



Socio-Economic Assessment Data Collection Printable

Name of Service Provider

Service Provider Reference No.

Name of Data Collector

I1	
Stakeholder	Workers
Social Topic	Working Conditions
Indicator	Forced labour / Illegal labour
Definition	The extent to which forced labour and/or illegal labour is occurring and the mechanisms to prevent this. Forced labour is all work or service which is exacted from any person under the threat of any penalty and for which the person has not offered him or herself voluntarily. Illegal labour includes recruitment through deception about the content or legality of the work contract including either the offering of an unlawful contract which fails to respect national labour laws, or that the contract is not signed/issued/respected in the destination place/country.
Rationale	Workers should be free to leave the workplace and manage their own time while not on duty, without interference or intimidation from management or security guards. If workers choose to leave their jobs, they should be free to do so, provided they have fulfilled their agreed obligations under a recognised employment contract. No respect for non-compliance to labour laws or of the contract signed is also an indicator of exploitation. This includes cases where the individual was forced to work without a contract, where there was no respect for the contract signed, where the contract provided was unlawful or where the recruitment of the individual was illegal.

Performance indicators		
Accomplished	PI's number	PI's description
	PI1.	The company or facility has a policy which prohibits retention of all or part of a worker's salary, benefits, property, or original documents.
	PI2.	The company or facility has a policy which prohibits recruitment through deception about the content or legality of the work contract.
	PI3.	The company or facility has a system in place which prohibits retention of all or part of a worker's salary, benefits, property or original documents and recruitment through deception about the content or legality of the work contract. Examples of evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All workers are employed under reasonable and documented terms which include their right to early termination of employment. • Other monitoring mechanisms are in place.
	PI4.	Evidence that there is no forced labour and/or illegal labour. Examples of evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing transparency on procedures. • The absence of credible claims that there is forced labour and/or illegal labour.
	PI5.	If incidents of forced labour and/or illegal labour have been discovered, the company or facility has developed a corrective action plan with a clear timeline for completion.
	PI6.	The company or facility has a plan in place to raise awareness of issues associated with forced labour and illegal labour.

	PI7.	The company or facility publicly reports its commitments, performance, progress, and effectiveness of the plan-do-check-act programme.
--	------	--

I2	
Stakeholder	Workers
Social Topic	Working Conditions
Indicator	% of jobs in tourism that are seasonal
Definition	$\frac{\text{Number of seasonal jobs in tourism}}{\text{Total jobs in tourism}} \times 100$
	<p>The reference scale has been compiled based on the analysis of the temporality of the jobs in the tourism sector for several countries. The numbers have been calculated by looking for the global average and adjusting the data to a normal distribution so that most countries would be between +1 and -1 on the reference scale.</p>
Rationale	<p>Seasonal work is the work or employment which comes only in certain seasons, and the employment does not continue the whole year, but it occurs again and again in a cycle. Workers also will be employed only during that particular season. What makes the problems around seasonal employment harder to resolve is that the structural nature of such sectors means that employment throughout the year is not economically feasible.</p>

Reference Scale		
Answer	Reference Scale	Reference scale description
	2	<15% OR the average contract length exceeds 10 month/year.
	1	15-25% OR the average contract length does not exceed 9 month/year.
	0	25-35% OR the average contract length does not exceed 7 month/year.
	-1	35-45% OR the average contract length does not exceed 5 month/year.
	-2	>45% OR the average contract length does not exceed 3 month/year.

I3	
Stakeholder	Workers
Social Topic	Working Conditions
Indicator	Working hours/Overtime
Definition	The extent to which a company or facility recognises workers overtime, adjusts accordingly, and compensates them for it.
Rationale	In most countries there is a maximum number of hours in a regular working day. All worked hours that exceed this maximum are considered overtime and there is a maximum of overtime a year established by law. Overtime is paid according to a collective agreement or individual contract, but the amount will never be less than the value of the regular hour. That is, overtime should be better paid than a regular hour of work. Overtime is sometimes compensated by rest days. It is also important to know that overtime is voluntary unless there is a previous agreement in the collective agreement or in an individuals' employment contract.

Performance indicators		
Accomplished	PI's number	PI's description
	PI1.	The company or facility has a corrective action plan with a clear timeline for completion for improving its performance.
	PI2.	Overtime does not exceed the maximum stipulated by law.
	PI3.	The company or facility complies with overtime legislation (maximum number of hours, compensation, voluntariness, etc.).
	PI4.	If overtime is not voluntary by law, the company or facility lets workers choose if they want to do or not overtime.
	PI5.	When overtime is compensated with money, it is paid better than a regular hour of work.
	PI6.	The company or facility lets workers choose whether overtime is offset by time or money.



I4	
Stakeholder	Workers
Social Topic	Working Conditions
Indicator	Fair salary
Definition	The extent to which a company or facility fairly compensates its workers.
Rationale	Normally workers are remunerated with wages. Wages paid for a normal working week should meet at least the minimum national wage levels, established by law, collective bargaining agreement, or industry standard. Living wage means that wages received by a worker for a standard working week are sufficient to provide a decent local standard of living for the worker and his or her family.

Performance indicators		
Accomplished	PI's number	PI's description
	PI1.	The company or facility has information about salaries.
	PI2.	Wages paid for a normal working week meet at least the minimum national wage.
	PI3.	The company or facility complies with legislative requirements.
	PI4.	The company or facility checks the information and changes occur in the organisation based on the results.
	PI5.	Information is asked through the supply chain.
	PI6.	Workers are paid the average wage of the sector.
	PI7.	Workers are paid at least a 10% better than the average wage in the sector.
	PI8.	The company or facility has a maximum salary policy in which the highest wage is not more than six times the lowest.

15	
Stakeholder	Workers
Social Topic	Gender Equality
Indicator	% of employment for each gender and gender wage gap
Definition	$\frac{\text{Number of women or men employed}}{\text{Total number of employees}} \times 100$
	The extent to which a company meets gender quotas for different positions and pays men and women equally for doing the same work.
Rationale	Depending on the destination, women may fare differently from men in the tourism industry, both in terms of roles and benefits. Seniority of women employees relative to their male counterparts and their relative pay and benefit packages may be less. Women are often underrepresented as entrepreneurs and owner-operators, and training opportunities for female/male staff may not be the same. Discrimination against female or male employees may affect the workplace and overall welfare.

Performance indicators		
Accomplished	PI's number	PI's description
	PI1.	The difference between employees of each gender is equal or higher than 30-70%.
	PI2.	The difference between employees of each gender is 40-60% or less, but the management team does not meet these quotas.
	PI3.	The difference between employees of each gender is 40-60% or less, and the management team meets these quotas except for one person.
	PI4.	A corrective action plan to achieve equal gender quotas with a clear timeline for completion has been developed.
	PI5.	A corrective action plan to eliminate the gender wage gap with a clear timeline for completion has been developed.
	PI6.	The gender wage gap between men and women in the same working category is 5-10%.
	PI7.	The gender wage gap between men and women in the same working category exceeds 10%.
	PI8.	The base salary is the same for men and women in the same working category.
	PI9.	There is no difference between men's and women's wages in the same working category and in the same situation.
	PI10.	The company or facility has a gender equality policy.

I6	
Stakeholder	Workers
Social Topic	Health & Safety
Indicator	Presence of a formal policy concerning health and safety
Definition	The extent to which the management maintains or improves the safety and overall healthstatus of the workers, not only within the company but also along the supply chain. The term health, in relation to work, indicates not merely the absence of disease or infirmity but also includes the physical and mental elements affecting health, which are directly related to safety and hygiene at work. This social topic assesses both the rate of incidentsand the status of prevention measures and management practices.
Rationale	The purpose of occupational health is promoting and maintaining the highest degree of physical health of workers in all occupations; preventing workers from leaving their jobs on the grounds of ill health caused by their working conditions; protecting workers from harm incurred at work as a result of factors detrimental to health; placing and retaining workers in an occupational environment adapted to their physiological and psychologicalcapabilities; taking gender differences into account.

Performance indicators		
Accomplish ed	PI's number	PI's description
	PI1.	The company or facility complies with health and safety standards or local laws. Type of evidence required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licence to operate, certification schemes/standards on health and safety etc. • The company or facility has conducted a health and safety risk assessment.
	PI2.	Workers have access to all the required personal protective equipment.
	PI3.	The occupational health and safety of workers is monitored.
	PI4.	In the case of non-compliance with health and safety standards or local laws, the company or facility has developed a corrective action plan with a clear timeline for completion.
	PI5.	Preventive measures and emergency protocols exist, beyond compliancewith local laws.
	PI6.	The health and safety policy is communicated to all stakeholders as well as the supply chain, and stakeholder feedback is used for the revision of the policy.
	PI7.	The top management of the company has publicly declared/recognisedhealth and safety of workers as key priority.
	PI8.	All value chain stakeholders are asked whether they have a health and safety policy.
	PI9.	Company or facility data shows that there is an annual improvement in health and safety.

17	
Stakeholder	Workers
Social Topic	Freedom Association & Collective Bargaining
Indicator	Workers are free to join to unions of their choosing
Definition	The extent to which workers have the right to establish and join organisations of their choice without prior authorisation, to promote and defend their interests, and to negotiate collectively with other parties. They should be able to do this freely, without interference by other parties or the state, and should not be discriminated against as a result of union membership. The right to organise includes the right of workers to strike and the rights of organisations to draw up constitutions and rules, to freely elect representatives, to organise activities without restriction, and to formulate programmes.
Rationale	Freedom of association is a fundamental human right and together with collective bargaining, a core dimension of the International Labour Organisation's work.

Performance indicators		
Accomplished	PI's number	PI's description
	P11.	The company or facility has a policy that allows freedom of association and collective bargaining.
	P12.	The company or facility has a system in place to enforce the policy that allows freedom of association and collective bargaining.
	P13.	No evidence indicates that the company or facility/management has taken disciplinary actions against workers organising themselves collectively.
	P14.	A corrective action plan with a clear timeline for completion has been developed for improving performance with regards to freedom of association and collective bargaining.
	P15.	The company or facility recognises the collective representation of organised workers in negotiations.
	P16.	The company or facility engage in dialogue with the collective representation of workers and incorporates their views into management decisions.

18	
Stakeholder	Workers
Social Topic	Training
Indicator	Training hours per year
Definition	The extent to which a company or facility provides staff with the proper amount of adequate training to increase the knowledge and skills of its employees for doing specific jobs and general development.
Rationale	Training is the process of enhancing the skills, capabilities, and knowledge of employees for doing a particular job. A training process moulds the thinking of employees and leads to quality performance. Training is crucial for organisational development and success. It is useful for both the employers and employees of an organisation. An employee will become more efficient and productive if he is trained well. The total number of hours of training per year is stipulated by law.

Reference Scale		
Answer	Reference Scale	Reference scale description
	2	>30 hours of training for all workers (if there is no legal or industry minimum training hours) OR more than the legal or industry minimum training hours, AND specific sustainability training.
	1	20.1-30 hours of training for all workers, and the training is specific to the different activities that the employees perform.
	0	20 hours of training for all workers (if there is no legal or industry minimum training hours) OR the legal or industry minimum training hours.
	-1	10.1-19.9 hours of training for all workers (if there is no legal or industry minimum training hours) OR less than the legal or industry minimum training hours.
	-2	<10 hours of training for all workers. (if there is no legal or industry minimum training hours) OR no training OR no data available.

19	
Stakeholder	Local Community
Social Topic	Local Capacity Building
Indicator	Partnerships involving the local community
Definition	The extent to which the company or facility communicates, collaborates, and develops projects with its local community.
Rationale	Community involvement has the power to bring positive, measurable change to both the communities where a company operates and to the business itself. Examples of community involvement include in-kind and financial donations, employee volunteer days, enduring non-profit partnerships, and more. In fact, the benefits of corporate community involvement are two-fold, providing positive returns to local charitable organisations and neighbourhoods, and boosting a company's performance indicators, like reputation and employee engagement. Corporate community involvement programs can provide your company with a platform for showcasing products, employee competencies, and a company's values.

Performance indicators		
Accomplished	PI's number	PI's description
	P11.	Information is available about the company or facility's plans for getting involved with the local community.
	P12.	There is evidence that dialogue exists between the company or facility and the local community.
	P13.	An activity is already implemented or being implemented with the local community.
	P14.	Regular dialogue has been established between the company or facility and the local community.
	P15.	The company or facility is involved in the promotion of local small businesses or entrepreneurship.
	P16.	There is evidence that the partnerships and projects implemented are solid and long lasting.

I10	
Stakeholder	Local Community
Social Topic	Local Employment
Indicator	% of workforce hired locally
Definition	$\frac{\textit{Number of workers hired locally}}{\textit{Total number of workers}} \times 100$
Rationale	Hiring from your local talent pool signals to your customers and clients that you're a true citizen of your area. You're investing in its growth, the well-being of its citizens and the health of the local economy, enabling communities to help themselves. Your company may also benefit from incentives. Additionally, local professionals have contextual and cultural knowledge of the region and are able to speak the local language, which are key assets to give a good service.

Reference Scale		
Answer	Reference Scale	Reference scale description
	2	≥95% and the company has publicly committed to grow local employment or at least keep the workforce stable in the long term.
	1	95-80% and the company actively contributes to skill development in connection to its future needs for staffing.
	0	95-80% and no strategy for improvement is in place.
	-1	50-79.9% and a strategy for improvement is in place.
	-2	<50% and no strategy or action exists for improvement.

I11	
Stakeholder	Local Community
Social Topic	Local Employment
Indicator	% of spending on locally based suppliers
Definition	$\frac{\textit{Spending on locally based suppliers}}{\textit{Total spending on suppliers}} \times 100$
Rationale	By supporting local suppliers, an organisation can indirectly attract additional investment to the local economy. Local sourcing can be a strategy to help ensure supply, support a stable local economy, and maintain a good relationship with the local community.

Reference Scale		
Answer	Reference Scale	Reference scale description
	2	≥75% and the company or facility has a policy prioritising buying goods and services from local suppliers.
	1	≥75% and no strategy for improvement is in place.
	0	50-75% and a strategy for improvement is in place.
	-1	<50% and a strategy for improvement is in place.
	-2	<50% and no strategy or action exists for improvement.

I12	
Stakeholder	Local Community
Social Topic	Wellbeing
Indicator	Residents' perception of tourism impacts
Definition	The extent to which the company or facility has a system in place to know and monitor the residents' perceptions about the tourism activity or activities that it develops.
Rationale	Many communities perceive that with tourism comes with a range of negative impacts on their community and culture. At the same time, tourism may be an important source of benefits for a community. The social, cultural, and economic impacts on a host community are inextricably linked. There may be beneficial synergies or inverse relationships among the three impact areas and differing opinions among several community groups and individuals as to what constitutes a benefit and what is negative for the community. Accepting economic development often means accepting the cultural changes that accompany tourism development. This may happen without the opportunity for communities to decide whether they actually want change or not. In order to be sustainable community-based tourism must include common goals, possibly developed by some type of committee, and with support from the local community.

Performance indicators		
Accomplished	PI's number	PI's description
	PI1.	The company or facility has a commitment to put a system in place to monitor residents' perceptions of the tourism.
	PI2.	The company or facility already has a system in place to monitor residents' perceptions of the tourism.
	PI3.	The company or facility is committed to act based on the conclusions extracted from the monitoring system of residents' perceptions of the tourism.
	PI4.	There is a visible reduction of complaints from residents thanks to improvement actions taken.

I13	
Stakeholder	Local Community
Social Topic	Tourism
Indicator	The service favours local tourism/residents
Definition	The extent to which a company or facility integrates tourism products for local residents in its offer.
Rationale	Tourism does not always have to mean traveling away from home. Sustainable tourism also includes 'local tourism'. To make this possible, local authorities and tourism companies need to develop strategies to provide quality tourism services for locals.

Performance indicators		
Accomplished	PI's number	PI's description
	PI1.	The company or facility has a strategy to integrate tourism attractions for local residents in its tourism products.
	PI2.	The company or facility has implemented projects to integrate attractions for local residents in its tourism products.
	PI3.	There is evidence that these activities will continue to be offered over a significant period of time, without a fixed end date.
	PI4.	The company or facility helps local tourists to access tourism spots and activities.
	PI5.	The company or facility uses the local language in tourism activities and places to cater to local tourists.
	PI6.	The company or facility promotes local tourism and communicates its offers to local tourists.

I14	
Stakeholder	Value Chain
Social Topic	Integration of Sustainability in the Supply Chain
Indicator	Environmental/Social criteria for supplier selection
Definition	The extent to which a company or facility considers performance on environmental/social aspects when selecting its suppliers.
Rationale	Supplier selection in procurement is one of the most studied problems in supply chain management. Many criteria have been identified in supplier evaluation and selection for a supply chain. In general, the supplier selection problem involves multiple criteria including attractive price, high quality, punctual delivery, perfect post-sale service, and so on. Different companies have their own ways of carrying out the supplier selection process that aligns with their corporate strategy. With the increasing awareness of corporate social responsibility and environmental responsibility, corporations have been paying more attention in selecting suppliers that are capable of adhering to the practice of sustainability.

Performance indicators		
Accomplished	PI's number	PI's description
	PI1.	The selection criteria for suppliers is in development.
	PI2.	The company or facility has a selection criteria for suppliers based on their environmental/social performance.
	PI3.	The selection criteria is continuously being monitored.
	PI4.	The company or facility has a criteria for selecting suppliers set out in a document. The information about suppliers' performance is well documented.
	PI5.	The company or facility has full control over the supply chain's environmental and social impacts.
	PI6.	The company or facility is proactive in its approach to improving the environmental and social performance of the supply chain.
	PI7.	The company or facility considers, in a positive way, suppliers sustainability reports and/or certifications evaluating the sustainability performance.

I15	
Stakeholder	Value Chain
Social Topic	Integration of Sustainability in the Supply Chain
Indicator	The company works to reduce the environmental impact of its products
Definition	The extent to which the company or facility strives to reduce the environmental impact of its products and works proactively to improve its behaviour in this regard.
Rationale	The environmental impact refers to the possible adverse effects caused by a development, industrial, or infrastructural project or by the release of a substance into the environment. Environmental impacts occur at all stages of a product or service's lifespan, from resource extraction to the product or service's end of life. This last stage needs to be given special attention as it is one of the stages that generally has a significant environmental impact.

Performance indicators		
Accomplished	PI's number	PI's description
	PI1.	The company or facility gathers information about the environmental impact of its products.
	PI2.	The company or facility has plans to take action to reduce and monitor the environmental impact of its products.
	PI3.	Based on information about the environmental impact of the product, service or company or facility itself, actions are taken at different levels to improve environmental performance.
	PI4.	The company or facility has a document for environmental impact management.
	PI5.	There is evidence that the environmental impact of products or services diminishes year after year due to the actions taken.
	PI6.	The company or facility carries on an effective end-of-life management of its products.

I16	
Stakeholder	Value Chain
Social Topic	Supplier Relationships
Indicator	Payments on time to suppliers
Definition	The extent to which a company or facility pays its suppliers as agreed with them and is in compliance with the law.
Rationale	<p>Paying suppliers on time is beneficial for suppliers themselves, but it is also beneficial for the company or facility. A commitment to prompt payments is likely to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help the company's relationship with suppliers. • Make suppliers keen to work with the company. • Increase supplier's confidence in the company as a business partner. • Help the company to avoid late-payment interest charges. • Enable the company to negotiate better deals.

Performance indicators		
Accomplished	PI's number	PI's description
	PI1.	The company or facility is in compliance with the law regarding payments to suppliers.
	PI2.	In a case of non-compliance with supplier payment laws, the company or facility has developed a corrective action plan with a clear timeline for completion.
	PI3.	Actions are planned to improve the payments to suppliers based on performance.
	PI4.	The company or facility is in compliance with the agreements made with suppliers regarding payments.
	PI5.	The company or facility has a payment management system implemented.

I17	
Stakeholder	Customer/Tourist
Social Topic	Transparency
Indicator	Use of voluntary verified certifications/labelling for environmental/sustainable quality and/or a sustainability report
Definition	The extent to which a company or facility has voluntary verified certifications with regards to sustainability and/or a sustainability report publicized.
Rationale	Voluntary certification systems ensure that companies practice environmental, sustainable, and socially responsible management, providing consumers with assurance of continuous improvement in these areas. These systems also enhance transparency by enabling the dissemination of information to the public and other stakeholders. A sustainability report, issued by a company or organisation, outlines the economic, environmental, and social impacts of its activities. It also illustrates the organisation's values, governance model, and the connection between its strategy and commitment to a sustainable global economy. Sustainability reporting helps organisations measure, understand, and communicate their performance across economic, environmental, social, and governance dimensions, facilitating effective goal setting and change management. It serves as the primary platform for communicating sustainability performance and impacts, whether positive or negative.

Performance indicators		
Accomplished	PI's number	PI's description
	PI1.	The company or facility has evaluated the possibility of voluntary verified certifications/labelling for environmental/sustainable quality and/or a sustainability report.
	PI2.	The company or facility has a sustainability report publicised.
	PI3.	The company or facility has voluntary verified certifications/labelling for environmental/sustainable quality.
	PI4.	The company or facility has a strategy for communicating what having voluntary verified certifications/labelling for environmental/sustainable quality or a sustainability report entails to customers and other interested parties.

I18	
Stakeholder	Customer/Tourist
Social Topic	Quality of the service
Indicator	Accessibility to people with disabilities
Definition	The extent to which the products that supply a company or facility are accessible to people with disabilities.
Rationale	Accessibility can be defined as the "ability to access" the functionality and potential benefits of a system or entity. It describes the extent to which a product, such as a device, service, or environment, is accessible to as many people as possible. The World Health Organization (WHO) states that 15% of the world's population has disabilities. While accessibility is often associated with facilities or amenities to assist people with disabilities, such as "wheelchair accessible" features, the term encompasses a broader range of things, including Braille signage, audio signals at pedestrian crossings, walkway contours, website design, wheelchair ramps, elevators, and more.

Performance indicators		
Accomplished	PI's number	PI's description
	PI1.	There are plans to improve accessibility of products for people with disabilities.
	PI2.	Most of the products are accessible to people with a disability.
	PI3.	The minimum adaptations required by law are met.
	PI4.	A robust plan has been implemented for making the tourism product accessible to people with disabilities.
	PI5.	The company or facility offers alternatives in cases where an activity cannot be adapted or made more accessible.

I19	
Stakeholder	Customer/Tourist
Social Topic	Health & Safety
Indicator	Risk management plan
Definition	The extent to which a company or facility has a risk management plan and monitors it.
Rationale	Accidents and trauma account for approximately 25% of mortality among overseas travellers, with rates 2-3 times higher for those aged 25–44 compared to rates at home. Fatalities most commonly result from traffic or swimming accidents, with alcohol frequently playing a contributing role. Accidents represent the most common health issue for travellers. Both the industry and individual operators must ensure appropriate training, standards, facilities, and routine monitoring to address these concerns effectively.

Performance indicators		
Accomplished	PI's number	PI's description
	PI1.	The company or facility has plans for the implementation of a risk management plan.
	PI2.	The company or facility has a risk management plan.
	PI3.	The risk management plan is periodically reviewed.
	PI4.	Results of plans and/or projects implemented for the improvement of risk management are monitored and getting better over time.

I20	
Stakeholder	Customer/Tourist
Social Topic	Feedback Mechanism
Indicator	Presence of a mechanism for customers to provide feedback
Definition	The extent to which the company or facility has mechanisms for customers to provide feedback and monitors it to improve its performance.
Rationale	Customer feedback is input relayed from your customers about their experience and satisfaction levels regarding your product or service. It can come from a variety of channels (email, social media, etc.) or other tools. It is important to gather customer feedback for future product development, improving the customer experience, and overall satisfaction levels. Proper analysis provides a company or facility with insight into areas for change and improvement, helping to increase customer loyalty and reduce customer support cases.

Performance indicators		
Accomplished	PI's number	PI's description
	PI1.	The company or facility has plans to have a mechanism for feedback soon.
	PI2.	The company or facility has a feedback mechanism for customers.
	PI3.	The company or facility has plans for improvement based on the information gathered through the feedback mechanism.
	PI4.	The company or facility has implemented the plans based on feedback.
	PI5.	Results of plans and/or projects implemented for the improvement of the customers perception are monitored and getting better over time.

Please write in the space below the number of cubic meters of water consumed in this establishment. This information can be obtained from the water bills. In the box next to the water amount, please indicate the time period during which this water usage occurs (monthly, annually, quarterly, etc.). In the third box, specify the final destination of the water after use (treatment plant, septic tank, directly into the river, etc.). Finally, in the last box, please indicate the number of services provided per year. For example, in the case of accommodation, it's the total number of hotel nights held; for a restaurant, it's the total number of diners; for an activity, it's the total number of clients participating; and for transportation, it's the total number of trips.

Water expenditure (m ³)	Time period	Final destination of the water once used	Number of services a year

	Electricity source	Electricity consumption (kWh)	Time period
The information requested in this space pertains to the electricity consumption in kWh per type of electricity source (grid-mix, solar, etc.) and the corresponding time period for which the consumption applies (one year, one month, three months, etc.).	Grid-mix		
	Solar		
	Wind		
	Natural gas combustion		
	Biomass		
	Hydropower		
	Other (Specify which other)		

FOR ALL THE SERVICE PROVIDERS	ANSWER	
1. The service provider has an energy management plan that addresses maximising the use of renewable energy, reducing consumption, and changing behaviours.	YES	
	NO	
2. The service provider is locally owned and operated (locally means that the owner is registered on-site).	YES	
	NO	
3. The service provider confirms that they do NOT buy, trade, sell, have captive animals, or disturb the free roaming of endangered or rare wildlife and plants.	YES	
	NO	
4. The service provider measures its own ecological footprint.	YES	
	NO	
5. The service provider takes actions to improve the results of the ecological footprint.	YES	
	NO	

ONLY FOR FOOD SERVICE PROVIDERS	ANSWER	
6. The % of purchased food products that have been produced or grown locally. $\frac{\textit{Spending on locally based food products}}{\textit{Total spending on food products}} \times 100$	≥75%	
	50-75%	
	25-49,9%	
	<25%	

ONLY FOR FOOD SERVICE PROVIDERS	ANSWER	
7. The cuisine and dishes prepared in this establishment are in line with local techniques and recipes and the local culture.	YES	
	NO	

ONLY FOR ACCOMODATIONS	ANSWER	
8. Accommodation are small-scale lodgings that are integrated into the natural environment and deeply connected with the area's local culture.	YES	
	NO	