Scope Determination Document

(STQC/TEVCCS/D02)

Issue :01

TEVCC Scheme Body
STQC Directorate,
MeitY, Government of India
INDIA

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0.1 Approval and Issue

Reviewed by : Scheme Representative

Approved by : Head, TEVCCS Scheme

Note:

- Scheme Representative is responsible for issue and distribution of this document including amendments.
- Holder of this copy is responsible for incorporation of all the amendments and currency of the document.

0.2 Amendment Record

Sl. No.	Date	Issue	Reason of Change / Change Details
1.	01-07-20	01	First Issue

1. Objective:

The objective of this document is to provide guidance for determining:

- Scope of Application
- Scope of Certification

Purpose:

The purpose of this document is to facilitate the applicant for determination of scope and statement of Applicability for demonstrating compliance of Trusted Electronics Value Chains .

Methodology:

This Certification Scheme includes three major phases:

1. Completing the SDSA (Scope Determination and Statement of Applicability) Document
2. Preparing the Certification Package
3. The Assessment

The objective of Phase 1 is to identify a set of products from within the Scope of Certification that is representative of all processes that are used in the certification scope. This will be achieved through two steps:

- Mapping all of the Supply chain processes used by the Organization throughout the product life cycle of those Selected Representative Products to the attributes of certification requirements
- Applying a defined set of Selection Criteria (i.e., location, supplier bases, types and complexity of technologies, governance structure, and customer base) to the Scope of Certification and identifying a set of products that is a representative sample of all of the products from within that Scope of Certification

The result of Phase 1 is an identified set of Selected Representative Products, approved by the Certification Body, which will be assessed end-to-end in the Assessment phase of the process. The mapping tables created during Phase 1 help the Organization (Applicant) to prepare their Certification scope.

During Phase 2, an Organization (Applicant) prepares the Certification Scope with Evidence of Conformance and pointers to that evidence for each of this certification Requirements for each of the Selected Representative Products approved in Phase 1. This Certification Scope is the basis for the Assessment in Phase 3.

Phase 3 is the Assessment in which Assessors nominated by the STQC Directorate, assesses the Evidence of Conformance provided by the Organization (Applicant) in the Certification Scope to ensure that the Applicant conforms to the certification Requirements explicitly throughout the product life cycle of each of those Selected Representative Products and implicitly throughout the entire Scope of Certification. At the completion of a successful Assessment, the Assessor provides to the Certification body the assessor report, which includes the Assessor's findings which includes the outcome. The Certification body reviews them for reasonableness and consistency across certifications. The Certification body then awards certification based on recommendations of Certification Committee and issues the certification Certificate, if the certification is successful.

0.0 Overview

The Organization initially defines the Scope of Certification in the Conformance Statement, in this SD Document. The Scope of Certification may vary from a single product to the entire Organization. In this SD Document, the Organization must define a set of products that fully represent those processes used within the Scope of Certification. It is up to the Organization to select the representative products that address the full range of the identified scope, but the processes in the scope must be fully illustrated by the representative products.

An Organization must ensure that each representative product maps to one of the processes identified for each of the attributes and that each process under all of the attributes is mapped to at least one representative product.

This mapping is crucial to ensure that each of the Selected Representative Products can be assessed end-to-end. In the initial steps of the certification processes, when an Organization "signs" the Certification Agreement, it warrants and represents that it conforms to all of this certification Requirements within its Scope of Certification. Thus, the evidence from each of

the Selected Representative Products must demonstrate conformance to all of the requirements.

If an Organization does not show a mapping from its identified set of processes for all attributes to the representative products, the completed SA Document, and the final Selected Representative Products, the Organization's Scope of Certification will not be approved by the Certification Body and the Organization will have to submit again.

Once the Organization has approval from the Certification body of its completed SD Document and the final Selected Representative Products, the Assessment portion of the certification process begins.

1.0 Describe the Scope of Certification.

The Organization selects and documents the Scope of Certification in the SD Document

Determine and draft the data for the SDSA Document.

This step comprises two separate activities, which must be completed but may be performed in the order that most suits a specific Organization and Scope of Certification.

- **Map processes to attributes and to Selected Representative Products**: The Organization identifies all of this processes that are employed within the Scope of Certification, and for which the Organization is required to submit Evidence of Conformance. In order to complete this activity, an Organization must map every identified process to a Selected Representative Product in Table 1. (See Appendix 0 for further detail.)
- **Apply ISC (Identify Selected Representative Products)**: Based upon the Implementation Selection Criteria (ISC), the Organization determines and documents the Selected Representative Products to be used to provide Evidence of Conformance within the Scope of Certification. (See Appendix A for further detail.)

When the Organization is satisfied that the SD Document is complete and consistent, it submits it to the Certification body for approval.

Describe the Scope of Certification

The information in this section is to be completed by the Organization and incorporated by the Organization into the Certification Package Document, which is provided to the Assessor. Furthermore, if the Assessment results in a successful certification outcome, this information will be published on the Certification Register to the general public. The final entry in the box below must be equivalent to the Scope of Certification that is declared in the Conformance Statement; if it is not, the Conformance Statement must be updated accordingly.

Describe the Scope of Certification in the box below.

An Organization has the option of providing explicit exclusions to what is included in the Scope of Certification. If an Organization chooses to do so, it should list exclusions in the box below. In certain circumstances this may be an efficient way to clarify the Scope of Certification or it may reduce the length of the description of what is included.

Example Scenarios

This section presents two examples of different types of Organization and how each might approach this step.

1. **Process-driven approach: An enterprise that applies uniform processes across its products, product lines, and divisions.**

If an Organization's Scope of Certification is organization-wide or includes multiple divisions, the Organization might want to approach Step 2 by populating the tables in Appendix 0 (

Define **Processes**) first. This is because they may have a complete knowledge of all of the processes that are applied organization-wide, but may need to research how these processes map to individual products.

Once the Organization has mapped processes to attributes in Appendix 0, this Organization's next activity would be to determine a set of representative products that use all of these processes. To do this, the Organization should populate the tables in Appendix A. It can them go back and finish Table 1 by mapping the previously identified processes to the Selected Representation Products. This activity may identify representative products that are not completely covered by the identified processes, resulting in a revision of the "Define Processes" activity in Appendix 0.

2. Product-driven approach, for organization-wide certification.

If an Organization seeks organization-wide certification or to certify multiple divisions, then it may want to approach step 2 by populating the tables in Appendix A: "Apply the Implementation Selection Criteria" first. This is because it may have a complete knowledge of all of its products in the Organization, but may need to research how these products map to processes. Organizations that choose this approach must take care to ensure that the selected product(s) clearly map to *all* the processes and attributes defined in their Scope of Certification.

Finalize Data in the Completed SDSA Document

Once it completes Appendix A, the Organization's next activity would be to populate the "Define Processes" tables in Appendix 0 to map the processes to the attributes in this certification Requirements, and also to map those processes to the Selected Representative Products. This activity may highlight additional processes or representative products that are needed to provide a complete picture of what needs to be assessed to demonstrate conformity with this Requirements.

Validate Data Provided in the SD Document is Complete

The Organization reviews all of the information they entered into this SD Document including the Appendices. The Organization ensures that the information entered collectively represents a complete picture; that is, that no processes that are within the Scope of Certification have been forgotten, or have not been mapped to Selected Representative Products. The Organization must update the information in the SD Document as necessary until that is the case.

Submit the Completed SD Document to the Certification Body for Approval

Once satisfied with the data in the completed SD Document, the Organization submits it to the Certification Body, who then reviews it and negotiates any required changes with the Organization prior to the Certification body's approval.

Once approved, the Attribute to Process Mapping table (Table 1 in Appendix 0) and the Selected Representative Products table (Table 2 in Appendix A) are submitted by the Organization to the Certification Body for the STQC Assessor's use.

Once the Organization has approval by the Certification body for its completed SD Document and the final Selected Representative Products, the Assessment portion of the certification process begins.

Define Processes

In the tables provided in this appendix (Table 1), the Organization must identify all of the processes that are employed within the Scope of Certification, and for which the Organization is required to submit Evidence of Conformance.

This activity identifies the processes that exist for each of the attributes identified in this scheme. If, for a specific attribute, a single uniform process is applicable throughout the Scope of Certification, then only that one process needs to be listed in the tables in this section. If more than one process is applicable to any particular attribute, the Organization must list every process that is deployed for that attribute within the Scope of Certification. The information in the table is also are submitted by the Organization to the Certification Body, which is provided to the Assessor in a later step in the Assessment process.

A list of all of the unique processes that are within the Scope of Certification and how they map to each certification Requirement attribute is required.

How to Complete this Activity

In the Attribute to Process Mapping table (Table 1), provide a mapping that uniquely identifies which of your processes (separately or together) implement the certification Requirements. You should review the correctness of these mappings after completing the selection of the representative products in Appendix A.

It is probable that an Organization with a larger Scope of Certification will have more than one internal process that covers this Requirement, depending on the breadth of scope. Additionally, process variation may be seen across the product life cycle, such as with respect

to the requirement SC_CTM.04: Techniques shall be utilized as applicable and appropriate to mitigate the risk of counterfeiting…". For this requirement processes for tracking counterfeit components when purchasing from component suppliers may be different from the process used during development or disposal.

For each process list all the Organization's processes that are used by the Organization in conjunction with the Selected Representative Products. If a process is applicable to more than one Selected Representative Product it is only necessary to list it once.

The Organization's identified processes must together meet all of this Requirements associated with that attribute for each Selected Representative Product. Add more rows to the tables as necessary.

See the tables in this appendix for a list of all this processes and specific requirements relating to them.

Table 1: Attribute to Process Mapping

PD_DES: Software/Firmware/ Hardware Design Process	*A formal process exists that defines and documents how the requirements are translated into a product design.*	
Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEMEProcess	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
Product Design Process		
Product Requirements Management Process		

PD_CFM: Configuration Management	*A formal process and supporting systems exist, which assure the proper management, control, and tracking of change to product development and manufacturing assets and artifacts.*

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Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEMEProcess	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
Configuration Management Process		
Change Management Process		
Security Controls: Access Control Policies & Procedures		
Product Development Process		

PD_MPP: Well-defined Development/Engineering Method Process and Practices	*Development/engineering processes and practices are documented, and managed and followed across the life cycle.*	
Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEMEProcess	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
Product Development Process		

PD_QAT: Quality and Test Management	*Quality and test management is practiced as part of the product development/engineering life cycle.*

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Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEMEProcess	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
Product Test Process		
Quality Assurance Process		

PD_PSM: Product Sustainment Management	*Product support, release maintenance, and defect management are product sustainment services offered to acquirers while the product is generally available. These services can be provided free or for a fee.*	
Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEMEProcess	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
Product Release Maintenance Process		
Product Defect Management Process		

SE_TAM: Threat Analysis and Mitigation	*Threat analysis and mitigation identify a set of potential attacks on a particular product or system and describe how those attacks might be perpetrated and the best methods of preventing or mitigating potential attacks.*

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Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEMEProcess	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
Product Design Process		
Product Development Process		
Product Test Process		

SE_VAR: Vulnerability Analysis and Response	*Vulnerability analysis is the process of determining whether a product contains vulnerabilities and categorizing their potential severity.*	
Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEMEProcess	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
Vulnerability Handling Process		
Vulnerability Notification Process		

SE_PPR: Product Patching and Remediation	*A well-documented process exists for patching and remediating products. Priority is given to known severe vulnerabilities.*

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Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEMEProcess	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
Product Patching and Remediation Process		
Vulnerability Remediation Process		

SE_SEP: Secure Engineering Practices	*Secure engineering practices are established to avoid the most common engineering errors that lead to exploitable product vulnerabilities.*	
Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEMEProcess	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
Product Development Process		
Product Design Process		
Training Process		

SE_MTL: Monitor and Assess the Impact of Changes in the Threat Landscape	*The threat landscape is monitored and the potential effects of changes in the threat landscape are assessed on development/engineering practices, tools, and techniques.*	
Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEMEProcess	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
Process Improvement Process		
Vulnerability: Root Cause Analysis Process		
Change Management Process		

SC_RSM: Risk Management	*The management of supply chain risk around tainted and counterfeit components and products includes the identification, assessment, prioritization, and mitigation of business, technical, and operational risks.*	
Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEME Process	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
Risk Management Process		
Risk Mitigation Plan		
Training Process		

SC_PHS: Physical Security	*Physical security procedures are necessary to protect development assets, manufacturing processes, the plant floor, and the supply chain.*	
Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEME Process	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
Risk Management Process		

SC_ACC: Access Controls	*Proper access controls are established for the protection of product-relevant intellectual property against the introduction of tainted and counterfeit components where applicable in the supply chain.*	
SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEMEProcess	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
Security Controls: Access Control Policies & Procedures		
Security Controls: Access Control Audit Process		

SC_ESS: Employee and Supplier Security and Integrity	*Background checks are conducted for employees and contractors whose activities are directly related to sensitive product supply chain activities.* *A Trusted Technology Provider has a set of applicable business conduct guidelines for their employee and supplier communities.* *A Trusted Technology Provider obtains periodic confirmation that suppliers are conducting business in a manner consistent with principles embodied in industry conduct codes, such as the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC) Code of Conduct.*	
Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEMEProcess	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
HR Identity Check Process		

SC_BPS: Business Partner Security	*Business partners follow the recommended supply chain security best practice requirements specified by the O-TTPS.* *Periodic confirmation is requested that business partners are following the supply chain security best practices requirements specified by the O-TTPS.*	
Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEMEProcess	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
Supplier & Customer Communication Process		

SC_STR: Supply Chain Security Training	*Personnel responsible for the security of supply chain aspects are properly trained.*	
Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEMEProcess	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
N/A		

SC_ISS: Information Systems Security	*Supply Chain information systems properly protect data through an appropriate set of security controls.*	
Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEMEProcess	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
N/A		

SC_TTC: Trusted Technology Components	*Supplied components are evaluated to assure that they meet component specification requirements.* *Suppliers follow supply chain security best practices with regard to supplied components (e.g., O-TTPS).*	
Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEMEProcess	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
Component Quality Assurance Process		
Policy on Use of Counterfeit Components		

SC_STH: Secure Transmission and Handling	*Secure transmission and handling of product assets during delivery is needed to lower the risk of product tampering while in transit to their destination.*	
Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEMEProcess	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
Security Controls: Secure Transmission and Handling		
Electronic Delivery Process		

SC_OSH: Open Source Handling	*Open Source components are managed as defined by the best practices within the SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEMEfor Product Development/ Engineering methods and Secure Development/Engineering methods.*	
Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEMEProcess	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
Product Development Process		
Product Test Process		
Product Support Policy		

SC_CTM: Counterfeit Mitigation	*Practices are deployed to manufacture, deliver, and service products that do not contain counterfeit components.* *Practices are deployed to preclude the unauthorized use of scrap from the hardware manufacturing process.*

SC_CTM: Counterfeit Mitigation	*Practices are deployed to manufacture, deliver, and service products that do not contain counterfeit components.* *Practices are deployed to preclude the unauthorized use of scrap from the hardware manufacturing process.*	
Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEMEProcess	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
Counterfeit Review and Response Policy		
Anti-counterfeit Controls		

SC_MAL: Malware Detection	*Practices are employed that preclude as far as practical the inclusion of malware in components received from suppliers and components or products delivered to customers or integrators.*	
Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEMEProcess	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
Product Test Process		
Quality Assurance Process		

A Apply Implementation Selection Criteria (Identify Selected Representative Products)

Based upon the Implementation Selection Criteria (ISC), the Organization determines and documents the set of Selected Representative Products to be used to provide the Evidence of Conformance within the Scope of Certification. Before completing the tables/boxes in this section, the Organization should refer to the example in Appendix B.

A.1 What are the ISC?

The ISC (i.e., location, customer base, supplier base, technology and complexity of products, organizational structure or way of working) correspond to those key factors. Not every one of the ISC will apply to every Organization, but all must be considered, and draft data entered into the relevant tables in this section. After Appendix B has been completed, It should review the responses in the tables in Appendix 0.

The information that is provided in this section should be comprehensive enough so that the Certification Body can understand the choice of Selected Representative Products and the rationale for that choice, or the Organization may need to resubmit the SD Document.

The ISC are factors that an Organization considers when choosing a set of selected products that represent all of the different processes for all the attributes within the Scope of Certification. The Certification Body considers these as well as the mapping of the processes to the attributes when approving the Selected Representative Products.

Not all of the ISC may affect your selection of representative products for your Organization, and there may be other factors that emerge when you map your processes to each certification attribute.

Once the Organization has determined how the ISC will apply, then a pattern of representative products should emerge. Typically this will be a set of products that, when assessed end-to-end, will be representative of the Scope of Certification as a whole.

In order to support an application for Certification, an Organization must provide, in the following section, the information that is determined by applying the ISC. Other information that is not relevant to the Scope of Certification should not be listed below. For example, a location that does not use any

supply chain processes, or parts of your operation that you intend to explicitly omit from the Scope of Certification.

A.2 Completing the ISC Tables

Location ISC

In the table below, list all the locations in which this scheme is implemented, that are within the Scope of Certification, and whose processes may vary (e.g., countries, cities, sites).

The Organization could use a geographical approach to identify locations. Another approach might be to take a product-driven approach that follows the life cycle, so you might instead list the different locations where secure development or engineering is performed, manufacturing is performed, and where receiving centers and distribution centers are located.

Customer Base ISC

In the table below, list the customer market segments whose processes may vary for products within the Scope of Certification.

If substantially different processes are involved, this ISC may be relevant, but if similar processes are used for different customer market segments it may not, in which case the Organization indicates that it believes this ISC is not applicable (N/A).

Examples of customer bases are: enterprise-grade, special-purpose, consumer, or entertainment. There is unlikely to be a large variation in customer bases. Having just one customer base (e.g., enterprise-grade) works if the Organization supplies good reasons for the situation. For example, the Organization only has enterprise-grade products in its Scope of Certification.

Supplier Base ISC

In the table below, describe your supply chains for products within the Scope of Certification.

Identify differentiating characteristics of your supply chains.

Examples of approaches to identify and sufficiently cover the various supplier bases within the Scope of Certification are:

- Single *versus* multiple suppliers
- This Scheme trusted technology providers (suppliers or providers who are certified) *versus* uncertified suppliers/providers
- For Single Product X: You might approach this based on the bill of materials; e.g., there are *y* number of lines on the bill of materials, these come from *z* number of suppliers, there is also an OEM platform which is utilized, there are three different suppliers for each component, etc.
- For Software Products: There could be different supplier categories: open source, third party, in-house.
- For Product lines or Organization-level: Processes will likely vary across locations of suppliers, across channel partners, across sales, etc. – and these differences should be indicated.

Technology and Complexity of Products ISC

In the table below, define as succinctly as possible the range of technology and the complexity of products within the Scope of Certification that affects differentiation among the processes used for products in the Scope of Certification (e.g., chips, hardware, firmware, software, lines of code, components, platforms, systems, solutions).

This input should reflect the Organization's range of technology and complexity of products; e.g., chips, hardware, firmware, software, lines of code, components, platforms, systems, solutions.

It may be that there are several different types of technologies used in the implementation of the product. Examples of technologies are chips, hardware, firmware, or software. There are also complexity differences that are based on the functionality of the products. Having just one technology may be fine for one product. From the perspective that the Certification Body needs to approve whether the Organization's rationale and set of Selected Representative Products are reasonable and consistent across other applications, the Certification Body might expect that for a scope with a large number of products there would be variability in the technology and complexity of products.

Organizational Structure or Way of Working ISC

In the table below, define as succinctly as possible your Organization structure or way of working in the Scope of Certification if it affects your processes.

Clearly identify all different processes used because of the nature of an Organization's structure or way of working (e.g., labor pools, product teams, divisions, business units, merged companies).

The Organization is expected to list all organization units (e.g., divisions, subsidiaries, merged companies) that produce products that the Organization wishes to include in its Scope of Certification. One of the main characteristics of an Organization unit might be that the Organization unit has its unique sign-off officer for the release of its products.

A.3 Identify all the Products that are Within the Scope of Certification

In the table below, identify all the products or a pointer to a list of products that you anticipate will be included within the Scope of Certification. This information is a draft at this stage, since completing this document as a whole may result in a need to modify this data. The Certification Body uses this information to verify that the final Selected Representative Products reasonably represents the Scope of Certification.

A.4 Complete the Selected Representative Products Table

In the Selected Representative Products table in this section, define all of the Selected Representative Products from which the Evidence of Conformance will be drawn. This table, once the Certification Body has agreed to it, will be incorporated into the Certification Package Document.

Table 2: Selected Representative Products

Product Number	Precise Description of the Selected Representative Product
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

A.5 Summarize the Rationale

Summarize the rationale used for applying the ISC and the methodology that was used to select the set of Selected Representative Products.

The Certification Body will use the additional commentary in this section to understand the detail in the other tables and boxes.

Complete the ISC Application Rationale

Within the box below, provide rationale for why the Organization selected the products listed in table as the representative products for Assessment. Make sure you have addressed all five of the ISC in your rationale. If any of the ISC is not applicable, explain why. If applicable, also explain why you chose to omit a representative product from the Assessment (and the Scope of Certification).

Summarize the Method Used for Selecting Representative Products

Within the box below describe the method you used to apply the ISC to the totality of your Scope of Certification.

B Sample Method for Completing the SDSA Document

This appendix provides examples of how an Organization would complete the SDSA Document with examples for completing Appendix A and Appendix B

The following pages present a working example for a fictitious organization. Any similarities to a real organization are unintended.

B.1 Completing Appendix B of the SD Document

In large or complex Organizations, choosing the appropriate Selected Representative Products so that they satisfy the Certification Body can be a difficult task. This section illustrates one method for determining Selected Representative Products by partitioning the Organization's product set. The goal is to provide a set of Selected Representative Products that is manageable in size and adequately represents the variation in processes used by the Organization. The Certification Body prefers a relatively small list of Selected Representative Products provided that the selected set fully illustrates the processes and criteria defined in the scope.

Location ISC

In the table below, list all the locations in which this scheme is implemented, that are within the Scope of Certification, and whose processes may vary (e.g., countries, cities, sites).

One factor that may be used in determining locations might be final build locations. If you have more than five final build locations, you might consider moving up your abstraction level. For example, if you have too many countries, move up from countries to continents or regions. On the other hand, if you have just one country, but two city locations, then we expect you to pick the two cities, rather than the one country, as your final-build location criteria so that both cities are represented in your Selected Representative Products. The Organization should also pay specific attention that the final-build location criteria does not group two or more greatly dissimilar locations into one regional location area. For example, the Organization has its final build locations at Mumbai, Shenzhen, Shanghai, and Beijing. The Organization should not group Mumbai and Shenzhen into the "Southern Asia" region and group Shanghai and Beijing into the "Northern Asia" region. Mumbai and Shenzhen are too dissimilar in terms of culture and intellectual property regime. However, the Organization can place Mumbai under India as a country location and group Shenzhen, Shanghai, and

Beijing into China as another country location. It will be seen later on that only one of the three Chinese cities would need to be assessed as a final-build location.

The Organization's "Enterprise division" and the "Entertainment division" build the following products in the following locations:

- **China**: Products P1, P2, P3, P7, P8, P9, P16, P17, P18
- **South Africa (SA)**: Products P4, P5, P6, P25, P26, P27
- **US**: Products P10, P11, P12, P19, P20, P21
- **Japan**: Products P22, P23, P24, P28, P29, P30

Customer Base ISC

In the table below, list the customer market segments whose processes may vary for products within the Scope of Certification.

If substantially different processes are involved, this ISC may be relevant, but if similar processes are used for different customer market segments it may not, in which case the Organization indicates that it believes this ISC is not applicable (N/A).

The Organization assigns the following products to the divisions:

- **Enterprise products for enterprise customers**: P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, P9, P10, P11, P12, P13, P14, P15, P16, P17, P18, P19, P20, P21
- **Entertainment products for the entertainment/home market**: P22, P23, P24, P25, P26, P27, P28, P29, P30

Supplier Base ISC

In the table below, describe your supply chains for products within the Scope of Certification.

The Organization's "Enterprise" and "Entertainment" divisions classify the products as either multiple or single supplier products:

- **Multiple suppliers**: P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, P9, P10, P11, P12, P13, P14, P15, P16, P17, P18, P22, P23, P24, P25, P26, P27, P28, P29, P30
- **Single supplier**: P19, P20, P21

Technology and Complexity of Products ISC

In the table below, define as succinctly as possible the range of technology and the complexity of products within the Scope of Certification that affects differentiation among the processes used for products in the Scope of Certification (e.g., chips, hardware, firmware, software, lines of code, components, platforms, systems, solutions).

The Organization's "Enterprise" and "Entertainment" divisions identify the following characterization for the identified products:

- **Hardware products**: P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, P9, P10, P11, P12, P13, P14, P15
- **Software products**: P16, P17, P18, P19, P20, P21, P22, P23, P24, P25, P26, P27, P28, P29, P30
- **Simple products**: P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P16, P17, P18, P22, P23, P24, P25, P26, P27
- **Complex products**: P7, P8, P9, P10, P11, P12, P13, P14, P15, P19, P20, P21, P28, P29, P30

Organizational Structure or Way of Working ISC

In the table below, define as succinctly as possible your Organization structure or way of working in the Scope of Certification if it affects your processes (e.g., labor pools, product teams, divisions, business units, and merged companies).

The Organization is a private company based in the US.

It is organized into two divisions. Both divisions use the same corporate processes, but the development processes are different between the two. Manufacturing and shipping processes vary between the countries in which they operate.

The two divisions within the proposed Scope of Certification are the "Enterprise" and "Entertainment" divisions.

Identify all the Products that are Within the Scope of Certification

In the table below, identify all the products or a pointer to a list of products that you anticipate will be included within the Scope of Certification. This information is a draft at this stage, since completing this document as a whole may result in a need to modify this data. The Certification Body uses this information to verify that the final Selected Representative Products reasonably represents the Scope of Certification.

It is at the Certification Body's sole discretion to decide whether the Selected Representative Products are representative of the declared Scope of Certification and will ask for additional Selected Representative Products to be identified if they do not believe it is reasonably representative.

The following table lists all the products (P1 to P30) belonging to the Organization within the Scope of Certification.

	Location	**Complexity (Simple/Complex)**	**Technology (Hardware/ Software)**	**Customer Base (Enterprise/ Entertainment)**	**Supplier Base (Single/Multiple Supplier)**
P1	China	Simple	H/W	Enterprise	Multiple
P2	China	Simple	H/W	Enterprise	Multiple
P3	China	Simple	H/W	Enterprise	Multiple
P4	SA	Simple	H/W	Enterprise	Multiple
P5	SA	Simple	H/W	Enterprise	Multiple
P6	SA	Simple	H/W	Enterprise	Multiple
P7	China	Complex	H/W	Enterprise	Multiple
P8	China	Complex	H/W	Enterprise	Multiple
P9	China	Complex	H/W	Enterprise	Multiple
P10	US	Complex	H/W	Enterprise	Multiple
P11	US	Complex	H/W	Enterprise	Multiple
P12	US	Complex	H/W	Enterprise	Multiple
P13	SA	Complex	H/W	Enterprise	Multiple
P14	SA	Complex	H/W	Enterprise	Multiple
P15	SA	Complex	H/W	Enterprise	Multiple
P16	China	Simple	S/W	Enterprise	Multiple

	Location	Complexity (Simple/Complex)	Technology (Hardware/ Software)	Customer Base (Enterprise/ Entertainment)	Supplier Base (Single/Multiple Supplier)
P17	China	Simple	S/W	Enterprise	Multiple
P18	China	Simple	S/W	Enterprise	Multiple
P19	US	Complex	S/W	Enterprise	Single
P20	US	Complex	S/W	Enterprise	Single
P21	US	Complex	S/W	Enterprise	Single
P22	Japan	Simple	S/W	Entertainment	Multiple
P23	Japan	Simple	S/W	Entertainment	Multiple
P24	Japan	Simple	S/W	Entertainment	Multiple
P25	SA	Simple	S/W	Entertainment	Multiple
P26	SA	Simple	S/W	Entertainment	Multiple
P27	SA	Simple	S/W	Entertainment	Multiple
P28	Japan	Complex	S/W	Entertainment	Multiple
P29	Japan	Complex	S/W	Entertainment	Multiple
P30	Japan	Complex	S/W	Entertainment	Multiple

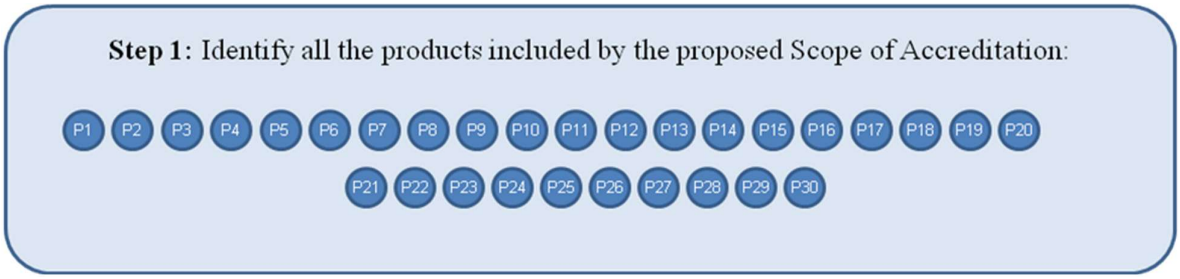
Complete the Selected Representative Products Table

In the Selected Representative Products table in this section, define all of the Selected Representative Products from which the Evidence of Conformance will be drawn. This table (the actual table is in Section A.4; this is just an example), once the Certification Body has agreed to it, will be incorporated into the scope.

A sample method for choosing the Selected Representative Products follows.

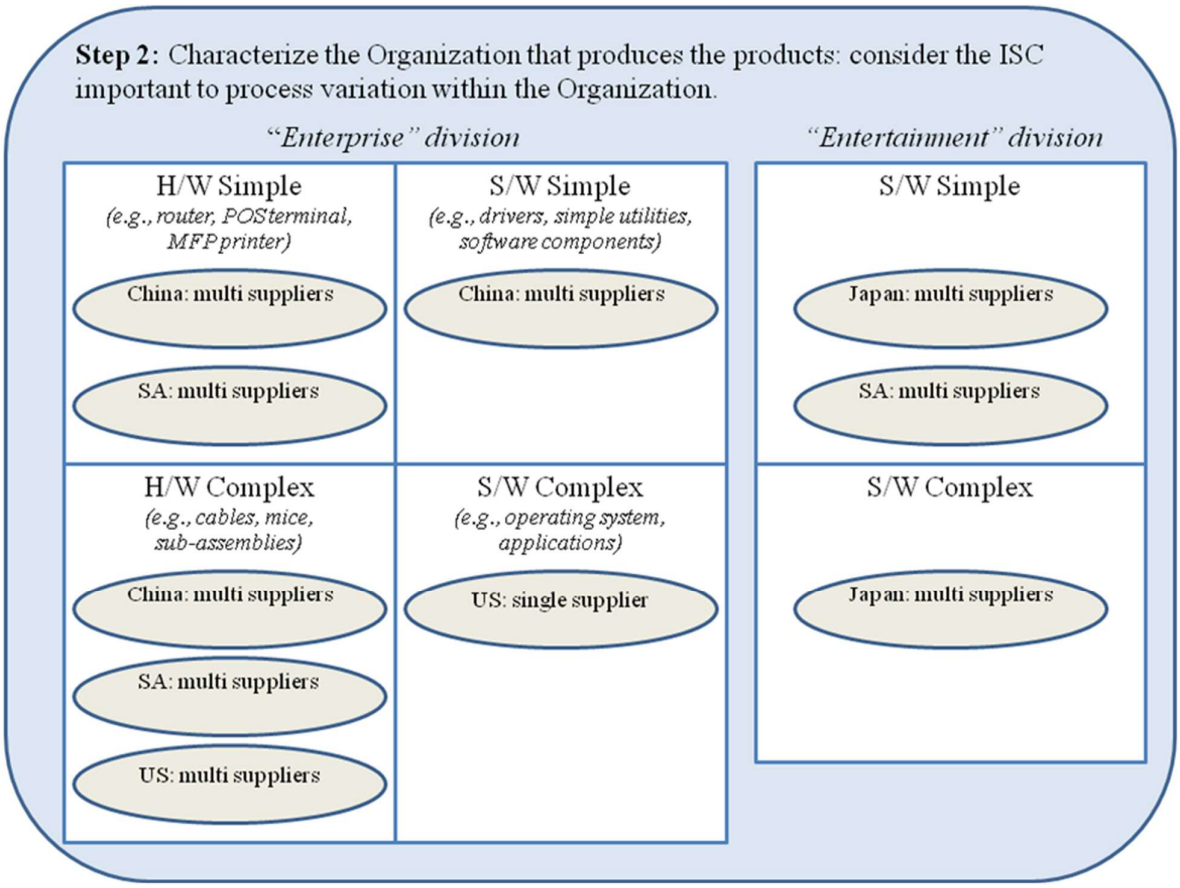
Step 1: Summarize the Activities

Summarize the activities described in Section 0.



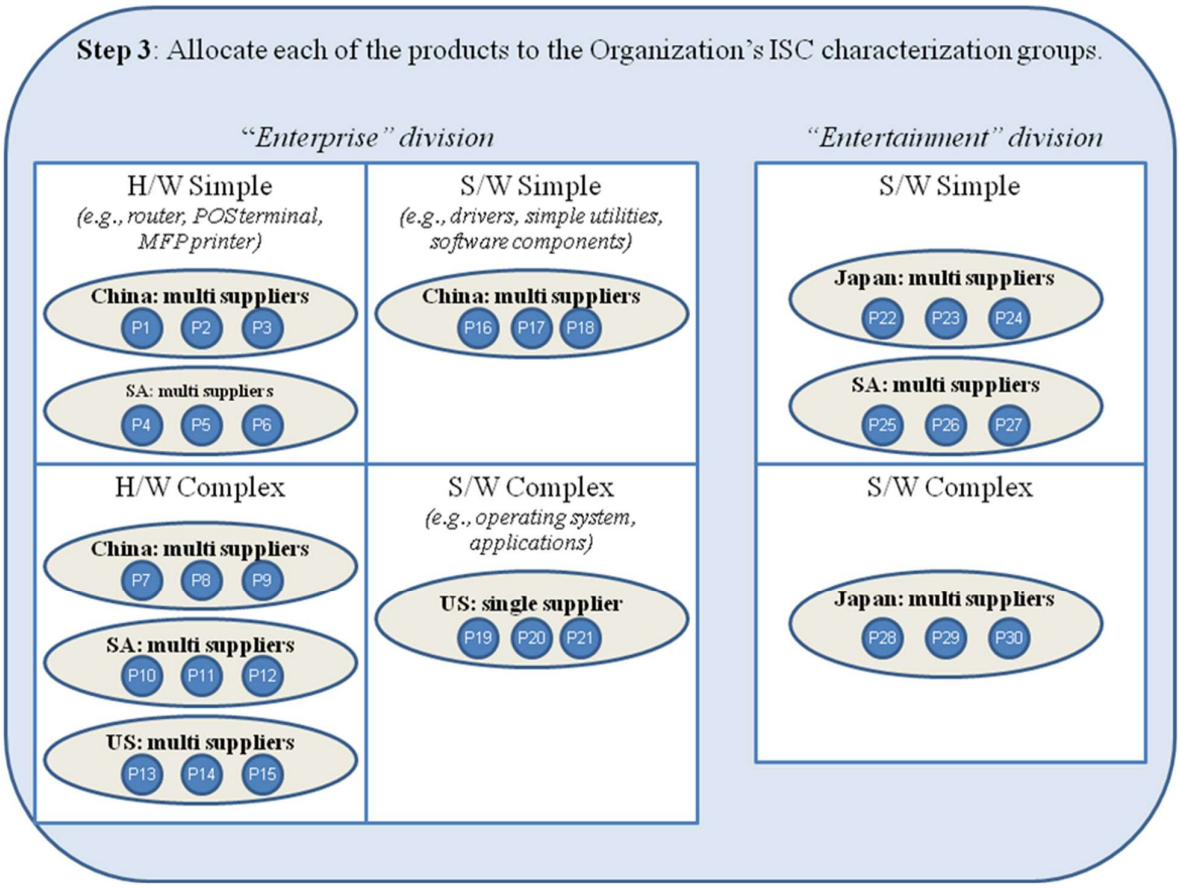
Step 2: Show how the ISC are Applied

Show how the Implementation Selection Criteria described in Section 0 of the SCSA Document are applied by the Organization. The various tables in Section A.2 of the SCSA Document explain to the Certification Body the rationale used by the Organization to determine the appropriate criteria for their Organization. Note that it is important to ensure that any variation in the processes employed by the Organization for the development and production of the products included in the proposed Scope of Certification is considered when developing the characterization.



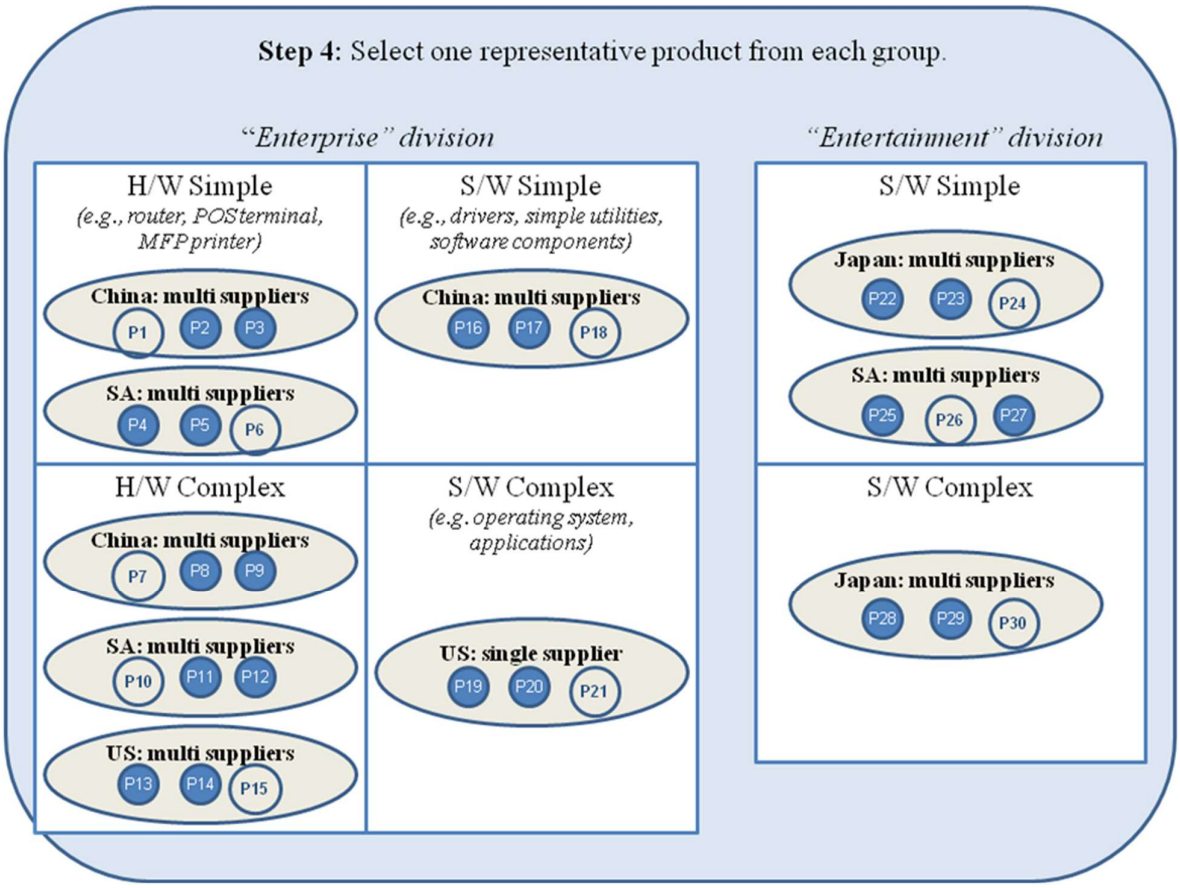
Step 3: Map the Products to Characterization

Map the list of all the products in the proposed Scope of Certification (from Section A.3 in the SDSA Document) to the Organization's characterization (as described in Section A.2 of the SDSA Document). Ensure that at least one product appears in each of the characterization groups.



Step 4: Remove Duplication

Remove any duplication within the defined groups in order to keep the list of Selected Representative Products as small as possible. If there are doubts that the list is not a representative sample then it may be necessary to return to Step 3 and verify the characterizations of the products in relation to the selection criteria given in Section A.2 of the SDSA Document.



Step 5: Complete the Activity

This step completes the activity. The list of Selected Representative Products can be transferred to the table in Section A.4 of the SDSA Document. Note that these are the products that will be assessed end-to-end.

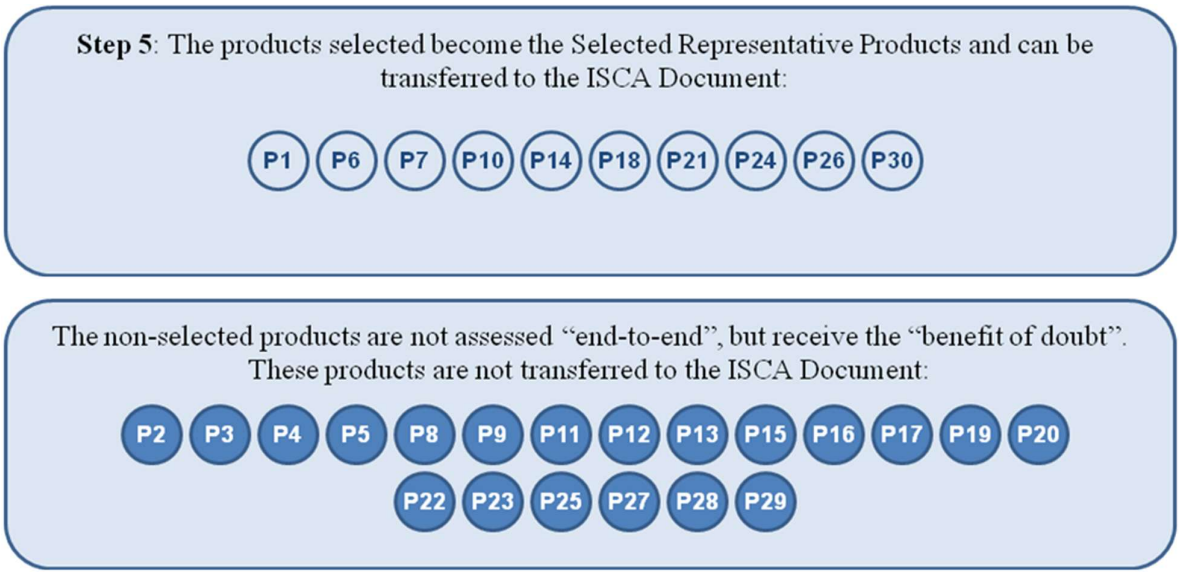


Table 3: Selected Representative Products

Product Number	Precise Description of the Selected Representative Product
P1	Manic Mouse
P6	Money Grabber POS Terminal
P7	Ready-Router
P10	Mega-MFP
P15	Sooper-Server
P18	All-Purpose Driver
P21	EAS_ERP
P24	Celestial Clouds
P26	PC-Video Driver
P30	Purple-Ruby Utility

Complete the ISC Application Rationale

Within the box below, provide a rationale for why you chose the products listed in Section A.3 as the Selected Representative Products for Assessment. Make sure you have addressed all five of the ISC in your rationale. If any of the ISC is not applicable, explain why. If applicable, also explain why it was necessary to omit a representative product from the Assessment (and the Scope of Certification).

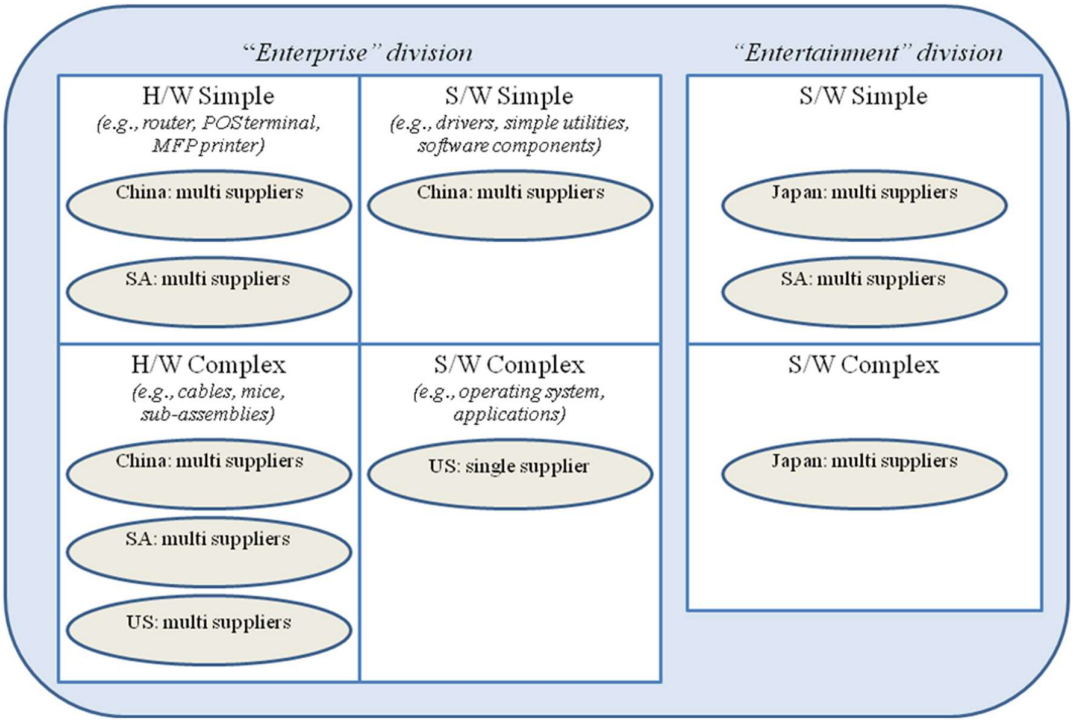
- P1 is a representative of hardware, simple, multiple supplier, enterprise products built in China, for the Organization.
- P6 is a representative of hardware, simple, multiple supplier, enterprise products built in South Africa (SA), for the Organization.
- P7 is a representative of hardware, complex, multiple supplier, enterprise products built in China, for the Organization.
- P10 is a representative of hardware, complex, multiple supplier, enterprise products built in the US, for the Organization.
- P14 is a representative of hardware, complex, multiple supplier, enterprise products built in South Africa (SA), for the Organization.
- P18 is a representative of software, simple, multiple supplier, enterprise products built in China, for the Organization.
- P21 is a representative of software, complex, single supplier, enterprise products built in the US, for the Organization.
- P24 is a representative of software, simple, multiple supplier, entertainment products built in Japan, for the Organization.
- P26 is a representative of software, simple, multiple supplier, entertainment products built in South Africa (SA), for the Organization.
- P30 a representative of software, complex, multiple supplier, entertainment products built in Japan, for the Organization.

Summarize the Method Used for Selecting Representative Products

Within the box below, describe the approach you employed to apply the ISC to the totality of your Scope of Certification. This is the approach that you used in order to choose the Selected Representative Products as representative of the Scope of Certification.

Every product belonging to the Organization's proposed Scope of Certification is represented by at least one of the Selected Representative Products (P1, P6, P7, P10, P14, P18, P21, P24, P26, P30).

The approach used to apply the ISC and arrive at the set of Selected Representative Products and variation in processes for the proposed Scope of Certification is described graphically and via text throughout the tables/boxes in this appendix.



B.2 Completing Appendix A of the SD Document

In this example, we describe the process for completing the Attribute to Process Mapping table (Table 1 in Appendix 0) using just the first two attributes. The Organization will need to complete all of the tables in Appendix 0.

First examine the processes that are listed in the Attribute to Process Mapping table (Table 1 in Appendix A of the SDSA Document). See the examples below.

In the PD_DES attribute, there are two processes (i.e., Product Design Process, and Product Requirements Management Process). Each must be mapped to the Selected Representative

Product(s) identified in Appendix A that utilize those processes. The scheme gives more detail on the processes needed for each requirement.

In our example , the processes used by the Organization vary for the Selected Representative Products.

PD_DES: Software/Firmware/ Hardware Design Process	*A formal process exists that defines and documents how the requirements are translated into a product design.*	
Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEME Process	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
Product Design Process	M-P_PRODDEV-ENTERP	P1, P6, P7, P10, P15, P18, P21
	M-P_PRODDEV-ENTENT	P24, P26.P30
Product Requirements Management Process	M-P_PRODREQ-ENTERP	P1, P6, P7, P10, P15, P18, P21
	M-P_PRODREQ-ENTENT	P24, P26.P30

PD_CFM: Configuration Management	*A formal process and supporting systems exist, which assure the proper management, control, and tracking of change to product development and manufacturing assets and artifacts.*	
Required SUPPLY CHAIN SCHEME Process	**Organization's Unique Process ID/Name**	**Selected Representative Products Using the Process**
Configuration Management Process		
Change Management Process		
Security Controls: Access Control Policies & Procedures		

PD_CFM: Configuration Management	*A formal process and supporting systems exist, which assure the proper management, control, and tracking of change to product development and manufacturing assets and artifacts.*	
Product Development Process	M-P_PRODDEV-ENTERP	P1, P6, P7, P10, P15, P18, P21
	M-P_PRODDEV-ENTENT	P24, P26.P30

Do this for every table until all the processes used by the Organization within the Scope of Certification are mapped to the Selected Representative Products.