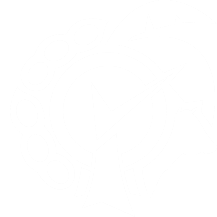
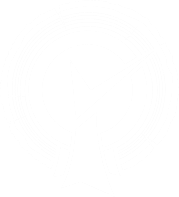
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**DUE DILIGENCE TOOLS**



**Certification System Evaluation Checklist**

**Version 1.0**

Checklist





This tool has been developed by Preferred by Nature (formerly NEPCon) as part of the project “Supporting Legal Timber” funded by the LIFE programme of the European Union and UK aid from the UK government, as well as the project “Responsible Sourcing of Soy, Palm Oil and Cattle” funded by DANIDA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.

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| --- | --- |
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# 

# Introduction to this document

This Checklist provides a framework for recording an organisation’s evaluation of a certification or verification system to assess its ability to provide assurance of the legal harvest, transport and trade of forest products. It is based on the NEPCon Certification System Evaluation Standard V1.0 (LS-18), which also includes requirements to assess the level of transparency and quality control of such systems. It is applicable to organisations seeking to evaluate the scope of forest product certification and verification systems against the definition of legality contained in Annex 1 of the LegalSource Standard V2.0, and the efficiency and integrity of such systems against various quality criteria.

# Glossary of useful terms

**Accreditation:** See *Oversight*

**Accreditation body:** Entity charged with oversight (see *Oversight*) of an assurance provider.

**Assurance provider:** Body responsible for performing the assessment (may also be known as assurance provider)

**Certification body:** See *Assurance Provider*

**Certification System:** the requirements (standards), as well as the rules and procedures for how the System will operate.

**Client:** The person or enterprise that is seeking assurance of their conformity with the requirements in a standard

**Due Diligence System (DDS):** A set of steps or actions taken to ensure that due diligence is exercised. The due diligence system may consist of written guidelines and procedures that describe the due diligence process in detail.

**Organisation:** The person or enterprise that is seeking assurance of their conformance with the requirements in a standard (synonyms: operator, client, enterprise, entity, participant, producer, member and auditee).

**Oversight:** Assessment of an assurance provider’s demonstration of competence to carry out specific assurance tasks.

**Publicly available:** Obtainable by any person, without unreasonable barriers of access

**System owner:** The organisation that determines the objectives and scope of the standards system, as well as the rules for how the System will operate and the standards against which conformance will be assessed. In most cases this is the standard-setting organisation. However, it may also be an assurance provider, a governmental authority, trade association, group of assurance providers or other body.

**Standard system:** The collective of organisations responsible for the activities involved in the implementation of a standard, including standard setting, capacity building, assurance, labelling and monitoring (in the text System is used to denote the Standard System)

**Standard-setting organisation:** The organisation responsible for managing the development or revision of a standard

**Standard:** Document that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for products or related processes and production methods

**Supply chain**: the entities that take legal ownership of the forest products from the forest – where the material is harvested – to the certified organisation that takes final ownership of the material

# A Introduction to this checklist

The purpose of this report is to document conformance of [CERTIFICATION/VERIFICATION SYSTEM NAME] against the requirements of the NEPCon Certification System Evaluation Standard V1.0 (LS-18), hereafter referred to as “**SYSTEM**”. The report presents findings of evaluation as well as proposed follow-up or risk mitigation actions, where gaps or risks exist in the System being evaluated.

# B Evaluation details

The below information provides contains basic information about the certification system being evaluated.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Certification or verification system evaluated |  |
| Scope details in relation to the system evaluation |  |
| Date of evaluation |  |
| Report status | *Draft / Final* |
| Report date |  |
| Main system evaluator, Position: |  |
| Tel/Fax/Web/Email: |  |

# C Summary of findings

The following table identifies the principal areas where gaps/risks exist in the Certification/Verification system, in relation to the requirements of NEPCon Certification System Evaluation Standard V1.0 (LS-18).

No gaps of coverage exists in relation to the requirements of NEPCon Certification System Evaluation Standard V1.0 (LS-18).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Gap #** | **P.C.I. reference** | **Requirement** | **Gap/Risk Description**Describe the gap in coverage (or partial coverage) of the System being evaluated. | **Risk Mitigation or Follow-up Action**Risk Mitigation Action proposed, in case indicator is not covered by the System being evaluated. |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |

# D Evaluation checklist

This section provides a summary of the Organisation’s conformance against NEPCon Certification System Evaluation Standard V1.0 (LS-18).

## Part I: Legality definition

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **P** | **C** | **I** | **Requirements** | **Definition and guidance for evaluation** | **Evaluation**  Is the indicator covered by the System being evaluated? | **Analysis**  Include reference from System and analysis and explanation of evaluation. | **Risk Mitigation/Follow-up Action**  Risk Mitigation Action proposed, in case indicator is not covered by the System. |
| **1** |  |  | **Legal compliance** | **The System shall contain a legality definition, including applicable legislation related to harvesting, trade and transport enabling efficient evaluation of legal compliance where needed. The Standard shall clearly specify the applicable laws that shall be complied with in order for harvesting and trade of timber to be considered legal. In this regard, it shall not be considered adequate to include only a generic statement such as "all relevant laws and regulations shall be met". The Standard shall contain requirements that relate to or cover applicable legislation as defined by the categories below.** |  |  |  |
| **1** | **1** |  | **Legal rights to harvest** |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | Land tenure and management rights | The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation covering land tenure rights, including customary rights as well as management rights incorporating the use of legal methods to obtain tenure rights and management rights. The standard should also cover legal business registration and tax registration, including relevant legal required licenses. There shall be requirements to ensure that licenses, right of tenure and management rights have been issued according to the legally prescribed procedure and excluding corrupt practices. | *Coverage*  *Partial Coverage*  *No Coverage*  *Not Applicable*  *Tick as appropriate.* | * *Location of System requirement which covers the indicator:*   *(standard, criterion, website…)*   * *Analysis and Explanation of Coverage* | * *Risk Mitigation or Follow-up Action proposed:* * *Justification* |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | Concession licenses | The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation regulating procedures for the issuing of concession licenses, including use of legal methods to obtain concession licenses. Bribery, corruption and nepotism are recognised issues in connection with concession licenses. |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | Management and harvesting planning | The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation and legal requirements for management planning, including conducting forest inventories, having a forest management plan and related planning and monitoring, as well as approval of these by competent authorities. |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | Harvesting permits | The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation regulating the issuing of harvesting permits, licenses or other legal documents required for specific harvesting operations. This requirement includes the use of legal methods to obtain the permit. Corruption is a well-known issue in connection with the issuing of harvesting permits. |  |  |  |
| **1** | **2** |  | **Taxes and fees** |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | Payment of royalties and harvesting fees | The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation covering payment of all legally required forest harvesting-specific fees such as royalties, stumpage fees and other volume-based fees. This requirement includes payments of the fees based on correct classification of quantities, qualities and species. It also considers taxes related to the maintenance of the legal rights to harvest and manage the forest (e.g. area-based taxes). |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | Value-added taxes and other sales taxes | The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation covering different types of sales taxes that apply to the material being sold, including selling material as growing forest (standing stock sales). |  |  |  |
| **1** | **3** |  | **Timber harvesting activities** |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | Timber harvesting regulations | The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legal obligations for harvesting techniques and technology including selective cutting, shelter wood regeneration, clear felling, transport of timber from felling sites and seasonal limitations etc. Typically, this includes regulations on the size of felling areas, minimum age and/or diameter for felling activities and elements that shall be preserved during felling etc. Establishment of skidding or hauling trails, road construction, drainage systems and bridges etc. shall also be considered as well as planning and monitoring of harvesting activities. Any legally binding codes for harvesting practices shall be considered. |  |  |  |
| 1 | 3 | 2 | Protected sites and species | The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation related to protected areas as well as protected, rare or endangered species, including their habitats and potential habitats. Note that protected areas may include protected cultural sites, including sites with historical monuments. |  |  |  |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | Environmental requirements | The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation related to environmental impact assessment in connection with harvesting, acceptable levels of damage and disturbance of soil resources, establishment of buffer zones (e.g. along watercourses, open areas, breeding sites), maintenance of retained trees on felling sites, seasonal limitations on harvesting, and environmental requirements for forest machinery. |  |  |  |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | Health and safety | The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation related to personal protective equipment for persons involved in harvesting activities, use of safe felling and transport practices, establishment of protection zones around harvesting sites, and safety requirements relating to machinery used, and legal and safety requirements in relation to chemical usage. The health and safety requirements that shall be considered relate to operations in the forest, including in-forest processing (not office work, or activities other than actual forest operations). |  |  |  |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | Legal employment | The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation for employment of personnel involved in harvesting (and in-forest processing) activities including requirements for contracts and working permits, requirements for obligatory insurances, requirements for certificates of competence and other training requirements, and payment of social and income taxes withheld by the employer. Furthermore, the requirements shall cover observance of the minimum working age and minimum age for personnel involved in hazardous work, legislation against forced and compulsory labour, and discrimination and freedom of association. |  |  |  |
| **1** | **4** |  | **Third parties’ rights** |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 4 | 1 | Customary rights | The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation covering customary rights relevant to forest harvesting activities including obligations relating to sharing of benefits, and indigenous rights. |  |  |  |
| 1 | 4 | 2 | Free, Prior and Informed Consent | The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation covering 'Free, Prior and Informed Consent' in connection with transfer of forest management rights and customary rights to the organisation in charge of the harvesting operation. |  |  |  |
| 1 | 4 | 3 | Indigenous and traditional peoples' rights | The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation that regulates the rights of indigenous/traditional peoples as far as those rights relate to forestry activities. Possible aspects to consider are land tenure; and the right to use certain forest-related resources or practice traditional activities, where these may involve forest lands. |  |  |  |
| **1** | **5** |  | **Trade and transport** |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 5 | 1 | Classification of species, quantities, qualities | The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation regulating how harvested material is classified in terms of species, volumes and qualities in connection with trade and transport. Incorrect classification of harvested material is a well-known method of reducing/avoiding payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees. |  |  |  |
| 1 | 5 | 2 | Trade and transport | The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with required trading permits as well as legally required transport documents that accompany transport of wood from forest operations. |  |  |  |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | Offshore trading and transfer pricing | The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation regulating offshore trading. Offshore trading with related companies placed in tax havens – combined with artificial transfer prices – is a well-known way to avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees to the country of harvest. Many countries have established legislation covering transfer pricing and offshore trading. It should be noted that only transfer pricing and offshore trading, as far as they are legally prohibited in the country, can be included here. |  |  |  |
| 1 | 5 | 4 | Customs regulations | The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation covering areas such as export/import licenses, and product classification related to customs (codes, quantities, qualities and species). |  |  |  |
| 1 | 5 | 5 | CITES | The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation related to CITES permits (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the Washington Convention). |  |  |  |

## Part II: Supply-chain related & Chain of Custody requirements

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **P** | **C** | **I** | **Requirements** | **Definition and guidance for evaluation** | **Evaluation**  Is the indicator covered by the System being evaluated? | **Analysis**  Include reference from System and analysis and explanation of evaluation. | **Risk Mitigation/Follow-up Action**  Risk Mitigation Action proposed, in case indicator is not covered by the System. |
| **2** |  |  | **Chain of Custody** | **The System shall include requirements to ensure that material included in the scope of certification/verification will not be mixed with unknown or non-compliant material, irrespective of the method applied. The requirements below, therefore, do not require tracking of all timber from the forest, but allow for risk-based systems to manage risk of contamination with illegal or unknown material.** |  |  |  |
| 2 | 1 |  | The System shall require systematic processes to enable the identification of the country of origin of the material, and where applicable to a higher level of detail, such as the sub-national region or concession level. | Depending on the System's approach to tracking and sourcing, there shall be systems in place either to track all material (product certification systems) or to track and trace products to a level of detail appropriate to the level of risk identified in the supply chain (risk-based Due Diligence Systems). | *Coverage*  *Partial Coverage*  *No Coverage*  *Not Applicable*  *Tick as appropriate.* | * *Location of System requirement which covers the indicator:*   *(standard, criterion, website…)*   * *Analysis and Explanation of Coverage* | * *Risk Mitigation or Follow-up Action proposed:* * *Justification* |
| 2 | 2 |  | The System shall require systematic processes to enable the identification of the species included in materials or products included in the scope of certification. | The names of the species of trees included in all products in the scope of certification shall be available and identified by common or trade name, as well as scientific name (genus and species). |  |  |  |
| 2 | 3 |  | The System shall include clear and effective measures to prevent material from specified risk, unverified or potentially illegal sources from entering the supply chain. | Systems to assure segregation of materials from unknown or potentially illegal sources shall exist. This may be done via different types of systems, but there shall be a well-documented process to assure that materials are not mixed in cases where several different material categories (origins or risks) are handled. |  |  |  |
| 2 | 4 |  | Where applicable, the System shall require the tracking of certified or verified legal wood along the supply chain, using appropriate inventory methods and documented controls where necessary to ensure that risks of mixing are managed. | Chain of Custody system requirements shall be formulated and implemented to assure that material carrying the certification or verification claim can be traced through processing and transport. |  |  |  |

## Part III: Quality assurance requirements

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **P** | **C** | **I** | **Requirements** | **Definition and guidance for evaluation** | **Evaluation**  Is the indicator covered by the System being evaluated? | **Analysis**  Include reference from System and analysis and explanation of evaluation. | **Risk Mitigation/Follow-up Action**  Risk Mitigation Action proposed, in case indicator is not covered by the System. |
| **3** |  |  | **System requirements** | **The System shall include requirements for certified or verified organisations to have in place systems and procedures covering all requirements of the standard.** |  |  |  |
| 3 | 1 |  | If the System includes an option to apply own-verification (using 1st, 2nd or 3rd parties), the System shall contain requirements to ensure consistent implementation of requirements at all levels included in the scope of the certification. | For companies implementing own-verification (1st, 2nd, or 3rd) systems (of sources or supply chains), the System shall include clear requirements for such systems and for oversight by the assurance provider of the scope and quality of their implementation. In cases where other 3rd party Systems are recognised by the System, it shall be clear on what basis recognition is done and how it is verified that other Systems assure conformances with the specific System requirements. | *Coverage*  *Partial Coverage*  *No Coverage*  *Not Applicable*  *Tick as appropriate.* | * *Location of System requirement which covers the indicator:*   *(standard, criterion, website…)*   * *Analysis and Explanation of Coverage* | * *Risk Mitigation or Follow-up Action proposed:* * *Justification* |
| 3 | 2 |  | The System shall ensure that the procedures of certified organisations are evaluated and revised - when necessary – on a regular basis. | There should be clear requirements in the System to require certified organisations to regularly review the proper functioning of their own procedures. Ensuring the continued implementation of procedures is important to the on-going ability of the organisation to meet certification requirements. |  |  |  |
| 3 | 3 |  | The System shall ensure that whenever there is a change in the risk related to illegal harvest, trade or transport in a verified supply chain – or a supply chain covered by a DDS – the risk shall be assessed and mitigated. | There should be clear requirements embedded in the System to ensure that any procedures applied by certified companies are able to efficiently address changes to supply chains. Changes in supply chains may introduce new risks and these should be dealt with prior to including products from these new supply chains in the scope of the certification. |  |  |  |
| **4** |  |  | **Transparency** | **System standards and requirements for both certified organisations and assurance providers shall be publicly available. Systems shall ensure that relevant information about the development and content of the standard, how the system is governed, who is evaluated and under what process, impact information and the various ways in which stakeholders can engage is freely available (ISEAL credibility principles).** |  |  |  |
| 4 | 1 |  | The System shall ensure that standards and requirements for certified organisations are publicly available on the internet. | Transparency of the requirements against which certified organisations are evaluated is a key feature of a certification System. |  |  |  |
| 4 | 2 |  | The System shall ensure that an up-to-date register of certified/verified organisations is publicly available. | This requirement should make it possible to identify the certification status of named companies from their name or certification code. |  |  |  |
| 4 | 3 |  | The System shall ensure that certification reports (or at least summaries with relevant findings) are made publicly available on the internet. | At the level of the certified organisation, the public summary information should – as a minimum – provide accurate and up-to-date information on: i. Scope of the certificate with regards to a full list of sites, facilities or members included. ii. Scope of the certificate with regards to those materials, products or product groups that are included. iii. The date of issue and ordinary date of termination/withdrawal of the certificate. iv. The current state of validity of the certificate (active, suspended, terminated)  v. Rationale for certification decision, overview of findings and description of non-conformances |  |  |  |
| 4 | 4 |  | The System shall include formal and transparent, publicly available procedures for the handling of disputes and complaints related to certification and surveillance audits. | Procedures for handling complaints and disputes shall be developed, made publicly available and implemented. The procedures shall be clearly publicized, making it easy for stakeholders to submit comments or complaints where applicable. |  |  |  |
| **5** |  |  | **Competence and qualifications** | **The System requires the relevant personnel of both Assurance Providers and certified organisations to have competence in their responsibilities.**  NOTES:   * ISO 19011 definition of competence: (3.14) Demonstrated personal attributes and demonstrated ability to apply knowledge and skills. * ISEAL: Auditors need to be able to use their judgement to come to a quick understanding of a client’s performance. Similarly, individuals responsible for audit reviews and decisions also need to be competent in their responsibilities. Among the strategies to mitigate the risks of non-conformity, having competent auditors is one of the most important. Basic requirements for supporting auditor competence are included in ISO17065 (6.1.2) and in ISO 17021-2 Section 7 and Annexes A to D in that document. The System owner must take ultimate responsibility for the competence of auditors working in its assurance programme. |  |  |  |
| 5 | 1 |  | The Standard shall include requirements and ensure that certified organisations have qualified and competent staff who are able to consistently assure that standards are met and enforced. | This requirement specifies the importance of ensuring that certified organisations have qualified and competent staff tasked with ensuring that the standard requirements are met and enforced. |  |  |  |
| 5 | 2 |  | The System shall have mechanisms to ensure that auditors, and other relevant staff of the Assurance provider, are qualified and competent to evaluate organisations’ compliance with specific standard requirements. | This requirement relates to the existence of clear requirements for competence and qualifications of auditors involved in evaluating standard conformance, as well as personnel involved in the certification decision-making process. |  |  |  |
| **6** |  |  | **Impartiality and Oversight** | **Auditors, and other personnel relevant to the conformance evaluation of an organisation shall be impartial to the entity(-ies) under evaluation.** NOTES:   * ISO 19011: Independence: the basis for the impartiality of the audit and objectivity of the audit conclusions. Auditors should be independent of the activity being audited wherever practicable, and should in all cases act in a manner that is free from bias and conflict of interest. For internal audits, auditors should be independent from the operating managers of the function being audited. Auditors should maintain objectivity throughout the audit process to ensure that the audit findings and conclusions are based only on the audit evidence. * ISEAL: standard systems [shall] identify and mitigate conflicts of interest throughout their operations, particularly in the assurance process and in governance. |  |  |  |
| 6 | 1 |  | The System shall ensure that auditors are impartial enabling them to make independent evaluation of standard conformance by the entity under evaluation. | Impartiality should be clearly defined and included as a component of the System requirements on auditors and assurance providers that they remain impartial and independent to the organisation under evaluation. Requirements for impartiality should be defined at all levels of the System, from auditing, to certification decision through the development and maintenance of the System itself. |  |  |  |
| 6 | 2 |  | The System owner shall ensure that certification decisions are made by entities impartial to the auditee. | The certification decision process should be well defined and include requirements to ensure that the decision on certification is conducted by positions/bodies that are impartial to the auditee. |  |  |  |
| **6** | **3** |  | **Oversight mechanism** | NOTE:   * ISEAL assurance code: Oversight of assurance providers is typically managed through an ISO 17011 accreditation process, but can be accomplished in other ways, depending on the needs of the standards system. For example, a standards system could employ an independent assurance body to review the System. Alternatively, a System owner could arrange to oversee the work of assurance providers directly, recognising that this model provides less independence and requires the owner to have the competencies described in this section. Less formal Systems could develop a scrutiny committee of peers or stakeholders to oversee the assurance process. In all models of oversight, independence of the oversight mechanism from the assurance provider is necessary. |  |  |  |
| 6 | 3 | 1 | The System owner shall ensure that the competence and consistent performance of assurance providers is periodically reviewed. | The owner or operator of the System should have efficient requirements to ensure that the competence *and performance* of assurance providers is regularly evaluated. The review of performance should be used for subsequent follow up and implementation of corrective actions where shortcomings are identified. |  |  |  |
| 6 | 3 | 2 | The System owners shall specify the approach to be used in oversight, ensuring that the oversight mechanism is independent of the assurance providers being assessed. | The procedures to conduct oversight of assurance providers by the System owner, should be developed and implemented in a way that ensures the impartiality and independence of the System owner. |  |  |  |
| 6 | 3 | 3 | The System owners shall define the frequency of oversight or the procedure for determining the frequency, applicable in the case of risk-based oversight. | Where the System owner is the assurance provider, the owner shall ensure that oversight is carried out by personnel independent of those engaged in the assurance process. |  |  |  |
| **7** |  |  | **Auditing process (assurance provider requirements)** | **Compliance with the System standards is audited regularly and the results are publicly available.  The System shall include clear requirements and procedures for auditing activities, as well as how audit results are presented and made available to third parties.** |  |  |  |
| 7 | 1 |  | The System shall ensure that assurance providers apply the documented methodology for assessment of clients.   As a minimum, this methodology shall include procedures for the following activities: › Evaluation of conformity of organisations to the standards (e.g. audit of sites, or inspection of records or of self-assessment declarations); › Review and certification decision; › Issuance of a certificate; and › Periodic re-assessment. | The System should have in place efficient and adequate requirements and procedures that shall be met by assurance providers. These requirements should ensure that assurance providers use the designated methodology for the evaluation of organisations seeking certification. Requirements for assurance providers should be clear and unambiguous and allow the System owner to verify their level of conformance to these requirements. |  |  |  |
| 7 | 2 |  | The System shall include mechanisms to ensure that assurance providers conduct stakeholder consultation as appropriate during the audit (only applicable where necessary for evaluating compliance of organisations). | Stakeholder consultation may be required in some cases. For example, this could be during the evaluation of compliance to laws relating to third parties' rights to resources.  Where required, the time and place of the initial evaluation and surveillance audits should be made known to stakeholders, together with an invitation to provide comments about the assessed organisation (and its activities) to the assurance provider or accreditation body. |  |  |  |
| 7 | 3 |  | The System shall ensure that the assurance provider applies a clear basis for:  › establishing conformance  › raising corrective actions for non-compliance  › certification decision making. | Clarity in the performance threshold for organisations seeking certification should be clear and unambiguous. The procedures for assurance providers should ensure that a uniform threshold is applied to evaluate conformance by ay auditees.  This criterion relates to the ability of the assurance providers to make consistent and standardized decisions on conformance by clients. This is important as clarity of conformance thresholds are necessary for the client to understand the requirements they are supposed to meet and for the auditors to be able to make consistent decisions of conformance. |  |  |  |
| 7 | 4 |  | The System shall ensure that assurance providers have in place - and implement - procedures for audits that include at least the following: › frequency of audits; (minimum annually); › requirements for on-site visits where applicable; › sampling protocol for audits (if applicable); › structure and competencies of the audit team; › the minimum set of aspects that need to be checked in every audit; › minimum content of audit reports, including non-conformances, clarification of scope, audit process and evaluation findings. | These requirements relate directly to the procedures implemented by the assurance providers to conduct audits. These types of requirements on assurance providers are often part of accreditation standards and reflected in assurance provider procedures for auditors.  As the requirements reflected in 7.1, the assurance provider should have in place procedures to ensure that they are following the System requirements for auditing. The assurance provider therefore should have in place an efficient set of procedures to ensure consistent and uniform implementation of the System's audit requirements. |  |  |  |

Supporting Legal timber Trade is a joint project run by Preferred by Nature (formerly known as NEPCon) with the aim of supporting timber-related companies in Europe with knowledge, tools, and training in the requirements of the EU Timber Regulation. Knowing your timer´s origin is not only good for the forests, but good for business. The joint projects is funded by the EU LIFE programme and UK aid from the UK government.



Supporting Legal Timber Trade

About

Responsible Sourcing of Soy, Cattle and Palm Oil is a project aimed at creating awareness and capacity among Danish companies to minimise risks of social and environmental problems connected to sourcing palm oil, soy, and cattle from developing countries. The project is run by Preferred by Nature (formerly known as NEPCon) and funded by DANIDA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.

Responsible Sourcing of Soy, Cattle and Palm Oil

About

Preferred by Nature (formerly known as NEPCon) is an international non-profit organisation working to support better land management and business practices that benefit people, nature and the climate in 100+ countries.

We engage in development projects and initiatives that drive and support nature conservation and sustainable land management, responsible trade of forest and climate impact commodities around the world.

These activities range from donor-financed, international projects, to capacity building, demonstration of new and innovative approaches, and self-financed non-profit activities.



[www.preferredbynature.org](http://www.preferredbynature.org)| [www.eutr.info](http://www.eutr.info/)

NEPCon (Nature Economy and People Connected) is an international, non-profit organisation that builds commitment and capacity for mainstreaming sustainability. Together with our partners, we foster solutions for safeguarding our natural resources and protecting our climate.

NEPCon |[info@nepcon.org](mailto:info@nepcon.org) | www.nepcon.org



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