

PEFC INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Requirements for certification users

PEFC ST 2003:20XX

Enquiry draft

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**Requirements for Certification Bodies operating
Certification against the PEFC International
Chain of Custody Standard**



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Foreword

The text of the document has been developed by the PEFC Council (Programme for the Endorsement of the Forest Certification schemes) and approved by the PEFC Council General Assembly on ^x XXX 20XX. The requirements of the document become effective for all certification bodies operating chain of custody certification against PEFC ST 2002, *Chain of Custody of Forest Based Products - Requirements* as of X^{xx} XXXX 20XX (one year from the adoption).

The PEFC Council provides mutual recognition of national forest certification schemes and defines an international chain of custody standard (PEFC ST 2002) and rules for the usage of the PEFC trademarks (PEFC ST 2001). The PEFC Council requires that chain of custody certification shall be carried out by certification bodies who are accredited by accreditation bodies that are signatories of the Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) for product certification of IAF.

Accreditation reduces the risk for businesses and their customers by assuring that accredited certification bodies are competent to carry out the work they undertake. Accreditation bodies that are members of IAF are required to operate to the highest standard and to require the certification bodies they accredit to comply with appropriate international standards and IAF Guidance to the application of those standards.

Accreditations granted by IAF accreditation body members, based on regular peer evaluations to assure the equivalence of their accreditation programs, allow companies with an accredited conformity assessment certificate in one part of the world to have that certificate recognised everywhere else in the world.

This document cancels and replaces PEFC ST 2003:2012 Second Edition.

Introduction

The PEFC Council requires the certification bodies operating chain of custody certification to meet the requirements of ISO/IEC 17065, PEFC document and the relevant provisions of ISO 19011 specified in this document.

ISO/IEC 17065 is an International Standard that sets out criteria for bodies operating certification of products, services and processes. The chain of custody certification is considered as a process certification whereby the chain of custody is a set of interrelated or interacting activities that transforms input information on the origin of procured raw material into output information on the origin of sold/transferred products. The requirements for the PEFC chain of custody are described in PEFC ST 2002 and rules for the usage of the PEFC trademarks are described in PEFC ST 2001 of the PEFC Council Technical Document.

The term “shall” is used throughout this document to indicate those provisions that, reflecting the requirements of ISO/IEC 17065 and requirements specific for PEFC chain of custody certification, are mandatory. The term “should” is used to indicate guidance that, although not mandatory, is provided by IAF and the PEFC Council as a recognised means of meeting the requirements.

This document does not include the text of ISO/IEC 17065 and ISO 19011. These documents can be obtained from ISO or national standard organisations.

1 Scope

This document provides additional scheme specific requirements for certification bodies operating chain of custody certification against PEFC ST 2002.

2 Normative references

For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies

IAF MD 2 Mandatory Document for the Transfer of Accredited Certification of Management Systems

IAF MD 4 Mandatory Document for the use of Computer Assisted Auditing Techniques (“CAAT”) for Accredited Certification of Management Systems

ISO/IEC 17000 Conformity assessment – Vocabulary and general principles

ISO/IEC 17065, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services

ISO 19011 Guidelines for auditing management systems

ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004 Standardization and related activities — General vocabulary

PEFC ST 2002, Chain of Custody of Forest Based Products – Requirements (hereinafter the Chain of custody standard), (*available from www.pefc.org*)

PEFC ST 2001, PEFC Trademarks Usage Rules - Requirements (hereinafter PEFC Trademarks usage rules), (*available from www.pefc.org*)

3 Terms and Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the relevant definitions given in ISO/IEC 17000, ISO/IEC 17065, ISO 19011, ISO/IEC Guide 2 and PEFC ST 2002 apply, together with the following definitions:

3.1 Audit

Systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining objective evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which the audit criteria are fulfilled.

Note: The term “audit” used in this document is equivalent to the term “evaluation” used in ISO/IEC 17065.

3.2 Certification decision maker

A person or a group of persons (e.g. a committee) that has not been involved in the audit process and assigned by the certification body to make the certification decision.

3.3 Chain of custody standard

PEFC ST 2002, Chain of Custody of Forest Based Products – Requirements.

3.4 Client organisation

Organisation, including a multi-site organisation, that is applying for or whose chain of custody has been certified.

Note: The term “client organisation” used in this document is equivalent to the term “supplier” used in ISO/IEC 17065.

3.5 Major nonconformity

The absence of, or failure to implement and maintain, one or more requirements of the Chain of custody standard, that may result in a systemic risk to the function and effectiveness of the chain of custody and/or effects confidence in the client organisation’s claims on certified raw material.

Note: A major nonconformity may be an individual nonconformity or a number of minor but related nonconformities, that when considered in total are judged to constitute a major nonconformity.

3.6 Minor nonconformity

A single failure to fulfil the requirements of the Chain of custody standard that may result in no systemic risk to the function and effectiveness of the chain of custody and/or effects confidence in the supplier's claims on certified raw material.

3.7 Observation

An evaluation finding that does not warrant nonconformity but is identified by the audit team as an opportunity for improvement.

3.8 Technical expert

Person who provides specific knowledge or expertise to the audit team.

4 General requirements

The criteria against which the client organisation's chain of custody is evaluated are those outlined in the latest version of the chain of custody standard and relevant mandatory appendices and of the PEFC Trademarks usage rules standard.

Note: The latest version of the Chain of custody standard and the Trademarks standard, its amendments and corresponding transition period are available from the PEFC Council official website www.pefc.org.

4.1 Legal and contractual matters

All the requirements given in clause 4.1 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

4.1.1 Where the certification body makes use of the PEFC logo on the certification document or for any other purposes linked to the PEFC certification scheme, the use shall only be carried out based on a valid licence issued by the PEFC Council or another entity authorised by the PEFC Council, and in accordance with the PEFC Trademarks usage rules.

4.1.2 The certification body shall make clear to the client organisation that the PEFC logo on the issued certificate only refers to the client organisation's compliance with the PEFC certification scheme and does not provide the client organisation with the right to use the PEFC trademarks.

Note: The client organisation with a valid PEFC chain of custody certificate can only use the PEFC trademarks with a unique PEFC trademarks licence number for "on-product" as well as "off-product" purposes based on a PEFC trademarks usage licence contract issued by the PEFC Council or another entity authorised by the PEFC Council and in accordance with the PEFC Trademarks usage rules.

4.2 Management of impartiality

All the requirements given in clause 4.2 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

4.3 Liability and financing

All the requirements given in clause 4.3 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

4.4 Non-discriminatory conditions

All the requirements given in clause 4.4 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

4.5 Confidentiality

All the requirements given in clause 4.5 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

The certification body shall inform the client organisation that it is obliged to provide information to the PEFC Council and/or a PEFC National Governing Body, including, on request, a copy of the audit report. In order to comply with the ISO/IEC 17065 for confidentiality, the certification

body shall have the written consent of the client organisation for the information disclosed to the PEFC Council and/or the PEFC National Governing Body.

4.6 Publicly available information

All the requirements given in clause 4.6 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

5 Structural requirements

All the requirements given in clause 5 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

6 Resource requirements

6.1 Certification body personnel

6.1.1 General

All the requirements given in clause 6.1.1 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

6.1.1.1 Personnel involved in the certification activities

6.1.1.1.1 The certification body shall ensure that all personnel carrying out the key activities, such as contract review, auditing, granting of certification, monitoring of auditors, etc. have the relevant and appropriate knowledge and competencies corresponding to these activities.

6.1.1.1.2 Gender equality should be promoted.

6.1.1.2 Auditors

The certification body shall have a documented process to ensure that auditors have personal attributes, knowledge and skills in accordance with clauses 7.1, 7.2.1, 7.2.2, 7.2.3.1, 7.2.3.2 and 7.2.3.4 of ISO 19011:2018.

6.1.1.2.1 Education

6.1.1.2.1.1 The certification body shall ensure that auditors have the knowledge corresponding to at least a secondary education that includes or is supplemented with courses related to forest based and related industries where the auditor(s) conducts chain of custody audits.

Note: Secondary education is that part of the national education system that comes after the primary or elementary stage, but that is completed prior to entrance to the tertiary, e.g. university or similar educational institution.

6.1.1.2.1.2 The specific education relating to forest and tree based and related industries can be substituted by working experience in these sectors if the certification body can demonstrate it is equivalent to the required education.

Note: Forest and/or tree based and related industries include activities relating to manufacturing, transport, distribution and recycling or transport and storage of forest and tree based products.

6.1.1.2.2 PEFC Chain of custody training

The certification body shall ensure that new auditors have received initial training on the PEFC system and the PEFC Chain of Custody standard that is recognised by the PEFC Council.

Note: The PEFC website provides further information on training options.

6.1.1.2.3 Audit training

The certification body shall ensure that auditors have successfully completed training in audit techniques based on ISO 19011.

6.1.1.2.4 Working experience

6.1.1.2.4.1 For a first qualification of an auditor, the certification body shall ensure that the auditor has a minimum of three (3) years full time of related working experience in the forest and/or tree based and related industries.

6.1.1.2.4.2 The number of years of total work experience may be reduced by one (1) year, if the auditor has completed a tertiary education appropriate and relevant to forest based and related industries.

Note: Tertiary education, also referred to as third stage, third level, and post-secondary education, is the educational level following the completion of a school providing a secondary education.

6.1.1.2.4.3 The number of years of total work experience may be reduced by one (1) year if the auditor has performed four (4) additional chain of custody audits under the leadership of a qualified auditor.

6.1.1.2.5 Audit experience

6.1.1.2.5.1 For a first qualification of an auditor, the certification body shall ensure that the auditor within the last three years has performed chain of custody audits for at least four organisations under the leadership of a qualified auditor, including at least two PEFC Chain of Custody audits. The number of chain of custody audits in training can be reduced to two (2) PEFC Chain of Custody audits for auditors that are qualified for ISO 9001, ISO 14001 or ISO 38200 in related sectors.

6.1.1.2.6 Competencies

6.1.1.2.6.1 The certification body shall ensure that auditors demonstrate ability to apply knowledge and skills in the following areas:

- a) the objectives and core processes of the PEFC system including the requirements from the PEFC Sustainable Forest Management standard (PEFC ST 1003) covered in the PEFC Chain of Custody definition of controversial sources, (PEFC ST 2002, clause 3.6 bullets b, c, d and e);
- b) audit principles, procedures and techniques (see 7.2.3.2.a of ISO 19011:2018): to enable the auditor to apply those appropriate to different audits and ensure that audits are conducted in a consistent and systematic manner;
- c) organisation situations (see 7.2.3.2.c of ISO 19011:2018), including organizational size, structure, functions and relationships, general business processes and related terminology and cultural and social customs such as knowledge of the client organisation working language, or language that the certification body and client can agree on: to enable the auditor to comprehend the organisation's operational context; and
- d) applicable international legislation and country specific forest governance and law enforcement system relevant to forest and tree based raw material procurement and avoidance of raw material from controversial sources: to enable the auditor to comprehend the client organisation's contractual relationships with suppliers and evaluate the client organisation's procedures for avoidance of raw material from controversial sources. Knowledge and understanding of this area shall cover:
 - i. contracts and agreements, including labour contracts and or collective bargaining agreements;
 - ii. forest governance and law enforcement system of countries of the uncertified raw material origin, including those covering social, health and safety issues of workers;
 - iii. international conventions relating to worker rights (ILO core conventions); and
 - iv. international treaties and conventions relating to forest products trade (CITES).

6.1.1.2.6.2 The certification body shall ensure that auditors demonstrate ability to apply terminology, knowledge, understanding and skills in the following areas of the PEFC Chain of Custody:

- a) principles and requirements of the PEFC Chain of Custody standard (PEFC ST 2002);
- b) products (including non-wood forest products and products from recycled material), processes and practices in the specific sector, applied raw material flow, measurements and control measures;
- c) the application of management systems to forest and tree based and related industries and interaction between their components;
- d) information systems and technology for, authorisation, security, distribution and control of documents, data and records;
- e) application of PEFC trademarks and other product labels and claims;
- f) application of the measures to avoid procurement of raw material from controversial sources, including the relevant risk assessment methodology and indicators; and
- g) social, health and safety requirements.

6.1.1.2.6.3 The certification body shall maintain evidence of annual monitoring of chain of custody auditors applying methods such as audit witnessing, reviewing audit reports or client organisations' feedback, etc. based on the frequency of their usage and the level of risk linked to their activities. In particular, the certification body shall review the competence of its personnel in the light of their performance in order to identify training needs.

6.1.1.3 Audit Team

The audit team shall comprise auditor(s) fulfilling the requirements defined in 6.1.1.2 and gender balance should be considered.

6.1.1.3.1 Technical Experts

In some cases technical experts may be required to support the required auditor competency in a particular technical area by providing appropriate technical expertise. Technical experts shall be independent from the auditee, and their names and affiliations shall be included in the audit report.

6.1.1.4 Certification decision maker

6.1.1.4.1 The certification body shall ensure that the certification decision maker meets the following requirements. If the decision is made by a group of people at least one of the members of the group meets the following requirements:

6.1.1.4.1.1. Education

6.1.1.4.1.1.1 The certification body shall ensure that the certification decision maker has the knowledge corresponding to at a minimum a secondary education that includes or is supplemented with courses related to forest based and related industries where the certification decision maker conducts chain of custody audits.

Note: Secondary education is that part of the national education system that comes after the primary or elementary stage, but that is completed prior to entrance to the tertiary, e.g. university or similar educational institution.

6.1.1.4.1.1.2 The specific education relating to forest and tree based and related industries can be substituted by working experience in these sectors if the certification body can demonstrate it is equivalent to the required education.

Note: Forest and/or tree based and related industries include activities relating to manufacturing, transport, distribution and recycling or transport and storage of forest and tree based products.

6.1.1.4.1.2. PEFC Chain of custody training

The certification body shall ensure that certification decision maker has received initial training on the PEFC system and the PEFC Chain of Custody standard that is recognised by the PEFC Council.

Note: The PEFC website provides further information on training options.

6.1.1.4.1.3 Audit training

The certification body shall ensure that the certification decision maker has successfully completed training in audit techniques based on ISO 19011.

6.1.1.4.1.4 Working experience

6.1.1.4.1.4.1 For a qualification of the certification decision maker, the certification body shall ensure that the certification decision maker has a minimum of three (3) years full time of related working experience in conformity assessment.

6.1.1.4.1.4.2 The number of years of total work experience may be reduced by one (1) year, if the certification decision maker has completed a tertiary education appropriate and relevant to forest and tree based and related industries.

Note: Tertiary education, also referred to as third stage, third level, and post-secondary education, is the educational level following the completion of a school providing a secondary education.

6.1.1.4.1.4.3 The number of years of total work experience may be reduced by one (1) year if the certification decision maker has performed chain of custody audits as a qualified auditor.

6.1.1.4.1.5 Competencies

6.1.1.4.1.1 The certification body shall ensure that the certification decision maker demonstrates ability to apply knowledge and skills in the following areas:

- a) the objectives and core processes of the PEFC system including the requirements from the PEFC Sustainable Forest Management standard (PEFC ST 1003) covered in the PEFC Chain of Custody definition of controversial sources, (PEFC ST 2002, clause 3.6 bullets b, c, d and e);
- b) audit principles, procedures and techniques (see 7.2.3.2.a of ISO 19011:2018);
- c) organisation situations (see 7.2.3.2.c of ISO 19011:2018), including organizational size, structure, functions and relationships, general business processes and related terminology and cultural and social customs; and
- d) applicable international legislation and country specific forest governance and law enforcement system relevant to forest and tree based raw material procurement and avoidance of raw material from controversial sources. Knowledge and understanding of this area shall cover:
 - i. contracts and agreements, including labour contracts and or collective bargaining agreements;
 - ii. forest governance and law enforcement system of countries of the uncertified raw material origin, including those covering social, health and safety issues of workers;
 - iii. international conventions relating to worker rights (ILO core conventions); and
 - iv. international treaties and conventions relating to forest products trade (CITES).

6.1.2 Management of competence for personnel involved in the certification process

All the requirements given in clause 6.1.2 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

6.1.2.1 The certification body shall ensure that qualified auditors, every two calendar years, have participated in a training programme in chain of custody of forest based products that is recognised by the PEFC Council, and/or have received training on specific PEFC requirements updates as requested by the PEFC Council.

Note: The PEFC website provides further information on training options.

6.1.2.2 For maintaining the qualification of the auditor, the certification body shall ensure that the auditor has performed a minimum of five (5) external audits per year including at least two

(2) PEFC Chain of Custody audits where the sum of these audits should cover at least seven (7) days of audit work.

Note 1: The audit work may include reporting time.

Note 2: Auditors that are only involved in certification decision making may replace the performance of five external audits with the observation of one (1) PEFC Chain of Custody audit per calendar year.

6.1.2.3 Auditors not complying with 6.1.2.2 shall perform at least one PEFC Chain of Custody audit under the leadership of a qualified auditor.

6.1.3 Contract with the personnel

All the requirements given in clause 6.1.3 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

6.2 Resources for evaluation

All the requirements given in clause 6.2 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

7 Process requirements

7.1 General

All the requirements given in clause 7.1 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

7.1.1 Additionally to ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) clause 7.1.3, the certification body may provide publicly available documents, such as guidance, clarifications, and interpretations, published by the PEFC Council or a PEFC National Governing Body.

7.2 Application

All the requirements given in clause 7.2 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply

7.2.1 The certification body shall obtain from the client organisation, as a minimum, the following information as a part of the application for certification:

- a) corporate entity, name, address and legal status;
- b) documented procedures of the client organisation as defined in the PEFC Chain of custody standard;
- c) descriptive identification of the products covered by the PEFC Chain of custody; and
- d) sites covered by the PEFC chain of custody in the case of multi-site certification (as defined in the PEFC Chain of custody standard).

Note: The information does not have to be obtained at the moment of first contact with the client organisation, but at least before activities under clauses 7.3 and 7.4 are carried out.

7.2.2 The certification body shall obtain from the client organisation, as a minimum, for products covered by the PEFC chain of custody, the following information relating to the application of the optional requirements of the PEFC Chain of custody standard, for each site and/or product group as applicable:

- a) chain of custody method;
- b) intended application of the PEFC trademarks.

Note: The information does not have to be obtained at the moment of first contact with the client organisation, but at least before activities under clauses 7.3 and 7.4 are carried out.

7.3 Application review

All the requirements given in clause 7.3 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

7.3.1 The certification body shall carry out a review of the client organisation's documentation (see 7.2.1 b) prior to the on-site audit to determine the conformity of the documentation with the audit criteria according to clause 6.3.1 of ISO 19011:2018.

7.4 Audit

All the requirements given in clause 7.4 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

7.4.1 The certification body shall have documented procedures to ensure that an audit plan is established for each audit to provide a basis for agreement regarding the conduct and scheduling of the audit activities. The audit plan shall be communicated and the dates of the audit shall be agreed upon, in advance with the client organisation.

Note: Guidance for preparing the audit plan is provided by ISO 19011:2018, clause 6.3.2.

7.4.2 In the case of multisite certification, the audit plan shall list the sites to be sampled.

7.4.3 The certification body shall have documented procedures for selecting and appointing the audit team, including audit team leader.

Note: Guidance for selecting the audit team and audit team leader is provided by ISO 19011:2018, clauses 5.5.4

7.4.4 The purpose of the audit is to determine the conformity of the client organisation's:

- a) chain of custody process with the requirements of the PEFC Chain of Custody standard and its effective implementation;
- b) management system with the requirements of the PEFC Chain of custody standard and its effective implementation;
- c) chain of custody process with requirements for the avoidance of procuring raw material from controversial sources where applicable (PEFC DDS requirements) and its effective implementation;
- d) to determine the conformity of the client organisation with the PEFC Trademarks usage rules and its effective implementation; and

Note: The usage of the PEFC trademarks and PEFC claims is to be evaluated at the time of the surveillance and recertification audits.

- e) to collect data as required by the PEFC notification contract

7.4.5 The certification body shall conduct the audit following the relevant guidance provided in ISO 19011:2018, clause 6.4. Audits (initial, surveillance and recertification) shall be conducted on-site.

7.4.6 For client organisations without physical handling of finished and labelled products, audits may be conducted remotely with the use of ICT tools in accordance with IAF MD 4:2018. The certification body shall demonstrate that the full scope of the audit can be covered using ICT tools.

7.4.7 The certification body shall have documented procedures for determining audit time, and for each client organisation the certification body shall determine, with input from the audit team, the time needed to plan and accomplish a complete and effective audit of the client organisation's PEFC Chain of Custody. The audit time determined by the certification body, and the justification for the determination, shall be recorded. The minimum time for the on-site audit is four (4) hours.

Note: The minimum audit time spent on-site shall not include reporting activities, unless specific conditions where it can be justified and documented.

7.4.8 The certification body shall have documented procedures for sampling within the audit in accordance with the guidance provided in ISO 19011:2018, A.6.

7.4.9 In determining the audit time and sampling within the audit the certification body shall as a minimum, consider the following aspects:

- a) the requirements of the PEFC Chain of custody standard;

- b) size and complexity of the client organisation's operations within the scope of the PEFC Chain of Custody;
- c) extent of supplies that could create a significant risk of procuring raw material from controversial sources;
- d) extent of PEFC trademarks usage activities;
- e) any outsourcing of any activities included in the scope of the organization's chain of custody;
- f) the results of any prior audits, including those of client organisation's management systems; and
- g) number of sites and multisite considerations.

7.4.10 In the case of transfer of certification the certification body shall operate according to ISO/IEC 17065 clause 7.4.5 and IAF MD2:2017.

7.4.11 The audit report

7.4.11.1 The audit report shall include at least the information specified in Annex 4.

7.4.11.2 On request, the certification body shall send a copy of the audit report, in English language to the PEFC Council and/or a PEFC National Governing Body.

7.5 Review

All the requirements given in clause 7.5 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

7.6 Certification decision

All the requirements given in clause 7.6 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

7.6.1 Audit findings shall be classified as major nonconformities, minor nonconformities and observations.

7.6.2 Before granting initial certification, as a minimum, major and minor nonconformities shall be corrected and the corrective action(s) verified by the certification body.

7.6.3 Before granting recertification, as a minimum, major nonconformities shall be corrected and the corrective action(s) verified by the certification body.

7.6.4 Major and minor nonconformities identified in the surveillance audits shall result in corrective action(s) by the client organisation resolving the nonconformities. The corrective action plan, including a timeframe shall be reviewed and accepted by the certification body. The time period for completion of the corrective action(s) for major nonconformities identified in surveillance audits and their verification by the certification body shall follow the rules of the certification body but not exceed three (3) months. Corrective action(s) for minor nonconformities shall be verified no later than during the next audit.

7.6.5 Corrective action(s) for all nonconformities identified in initial, surveillance and recertification audits shall be verified by the certification body by on-site visit or other appropriate forms of verification.

7.7 Certification documentation

All the requirements given in clause 7.7 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

7.7.1 The certification document shall include at least the following information:

- a) identification of the certification body;
- b) name and address of the client organisation, and where applicable its sites/legal entities, whose chain of custody is subject to certification;

Note 1: The name and address of the client organisation may be the name and address of a legal entity where no PEFC Chain of Custody activities are taking place (e.g. a mailbox address).

The name and address of the client organisation whose chain of custody is subject to certification shall be included on the certification document as well.

Note 2: In the case of PEFC Chain of Custody certification for specified projects, or 'project certification' (refer to PEFC GD 2001, Annex1), "name and address" refers to the name and address of the controlling entity. The name of the project can be included in the scope of the project certificate.

- c) type of certificate (individual, multi-site or producer group);
- d) scope of the certification granted (see 7.7.2);
- e) the PEFC Logo with the certification body's PEFC trademarks license number;
- f) accreditation mark of the accreditation body (including accreditation number where applicable); and
- g) The date of granting, extending or renewing certification and the expiry date or recertification due date (see 7.7.6). The effective date on a certification document shall not be before the date of the certification decision.

7.7.2 The scope of certification shall include at least the following information:

- a) reference to PEFC ST 2002, Chain of Custody of Forest and Tree Based Products – Requirements, and where relevant the national identification of this standard as adopted by a PEFC endorsed national forest certification system;

Note: The identification of the Chain of custody standard shall refer to the version of the Chain of custody standard against which the evaluation was carried out and which was valid at the time when the certification was granted.

- b) reference to PEFC ST 2001, Trademarks Usage Rules – Requirements, and where relevant the national identification of this standard as adopted by a PEFC endorsed national forest certification system;
- c) applied chain of custody method; and
- d) products covered by the chain of custody, according to the PEFC product categories.

Note: In the case of PEFC Chain of Custody certification for specified projects, or 'project certification' (refer to PEFC GD 2001, Annex1), the name of the project can be included in the scope of the project certificate.

7.7.3 Where the scope of the certification is included in an appendix to the certificate, the certificate shall include a reference to the appendix as an integral part of it.

7.7.4 The certification body shall issue the certification document in English and any other language as appropriate.

7.7.5 The certification shall be granted for a maximum of five (5) years.

7.7.6 Certification bodies shall immediately inform the relevant PEFC National Governing Body or the PEFC Council where the PEFC National Governing Body does not exist, when certification is granted, suspended, withdrawn, or its scope is changed.

7.8 Directory of certified products

All the requirements given in clause 7.8 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

7.9 Surveillance

All the requirements given in clause 7.9 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

7.9.1 The surveillance audits shall be carried annually. The certification body shall carry out at least four (4) surveillance audits before the expiry date of the certificate.

Note: Annually means once every twelve months, plus or minus three months.

7.9.2 The on-site surveillance audit can be replaced by other audit techniques, such as documentation and records review and the period between on-site surveillance audits shall not exceed two (2) years (plus (3) three months) where:

- a) the certification body can justify that the audit techniques used deliver sufficient confidence in the certified entity's compliance with the certification criteria; and
- b) no nonconformity was raised during the previous initial, surveillance or recertification audit; and
- c) the client organisation procurement does not include significant risk supplies; and
- d) the client organisation provides the certification body with all the individual records required to be kept by the Chain of custody standard or a list of all the records which allow the certification body to establish an independent sampling; or
- e) the submitted records provide sufficient evidence that the client organisation or client organisation's site has not procured and has not made claims on certified raw material since the last certification, surveillance or recertification audit.

Note: "Has not procured" means that input material with a PEFC claim has not been classified as certified material and/or other material.

7.10 Changes affecting certification

All the requirements given in clause 7.10 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

7.11 Termination, reduction, suspension or withdrawal of certification

All the requirements given in clause 7.11 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

7.11.1 If certification is terminated, suspended or withdrawn, the certification body shall inform the client that any further use of PEFC trademarks and claims is not allowed. In case of suspension, the certification body shall monitor whether the client is in compliance.

7.12 Records

All the requirements given in clause 7.12 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

7.13 Complaints and appeals

All the requirements given in clause 7.13 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

7.13.1 The certification body shall notify the PEFC Council within 30 days of any claims of non-compliance with certification requirements by client organizations it receives or becomes aware of.

7.13.2 The certification body shall provide the PEFC Council summary reports for resolved complaints and appeals, including at minimum:

- Identification of the appellant/complainant (subject to disclosure)
- Identification of the client organisation
- Subject of the complaint
- Summary of the complaint handling process
- Outcome/resolution of the complaint

8 Management system requirements

All the requirements given in clause 8 of ISO/IEC 17065:2012(E) apply.

8.1 Internal audits of the certification body

8.1.1 On request, the results of annual internal audits, limited to the performance of PEFC Chain of Custody certification activities, shall be provided to the PEFC Council or PEFC National Governing Body.

Appendix 1 (normative): PEFC notification of certification bodies

(Requirements are additional to the accreditation of the certification body)

The certification body operating the PEFC recognised chain of custody certification shall be notified by the PEFC Council or other PEFC authorised body for the specific country in which it operates.

The PEFC notification requires that the certification body shall have a valid accreditation recognised by the PEFC Council (see Annex 2 of this document). The certification body shall provide the PEFC Council or the relevant PEFC authorised body with information on granted certifications as specified by the PEFC Council or the relevant PEFC authorised body.

Note: The information on granted certifications includes identification of the client organisation, scope of the granted certifications and the client organisation's turnover where used for determination of the PEFC notification fee.

The PEFC notification may require the certification body to pay a PEFC notification fee as specified by the PEFC Council or the relevant PEFC authorised body.

Appendix 2 (normative): Accreditations accepted by the PEFC Council for PEFC notification

The PEFC Council requires that chain of custody certification shall be carried out by certification bodies who are accredited by accreditation bodies that are signatories of the Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) for product certification of IAF or IAF's Regional Accreditation Groups such as European co-operation for Accreditation (EA), Inter American Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC), Asia Pacific Accreditation Cooperation Incorporated (APAC), Southern African Development Community Cooperation in Accreditation (SADCA), African Accreditation Cooperation (AFRAC) and ARAB Accreditation Cooperation (ARAC).

The scope of the accreditation shall explicitly cover PEFC ST 2002, Chain of Custody of Forest Based Products – Requirements and PEFC ST 2001, PEFC Trademarks Use Rules - Requirements in its valid version as presented at the PEFC Council official website www.pefc.org.

The scope of accreditation shall also explicitly state ISO/IEC 17065, PEFC ST 2003 and other requirements against which the certification body has been assessed.

The accreditation certificate shall be available in English and any other language, as necessary.

Appendix 3 (normative): Multi-site chain of custody certification

(Appendix 2 to the Chain of custody standard)

1 Introduction

1.1 This appendix is for the audit and certification of PEFC chain of custody in client organisations with a network of sites to ensure that the audit provides adequate confidence in the conformity of the client organisation's chain of custody with the chain of custody standard across all sites listed in the scope of the certificate and that the audit is both practical and feasible in both economic and operative terms.

2 Eligibility criteria for the multi-site client organisation

2.1 Eligibility criteria for the multi-site client organisation, including definitions, are included in Appendix 2 to the PEFC Chain of Custody standard.

2.2 In addition to requirements of Appendix 2 to the PEFC Chain of custody standard, the multi-site client organisation should demonstrate its ability to collect and analyse data (including but not limited to items bellow) from all sites including the central office and its authority over all sites and also demonstrate its authority to initiate change if required:

- a) chain of custody documentation and chain of custody changes,
- b) management review,
- c) complaints,
- d) evaluation of corrective actions,
- e) internal audit planning and evaluation of the results,
- f) different legal requirements in relation to the avoidance of raw material from controversial sources.

2.3 With reference to Appendix 2 of the Chain of custody standard, a multi-site client organisation, which is established as a group of independent legal entities only for the purpose of obtaining and maintaining chain of custody certification, shall only consist of typically small enterprises.

3 Eligibility criteria for the certification body

3.1 General

3.1.1 The certification body shall provide information to the client organisation about the eligibility criteria laid down herein and in Appendix 2 to the Chain of custody standard before starting the evaluation process, and should not proceed with the evaluation if any of the eligibility criteria for the multi-site organisation are not met. Before starting the evaluation process, the certification body should inform the client organisation that the certificate will not be issued if during the audit nonconformities in relation to these eligibility criteria are found.

3.2 Contract Review

3.2.1 The certification body's procedures shall ensure that the initial contract review identifies the complexity and scale of the activities covered by the chain of custody subject to certification and any differences between sites as the basis for determining the level of sampling.

3.2.2 The certification body shall identify the central function of the client organisation that is its contractual partner for the performance of the certification. The agreement shall allow the certification body to carry out the certification activities at all sites of the multi-site client organisation.

3.2.3 The certification body shall analyse, in each individual case, to what extent sites of an organisation have similar raw material flow that enables to implement the chain of custody to be applied in a similar manner. The similarity of the sites included in the multi-site client organisation shall be taken into consideration when applying the sampling procedures.

3.2.4 The certification body shall retain a record to demonstrate that the required activities in 3.2.1, 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 have been implemented.

3.3 Audit

3.3.1 The certification body shall have documented procedures to deal with audits under its multi-site procedure. Such audit procedures, including documentation and records review, on-site audits, etc., shall establish the way the certification body satisfies itself, inter alia, that the chain of custody requirements are actually applied to all the sites and that all the criteria in the Chain of custody standard, including its Appendix 2, are met.

3.3.2 If more than one audit team is involved in the audit of the network, the certification body shall designate a unique audit leader whose responsibility is to consolidate the findings from all the audit teams and to produce a synthesis report.

3.4 Nonconformities

3.4.1 When nonconformities are found at any individual site, either through the client organisation's internal auditing or from auditing by the certification body, an investigation shall take place to determine whether the other sites may be affected. Therefore, the certification body shall require the client organisation to review the nonconformities to determine whether they indicate an overall chain of custody deficiency applicable to all sites or not. If they are found to do so, corrective action should be performed both at the central office and at the individual sites. If they are found not to do so, the client organisation shall be able to demonstrate to the certification body the justification for limiting its follow-up action to the individual sites.

3.4.2 The certification body shall require evidence of these actions and increase its sampling frequency until it is satisfied that control is re-established.

3.4.3 At the time of the decision making process, if any site has a nonconformity, certification shall be denied to the whole multi-site client organisation pending satisfactory corrective action.

3.4.4 It shall not be admissible that, in order to overcome the obstacle raised by the existence of a nonconformity at a single site, the client organisation seeks to exclude from the scope the "problematic" site during the certification process.

3.5 Certificates

3.5.1 One single certificate shall be issued with the name and address of the central office of the client organisation. A list of all the sites that the certificate relates to shall be issued, either on the certificate itself or in an appendix or as otherwise referred to in the certificate. The scope or other reference on the certificate shall make clear that the certified activities are performed by the network of sites in the list. The appendix or other reference is an integral part of the certificates and shall not be separated from the certificate.

3.5.2 If the individual sites are applying different chain of custody methods the application of the Chain of custody standard shall be clearly stated in the certificate and any appendix for the individual sites.

3.5.3 A sub-certificate may be issued to the client organization for each site covered by the certification on condition that it contains the same scope, or a sub-scope of that scope, and includes a clear reference to the main certificate. The sub-certificate shall include a statement saying "the validity of this certificate depends on the validity of the main certificate".

3.5.4 The certificate will be withdrawn in its entirety, if the central office or any of the sites does not/do not fulfil the necessary criteria for the maintaining of the certificate (see 3.2 above).

3.5.5 The list of sites shall be kept updated by the certification body. To this effect, the certification body shall request the client organisation to inform it about the closure, establishment, or change in activities of sites. Failure to provide such information will be considered by the certification body as a misuse of the certificate, and it will act consequently according to its procedures.

3.5.6 Additional sites may be added by the certification body to an existing certificate between audits provided it is within the scope of the certificate and its number is limited to 100% of the existing sites. The following requirements shall be met:

a) the certification body shall be informed by the client organisation in advance of the client organisation's desire to add new sites between audits to be covered by the chain of custody certificate and shall be provided with the number of sites;

b) the certification body shall obtain from the client organisation the chain of custody procedures covering the additional sites, including the applied chain of custody method and the products covered by the chain of custody;

c) the certification body shall obtain the internal audit report for the site(s) being considered for inclusion in the certificate;

d) the certification body shall review results of the internal audit and determine if additional information is needed while considering the request of the client organisation;

e) based on the result of the review in (d), the certification body shall determine if an on-site audit of the additional site(s) is required or if the review as per (b), (c) and (d) shows sufficient evidence that the sites can be added;

f) if an on-site audit is not required before adding the additional site(s) to the CoC certificate, these new site(s) shall be subject to on-site visit no later than the next scheduled audit. The certification body may determine whether a sample of the new sites is required based on chapter 3.

Note: For those cases where the standard allows remote audits (see requirement 7.4.6), on-site audit can be replaced by a remote audit.

4 Sampling for on-site audits

4.1 Methodology

4.1.1 The certification body can apply sampling of sites for on-site audits where the site sampling is appropriate to gain sufficient confidence in the compliance of the multi-site client organisation with the chain of custody requirements. The certification body shall be able to demonstrate its justification for the selection of sites for the on-site audits to ensure that all differences across the sites and implementation of chain of custody have been assessed.

4.1.2 The sample shall be representative concerning differences in site processes and activities which are subject to the chain of custody certification. The sample shall be determined separately for sites using different chain of custody methods (physical separation, percentage or credit methods).

Note: "Determined separately" means that the sample is determined after the sites are separated.

4.1.3 The sample shall be determined separately if sites were added between audits and no on-site audit was required (as per Appendix 2, subclause 3.4.5, bullet e).

Note 1: "Determined separately" means that the sample is determined after the sites are separated.

Note 2: Subclause 4.1.2 also applies to 4.1.3.

4.1.4 The sample should be partly selective based on the factors set out below and partly non selective, and should result in a range of different sites being selected, without excluding the random element of sampling.

4.1.5 At least 25% of the sample should be selected at random.

Note: In the context of risk based auditing, the selection of sites should avoid visiting sites from the previous sample, unless it is justified by the identified risk. This may lead to sampling where less than 25% of the sample could be selected at random.

4.1.6 Taking into account the criteria mentioned hereafter, the remainder of the sample should be selected so that the differences among the sites selected over the period of validity of the certificate is as large as possible.

4.1.7 The site selection criteria shall include among others the following aspects:

- a) results of internal audits or previous certification audits,
- b) records of complaints and other relevant aspects of corrective and preventive action,
- c) significant variations in the size of the sites and in production processes of the sites,
- d) variations in the applied chain of custody methods,
- e) modifications since the last certification audit,
- f) geographical dispersion,
- g) sites added since the last external audit.

4.1.8 This selection does not have to be done at the start of the audit process. It can also be done once the audit at the central office has been completed. In any case, the central office shall be informed of the sites to be part of the sample. This can be on relatively short notice, but should allow adequate time for preparation for the audit.

4.1.9 The central office shall be examined during every initial, surveillance and recertification audit as a part of the sample.

4.2 Size of sample

4.2.1 The certification body shall have documented procedures for determining the sample to be taken when auditing sites as part of the evaluation and certification of a multi-site client organization. This should take into account all the factors described in this appendix.

4.2.2 In the event that application of the certification body's procedure results in a smaller sample than would result from the application of the guidance set out below, the certification body shall record the reasons justifying this and demonstrate that it is operating in accordance with its approved procedure.

4.2.3 The minimum number of sites to be visited per audit shall be for:

- **Initial audits and sites added since the last audit where no on-site audit was required (as per subclause 3.4.5, bullet e):** the square root of the total number of sites, ($y=\sqrt{x}$), rounded up to the next whole number, where y = number of sites to be visited and x = total number of sites;
- **Surveillance audits:** the square root of the total number of current sites reduced by a factor 0.6, ($y=0.6 \sqrt{x}$), rounded up to the next whole number;
- **Recertification audits:** the square root of the number of current sites ($y=\sqrt{x}$), rounded up to the next whole number. Where the central office did not receive any major nonconformities over the certification cycle, the size of the sample could be reduced by a factor 0.8, ($y=0.8 \sqrt{x}$), rounded to the upper whole number.

Note: For sites added since the last audit where no on-site audit was required (as per subclause 3.4.5, bullet e), the reduction factors shall not be used.

4.2.4 The size of sample shall be increased where the certification body's risk analysis of the activities covered by the multisite client organisation subject to certification indicates increased risk due to factors like:

- a) size of the sites and number of employees;
- b) complexity and variations of raw material flow and chain of custody methods;
- c) variations in the application of chain of custody methods and definitions of the raw material origin;

- d) level of risk of procurement of raw material from controversial sources;
- e) records of complaints and other relevant aspects of corrective and preventive action;
- f) any multinational aspects;
- g) results of internal and external audits;
- h) the type of multisite (multisite or producer group).

4.3 Audit Times

4.3.1 The certification body shall be able to demonstrate its justification for the time spent on multi-site audits in terms of its overall policy for allocation of audit time.

4.3.2 The minimum audit time to spend for each individual site as a part of the initial, surveillance and recertification audits is the same as for the audit defined in clause 7.4.3. Reductions can be applied to take into account the clauses of the Chain of custody standard that are not relevant to sites and are only examined at the central office.

4.3.3 No reduction is permitted for the central office.

Appendix 4 (normative): Minimum content of audit reports

Audit reports shall include, as a minimum, the following content:

1. Front page
2. Description of client organisation
3. Description of client organisation's PEFC Chain of Custody, including:
 - a) management system;
 - b) parts of the organisation and/or sites;
 - c) processes/activities including outsourcing; and
 - d) product groups and their products covered by the PEFC Chain of custody, including for each site and/or product group as applicable:
 - i. chain of custody method;
 - ii. intended application of the PEFC trademarks.
4. Scope of the audit
 - a) applied certification criteria from ST 2002 and ST 2001, including for each product group and/or site as applicable:
 - i. chain of custody method;
 - ii. the PEFC Trademarks usage rules; and
 - iii. PEFC Due Diligence System requirements.
 - b) sites visited
 - c) for remote audits:
 - i. justification for conducting audit remotely; and
 - ii. applied techniques and their justification.
 - d) for multi-site audits:
 - i. calculation of the sample size according to clause Appendix 3, 3.2.3;
 - ii. justification of the sampling; and
 - iii. audited sites.
5. Audit findings
 - a) presentation of findings demonstrating conformity or nonconformity to the applied certification criteria;
 - b) issued corrective actions;
 - c) evaluation of previously issued corrective actions; and
 - d) recommended certification decision.