain and eligible to carry the appropriate label.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Except for reused or recycled sources, due diligence must be carried out to minimise the risk of placing illegally harvested rubber or rubber-derived products containing illegally harvested species. Adoption/specification of certified schemes such as FSC® or PEFC™ is no defence against undertaking due diligence.</p> <p>Illegal rubber means rubber harvested in contravention of legislation in the country of harvest or where access to such resources or trade in related products is authorised through corrupt practices. Corruption and illegal harvesting of rubber often correlate. Countries with a <a href="#">Corruption Perception Index (CPI)</a> below 50, as per Transparency International, should be considered potentially high risk for legality.</p> <p>Notwithstanding General Requirements (see section above), ALL rubber must be verified as legal and must not have indirectly impacted CITES or IUCN Red List of Threatened Species listed species. HCV areas are those with important ecological or social significance, and responsible rubber sourcing ensures these areas are not harmed. HCS areas are crucial for carbon storage, and sustainable rubber sourcing avoids clearing these areas to protect climate stability. For example, land rights have not been violated, and Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) has been obtained.</p> <p>31 December 2019 is the cut-off date after which land conversion for rubber plantations is prohibited, aligned with global norms such as the <a href="#">New York Declaration on Forests</a> and in <a href="#">Target 15.2 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals</a>.</p>

		<p><b>NOTE:</b> some brands and certification schemes operate earlier cut-off dates.</p> <p>FSC® chain of custody complete to final manufacturer or supplier. Information supplied must include country of origin (where harvest took place) and species information. This may be the certificate or invoices to demonstrate supply of certified product (see also Sustainable Sourcing Fact Sheet on Wood and Wood-based Products).</p> <p>PEFC™ chain of custody complete to final manufacturer or supplier. Information supplied must include country of origin (where harvest took place) and species information. This may be the certificate or invoices to demonstrate supply of certified product (see also Sustainable Sourcing Fact Sheet on Wood and Wood-based Products).</p>
	<p>Suppliers must confirm that sourcing of rubber has not contributed to illegal trade or habitat destruction affecting species listed in <a href="#">CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) Appendices I, II and III</a> or <a href="#">IUCN Red List of Threatened Species</a>.</p>	<p><b>NOTE:</b> Natural rubber (<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>), the primary source of natural rubber, is not listed under CITES, however rubber plantations contribute to the deforestation of habitats that are home to CITES-listed species. Similarly, while <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> itself is not considered endangered or threatened, rubber plantation expansion has been linked to deforestation and habitat loss in biodiversity-rich regions like Southeast Asia which could impact threatened species listed by the IUCN.</p>

Recommended Criteria		Additional Guidance
	Preference should be given to suppliers that source natural rubber which is Fair Rubber certified.	Only applies to certain product categories such as condoms, footwear and bicycle tyres. The majority of supplier partners are also FSC® certified (and in these instances the <a href="#">Fair Rubber Association</a> also partly finances audit costs).
   	Preference should be given to suppliers who have made a commitment to tackle key endemic social and environmental challenges facing the natural rubber sector.	Examples of commitments may include engagement with industry level initiatives such as the <a href="#">Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR)</a> .
	Preference should be given to suppliers that have committed to work towards setting a science-based target for nature.	Further information on science-based targets for nature is here: <a href="https://sciencebasedtargetsnetwork.org/">https://sciencebasedtargetsnetwork.org/</a> .
   	The use of more sustainable sources of natural rubber - such as reused, reclaimed, or recycled rubber, as well as Russian dandelion ( <i>Taraxacum kok-saghyz</i> ) and guayule ( <i>Parthenium argentatum</i> ) - or rubber alternatives such as cork, coconut fibre, and wood fibre, is encouraged.	General Requirements apply in full. However, compliance with Core Criteria in this section (Natural Rubber) may be challenging, as alternative sources of rubber may not yet have well-established certification schemes like FSC® or PEFC™. Where possible, species and country of origin should be verified, and evidence provided that the rubber has been legally harvested - complying with land rights, environmental regulations, labour laws, trade requirements, and tax obligations. Steps should be taken to establish if there are any risks related to deforestation, habitat destruction, or human rights, even if certification is not available. Certified materials should be used where possible, and efforts to improve traceability and responsible sourcing of alternative rubber sources are encouraged.

**NOTE:** Full chain of custody throughout the supply chain is strongly recommended. Where a supply chain has a ‘broken’ chain of custody (i.e. a link in the chain cannot be verified) and insufficient documentation is available then at the discretion individuals responsible for sourcing/ procuring decisions and activities it may be necessary to arrange an on-site visit to assess the situation. Suppliers must cooperate in this process.

## Synthetic Rubber – Including Rubber Blends

Core Criteria		Additional Guidance
	<p>Suppliers are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use low or zero VOC emitting additives in the production of synthetic rubber and rubber blends to reduce emissions, particularly to improve indoor air quality and minimise environmental impact; and</li> <li>• Outline the steps taken to reduce the use and impact of chemicals that pose, or may pose, a risk to human health and the environment in the production of synthetic rubber and rubber blends, and to prevent their release into the environment</li> </ul>	<p><b>NOTE:</b> Suppliers in the EU or placing products on the EU market should be expected to declare the presence of any <a href="#">REACH Candidate List</a> substances at a concentration of greater than 0.1 % (weight by weight) in finished product</p>
Recommended Criteria		Additional Guidance
  	<p>Preference is given to synthetic rubber products/materials including blends that are made of greater than 50% by weight of recycled content and / or plant-based content.</p>	<p>The only exceptions to this are where technical constraints limit the % content or a lower level is above the marketplace norm.</p> <p>Third party certification of the recycled content (e.g. Global Recycled Standard) and its traceability must be provided for the production lines of the products to be delivered and the recycle feedstock. Third party certification of the plant-based content (e.g. Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials) must be provided.</p>
  	<p>Preference is given to suppliers who demonstrate that they are investing in advances in rubber chemistry to reduce risk to human health and the environment.</p>	<p>This may include the development or use of low or zero VOC additives, non-toxic fillers, and sustainable rubber processing techniques that aim to minimise harmful emissions, waste, and energy consumption.</p>
 	<p>Preference is given to suppliers that set out the steps they are taking to understand and reduce microplastic pollution from use phases.</p>	<p>Microplastics are shed from synthetic rubbers, particularly during use phases. These microplastics are found in the environment as fragments, fibres, pellets, or beads and contribute significantly to environmental pollution. Suppliers should implement measures to minimise or prevent this issue in their products.</p>

**NOTE:** Although focussed on single-use plastics suppliers should ideally be publicly supportive of the goals of the Global Plastics Pact (or one of its official national networks). It should be noted that as part of its Sustainability Essentials Series the IOC has developed the '[Plastic Game Plan for Sport](#)' which aims to help sports organisations eliminate single-use plastic items, reduce the amount of plastic used in general and recycle as much as possible.

## Appendix: Getting Started: Key Questions for Suppliers on Sourcing of Rubber-Containing Products/Materials

### 1. Does your product or service contain or use rubber-based materials?

If so, is it natural rubber, synthetic rubber, or a blend of both?

### 2. What proportion of your products contain rubber?

Please provide an estimate as a percentage by weight where possible.

### 3. If your products contain natural rubber, do you know where it comes from and how it is sourced?

Can you provide details on the country of origin and sourcing practices?

### 4. Have you taken any steps to understand the environmental and social risks linked to your rubber supply?

For example, risks related to deforestation, labour conditions, or pollution from rubber production.

### 5. Is the rubber you use certified to any sustainability standards?

Examples include FSC® for natural rubber or the Global Recycled Standard for recycled rubber.

### 6. Do you use recycled or alternative sources of rubber?

If not, are you exploring options such as recycled rubber, bio-based alternatives, or innovative materials?

### 7. Have you taken any steps to assess or manage the use of chemicals in rubber production?

Are you working to reduce substances harmful to human health and / or environment or lower emissions?

### 8. What happens to your rubber-containing products at the end of their life?

Do you offer take-back schemes, recycling options, or ways to extend product lifespan?

### 9. Do you have a plan to reduce your carbon footprint in line with climate science?

Have you calculated your full carbon footprint and set targets to cut emissions?

### 10. Are you or your suppliers engaged in any industry initiatives to improve the sustainability of rubber?

Examples include participation in multi-stakeholder or industry initiatives such as the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR) or other responsible sourcing programmes.