

Sustainable Procurement

Effective Date: 9 February 2023

Amended:

Sunway University has adopted the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs), and the University is committed to establishing a best-practice approach to sustainable procurement. In line with our commitment, we have developed a Sustainable Procurement Policy. This policy shall cover all employees of Sunway University. This Policy is also applicable to the following external parties, including but not limited to Sunway University's suppliers.

Guiding Principles

The supplier selection process will favour suppliers that adopt sustainability practices in their organisation based on the following categories:

1. Environmental

- Minimises the environmental footprint of the goods and services over the life cycle (e.g. choosing products and services that have lower adverse impacts associated with any stage in their production, use, or disposal.)
- Environmental footprint includes but is not limited to climate change, energy use, water use and biodiversity.
- Provides goods and services that are certified with eco labels.
- Introduces take-back service at the product's end of life.

2. Social

- Provides a non-discriminatory, healthy and safe environment to the employees.
- Supports the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining.
- Provides goods and services that are certified with social labels.
- Prohibits slavery and use of forced or child labour across the supply chain.
- Provides minimum wage in compliance with local laws.
- Reduces excessive working hours in compliance with local laws Suppliers are advised to make a declaration if they are aware that their products consist of hazardous components and/or materials (e.g. chemicals, toxic, require special handling of waste)

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Notes:

1. Supplier

- Organisation or person that provides a product or service used in the supply chain of the reporting organisations.
- A supplier is further characterised by a genuine direct or indirect commercial relationship with the organisation.
- Examples of suppliers can include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Brokers: Persons or organisations that buy and sell products, services, or assets for others, including contracting agencies that supply labour.
 - b. Banking and Financial Services: Economic services provided by the finance industry.
 - c. Consultants: Persons or organisations that provide expert advice and services on a legally recognised professional and commercial basis. Consultants are legally recognised as self-employed or are legally recognised as employees of another organisation.
 - d. Contractors: Persons or organisations working onsite or offsite on behalf of an organisation. A contractor can contract their own workers directly or contract subcontractors or independent contractors.
 - e. Dealer: A person who buys and sells goods.
 - f. Distributors: Persons or organisations that supply products to others.
 - g. Franchisees or licensees: Persons or organisations that are granted a franchise or license by the reporting organisation. Franchises and licenses permit specified commercial activities, such as the production and sale of a product.
 - h. Home workers: Persons at home or in other premises of their choice, other than the workplace of the employer, who perform work for remuneration and which results in a product or service as specified by the employer, irrespective of who provided the equipment, materials or other inputs used.
 - i. Independent contractors: Persons or organisations working for an organisation, a contractor, or a sub-contractor.
 - j. Manufacturers: Persons or organisations that make products for sale.
 - k. Marketing: Persons or organisations that promote and sell products or services, including market research and advertising.
 - l. Primary producers: Persons or organisations that grow, harvest or extract raw materials.
 - m. Retailer: A person or business that sells goods to the public in relatively small quantities for use or consumption rather than for resale.
 - n. Service Provider: Organisation, business or individual which offers service to others.
 - o. Sub-contractors: Persons or organisations working onsite or offsite on behalf of an organisation that has a direct contractual relationship with a contractor or sub-contractor, but not necessarily with the organisation. A sub-contractor can contract their own workers directly or contract independent contractors.
 - p. Trader: A person or business that buys and sells goods.

q. Wholesalers: Persons or organisations that sell products in large quantities to be retailed by others.

2. Eco label


- Voluntary method of environmental performance certification and labelling that is practised around the world.
- An ecolabel identifies products or services proven environmentally preferable overall, within a specific product or service category.

3. Take-back service

- Programs allowing the customer to return the product to the supplier/vendor to be managed responsibly such as being recycled.

4. Social label

- Focuses on social standards.

| SOCIAL CERTIFICATION OR LABELLING SCHEMES UNDER GLOBAL RECOGNITION | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---|--|--|---|---------|
| No. | Category | Certification/ Labelling Scheme | Logo | Standard Compliance | Certification Body | Country |
| 1 | Fairtrade International | Fairtrade Labelling Organisations International |  | Labour standards, cooperative organization, and the governance of the Fairtrade benefits | International independent consumer Mark | Global |

5. Supply chain

- Sequence of activities or parties that provides products or services to an organisation