



Conformity assessment of the Indonesian Forest Certification Cooperation (Revision) against the PEFC Council Requirements

Final Report | February 2022

article three

ABOUT ARTICLE THREE

Article Three (formerly ITS Global) is a consultancy that specialises in public policy in the Asia Pacific region. Its expertise encompasses international trade and economics, direct foreign investment, environment and sustainability, international aid and economic development, and corporate social responsibility and management of strategic risks.

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

BMP	Best Management Practices
CB	Certification Body
CoC	Chain of Custody
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FM	Forest Management
FMU	Forest Management Unit
IFCC	Indonesia Forest Certification Cooperation
IAF	International Accreditation Forum
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
KSK	Kerjasama Sertifikasi Kehutanan (Forestry Certification Cooperation)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PD	Procedural document
PEFC	Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification
PEFCC	Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Council
SD	Standard document
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SVLK	Sistem Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu
TLAS	Timber Legality Assurance System
UN	United Nations
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
WHO	World Health Organization

1. INTRODUCTION

Article Three (formerly ITS Global Asia Pacific) was invited by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Council (PEFCC) to tender for the conformity assessment of the Indonesia Certification Cooperation (IFCC) Scheme for Sustainable Forest Management (hereafter referred to as the Applicant Scheme), against the requirements of the PEFC.

IFCC Secretariat submitted its standards to the PEFCC for endorsement and mutual recognition in February 2021. Scheme documentation includes standards and procedural documents governing standard setting and standard review procedures, investigation and resolution of complaints and appeals, notification of certification bodies, sustainable forest management requirements, requirements for bodies providing audit and certification services, logo usage rules, and chain of custody requirements. The Applicant Scheme includes provisions for individual and group certification.

METHODOLOGY

This report assesses the Applicant Scheme's rules governing the maintenance and encouragement of productive functions of forests; and whether the applicant scheme complies with these requirements in practice.

Article Three has reviewed the content of the Applicant Scheme for technical competence and completeness. Article Three has assessed the Applicant Scheme's conformity with the requirements of the PEFCC, as stipulated in PEFC GD *Endorsement and Mutual Recognition of National Systems and their Revision*.

SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT

The following aspects of the Applicant Scheme have been assessed against the PEFC international standards and technical documents where relevant:

- A general analysis of the structure of the Applicant System's technical documentation.
- An assessment of the standard setting procedures and process against PEFC ST 1001:2017, Standard Setting – Requirements (for the sustainable forest management standard(s) and the chain of custody standard).
- An assessment of standard(s) applicable for forest management certification against PEFC ST 1003:2018, Sustainable Forest Management – Requirements.
- An assessment of the group certification requirements against PEFC ST 1002:2018, Group Forest Management Certification - Requirements.
- An assessment of the Trees outside Forest requirements against Appendix 2 of PEFC ST 1003:2018, Sustainable Forest Management – Requirements.
- An assessment of certification and accreditation procedures, for forest management certification as defined in the PEFC Technical Document, Annex 6.
- Chain of custody certification as defined by PEFC ST 2003:2020, Requirements for Certification Bodies operating Certification against the PEFC International Chain of Custody Standard is not assessed as IFCC has adopted the standard.

- 2.7. A stakeholder survey to check the basic contents of the development report on the standard setting process.
- 2.8. Any other aspects that can affect functions, credibility and efficiency of the submitted system.
- 2.9. A field trip to the Applicant's country and online interviews in case of the prolonging of COVID travel restrictions.

The following normative references have been used for this assessment:

- PEFC ST 1001, Standard Setting - Requirements
- PEFC ST 1003, Sustainable Forest Management – Requirements.
- PEFC ST 1002, Group Forest Management Certification - Requirements
- PEFC ST 2002, Chain of Custody of Forest Based Products – Requirements
- PEFC ST 2003, Requirements for Certification Bodies operating Certification against the PEFC International Chain of Custody Standard
- PEFC GD 1004, Administration of PEFC scheme, chapter 8
- TD Annex 6 (Certification and Accreditation Procedures)
- PEFC ST 2001, PEFC Logo usage rules - Requirements (hereinafter PEFC Logo usage rules)
- PEFC GL7/2007, PEFC Council procedures for the investigation and resolution of complaints and Appeals
- ISO/IEC 17021, Conformity assessment -- Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems
- ISO/IEC 17065, Conformity assessment -- Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services
- ISO 19011, Guidelines for auditing management systems

2. RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results of this conformity assessment, Article Three recommends the PEFC Board of Directors to maintain the endorsement of the IFCC Forest Certification System and recommend for endorsement the Trees Outside Forest Appendix of IFCC's Sustainable Forest Management Standard, on the condition that the remaining ten (10) nonconformities in the System shall be corrected within six (6) months after endorsement:

- one (1) nonconformity in the Standard-setting Procedures;
- nine (9) in the Forest Management Standard.

All nonconformities are classified as minor.

In relation to the standard-setting processes, two (2) nonconformities are found. However, the nonconformities found in the process did not undermine or negatively affect the standard-setting process.

3. SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

The following is a summary of findings for the report:

GENERAL

IFCC submitted its standards to the PEFC Council for assessment in February 2021. Scheme documentation includes standards and procedural documents governing standard setting and standard review procedures, investigation and resolution of complaints and appeals, notification of certification bodies, sustainable forest management requirements, requirements for bodies providing audit and certification services, logo usage rules, and chain of custody requirements. The Applicant Scheme includes provisions for individual and group certification.

The structure of the scheme and the documentation is clear and for the most part unambiguous.

Through the course of the assessment it emerged that an oversight took place in the submission of the standard documentation, specifically the Group Forest Management. The oversight was that the standardizing body had overlooked the revision date for the management standard. This oversight was rectified by an interruption to the assessment process, during which the Standardising Body undertook the required processes to amend its Group Forest Management Standard according to the body's standard-setting procedures.

The revised Group Forest Management revision, which has been approved by the IFCC Board of Directors has subsequently been assessed as a time critical revision according to IFCC procedures and processes.

In addition, the assessment was unusual in that although the standard is -- in practical terms -- a revision, it is in theory a new standard because of the additional requirements of the Trees Outside Forest (TOF) Annex. The field assessment, which is scheduled to take place following the desk assessment, will be submitted alongside the final report.

STANDARD SETTING PROCEDURES

There were minor non-conformities found with regards to:

PEFC ST 1001:2017 6.5.1 (g) – Procedures:

The procedures does not require that a synopsis of feedback is sent to stakeholders, although this was undertaken in the standard setting process regardless;

This is considered minor in that it does not impact the integrity of the standard-setting process, nor of the standard itself.

STANDARD SETTING PROCESS

PEFC ST 1001: 2017 6.6 – Process:

Formal pilot testing was not undertaken for the Trees Outside Forests (TOF) Annex as part of the standard development process. However, implementation analysis was undertaken based on experience with the existing community forest standard and the implementation of other

sustainability standards outside of forest areas. The standards working group considered the results of the analysis accordingly. This was confirmed through stakeholder consultation and via the field visit.

PEFC ST 1001:2017 8.5.4 – Process:

The decision to revise the standard did not define whether it would be a 'normal' or 'editorial' revision.

This is considered minor in that it does not impact the integrity of the standard-setting process, nor of the standard itself.

FOREST MANAGEMENT STANDARD (INCLUDING TOF)

There are non-conformities in relation to PEFC ST 1003:2018. These are:

PEFC ST 1003: 2018 4.1 (e), (f), (g). and (i)

IFCC ST 1001 does not meet the specific requirements in relation to communicating "100% PEFC Certified" and other system claims required at (e), (f) and (g).

IFCC has indicated that it will amend the text of the relevant standard (IFCC ST 1001) in relation to 4.1 e, f and g. The draft text has been provided and subsequently meets the requirements.

A requirement that a list of legislation and regulation applicable is included is also not met.

For 4.1 i, IFCC will need to amend its scheme accordingly and provide an overview of appropriate legislation. It is recommended that this is based on information contained within Indonesia's Timber Legality Assurance Scheme (TLAS) and added to an existing Annex.

PEFC ST 1003:2018 6.2.5

Under the community forest standard, a community forest exception is provided to requirement IFCC ST 1001, 5.2.5: "The organisation shall, in the management plans, specify ways and means to minimise the risk of degradation and damage to forest ecosystems, in the process of forest management operations."

However, given that management plans must be completed under the requirements regardless, the specification of ways and means to minimize risks of degradation and damage to ecosystems – even if ecosystems are not present within the community forest area – is a reasonable requirement.

PEFC ST 1003:2018 6.3.4

Under the community forest standard, an exception is provided for IFCC ST 1001: 5.3.4.2: "The organization shall provide a safe and healthy workplace environment."

This exception is in our view not valid and a safe and healthy work environment should be provided as a bare minimum under community conditions.

The above are considered minor non-conformities that should nonetheless be corrected immediately.

PEFC ST 1003:2018 8.2.5

The standard does not meet the specific requirements on the indiscriminate disposal of waste. Although existing requirements are aligned with the PEFC requirements in principle, they do not meet the benchmarks. This is a non-conformity.

IFCC has undertaken to revise the text of IFCC ST 1001 and has provided draft text that meets the requirements.

PEFC ST 1003:2018 8.2.11

The standard meets the benchmark requirements with the exception of providing specific requirements for not using fertilizer as an alternative to appropriate soil nutrient management. IFCC has undertaken to revise the text of IFCC ST 1001 and has provided draft text that meets the requirements.

PEFC ST 1003:2018 8.6.7

The standard largely contains requirements that meet the requirements in the text; however, there is no requirement for engagement in terms of data collection. This does not impact the integrity of the system but is nonetheless a minor non-conformity.

GROUP CERTIFICATION MODEL

There were significant non-conformities with the Group Forestry Model due to the oversight noted above. The original non-conformities are noted here:

5.1 Organisational roles, responsibilities and authorities

The standard adopted the language of PEFC ST 1002 5.1.1 with two exceptions, (e) and (j).

This means that there are no established written procedures for the suspension and exclusion of participants who do not correct/close nonconformities and that group participants excluded from any certification group based on nonconformities can be accepted within 12 months after exclusion; and that there is no requirement to address nonconformities reported from group members which were identified under other PEFC certifications than the particular group certification and to ensure implementation with all group members.

Similarly, the language of PEFC ST 1002 5.1.2 is adopted with exceptions at (a) and (b). This means that group participants excluded from any certification group are able to apply for group membership within 12 months after exclusion and that participants are not required to provide the group entity with information about previous group participation.

IFCC has revised the text of IFCC ST 1004 and has provided text that meets the requirements.

9.3 Selection of participants

The standard met the requirements, with the exception of

- PEFC ST 1002 9.3.1.3 The standard shall define additional sampling requirements in case of participation of pre-existing organisations or group or the members participation, such as a forest owners'/managers' association, SFM programme and submission to tax programming which have their own members.
 - This is not addressed.
- PEFC ST 1002 9.3.3.1, 9.3.3.2 and 9.3.4
 - A risk assessment requirement did not appear in the standard.

10. Improvement

The requirements have been adopted with identical language with the exception of

“10.1.3 The standard requires that a participant who was excluded from a group certification shall be internally audited by the group entity before it is allowed to re-enter the group certification. The internal audit shall not take place sooner than 12 months after the exclusion.”

This was not addressed elsewhere.

Following these non-conformities noted in the draft report, IFCC undertook a revision of its group standard. This is outlined in the report.

The revised standard conforms to the PEFC requirements.

CHAIN OF CUSTODY STANDARD

The System conforms to the PEFC requirements.

PROCEDURES FOR LOGO LICENSING

The System conforms to the PEFC requirements.

CERTIFICATION AND ACCREDITATION ARRANGEMENTS

The System conforms to the PEFC requirements.

COMPLAINTS AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCEDURES

The System conforms to the PEFC requirements.

4. STRUCTURE OF THE SYSTEM OF THE PROPOSED APPLICANT SCHEME

FORESTS AND THE FOREST SECTOR IN INDONESIA

Background

Forest certification in Indonesia has a long and significant history. Rainforest Alliance Smartwood undertook its first certification of teak plantations in Indonesia in 1990. Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia certification as a national forest certification was established in the country in 1993. Indonesia and the European Union jointly developed legality verification standards under the EU's Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) programme from 2007 onwards (see below).

IFCC was established in 2011 as a multi-stakeholder organisation for the development and administration of sustainable forest management standards and certification. IFCC became a member of PEFC in 2012; its standards were first submitted for PEFC endorsement in 2014, with endorsement taking place later that year. The system's community forest standard was endorsed in 2019.

Approximately half of Indonesia's terrestrial area is forested, covering 92 million ha; just under 45 million ha is primary forest; 42 million ha is secondary forest; just under 5 million ha is plantation forest area. Unplanned and illegal deforestation has been a significant problem for Indonesia over several decades. Deforestation has largely been driven by agricultural expansion, both large-scale and small-scale, and has been exacerbated by problems of overlapping jurisdictional responsibility, governance problems and weak enforcement.

Indonesia has, however, managed to reduce its deforestation rate and improve forest governance through a number of domestic policy and regulatory reforms, as well as international cooperation efforts under the EU-FLEGT program. This includes the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) between Indonesia and the EU, which resulted in the development of the Sistem Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu/Timber Legality Assurance Standard (SVLK/TLAS) for Indonesian timber and paper products.

Forestry and related industries contribute significantly to social and economic development in Indonesia. Although there are a few strong estimates, forestry and associated industries in processing, manufacturing (timber products, pulp and paper) may contribute as much as 3.5 per cent of GDP and indirectly support as many as 15 million livelihoods. Indonesia's forest policy recognises the significance forests and forestry plays in the lives of Indonesians, with specific recognition of traditional (*adat*) forest rights and community, social and agro-forestry uses.

Similarly, Indonesia's forests have a significant role for the environment; it is one of the most biodiverse nations on the planet, the nation contains 13 land-based ecosystems, containing 74 different vegetation systems. The country's extensive forest area and its large peatland forest area – covering 15 million ha – play a significant role in climate change mitigation.

Community forests

Community forests play a significant role in Indonesia's various communities, particularly at the village level.

There are six types of community or social forestry in Indonesia¹:

1. Community Forestry (Hutan Kemasyarakatan, HKm) is a scheme to give forest access and capacity building tools to community groups so they can manage forests in a sustainable way. Areas targeted include production and protection forests that are not under license and have potential uses (for example, timber and non-timber forest products [NTFPs], environmental services [ecotourism, hydrology, carbon storage, and sequestration], medicinal plants, agrofisheery, and agrosilvopastoral practices).

2. Village Forestry (Hutan Desa, HD) provides forest access to villages for sustainable management. Target locations for the HD scheme are production and protection forests that are not under license. Potential uses of the HD scheme are similar to those of HKm.

3. Community Plantation Forests (Hutan Tanaman Rakyat, HTR) are state forests that are managed by individuals or cooperatives to increase quality and potency of forest products (timber and NTFPs). HTRs have a maximum area of about 15 ha for each license holder or 700 ha for cooperatives. Individual license holders can form community groups to request a single license. The target location for HTRs is in production forests.

4. Customary Forests (Hutan Adat, HA) are located in adat community areas and managed by the communities' customary law (masyarakat hukum adat). Customary forests can be located in production or protection forests, on private land (outside forest estates), or in state forests. Potential uses under this scheme include timber and NTFPs (using local customary practices) or designating land for protection purposes. Customary law communities are legally recognized through regional regulations (Peraturan Daerah, PERDA).

5. Forestry Partnerships (Kemitraan Kehutanan, Kemitraan) are state forestlands managed by community groups or cooperatives to give access and direct benefit to local communities through capacity strengthening in cooperation with concession holders and forest management units (FMUs). Target locations for Kemitraan are areas under concession in production forest and in specific areas (wilayah tertentu) based on FMU management planning. Kemitraan can include uses of timber and NTFPs, environmental services, medicinal plants, silvofisheery and agrosilvopasture.

6. Community Forestry on Titled Land (Hutan Rakyat, HR) is managed by community groups and cooperatives located on private lands. HR-designated areas can be used for timber, NTFPs, and environmental services.

Community forestry provides significant social, economic and environmental benefits for communities in Indonesia, as well as Indonesian society more broadly. Community forestry in Indonesia is, as noted above, distinct from commercial forestry; access to timber resources under community licenses or arrangements can only be provided to communities. This take place via a community proposal for forest areas to local authorities (regencies), which then much be approved by provincial and national levels of government; management agreements and plans must be approved at within community forest areas defined as such by the Ministry of Environment and

¹ World Bank (2019). Strengthening of Social Forestry in Indonesia, Project Information Document P165742. World Bank, Washington DC. <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/612831583929639761/pdf/Project-Information-Documen-ID-Strengthening-of-Social-Forestry-in-Indonesia-P165742.pdf>

Forestry, and Provincial Governmors; management arrangements and management plans must be approved at regency and provincial level.²

² Akiefnawati, R., Villamor, G. B., Zulfikar, F., Budisetiawan, I., Mulyoutami, E., Ayat, A., & van Noordwijk, M. (2010). Stewardship agreement to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD): case study from Lubuk Beringin'sHutan Desa,Jambi Province, Sumatra, Indonesia. *International Forestry Review*, 12(4), 349–360. doi:10.1505/ifor.12.4.349

THE SCHEME

The IFCC has developed a number of standards and procedural documents for the Applicant Scheme. Both standards and procedures are mandatory. They are listed as follows:

Standards

IFCC Standards	
IFCC ST 1000:2021	IFCC Certification Scheme – Introduction Includes general description of the IFCC scheme, its objectives, basis, approaches and bodies involved.
IFCC ST 1001:2021	Sustainable forest management – Requirements Requirements for sustainable forest management, both in forest area of nationally designated forest land and outside forest area to be met in order to attain IFCC forest certification.
IFCC ST 1002:2021	Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of sustainable forest management Includes requirements for the structure, procedures, accreditation and notification of certification bodies and their auditors involved in forest management certification.
IFCC ST 1003:2021	IFCC Trademarks Rules – Requirements Includes requirements for the usage of the IFCC trademarks by various users
PEFC/IFCC ST 2001:2020	PEFC Trademarks Rules - Requirements Requirements for the usage of the PEFC trademarks. The PEFC Council international standard was adopted as a part of the IFCC scheme.
PEFC/IFCC ST 2002:2020	Chain of custody of forest and tree based products - Requirements Includes requirements for chain of custody on forest and tree based products. The PEFC Council international standard has been adopted.
PEFC/IFCC ST 2003:2020	Requirements for certification bodies operating certification against the PEFC International chain of custody standard PEFC International standard to be adopted as a part of the IFCC scheme. Includes requirements for the structure, procedures, accreditation and notification of certification bodies and their auditors involved in chain of custody certification.

Procedural Documents

IFCC Procedural Documents

IFCC PD 1001:2019	Standard setting procedures Includes requirements for the development of IFCC standards
IFCC PD 1002:2021	IFCC procedures for investigation and resolution of complaints and appeals Procedures for the management, investigation and resolution of appeals and complaints received by the IFCC.
IFCC PD 1003:2021	Issuance of the PEFC and IFCC Trademarks licenses in Indonesia Procedures for the issuance of PEFC Trademarks licenses by the IFCC
IFCC PD 1004:2021	Notification of certification bodies Procedures for formal recognition (notification) of certification bodies for forest management and chain of custody certification bodies
IFCC PD 1005:2021	IFCC Procedures for Group Forest Management Procedures for implementation of forest certification schemes which include group forest management certification and allow the certification of a number of forest owners/managers under one certificate.

Plantation forestry

Plantation forestry within IFCC previously had a separate standard for SFM. Plantation forestry in this version of the standard has been incorporated into IFCC ST 1001 as Appendix 2. All requirements for SFM apply to plantation forestry, except for those points in the Appendix that contain their own interpretation. For the purposes of this assessment, those interpretations are assessed within the main assessment of the SFM standard, as appropriate.

Community forestry

Community forestry within IFCC previously had a separate standard for SFM. Community forestry in this version of the standard has been incorporated into IFCC ST 1001 as Appendix 3. All requirements for SFM apply to community forestry, except for those points in the Appendix that contain their own interpretation. For the purposes of this assessment, those interpretations are assessed within the main assessment of the SFM standard, as appropriate.

Scheme documentation includes standards and procedural documents governing standard setting and standard review procedures, investigation and resolution of complaints and appeals, notification of certification bodies, sustainable forest management requirements, requirements for bodies providing audit and certification services, logo usage rules, and chain of custody requirements. The Applicant Scheme includes provisions for individual and group certification.

5. STANDARD SETTING PROCEDURES

This chapter presents a detailed assessment of the standard setting procedures against PEFC ST 1001:2017, Standard Setting, for the development of the forest management standard. It contains a detailed assessment of the standard setting procedures compliance or non-compliance with the PEFC requirements as set out in PEFC ST 1001:2017.

Requirement 5.1 The standardising body has written procedures for standard-setting activities describing:

(a) its legal status and organizational structure, including a body responsible for consensus-building (working group, refer to 6.4) and procedures for formal adoption of the standard (refer to 7.1)

The Standardising Body (IFCC) has its legal status and organisational structure described in IFCC PD 1001:2019.

IFCC was established as a legal entity on 9 September 2011. It operates independently as a multistakeholder organisation. IFCC is the National Governing Body (NGB) for the scheme.

IFCC has a Standardising Committee, which acts as the NGB's decision making body. The Steering Committee comprises "representatives of relevant agencies and units who are internal and external experts of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development."

The structure of the 17rganization is described as follows: ‘

- General Assembly
 - o Responsible for formal approval of standards (ST);
- Board of Directors
 - o Responsible for
 - approval of standard setting process as a project proposal
 - approval of standard setting procedures
 - establishment of standardizing committee
 - approval of other normative documents (procedures/PD)
 - recommendations of approvals to the General Assembly
- Standardisation Committee (SC)
 - o The SC is the body responsible for building consensus on the development of standards
- Draft Working Group (DWG)
 - o Additional set of expertise that supports the SC
- IFCC Secretariat
 - o Responsible for administrative functions of the IFCC.

Procedures for the formal adoption of the standard are described. The adoption of the standard by the GA is based on consensus from the SC and the BOD.

(b) procedures for keeping documented information,

Procedures are described at IFCC PD 1001 Chapter 10. The tables provided contain extensive and clear procedures for all documentation, the reference documents and the responsible persons for each document and process.

I procedures for balanced representation of stakeholders,

Procedures for the balanced representation of stakeholders on the SC are described at IFCC PD 1001, Clause 4.5.2 and 5.3.2.4. They state that SC “provides for balanced representation of stakeholders with the aim of building consensus amongst participating interested stakeholders” and that “No single concerned interest shall be allowed to dominate the process nor to be dominated.”

(d) the standard-setting process,

Procedures for the standard setting process is described at IFCC PD 1001, Chapter 5.

The standard setting process is clearly defined. It contains clear procedures on

- Initiation
- A preparatory stage
- The formation of a standardizing committee
- Draft stage
- Consensus building,
- Enquiry stage
- Consultation
- Public consultation
- Pilot testing
- Formal approval.

(e) the mechanism for reaching consensus, and

Procedures for the mechanism for reaching consensus among the SDC are described at IFCC PD 1001, Clause 5.4.2 and 4.5.8. Reaching consensus for the SC requires:

- “by a positive vote of 70 % of all members of the SC while any negative vote shall be resolved by procedures described in chapter 5.4.2.3;”

And to determine opposition:

- a telephone conference meeting where there is a verbal yes/no vote;
- an e-mail meeting;
- a combination of the above.

It is also states that in the event of sustained opposition, the following may be used:

- a) discussion and negotiation on the disputed issue within the SC in order to find a compromise;
- b) direct negotiation between the stakeholder(s) submitting the objection and stakeholders with different view on the disputed issue in order to find a compromise;
- c) additional round(s) of public consultation (if necessary), for 30 days, where further stakeholder input can help to achieve consensus on unresolved issues. The scope of this public consultation is limited to the unresolved issues.

(f) review and revision of standard(s)/normative document(s).

Procedures for the review and revision of standards and other normative documents are described at IFCC PD 1001, Chapter 7 and 8. Chapter 7 contains procedures for the Periodic review, including feedback, gap analysis, stakeholder consultation and decision making.

Chapter 8 includes procedures for revision of standards including provisions for revisions that are editorial revisions, or time-critical revisions. Both chapters clearly describe the procedures for the review and revision of normative documents.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 5.1.2 The standardizing body shall make its standard-setting procedures publicly available and shall review its standard-setting procedures regularly. The review shall consider feedback from stakeholders.

The document is publicly available. The procedures have a clear requirement for public availability of documentation and requirements for the consideration of feedback from stakeholders: “This document [IFCC PD 1001] shall be regularly reviewed and revised every five years or before each revision of the IFCC standards taking into account comments from interested parties.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 5.2.1 The standardizing body shall keep documented information relevant to the standard-setting and review process. Evidence of compliance with the requirements of this standard and the standardizing body’s own procedures includes: a) Standard-setting procedures, b) Stakeholder identification mapping, c) Contacted and/or invited stakeholders, d) Stakeholders involved in standard-setting activities including participants in each working group meeting, e) Feedback received and a synopsis of how feedback was addressed, f) All drafts and final versions of the standard, g) Outcomes from working group considerations, h) Evidence of consensus on the final version of the standard(s), i) Evidence relating to the review process, and j) Final approval by the standardizing body.

This is stipulated at IFCC PD 1001, Clause 10.1, Table 1: “10.1. The following records of the standard setting and review process as shown in Table 1 shall be prepared and maintained by the nominated responsible person.

Process stages / <i>Tahap proses</i>		Associated Documents / <i>dokumen terkait</i>	Responsibility/ <i>Penanggung Jawab</i>
Proposal stage / <i>Tahap Rancangan kegiatan</i>	Project development / <i>Pengembangan</i>	Project Proposal (PP)	Secretariat / <i>Sekretariat</i>
	Project approval / <i>Persetujuan</i>		BoD / <i>BP</i>
Preparatory stage / <i>Tahap Persiapan</i>	Stakeholders mapping / <i>Pemetaan Stakeholder</i>	Working draft (WD)	Secretariat / <i>Sekretariat</i>
	Public announcement / <i>Pengumuman Publik</i>		Secretariat / <i>Sekretariat</i>
	Invitation to the stakeholders / <i>Undangan kepada stakeholder</i>		Secretariat / <i>Sekretariat</i>
	SC establishment / <i>Pendirian KS</i>		BoD / <i>BP</i>
	Development of a working draft / <i>Pengembangan draf kerja</i>		Project Coordinator / <i>Koordinator kegiatan</i>
SC stage / <i>Tahap KS</i>	Consideration of comments / inputs / <i>Pertimbangan komentar / masukan</i>	Committee draft (CD)	SC / Project Coordinator / <i>Secretariat/ KS/ Koordinator kegiatan/Sekretariat</i>
	Consensus building / <i>Membangun konsensus</i>		
Enquiry stage / <i>Tahap Enquiry</i>	Members consultation / <i>Konsultasi anggota</i>	Enquiry draft (ED)	SC / Project Coordinator / <i>Secretariat/ KS/ Koordinator kegiatan/Sekretariat</i>
	Public consultation / <i>Konsultasi publik</i>		
	Pilot testing / <i>Uji coba</i>		
Approval stage / <i>Tahap persetujuan</i>	Development report / <i>Laporan Pengembangan</i>	Final draft (FD)	Project Coordinator / <i>Koordinator kegiatan</i>
	Board of Directors approval / <i>Persetujuan Badan Pengurus (BP)</i>		BoD / <i>BP</i>
	General Assembly approval / <i>Persetujuan Rapat Umum Anggota (RUA)</i>		General Assembly / <i>RUA</i>
Publication stage / <i>Tahap Publikasi</i>		IFCC Standard	Secretariat / <i>Sekretariat</i>

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 5.2.2 Documented information shall be kept until completion of the next review or revision of the standard to which they refer. Otherwise the documented information must be kept for a minimum of five years after publication of the standard.

Requirement 5.2.3 Documented information shall be available to interested parties upon request

These are both stipulated at IFCC PD 1001 Clause 10.2: "10.2. Records shall be kept until completion of the next review or revision of the standard to which they refer. Otherwise the records must be

kept for a minimum of five years after publication of the standard, and shall be available to interested parties upon request.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 5.3.1 The standardizing body shall establish procedure(s) for dealing with any substantial and process complaints and appeals relating to its standard-setting activities. It must make procedure(s) accessible to stakeholders. Upon receipt of a complaint or appeal, the standardizing body shall: a) acknowledge receipt of the complaint or appeal to the complainant, b) gather and verify all necessary information to validate the complaint or appeal, evaluate the subject matter of the complaint or appeal impartially and objectively, and make a decision regarding the complaint or appeal, and c) formally communicate the decision on the complaint or appeal to the complainant and describe the handling process

The complaints procedures relating to the standard-setting are established in IFCC PD 1001 Chapter 9 and defer to the complaints procedures document IFCC PD 1002. These note: “6.3. The IFCC Executive Director shall without delay: a) Acknowledge to the complainant/appellant (in writing) the receipt and acceptance/rejection of the complaint/appeal, including its justification; b) Provide the complainant/appellant with details of the IFCC complaints and appeals procedures to ensure that they are clearly understood; c) Refer the complainant/appellant to other parties responsible for resolving the matter where the matter does not satisfy clauses 4.1 and 5.1.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 5.3.2 The standardizing body shall establish at least one contact point for enquiries, complaints and appeals relating to its standard-setting activities. The contact point shall be easy to access and readily available

This is stipulated at IFCC PD 1001, Clause 9.2: “The enquiries / comments / complaints/ appeals relating the standard-setting and review activities, could be submitted through the IFCC secretariat.”

Secretariat information appears to be available on all IFCC communications, including the website. “Indonesian Forestry Certification Cooperation (IFCC) Plaza Amsterdam Blok D56, Sentul City, Bogor, 16810, Indonesia Tel.: (62-21) 87961780. Fax: (62-21) 87961780. E-mail: sekretariat@ifcc-ksk.org Website: www.ifcc-ksk.org”.

As an observation, although this conforms, the standardizing body should consider specifying an individual, i.e. a position title, to be nominated.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6. STANDARD SETTING PROCESS

BACKGROUND

The standard setting process has been documented in part in the IFCC Standard Revision report (SRR). The standard setting process comprised the steps below; the scheme documentation contains evidence recorded for each of these steps in the relevant Annexes in the SRR. These are referred to throughout the assessment of the standard setting process.

1. Lists of Comments

- (1.1) Comments from stakeholders (feedback) received during the standard's implementation
- (1.2) Comments from the public consultation, including results of their consideration

2. Analytical Papers, Proposals, Reports

- (2.1) Gap Analysis on the IFCC ST 1001 2013 with the PEFC ST 1003:2018
- (2.2) Revision of the IFCC Certification Standards, Project proposal (in Bahasa Indonesia)
- (2.3) Stakeholders mapping table
- (2.4) List of participants – online national seminar on 14th July 2020

3. Documentation Relating to the SC

- (3.1) E-mail invitation to the SC meeting (1st August 2019)
- (3.2) Invitation letter to the SC meeting (1st August 2019)
- (3.3) Minutes of the SC meeting (1st August 2019)
- (3.4) E-mail invitation of the SC meeting (18th February 2020)
- (3.5) Invitation letter to SC meeting (18th February 2020)
- (3.6) Minutes of the SC meeting (18th February 2020)
- (3.7) E-mail invitation of the SC meeting (27th October 2020)
- (3.8) Invitation letter to SC meeting (27th October 2020)
- (3.9) Minutes of the SC meeting (27th October 2020)

4. Documentation Relating to the DWG

- (4.1) E-mail invitation to DWG meeting (13th August 2019)
- (4.2) Invitation letter to the DWG meeting (13th August 2019)
- (4.3) Minutes of the DWG meeting (13th August 2019)
- (4.4) E-mail invitation to DWG meeting (29th August 2019)
- (4.5) Invitation letter to the DWG meeting (29th August 2019)
- (4.6) Minutes of the DWG meeting (29th August 2019)

- (4.7) E-mail invitation to DWG meeting (4th September 2019)
- (4.8) Invitation letter to the DWG meeting (4th September 2019)
- (4.9) Minutes of the DWG meeting (4th September 2019)
- (4.10) E-mail invitation to DWG meeting (18th September 2019)
- (4.11) Invitation letter to the DWG meeting (18th September 2019)
- (4.12) Minutes of the DWG meeting (18th September 2019)
- (4.13) E-mail invitation to DWG meeting (17th October 2019)
- (4.14) Invitation letter to the DWG meeting (17th October 2019)
- (4.15) Minutes of the DWG meeting (17th October 2019)
- (4.16) E-mail invitation to DWG meeting (23rd October 2019)
- (4.17) Invitation letter to the DWG meeting (23rd October 2019)
- (4.18) Minutes of the DWG meeting (23rd October 2019)
- (4.19) E-mail invitation to DWG meeting (1st November 2019)
- (4.20) Invitation letter to the DWG meeting (1st November 2019)
- (4.21) Minutes of the DWG meeting (1st November 2019)
- (4.22) E-mail invitation to DWG meeting (14th November 2019)
- (4.23) Invitation letter to the DWG meeting (14th November 2019)
- (4.24) Minutes of the DWG meeting (14th November 2019)
- (4.25) E-mail invitation to DWG meeting (10th December 2019)
- (4.26) Invitation letter to the DWG meeting (10th December 2019)
- (4.27) Minutes of the DWG meeting (10th December 2019)
- (4.28) E-mail invitation to DWG meeting (19th December 2019)
- (4.29) Invitation letter to the DWG meeting (19th December 2019)
- (4.30) Minutes of the DWG meeting (19th December 2019)
- (4.31) E-mail invitation to DWG meeting (26th– 27th December 2019)
- (4.32) Invitation letter to the DWG meeting (26th– 27th December 2019)
- (4.33) Minutes of the DWG meeting (26th– 27th December 2019)
- (4.34) E-mail invitation to DWG meeting (22nd January 2020)
- (4.35) Invitation letter to the DWG meeting (22nd January 2020)
- (4.36) Minutes of the DWG meeting (22nd January 2020)
- (4.37) E-mail invitation to DWG meeting (3rd February 2020)

- (4.38) Invitation letter to the DWG meeting (3rd February 2020)
- (4.39) Minutes of the DWG meeting (3rd February 2020)
- (4.40) E-mail invitation to DWG meeting (6th August 2020)
- (4.41) Invitation letter to the DWG meeting (6th August 2020)
- (4.42) Minutes of the DWG meeting (6th August 2020)
- (4.43) E-mail invitation to DWG meeting (2nd September 2020)
- (4.44) Invitation letter to the DWG meeting (2nd September 2020)
- (4.45) Minutes of the DWG meeting (2nd September 2020)
- (4.46) E-mail invitation to DWG meeting (1st October 2020)
- (4.47) Invitation letter to the DWG meeting (1st October 2020)
- (4.48) Minutes of the DWG meeting (1st October 2020)
- (4.49) E-mail invitation to DWG meeting (9th October 2019)
- (4.50) Invitation letter to the DWG meeting (9th October 2019)
- (4.51) Minutes of the DWG meeting (9th October 2019)

5. Documentation Relating to the IFCC BoD and the IFCC GA

- (5.1.1) Minutes of the IFCC BoD meeting on 28th Juni 2019
- (5.1.2) Decision of IFCC Board of Director regarding Establishment of IFCC Standardisation Committee Period 2019-2024
- (5.2) Minutes of the IFCC BoD meeting on 25th January 2021
- (5.3.1) Minutes of the IFCC GA postal ballot on 18th- 28th October 2018
- (5.3.2) Minutes of the IFCC GA postal ballot on 16th- 22th July 2019
- (5.4) Minutes of the IFCC GA on 25th January 2021

6. News, Press Releases and Communication

- (6.1) Announcement of the start of the IFCC standard setting process at the IFCC website:
<https://ifcc-ksk.org/standard/standards-development/827-pengumuman-publikdimulainya-proses-review-revisi-standar-ifcc-2.html>
- (6.2) Announcement of the start of the IFCC standard revision process at the Rimbawaninteraktif [a forestry website].
- (6.3) E-mails distribution of the public announcement of the start of the IFCC standard setting process with invitation to nominate to the standardisation committee.
- (6.4) Letter regarding Announcement of the start of the IFCC standard setting process.

- (6.5) Announcement of the public consultation at the IFCC website: <https://ifcc-ksk.org/information/news-and-media/news/national-news/780-konsultasi-publikreview-revisi-standar-ifcc.html>
- (6.6) Communication of the public consultation at the Rimbawan-interaktif, the most widely used online website and groups channel for foresters in Indonesia.
- (6.7) E-mail distribution of the public consultation (February 2020) to stakeholders.
- (6.8) Announcement of online national seminar on 14th July 2020 at the IFCC website:
<https://www.ifcc-ksk.org/home/61-information-section/up-coming-agendacategory/820-seminar-online-konsultasi-publik-revisi-standar-sertifikasi-pengelolaanhutan-lestari-ifcc.html>
- (6.9.1) Invitation of the online national seminar (14th July 2020) to stakeholders through email.
- (6.9.2) Invitation of the online national seminar (14th July 2020) to stakeholders through Whatsapp.
- (6.10) Publication of the comments from the public consultation at IFCC website
- (6.11) E-mail distribution of the comments from the public consultation to stakeholders
- (6.12) Press release on formal approval and publication of the IFCC scheme documentation
- (6.13) Publication of the IFCC scheme documentation at the IFCC website
- (6.14) Publication of the standard revision report at the IFCC website
- (6.15) IFCC release on June 8th 2015, part of review process: <https://ifcc-ksk.org/information/news-and-media/pres-release/407-informasi-2.html>
- (6.16) Publication/release of the comments (feedback) from the stakeholder, as part of review process, at IFCC website (13th September 2018): <https://ifcc-ksk.org/standard/standards-development/605-permohonan-masukan-pendapatkomentar-atas-skema-sertifikasi-ifcc.html>

All process documentation has been provided.

Group Forest Management Standard

As noted above, an oversight regarding the Group Forest Management standard (IFCC PD 1005) resulted in significant non-conformities against PEFC ST 1002:2018, Group Forest Management Certification – Requirements.

This resulted in the interruption of the assessment process in order for IFCC to undertake the necessary revisions to the standard.

IFCC undertook the process according to their procedures accordingly. An additional standard development report and process documentation was provided as follows:

1. Documentation relating to the SC

- (1.1) E-mail invitation to SC meeting (30th August 2021)
- (1.2) Invitation letter to the SC meeting (30th August 2021)

(1.3) Minutes of the SC meeting (30th August 2021)

2. Documentation relating to the DWG

(2.1) WhatsApp invitation to DWG meeting (20th August 2021)

(2.2) Minutes of the DWG meeting (20th August 2021)

3. Documentation relating to the IFCC BoD

(3.1) Minutes of the IFCC BoD on 8 October 2021

4. Publication & communication

(4.1) E-mail distribution of the member consultation (30 August – 29 Sept 2021)

(4.2) Release on formal approval of the IFCC PD 1005:2021 issue 2

(4.3) Publication of the IFCC PD 1005:2021 issue 2 and the standard setting report at the IFCC website.

6.1.1 For the creation of a new standard, the standardizing body shall develop a proposal including: a) the scope of the standard, b) justification of the need for the standard, c) a clear description of the intended outcomes, d) a risk assessment of potential negative impacts arising from implementing the standard, such as; • factors that could affect the achievement of the outcomes negatively, • unintended consequences of implementation, • actions to address the identified risks, and e) a description of the stages of standard development and their expected timetable.

6.1.2 For the revision of a standard the proposal shall cover at least (a) and (e) of clause 6.1.1.

Proposal development is stipulated in the IFCC procedures at IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.2.2: “The project proposal shall cover the following issues: a) objectives and scope of the standard setting process (development of a new document or a new part or review and revision of an existing document); b) justification of the need for the standard; c) a clear description of the intended outcomes d) proposal for a project leader; e) description of the standard setting stages and expected timetable; f) resources required for the standard setting and their sources; g) a risk assessment of potential negative impacts arising from implementing the standard, such as; g.1) factors that could affect the achievement of the outcomes negatively; g.2) unintended consequences of implementation; g.3) actions to address the identified risks.”

These procedures have been followed in the process; the proposal document (SRR 2.2) stipulates that it follow the procedures in PD 1001. Both (a) and (e) are covered in the proposal.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 6.2.1 The standardizing body shall identify stakeholders relevant to the objectives and scope of the standard-setting activities by means of a stakeholder identification mapping exercise. It shall define which stakeholder groups are relevant to the subject matter and why. For each stakeholder group the standardizing body shall identify the likely key issues, key stakeholders, and which means of communication would be best to reach them.

Process documentation indicates that stakeholders have been identified accordingly. These are recorded at It is included in the SRR 3.2.2.1 –Stakeholders mapping and Appendix 2 (2.3): Stakeholders Mapping Table. The stakeholder mapping defines 8 stakeholder groups and includes specific criteria: Expected critical issues; identification of affected stakeholders; geographical location; action plan for inclusion.

6.2.2 Identification of stakeholder groups shall be based on nine major stakeholder groups as defined by Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. At least the following groups shall be included in the stakeholder mapping: • forest owners, • business and industry, • indigenous people, • non-government organizations, • scientific and technological community, • workers and trade unions

Identification of stakeholders are identified at SRR 3.2.2.1 (Stakeholders mapping). Groups defined are a) Business and industry; b) Forest owners / managers; c) Indigenous people; d) Non-governmental organisation (NGO); e) Scientific and technological community; f) Workers and trade unions; g) Government; h) Youth and women. Stakeholders according to these categories are recorded at SRR 2.3.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 6.2.3 The standardizing body shall identify disadvantaged stakeholders and key stakeholders and address any constraints to their participation in standard-setting activities.

The standardizing body identifies disadvantages and key stakeholders SRR Appendix 2 (2.3): Stakeholder Mapping Table. The mapping document identifies: key, affected and disadvantaged stakeholders. It also includes an action plan for stakeholders to address inclusion within the process.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 6.3.1 The standardizing body shall make a public announcement of the start of the standard-setting process and include an invitation to stakeholders to participate in the process. The announcement shall be made in a timely manner through suitable media, as appropriate, to give stakeholders an opportunity for meaningful contributions. The announcement and invitation shall include: a) overview of the standard-setting process, b) access to the proposal for the standard (refer to 6.1), c) information about opportunities for stakeholders to participate in the process, d) requests to stakeholders to nominate their representative(s) or themselves to the working group (refer to 6.4). The request to

disadvantaged stakeholders and key stakeholders shall be made in a manner that ensures that the information reaches intended recipients and in a format that is easy to understand, e) explicit invitation and clear instruction on how to submit feedback on the scope and standardsetting process, and f) access to the standard-setting procedures

The IFCC website announcement was made on 10 May 2019, with an additional announcement on Rimbawan Interaktif, a specialist forestry website. This was approximately 41 days before the first standard setting activity occurred on 21 June, which was the deadline for nominations.

The announcement and letter (SRR 6.1, 6.3, 6.4) provide an overview of the standard-setting process, including information on dates, scope, and inclusivity.

An email and Yahoo Groups invitation included the attachment '190424 Lampiran 2. Rancangan Kegiatan Review-Revisi Standar Sertifikasi IFCC.pdf', which was the proposal for the standard.

The announcement provided information regarding participation in the activity. The invitation states: "we open the opportunity to Mr / Mrs to be able to participate in the review / revision process of this standard by providing comments and / or suggestions on the documents of ifcc standard preparation procedures and draft activities review / revision of IFCC certification standards that can be submitted through the form that we have provided in Appendix 3."

The invitation states "We also intend to invite representatives from the organization / agency Mr / Mrs as KS IFCC Nomination which we will then convey to the selection team KS IFCC Nomination. Submissions on representatives of organizations / agencies Mr / Mrs can be submitted through the form that we have provided in Appendix 4."

The invitation instructions include a specific feedback sheet, that includes a template for comments noting document, clause, page, and comment. It includes also access to IFCC PD 1001: Prosedur Penyusunan Standar.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 6.4.1 The standardizing body shall establish a permanent or temporary working group or adjust the composition of an already existing working group based on nominations it received. Acceptance and refusal of nominations shall be justified in relation to the requirements for balanced representation of the working group, considerations of an appropriate gender balance, relevance of the organization, an individual's competence, an individual's relevant experience and resources available for standard-setting.

Appendix 2 (5.1.2): SK *Badan Pengurus IFCC tentang Pembentukan Komite Standardisasi IFCC* formally establishes the Standardisation Committee. The document formally establishes the group; the composition of the working group does not appear to have excluded any stakeholder groups and therefore has not been adjusted.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 6.4.2 The working group shall: a) have balanced representation and decision-making by stakeholder categories, relevant to the subject matter and geographical scope of the standard, where no single concerned stakeholder group can dominate, nor be dominated in the process, and b) include stakeholders with expertise relevant to the subject matter of the standard, those that affected by the standard, and those that can influence implementation of the standard. The affected stakeholders shall be represented in an appropriate proportion among participants.

SRR 5.1.2 The stakeholder representation is balanced between: Indigenous groups (2); NGOs (8); Youth and women (1); Academic/technical (8); Unions (2); Forestry and related businesses (7); Forest owners (9); Regulators (5).

The stakeholder representation is balanced, relevant by subject matter and geographical scope; no single group can dominate.

SRR 5.1.2 shows the makeup of the SC. The SC includes those with expertise relevant to the standard (e.g. four stakeholders from Institut Pertanian Bogor – Bogor Agricultural Institute), and those who can affect implementation (e.g. NGOs Kehati, Wildlife Conservation Society, Tropenbos, and companies RAPP (Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper), APRIL (Asia Pacific Resources International Limited), APP (Asia Pulp and Paper), etc). In the mapping, affected stakeholders are generally identified as forest owners, and they are adequately represented in the SC.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 6.4.3 In order to achieve balanced representation, the standardizing body shall strive to have all identified stakeholder groups (refer to 6.2) represented. The standardizing body shall set targets for the participation of key stakeholders and proactively seek their participation by using outreach such as (but not limited to) personal emails, phone calls, meeting invitations etc. Note: When a stakeholder group is not represented and key stakeholders cannot be encouraged to participate, the standardizing body may consider alternative options.

As noted at Appendix 2 (2.3): Stakeholder Mapping Table, the Standardizing Body identified stakeholders in all relevant and additional groups. Although the balanced representation has been achieved, it is not clear that ‘targets’ were set to achieve this.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 6.4.4 Activities of the working group shall be organized in an open and transparent manner where: a) working drafts shall be available to all members of the working group, b) all members of the working group shall be given meaningful opportunities to contribute to the development or revision of the standard and to provide feedback on working drafts, and c) feedback and views given by any member of the working group shall be considered in an open and transparent way where the outcome of these considerations is recorded.

Stakeholder members of the working group consulted in the course of this assessment clearly indicated that they: had access to all working drafts; had meaningful opportunities to contribute and provide feedback; and that their feedback was considered in an open and transparent manner.

Working draft documentation provided recorded as well as meeting minutes indicates that feedback and views were taken seriously and responded to accordingly.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 6.4.5 The decision of the working group to recommend the final draft for formal approval shall be taken on the basis of consensus. In order to determine whether there is any sustained opposition, the working group can utilize the following methods: a) face-to face meeting(s) where there is a verbal yes/no vote, a show of hands for a yes/no vote; a statement on consensus from the Chair when there are no dissenting voices or hands (votes); a formal ballot, etc., b) telephone conference meeting(s) where there is a verbal yes/no vote, c) e-mail request to the working group for agreement or objection where the members provide a formal (written) response (vote), or d) combinations of these methods.

The Standardisation Committee reached the consensus by voting at its meeting of 27th October 2020. It is noted in the SRR Clause 5.1 - Consensus building. Minutes from the meeting on 27/10/2020 state “1. At 15.50 WIB, the meeting participants unanimously approved the draft IFCC ST 1000:20xx, draft 1.6 IFCC ST 1001:20xx, draft 1.2 IFCC ST 1002:20xx, and the discussed draft IFCC ST 1003:20XX, which will be the final draft submitted to the Governing Body and obtained official approval from the Governing Body. In addition, the meeting participants agreed to adopt PEFC ST ST 2001:2020, PEFC ST 2002:2020, and PEFC ST 2003:2020 documents into PEFC/IFCC ST 2001:2020, PEFC/IFCC ST 2002:2020, and PEFC/IFCC documents ST 2003:2020 and will be submitted to the IFCC Governing Body for official approval, together with IFCC PD 1002, IFCC PD 1003, IFCC PD 1004, IFCC PD 1005 documents, as well as standard revision report documents. 2. The meeting closes at 16:00 WIB.” There appear to have been no dissenting votes.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 6.4.6 Where a vote is used in decision-making, the standard-setting procedures shall determine and include decision-making thresholds that quantifies consensus. The threshold must be consistent with the consensus definition (refer to 3.1). However, a majority vote cannot override sustained opposition in order to achieve consensus.

See above; there appear to be no dissenting votes.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 6.4.7 When there is sustained opposition to a substantial issue, the issue shall be resolved using the following methods: a) finding a compromise through discussion and negotiation on the disputed issue within the working group, b) finding a compromise

through direct negotiation between the stakeholder(s) making the objection and other stakeholders with different views on the disputed issue, c) additional round(s) of public consultation (if necessary) where further stakeholder input can help to achieve consensus on unresolved issues. The standardizing body determines the scope and duration of any additional public consultation.

See above; there appear to be no dissenting votes.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 6.4.8 When a substantial issue cannot be resolved and sustained opposition persists, the standardizing body shall initiate dispute resolution in accordance with its procedures for impartial and objective action. PEFC ST 1001:2017 — Standard Setting – Requirements 14 6.5 Public consultation

See above; there appear to be no dissenting votes.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 6.5.1 The standardizing body shall organize public consultation on the enquiry draft and shall ensure that: a) the start and the end dates of public consultation are announced in a timely manner through suitable media, Note: In a timely manner means (at the latest) the day before the start of public consultation. b) a direct invitation to comment on the enquiry draft is sent to each stakeholder identified by stakeholder identification mapping (refer to 6.2) aiming for a balanced participation of stakeholder groups, c) invitations are sent to disadvantaged and key stakeholders by methods that ensure they reach recipients and are easy to understand, d) the enquiry draft is made publicly available, e) public consultation is for at least 60 days, f) all feedback is considered by the working group in an objective manner, and g) a synopsis of feedback is compiled for each material issue, including the outcome of considering the issue. The synopsis is made publicly available (e.g. on a website) and is sent to each stakeholder/party that gave feedback.

The announced dates for the consultation were 24/2/2020 to 23/4/2020, constituting a period of 60 days. However, the initial announcement was made on the 24/2/2020. The consultation period was then extended to 28/6/2020.

The invitation was a direct invitation to comment on the draft, and the enquiry draft was included as an attachment to the email. The invitations were sent to approximately 584 recipients, which was well in excess of the 352 recipients identified in the mapping. Stakeholder outreach took place via web announcement (online) and email and WhatsApp. The enquiry draft was included as an attachment to emails; it was also available on the IFCC website.

As noted above, the announced dates for the consultation were 24/2/2020 to 23/4/2020, constituting a period of 60 days. However, the initial announcement was made on the 24/2/2020. The consultation period was then extended to 28/6/2020.

Feedback and comments have been recorded and distributed via email to all stakeholders. A synopsis of feedback has been published on the IFCC website.

There is a minor non-conformity in the procedures in that they do not meet the requirements for compiling a synopsis of feedback and ensuring these are sent to stakeholders. does not impact the robustness of the system, particularly as it has been met in the process. This should be amended.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: MINOR NON-CONFORMITY

Requirement 6.5.2 For new standards the standardizing body shall organize a second round of public consultation lasting at least 30 days.

The requirements is not applicable as the standard is a not a new standard.

Requirement 6.6 Pilot testing: the standardizing body shall organize pilot testing of new standard(s) to assess the clarity, auditability and feasibility of the requirements. The working group shall consider the outcome of pilot testing. Note: Pilot testing is not required for revision of an existing standard when experience from its usage can substitute for pilot testing.

The Trees Outside Forest (TOF) annex has been integrated into IFCC ST 1001 as Appendix 4, but nonetheless constitutes a new standard. Formal pilot testing was not completed for the revision of the incorporation of the TOF Annex. This is a non-conformity.

However, the working group considered the incorporation of the Annex appropriately, which was largely based on

- Experience and analysis of the implementation of the previous Community Forest standard (Annex 4, IFCC ST 1001 (Amendment 1): Sustainable Community Forest Management Certification – Requirements);
- Input from members of the SC on experiences with utilization of trees outside forests in the Indonesian context, specifically under other voluntary forest management standards and under Indonesian laws and regulations that already accommodate trees outside forests to some extent, i.e. under community forestry rules;
- The experiences of and familiarity with existing operations such as KSU Kostajasa (see Annex E), which undertake tree harvesting operations outside of forest areas, but are nonetheless required to meet voluntary certification requirements -- as well as legality requirements under domestic regulations --

The appropriateness of the considerations undertaken by the SC in relation to the TOF Annex was confirmed via consultations with working group members, particularly auditing bodies, that had considered the clarity, auditability and feasibility of the requirements for the TOF Appendix, and considered it to be appropriate based on previous implementation of the standards, as well as other forest certification standards implemented in the Indonesian context.

This was further confirmed via site visits to TOF areas as part of the field trip and consultations with stakeholders, including forest owners and NGOs.

Further information on consultations is included in the Annex E to this report on the process.

Although this is a non-conformity, the experiences upon which the TOF Annex is based and experience in its implementation do not compromise the robustness of the standard overall.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: MINOR NON-CONFORMITY

Requirement 7.1 Formal approval of standards. The standardizing body shall approve the standard(s)/normative document(s) formally when there is evidence of consensus among the working group.

Records of the BoD meeting and GA meeting on 25/1/2021 have been provided, and indicate formal consensus.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 7.2.1 The formally approved standard(s)/normative document(s) shall be published and made publicly available at no cost within 14 days of approval, or as otherwise defined by the standardizing body.

Publication took place on the 8th of February on the IFCC website (SRR 6.13), within the 14 day period.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 7.2.2 Standard(s) shall include: a) identification and contact information for the standardizing body, b) official language of the standard, c) a note that when there is inconsistency between versions, the English version of the standard as endorsed by the PEFC Council is the reference. d) The approval date and the date of next periodic review
Note: The date of next periodic review may be within a shorter period than five years based on (for example) stakeholder expectations or other foreseen developments.

Confirmed; contact information is include on page (i) of all documentation.

All documents contain the text: "This document is written in two official languages, English and Indonesian. The English language is leading in case of different interpretation."

All documents contain the text: "This document is written in two official languages, English and Indonesian. The English language is leading in case of different interpretation."

All normative documents contain text that follows the following format:

Document name : Standard setting procedures Reference number : IFCC PD 1001:2019 Approved by : Board of Director Date: 2019-06-28 Issue date : 2019-07-26 Application date : 2019-07-26 Next review date : 2023-06-2.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 7.2.3 Printed copies shall be made available upon request at a price that covers no more than administrative costs (if any).

This is noted in IFCC PD 1001 5.7.2 e); “Printed copies shall be made available upon request at a price that covers no more than administrative costs (if any).”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 7.2.4 The standardizing body shall make the development report (refer to PEFC GD 1007) publicly available.

The standard revision report was published on the IFCC website on 8/2/2021.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 8.1 General The standard(s)/normative document(s) shall be reviewed at intervals that do not exceed a five-year period. The review shall be based on consideration of feedback received during the standard’s implementation and a gap analysis. If necessary, a stakeholder consultation shall be organized to obtain further feedback and input.

The previous standards and normative documents were official approved by the IFCC BoD on 30/10/2013. The review of the standards commenced on 13/9/2018, with a general call on the IFCC website calling for feedback on the existing standards.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 8.2.1 The standardizing body shall establish and maintain a permanent mechanism for collecting and recording feedback on a standard. This mechanism shall be accessible on the website of the standardizing body and/or PEFC National Governing Body with clear directions for providing feedback. Note: Feedback can be sent in various formats: comments, requests for clarification and/or interpretation, complaints, etc.

Confirmed, the feedback mechanism has been sighted at the address provided at <https://ifcc-ksk.org/id/tanggapan.html>

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 8.2.2 All feedback received through all channels, including meetings, training courses, etc. shall be recorded and considered.

Feedback has been collated throughout the course of the existing standard’s implementation in SRR 1.1; comments were collected between August 2015 and August 2018, with a total of 22 comments recorded.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 8.3.1 At the start of a review, the standardizing body shall evaluate the standard against appropriate PEFC International standards, national laws and regulations, and other relevant standards to identify potential gaps in the standard.

SRR 2.1: “Gap Analysis antara IFCC ST 1001:2013 dan PEFC ST 1003:2018” is a gap analysis that compares the pre-existing standard against the PEFC ST:1003: 2018.

For the purposes of the revision of IFCC PD 1005, the standardizing body identified a clear gap with PEFC ST 1002:2018 during the course of this assessment.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 8.3.2 The standardizing body shall consider the latest scientific knowledge, research and relevant emerging issues.

SRR states at 3.2.2.5. “Preparation of First Draft Standards The IFCC Secretariat and the IFCC experts under “IFCC Task Force”, prepared the first drafts (Draft “0”) of the IFCC standards IFCC ST 1001 and IFCC ST 1002 by considering stakeholder feedback, result of gap analysis, research, scientific knowledge and issues of forest management. In this case, the specific issues raised based on the feedback and studies are related to conversion and human right issues.” Stakeholders have indicated that these issues were considered by the standardizing body.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 8.4.1 Where the feedback and the gap analysis do not identify a need to revise the standard, the standardizing body shall organize stakeholder consultation to determine whether stakeholders see a need for revising the standard. The standardizing body shall include the gap analysis in the stakeholder consultation.

A ballot was organized to determine (see SRR 5.3.1) support for a revisions; it determined that a revision should take place.

This was not applicable for IFCC PD 1005, as noted above.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 8.4.2 At the start of a review, the standardizing body shall update the stakeholder identification mapping (refer to clause 6.2).

The updated stakeholder mapping was collated into a final document on 30/4/2019 (SRR 2.3); the process of identification is in conformity with clause 6.2 and updated accordingly. IFCC has indicated and provided additional confirmation that stakeholder lists are continuously updated.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 8.4.3 The standardizing body shall organize: a) a public consultation period of at least 30 days (following the requirements of clause 6.5.1) and/or, b) stakeholder meetings.

IFCC published the commencement of a stakeholder consultation on 13/9/2018 via the IFCC website (SRR 6.16), calling for comments on the existing standard as well as publicizing existing feedback on the standard.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 8.4.4 The standardizing body shall announce the review in a timely manner (refer to 6.3).

The review remained open between the commencement date until October 30 according to SRR Annex 5.3.1.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 8.5.1 Based on the feedback received during the period of a standard's implementation, the outcome of the gap analysis and the consultations, the standardizing body shall decide whether to reaffirm the standard or whether a revision of the standard is necessary.

The combination of feedback, the two general assembly meetings and the gap analysis contributed towards the decision on the revision.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 8.5.2 The decision shall be made at the highest decision-making level of the standardizing body

This was determined by the General Assembly via the postal ballot (SRR 5.3.1).

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 8.5.3 Where the decision is to reaffirm a standard, the standardizing body shall provide a justification for the decision and make the justification publicly available.

This was determined by the General Assembly via the postal ballot (SRR 5.3.1).

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 8.5.4 Where the decision is to revise the standard, the standardizing body shall specify the type of revision (normal or editorial revision).

The ballot does not appear to include specification of a 'normal' or 'editorial' revision; it appears to have been assumed that it would be a 'normal' revision. This does not impact the integrity of the revision or the standard itself.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: MINOR NON-CONFORMITY

Requirement 9.1 Normal revision Procedures for revision of standard(s)/normative document(s) shall conform to those stated in section 6. A normal revision can occur at the

periodic review, or between periodic reviews, but does not include editorial revisions and time-critical revisions.

The process for the revision has conformed to that required in Chapter 5 (see above section).

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 9.2 Editorial revisions can be made without triggering the normal revision process. The standardizing body shall approve the editorial changes formally and publish an amendment or a new edition of the standard.

IFCC makes provisions for editorial revisions at IFCC PD 1001 8.2, "Editorial revisions can be made without triggering the normal revision process. The IFCC shall approve the editorial changes formally and publish an amendment or a new edition of the standard."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 9.3.1 A time-critical revision is a revision between two periodic reviews using a fast-track process.

The revision of IFCC PD 1005 is considered a time-critical revision.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 9.3.2 A time-critical revision can be conducted only in the following situations: a) Change in national laws and regulations affecting compliance with PEFC International requirements b) Instruction by PEFC International to comply with specific or new PEFC requirements within a timescale that is too short for a normal revision.

Instruction was provided by PEFC to comply with specific requirements in relation to PEFC ST 1002:2018. This took place via Zoom Conference on August 11, 2021.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 9.3.3 The time-critical revision shall follow these steps: a) The standardizing body shall draft the revised standard, b) The standardizing body may consult stakeholders, but it is not mandatory, c) The revised standard shall be approved formally at the highest appropriate decision-making level of the standardizing body, d) The standardizing body shall explain the justification for the urgent change(s) and make the justification publicly available.

The revision of IFCC PD 1005 followed the steps as follows:

- IFCC Secretariat and Draft Working Group drafted a revision to IFCC PD 1005 on 20/8/2021;
- It consulted with the SC, issuing an email invitation to a consultation on 23/8/2021, followed by a virtual meeting on 30/8/2021, in which the urgency was explained;
- A 30-day consultation period with PEFC members subsequently took place;
- The Board of Directors approved the revisions on 8/10/2021;

- The revisions, a development report and justification were published on the IFCC website on 11/10/2021.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 9.4.1 A revision shall define the application date and transition period of the revised standard(s)/ normative document(s).

Issue dates and review dates have been stated clearly on all documents and defined accordingly.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 9.4.2 An application date shall not be more than one year after the publication of the standard. This allows time for endorsement of the revised standard(s)/normative document(s), introduction of change(s), information dissemination and training.

No application dates on any standards and normative documents exceed one year.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 9.4.3 The transition period shall not exceed one year. The standardizing body may determine a longer period when justified by exceptional circumstances

The transition period is not greater than one year; publication date and implementation date effectively coincide for all documents.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

7. FOREST MANAGEMENT STANDARD

This section assesses of the forest certification standard(s) against PEFC ST 1003, Sustainable Forest Management – Requirements. The main forest management standard document is IFCC ST 1001.

Much of PEFC ST 1001 has been structured to meet the requirements of PEFC ST 1003. As such much of the language in PEFC ST 1003 is reflected in IFCC ST 1001. This is noted accordingly.

Plantation forestry

Plantation forestry within IFCC previously had a separate standard for SFM. Plantation forestry in this version of the standard has been incorporated into IFCC ST 1001 as Appendix 1. All requirements for SFM apply to plantation forestry, except for those points in the Appendix that contain their own interpretation. For the purposes of this assessment, those interpretations are assessed within the main assessment of the SFM standard, as appropriate, and are noted accordingly.

Community forestry

Community forestry within IFCC previously had a separate standard for SFM. Community forestry in this version of the standard has been incorporated into IFCC ST 1001 as Appendix 2. All requirements for SFM apply to community forestry, except for those points in the Appendix that contain their own interpretation. For the purposes of this assessment, those interpretations are assessed within the main assessment of the SFM standard, as appropriate, and are noted accordingly.

REQUIREMENT 4.1 GENERAL:

The requirements for sustainable forest management defined by regional, national or sub-national forest management standards shall:

a) include management and performance requirements that are applicable at the forest management unit level, or at another level as appropriate, to ensure that the intent of all requirements is achieved at the forest management unit level;

IFCC ST 1001, ch 1 Scope: “This document provides mandatory requirements for sustainable forest management, both in the forest area of nationally designated forest land and outside forest area, applicable for the purposes of IFCC certification in the Republic of Indonesia. The requirements contained in this document are applicable at the management unit level, including owners and managers, as well as contractors and other operators operating in certified area. Forest products consist of wood and non- wood and/or ecosystem services”.

IFCC ST 1001 includes both management system as well as performance requirements.

The standard meets the requirement for applicability at the FMU level.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

b) be clear, performance based and auditable;

The documentation (IFCC ST 1001) is clear, performance-based and auditable. Auditability has previously been confirmed by standards pilot testing prior to the revision. This will be confirmed through stakeholder consultations with certification bodies. Auditing bodies have confirmed that the standard is clear, performance-based and auditable through the stakeholder consultation process.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

c) apply to activities of all forest operators in the defined forest area who have an impact on achieving compliance with the requirements;

IFCC ST 1001, ch 1 Scope: “The requirements contained in this document are applicable at the management unit level, including owners and managers, as well as contractors and other operators operating in certified area.”

The standard meets the requirement for application to forest operators in the defined forest area.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

d) require record-keeping that provides evidence of compliance with the requirements of the forest management standards;

IFCC ST 1001, 6.5.1: “The organization shall retain records for the period of five (5) years, and maintain and update documented information that demonstrate compliance of the organization with the practices of the sustainable forest management, as defined in this standard”.

The requirements for record keeping are met by the standard.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

e) specify “100% PEFC certified”, or another system specific claim, as claim to be used to communicate the origin of products in an area covered by the standard to customers with a PEFC chain of custody;

IFCC ST 1001, 7.3.6: “7.3.6. The organisation shall, have in place and implement tracking and tracing procedures of forest product to ensure that the harvested and transported forest product within organisation’s area comes from certified forest area. The procedures shall describe, at the minimum the following provisions:

a) The person responsible in product tracking;

b) Methods of product identification and segregation shall be applied in each of transportation chains. In the case that an amalgamation or segregation of the transported wood products happen during transportation, the methods shall ensure that the products are traceable down to the place where the products were harvested

c) The forest products claimed, shall each be identifiable and traceable to prove that the products were harvested from certified forest by:

c.1) For wood product, it shall be traceable down to the stump at the original site where the tree was cut. If identification and tracing down to the stump at the original site is not possible, identification and tracking shall be able to be carried out down to the smallest unit of arrangement/working area of harvested woods. Identification shall be declared at least in the accompanying transportation document; c.2) For non wood product, it may be traceable to the smallest unit of arrangement/working area of harvested product.”

The forest products are identified to be harvested from a certified area, which is identified to the most specific area possible; the specification or claim must be declared at the very least in an accompanying transportation document. The standard also *requires* that products are certified and identified. However, the IFCC ST 1001 does not on its own absolutely require that a 100% PEFC claim or system-specific claim be made.

It is this consultant’s interpretation that the reference to IFCC ST 1003 and the requirements (see below) mitigates this risk. However, a narrower interpretation is that it does not conform simply because it does not make the ‘100%’ claim or a system-specific claim. This is a non-conformity that, in our view, does not undermine the integrity of the system.

IFCC has undertaken to make amendments to the text of the standard during the consultation for this assessment. The proposed text of 7.3.6 (c) states:

“7.3.6. c) The forest products claimed as “100% IFCC Certified”, shall each be identifiable as being from a certified area, and traceable to prove that the products were harvested from certified forest area by:”

These draft amendments have been sighted and are awaiting approval by the NGB.

Community forests

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 3 “7.3.6. c.1) for wood, it shall be traceable down to the stump at the original site where the tree was cut. If identification and tracing down to the stump at the original site is not possible, identification and tracking shall be able to be carried out down to the smallest unit area (block, land parcel or land). Identification shall be declared at least in the accompanying transportation document;”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: MINOR NON CONFORMITY

f) require that where owners/managers of forests are selling products from areas other than covered by the standard, only products from areas covered by the standard are sold with the claim “100% PEFC-certified” or a system specific claim;

See above. Although the tracking, tracing, identification, segregation, mitigate the possibility of incorrect products being *sold with* a PEFC or IFCC claim, the requirement needs to be explicitly specified.

IFCC has undertaken to make amendments to the text of the standard during the consultation for this assessment. The proposed text of 7.3.6 states:

7.3.6. e) Reporting on sales of products from certified area. If the organization is also selling products from areas other than those covered by the standard, the procedures shall be able to exclude these products from being claimed;

Draft amendments have been sighted and are awaiting approval by the NGB.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: MINOR NON CONFORMITY

g) require that claims on the origin of products in an area covered by the standard are only made by forest owners/managers covered by a PEFC recognised certificate issued against the standard;

IFCC ST 1001, 7.3.6: "The procedures shall describe, at the minimum the following provisions: a) The person responsible in product tracking."

See above. Although the tracking, identification, segregation, mitigate the possibility of incorrect products being sold without a PEFC or IFCC claim, the standard needs to explicitly specify that only forest/owners managers covered by the certificate are able to make the claim.

IFCC has undertaken to make amendments to the text of the standard during the consultation for this assessment. IFCC has amended the text of 7.3.6 (a) to state:

7.3.6. a) The person responsible in product tracking and authorized to make/sign declaration concerning the products;

Draft amendments have been sighted and are awaiting approval by the NGB.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: MINOR NON CONFORMITY

h) specify requirements concerning the information which need to be provided to a PEFC chain of custody certified customer;

IFCC ST 1001, 7.3.6. c) "The forest products claimed, shall each be identifiable and traceable to prove that the products were harvested from certified forest by:

c.1) For wood product, it shall be traceable down to the stump at the original site where the tree was cut. If identification and tracing down to the stump at the original site is not possible, identification and tracking shall be able to be carried out down to the smallest unit of arrangement/working area of harvested woods. Identification shall be declared at least in the accompanying transportation document; c.2) For non wood product, it may be traceable to the smallest unit of arrangement/working area of harvested product."

The requirements for customers and associated information are specified in the standard.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

i) include an overview of applicable legislation, if requirements of this benchmark are not reflected in the regional, national or sub-national standard, because they are already addressed through the legislation.

An overview of applicable legislation is not included; the requirements of the benchmark are already reflected in the national standard and addressed through legislation, specifically through the legal requirements of the mandatory SVLK system. This is referred to at IFCC ST 1001 5.3. There is a further explicit reference to the SVLK system and its requirements in Appendix 6 of IFCC ST 1001. Additional international requirements are also provided in the standard at Appendix 5. It would, however, be appropriate if the standard referred to the specific web address of the list of regulations published by the Indonesian government (https://silk.menlhk.go.id/index.php/download/regulation_svlk) and for the sake of completeness, a current list of regulations. Although these regulations change regularly, the reference should nonetheless be present.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: MINOR NON CONFORMITY

4.2 Understanding the needs and expectations of affected stakeholders. The standard requires that the organisation shall determine:

a) the affected stakeholders that are relevant to the sustainable forest management;

IFCC ST 1001 Definitions 3.1: “Affected stakeholder A stakeholder who might experience a direct change in living and/or working conditions caused by the implementation of a standard, or a stakeholder who might be a user of a standard as therefore, is subject to the requirements of the standard. Note 1: Affected stakeholders include neighbouring communities, indigenous people, workers, etc. However, having an interest in the subject matter of the standard, an NGO, scientific community, civil society, or other interested party, is not regarded as affected stakeholder. Note 2: A stakeholder who might be a user of the standard is likely to become a certified entity, e.g. a forest manager in the case of a forest management standard, or a wood processing enterprise in the case of a chain of custody standard.”

Definitions clearly determine who the affected stakeholders are. It is therefore implied at 5.3.1.2 and 6.3 that the organisation is required to determine the affected stakeholders in order to ensure legal compliance and compliance with the standards. Further, application of the standard for Criterion 1 requires determination of affected stakeholders.

b) the relevant needs and expectations of these stakeholders.

IFCC ST 1001: “6.3. Communication 6.3.1. The organisation shall establish an effective and on-going communication and consultation with indigenous and/or local communities and other affected stakeholders relating to the forest management operations and their impact.”

The organisation must have open ended and clear communications with affected stakeholders. This is further elaborated at 5.3.2 5.3.2. Legal, customary and traditional rights related to the forest land in relation to rights to forest land; and in additional requirements elaborated at 5.3.2.2 on responsibilities of organisations to meet stakeholder needs.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

4.3 Determining the scope of the management system

4.3.1 The standard requires that the organisation shall determine the boundaries and applicability of the management system to establish its scope

IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.1.1: “One of the regulations that shall be complied by the organization is related to licensing/legal status (business status, land ownership, boundaries, work plans or RKU [Rencana Kerja Usaha Pemanfaatan Hasil Hutan Kayu – 10-year plan] and RKT [Rencana Kerja Tahunan Usaha Pemanfaatan Hasil Hutan Kayu – Annual Work Plan] legalized by the Ministry of Forestry and other Forestry Offices, etc.).”

See also: Definitions: “3.10. Forest area Included in the scope of this certification is the area contained within the organization’s managed forest area.”

The standard requires determination of the area by the organization; this is further clarified during the application process for certification, when the boundaries of the certified area are defined.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

4.3.2 The standard requires that forest management shall comprise the cycle of inventory and planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and shall include an appropriate assessment of the social, environmental and economic impacts of forest management practices. This shall form a basis for a cycle of continuous improvement

Inventory is addressed at Chapter 5, 5.1.2. “The organisation shall establish systems of periodical comprehensive inventory and mapping of: a) wood, non-wood, and environmental services; b) ecologically important forest areas; c) social and cultural function.”

Planning is addressed at Chapter 5, 5.2. Management plan 5.2. 5.2.1. “The organisation shall establish management plans which adequately cover forest resources, appropriate to the scale and utilization of forest areas and based on applicable local, national and international legislation as well as existing land-use or other official plans.”

Implementation is addressed at 7. Operation, covering

- Criterion 1: Maintenance or appropriate enhancement of forest resources and their contribution to the global carbon cycle
- Criterion 2: Maintenance of forest ecosystem health and vitality
- Criterion 3: Maintenance and encouragement of productive functions of forests (wood and non-wood)
- Criterion 4: Maintenance, conservation and appropriate enhancement of biological diversity in forest ecosystems
- Criterion 5: Maintenance or appropriate enhancement of protective functions in forest management (notably soil and water).
- Criterion 6: Maintenance or appropriate enhancement of socio-economic functions and conditions

Monitoring and evaluation is addressed at 8.1. Monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation, covering: “forest resources and their management including ecological, social and economic impacts, whose results shall be fed back into the planning process; health and vitality of forests

especially key biotic and abiotic factors that potentially affect health and vitality of forest ecosystems;

health and vitality of forests especially key biotic and abiotic factors that potentially affect health and vitality of forest ecosystems; working conditions; implementation and effectiveness of the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) management system.”

Further requirements are stipulated for: 8.3 Management review; 9.2 Continual improvement.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5. LEADERSHIP

5.1 The standard requires that the organisation shall provide a commitment: a) to comply with the sustainable forest management standard and other applicable requirements of the certification system; b) to continuously improve the sustainable forest management system.

IFCC ST 1001, 4.1.1 (a) 4.1.1 (b). The standard contains text virtually identical to the requirements.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.2 The standard requires that this commitment shall be publicly available.

IFCC ST 1001, 4.1.2 “The organisation shall make these commitments publicly available.”

The standard contains text virtually identical to the requirements.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.3 The standard requires that responsibilities for sustainable forest management shall be clearly defined and assigned.

IFCC ST 1001, 4.2.1 “The Organisation shall establish organisation structure which reflects responsibilities to achieve SFM objectives.”

“6.1.1. The organisation, in meeting the requirements of sustainable forest management system, shall b) establish an organisation with effective organisational structure, management system and competent human resources.”

The standard contains text that meets the requirements accordingly.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6. PLANNING

6.1 Actions to address risks and opportunities

6.1.1 The standard requires that the organisation shall consider risks and opportunities concerning compliance with the requirements for sustainable forest management. Size and scale of the operations of the organisation shall be considered.

IFCC ST 1001, 5.1.1 “The organisation shall have in place management of risks and opportunities concerning compliance with the requirements for sustainable forest management”; 5.2.1. The organisation shall establish management plans which adequately cover forest resources, appropriate to the scale and utilization of forest areas and based on applicable local, national and international legislation as well as existing land-use or other official plans.

The standard contains text virtually identical to the requirements for risks and opportunities; consideration of size and scale of operations is incorporated in management planning (5.2.1)

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.1.2 The standard requires that inventory and mapping of forest resources shall be established and maintained, adequate to local and national conditions and in correspondence with the requirements described in this international benchmark standard.

IFCC ST 1001, 5.1.2: “The organisation shall establish systems of periodical comprehensive inventory and mapping of: a) wood, non-wood, and environmental services; b) ecologically important forest areas; c) social and cultural function.”

Community forests

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 3, 5.1.2. “The organization shall perform periodic inventory and mapping of its forest resources which include: a) wood, non-wood, and environmental services; b) ecologically important forest areas; c) social and cultural function.”

The requirement for establishment and maintenance of forest resource inventory and mapping is defined, including provisions for adequate conditions locally.

Periodic Comprehensive Forest Inventory (IHMB), is an activity of collecting data and information on the condition of the forest stand (timber standing stock), which is carried out periodically 1 (one) time in 10 (ten) years, where specifically for plantation forest, it is carried out in logged-over natural forest which will be logged using a silvicultural system instead of THPB (THPB = Clear cutting with man-made replanting). Periodic inventory is carried out to keep information on forest resources up to date. The Government of Indonesia regulates how the inventory must be carried out by forest utilization permit holders.³

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.2 Management plan

³Government Regulation of The Republic of Indonesia Number 23 Year 2021 Concerning Forestry Implementation, Article 145 Paragraph 3 And 4 2. Regulation of The Minister of Environment and Forestry of The Republic of Indonesia Number P.11/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/3/2019 Concerning Amendment To Regulation of The Minister of Forestry Number P.30/Menhut-li/2014 Concerning Periodic Forest Inventory And Work Plan in The Business of Utilizing Industrial Timber Forest Products. IHMB is one of the references for preparing the organization's Business Plan.

6.2.1 The standard requires that management plans shall be: a) elaborated and periodically updated or continually adjusted; b) appropriate to the size and use of the forest area; c) based on applicable local, national and international legislation as well as existing land-use or other official plans; and d) adequately covering forest resources.

IFCC ST 1001, 5.2.1 / 5.2.2. "The organisation shall establish management plans which adequately cover forest resources, appropriate to the scale and utilization of forest areas and based on applicable local, national and international legislation as well as existing land-use or other official plans; 5.2.2. The organisation shall develop management plans, that: c) be periodically updated based on monitoring and evaluation

The standards meet the requirements for forest management plans.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.2.2 The standard requires that management plans shall take into account the different uses or functions of the managed forest area.

IFCC ST 1001, 5.2.2 (a) "5.2.2. The organisation shall develop management plans, that: a) take into account the different uses or functions of the managed forest area."

The standards contain requirements that are virtually identical to the text.

Plantations

IFCC ST ST 1001 Appendix 2: "The requirements 5.2.2, 7.1.1, 7.2.1, 7.2.2, and 7.4.1 cannot be applied to individual forest stands and shall be considered on a larger scale (bioregional) within the whole forest management unit where the stands of fast growing trees are complemented by buffer zones and set-aside areas dedicated to environmental, ecological, cultural, and social functions. In order to enhance landscape and biodiversity values, and water and soil protection, the size and distribution of the buffer zones and conservation set-aside areas shall be identified at the preparatory stage of the forest plantation establishment, based on social, environmental and ecological assessment, as well as reviewed during the subsequent replanting stages."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.2.3 The standard requires that management plans shall include at least a description of the current forest management unit, long-term objectives, and the average annual allowable cut, including its justification.

IFCC ST 1001, 5.2.3 "The organisation shall make the management plans which include the following description: a) Current forest management unit: b) Long-term objectives: c) The average annual allowable cut, including the level of sustainable harvesting."

Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) is established by Indonesian regulations under the Director General of Forestry *P.9/VI-BUHA/2014 Guidelines for Preparation, Assessment and Approval of Business Plans for Utilization of Forest Products on Business Permits for Utilization of Timber Forest Products in Natural Forests*.

Under the guidelines, concession holders are required to submit for approval a ten-year management plan which includes, among other things, planned harvesting volumes and justification for the harvesting based on sustainable yield, based on growing stock and regenerative ability.

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.2.4 The standard requires that the annually allowable use of non-wood forest products shall be included in the management plan where forest management covers commercial use of non-wood forest products at a level which can have an impact on their long-term sustainability

IFCC ST 1001, 5.2.4 “The organisation shall include annually allowable use of non-wood forest products in their management plans, where forest management covers commercial use of nonwood forest products at a level which can have an impact on their long-term sustainability.

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.2.5 The standard requires that management plans specify ways and means to minimise the risk of degradation and damage to forest ecosystems.

IFCC ST 1001, 5.2.5 “The organisation shall, in the management plans, specify ways and means to minimise the risk of degradation and damage to forest ecosystems, in the process of forest management operations.”

Community forests

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 3, Community forests: “The requirement 5.2.5, 5.3.2.1, and 5.3.2.2 are not applicable on managed privately owned forest land.”

An exception is provided to community forests because, in practice, community forestry (hutan desa) does not take place within forest ecosystems but on mixed agricultural land; community forest owners undertaking community management based on traditional knowledge only permit timber removals within non-natural forest areas. This has been documented^{4 5}, and has been noted in studies of the effectiveness of avoided deforestation in community forest management in the Indonesian context.⁶ However, given that management plans must be completed under the requirements regardless, the specification of ways and means to minimize risks of degradation and

⁴ Meijaard, E, Santika, T, Wilson, KA, et al. Toward improved impact evaluation of community forest management in Indonesia. Conservation Science and Practice. 2021; 3:e189. <https://doi.org/10.1111/csp2.189>

⁵ <https://www.euredd.efi.int/blog/-/blogs/customary-forests-and-timber-management-a-way-forward-in-indonesia>

⁶ Truly Santika, Erik Meijaard, Sugeng Budiharta, Elizabeth A. Law, Ahmad Kusworo, Joseph A. Hutabarat, Tito P. Indrawan, Matthew Struebig, Sugeng Raharjo, Imanul Huda, Sulhani, Andini D. Eka putri, Soni Trison, Madeleine Stigner, Kerrie A. Wilson, Community forest management in Indonesia: Avoided deforestation in the context of anthropogenic and climate complexities, Global Environmental Change, Volume 46, 2017, Pages 60-71, ISSN 0959-3780, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2017.08.002>. (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378016305933>)

damage to ecosystems – even if ecosystems are not present within the community forest area – is a reasonable requirement.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: MINOR NON-CONFORMITY

6.2.6 The standard requires that management plans shall take into account the results of scientific research.

IFCC ST 1001, 5.2.6 “The organisation shall take into account the current and applicable results of scientific research in its management plans.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.2.7 The standard requires that a summary of the management plan, appropriate to the scope and scale of forest management, shall be publicly available and shall include information on the general objectives and forest management principles.

IFCC ST 1001, 5.2.7. “The organisation shall make the management plans publicly available in accordance with the national legislation.”

The standards contain requirements that partly meet the requirements in the text; the standard does not require inclusion of information on general objectives and forest management principles. The summary of the management plan – as opposed to the whole management plan – will by its nature include less information; the objective of providing this information to the public is therefore met regardless.

With regards to national legislation that may impinge upon this requirement, the Law of The Republic of Indonesia Number 14, Year 2008, Public Information Disclosure Act, does place some limitations on what may be divulged to the public by authorities in relation to forest management plans, which are considered public information. Specifically, this relates to classified information. Again, this does not prevent the organization from meeting the requirements of making a summary of the management plan publicly available.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.2.8 The standard requires that the publicly available summary of the management plan may exclude confidential business and personal information and other information made confidential by applicable legislation or for the protection of cultural sites or sensitive natural resource features.

IFCC ST 1001, 5.2.7. “The organisation shall make the management plans publicly available in accordance with the national legislation.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text. The summary of the management plan – as opposed to the whole management plan – will by its nature include less information; the objective of providing this information to the public is therefore met regardless.

With regards to national legislation that may impinge upon this requirement, the Law of The Republic of Indonesia Number 14, Year 2008, Public Information Disclosure Act, does place some limitations on what may be divulged to the public by authorities in relation to forest management plans, which are considered public information. Specifically, this relates to classified information. Again, this does not prevent the organization from meeting the requirements of making a summary of the management plan publicly available.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.3 Compliance requirements

6.3.1 Legal compliance

6.3.1.1 The standard requires that the organisation shall identify and have access to the legislation applicable to its forest management and determine how these compliance obligations apply to the organisation. Note: For a country which has signed a FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) between the European Union and the producing country, the “legislation applicable to forest management” is defined by the VPA agreement.

IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.1.1 (a), (b), (c), (d) “The organisation shall: a) identify all applicable legislation to its forest management; b) have access to updated legislation; c) determine how these compliance obligations apply to the organisation; and d) comply with the government regulation regarding Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS)/SVLK.”

The standard meets the requirements of the text. Indonesia has a VPA Agreement; this is referenced within the standard at Appendix 5.

Community forests

IFCC ST 1011, 5.3.1.1. Appendix 3: “In organisation that manage TOF, only requirement 5.3.1.1. d) applies. “The organization, subject to the scale and intensity of its forest management, shall comply with relevant regulations, including the government regulation”.

The exception here applies only to community forest management in relation to TOF. As noted in relation to the TOF Appendix, the following is applicable: IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4: 5.3.1.1 (a), (b), (c), (d): “The organisation shall : a) identify all applicable legislation to its TOF management; b) have access to updated legislation; c) determine how these compliance obligations apply to the organisation; and d) comply with the government regulation regarding Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS)/SVLK.”

The Indonesia-EU VPA becomes applicable to TOF Indonesia via supplier agreements and self-declarations to processors and traders, which themselves fall under the purview of the VPA. This is stipulated in Ministry of Forestry Regulation 8/2021 *Forest governance and forest management plan development, and utilization of forests in protected forests and production forests*, specifically the Surat Angkutan Kayu Rakyat (self declaration) requirements of the document.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.3.1.2 The standard requires that the organisation shall comply with applicable local, national and international legislation on forest management, including but not limited to forest management practices; nature and environmental protection; protected and endangered species; property, tenure and land-use rights for indigenous peoples, local communities or other affected stakeholders; health, labour and safety issues; anti-corruption and the payment of applicable royalties and taxes.

IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.1.2 “The organization shall comply with local, national, and ratified international legislation on forest management, including but not limited to: the practices of forest management; nature and environmental protection; endangered and protected species; property, tenure and land-use rights for indigenous people, local communities, or other affected stakeholders; as well as other issues related to the health, labour and safety; anticorruption and the payment of applicable royalties and taxes.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.3.1.3 The standard requires that where no anti-corruption legislation exists, the organisation must take alternative anti-corruption measures appropriate to the risk of corruption.

IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.1.2. Indonesia legislation: Act No. 20 year 2001 regarding amendments of the Act No.31 year 1999 regarding Eradication of Corruption Crime.

Anti-corruption legislation exists in Indonesia according the references provided.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.3.1.4 The standard requires that measures shall be implemented to address protection of the forest from unauthorised activities such as illegal logging, illegal land use, illegally initiated fires, and other illegal activities.

IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.1.3. “The organisation shall have mechanism or procedure to be implemented to protect the forest from illegal harvesting; illegal settlement; illegal hunting; encroachment and other unauthorised activities.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.3.2 Legal, customary and traditional rights related to the forest land

6.3.2.1 The standard requires that property rights, tree ownership and land tenure arrangements shall be clearly defined, documented and established for the relevant management unit. Likewise, legal, customary and traditional rights related to the forest land shall be clarified, recognised and respected.

IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.2.1 “The organisation shall identify, recognize, respect legal, customary and traditional property rights, tree ownership and land tenure of the indigenous people, and integrate them into its forest management plans.”

Appendix 3, Community forests: “The requirement 5.2.5, 5.3.2.1, and 5.3.2.2 are not applicable on managed privately owned forest land.”

Although the standard does not explicitly require rights, etc. to be ‘documented’ it does explicitly require integration, which necessarily implies documentation. Similarly, the integration into forest management plans imply that this will take place at the FMU level.

Community forest are excepted, as community forest owners are the holders of customary and traditional rights.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.3.2.2 The standard requires that forest practices and operations shall be conducted in recognition of the established framework of legal, customary and traditional rights such as outlined in ILO 169 and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which shall not be infringed upon without the free, prior and informed consent of the holders of the rights, including the provision of compensation where applicable. Where the extent of rights is not yet resolved, or is in dispute, there are processes for just and fair resolution. In such cases forest managers shall, in the interim, provide meaningful opportunities for parties to be engaged in forest management decisions whilst respecting the processes and roles and responsibilities laid out in the policies and laws where the certification takes place.

IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.2.2 “The organization shall ensure that legal, customary and traditional property rights, tree ownership and land tenure are not infringed upon without the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of the holders of the rights, including establishment of an agreement, and the provision of compensation where applicable.

“6.4.1. The organisation shall establish complaints and disputes resolution mechanism, which contain participatory process in the disputes resolution related to the customary or local communities land tenure, forest management operations, and work conditions.”

The standard contains requirements that meet those defined in the text for both ILO and UNDRIP requirements, as well as unresolved disputes regarding claims.

Appendix 3, Community forests: “The requirement 5.2.5, 5.3.2.1, and 5.3.2.2 are not applicable on managed privately owned forest land.”

Community forests are excepted, as community forest owners are the holders of customary and traditional rights.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.3.2.3 The standard requires that forest practices and operations shall respect human rights as defined by the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.2.3 “The organisation shall respect human rights in forest practices and operations in accordance with national and ratified international legislation.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.3.3 Fundamental ILO conventions

6.3.3.1 The standard requires that forest practices and operations shall comply with fundamental ILO conventions.

Note: In countries where the fundamental ILO conventions have been ratified, the requirements of 6.3.3.1 apply. In countries where a fundamental convention has not been ratified and its content is not covered by applicable legislation, specific requirements shall be included in the forest management standard.

IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.3.1 “The organisation shall comply with fundamental ILO conventions. Note: Eight ILO conventions (ILO 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138 and 182) identified by the ILO’s Governing Body as “fundamental” in terms of principles and rights at work: freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour; the effective abolition of child labour; and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.3.4 Health, safety and working conditions

6.3.4.1 The standard requires that forest operations shall be planned, organised and performed in a manner that enables health and accident risks to be identified and all reasonable measures to be applied to protect workers from work-related risks. Workers shall be informed about the risks involved with their work and about preventive measures.

IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.4.1 “The organisation shall have systems to identify and measures health and accident risks and the organization shall inform these to the workers to protect and prevent workers from work-related risks.”

Community forests

IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 3 5.3.4.1. “The organization shall detect and prevent or respond to the potential problems with regards to occupational health and safety.”

Noting that this is an interpretation, rather than an exception for community forests, the interpretation provides additional guidance that is appropriate to the scale and nature of community forest operations in Indonesia, i.e. community and village forest operations are a traditional form of management, which is reliant upon existing social structures and social obligations such as *gotong royong* (community service), in which multiple activities, e.g. harvesting, watershed management, transport, may be undertaken by different members of the community at different times not as a 'worker' per se, but as a member of the community. Planning and organizing operations such as health and accident risks for members of a community performing what could be considered everyday life would therefore be inappropriate.

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.3.4.2 The standard requires that working conditions shall be safe, and guidance and training in safe working practices shall be provided to all those assigned to a task in forest operations. Working hours and leave shall comply with national laws or applicable collective agreements.

IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.4.2, 5.3.4.3, 5.3.4.4.: "5.3.4.2. The organisation shall provide a safe and healthy workplace environment; 5.3.4.3. The organization shall provide appropriate personal protective equipment to its workers, guidance and training in safe working practices to all those assigned to a task in forest operations. In the case of injury related to the work, organization shall provide first aid and assist the worker in obtaining medical treatment; 5.3.4.4. The organisation shall comply with national legislation and regulation or applicable collective agreements in terms of working hours and leave."

Community forestry

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 2: "The requirement 5.3.4.2, 5.3.4.7 and 7.6.3 are not Applicable."

As noted above, members or participants within a community forestry scheme are part of a community undertaking a broad set of activities across multiple fields; the community forestry operation could not therefore be considered a 'workplace' as such, but participation in traditional village life within a traditional social structure. Similarly, 'leave' is not appropriate within these structures. However, these additional requirements should not prevent the organization from adhering to 5.3.4.2, which is a requirement that the organization "shall provide a safe and healthy workplace environment" as a bare minimum.

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 2: 5.3.4.3. "The organization shall provide appropriate personal protective equipment to its workers, assigned to a task in forest operations. In the case of injury related to the work, organization shall provide first aid and assist the worker in obtaining medical treatment."

The interpretation removes the emphasis on guidance and training. In practice, the structure of community forestry is such that guidance and training occurs within the informal structures of traditional village and community structures.

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 2: 5.3.4.4. “The organisation shall comply with national legislation and regulation or applicable collective agreements in term of working hours.”

The interpretation removes the notion of ‘leave’, which in practice is not appropriate within a community of village level structure.

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: MINOR NON-CONFORMITY

6.3.4.3 The standard requires that wages of local and migrant forest workers as well as of contractors and other operators operating in PEFC-certified areas shall meet or exceed at least legal, industry minimum standards or, where applicable, collective bargaining agreements. Note: Where wages are below the living wage of a country, steps should be taken to attain increased wages towards a living wage level over time in addition to increases for inflation.

IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.4.5 “The organisation shall have a waging system in place for local and migrant forest workers as well as of contractors and other operators operating in forest management, which meets or exceeds at least legal industry minimum standards or collective bargaining agreements. The organization shall regularly review the level of wages to support the welfare of personnel. Note: The government determine minimum wages on annual basis at the regional level (province and district).”

According to the ILO, "minimum wages in Indonesia are determined through an annual process led by decentralized wage boards that consist of workers, employers and government representatives, which estimate the amount needed for workers to achieve a “Decent Living Needs” or the “kebutuhan hidup layak” (KHL) for a particular province or district.”⁷ The wage board process is undertaken at the national level under Government Regulation 78 of 2015,⁸ which includes a stipulation that minimum wages must be increased to meet a “appropriate living needs” of workers through a four-year transition period.

Indonesian wages are determined as UMR (Regional Minimum Wage) defined by regional governments. For province area, Level 1 Regional Minimum Wage, hereinafter referred to as UMR Tk.1 (UMP), is the minimum wage applicable in one province. Level II Regional Minimum Wage, hereinafter referred to as Tk.II UMR (UMK), is the minimum wage applicable in the Regency/Municipality area or according to the regional economic development area, or a particular region. This is a function of government regulation, Regulation of The Ministry of Labour Number: PER-01/MEN/1999 regarding Minimum Wages.

Further, Provincial sectorial minimum wage rates are set on the basis of agreements between corporate organizations and worker unions/labour federations. Kalimantan, North and South Sumatra, Bengkulu, Java, Maluku, Irian Jaya and Bengaka Belitung have set sectoral minimum wages for agriculture, mining, manufacturing, utilities, forestry and rubberware industries among others,

⁷ International Labor Organization (2016). “Indonesia: Wages and productivity for sustainable development” Accessed at https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-jakarta/documents/publication/wcms_381163.pdf

⁸ President The Republic Of Indonesia Government Regulation (PP) The Republic Of Indonesia Number: 78 Year 2015 Concerning Manpower Wage. Accessed at <http://www.apbi-icma.org/uploads/files/old/2015/11/PP-78-2015-32-131-chrs32-pages-san.pdf>

according to Decree of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration dated October 5, 2000, Article 7 (3); Notification of the West-Kalimantan Provincial Minimum Wage in 2003; Stipulation of the Provincial Minimum Wage and Provincial Sectoral Minimum Wages in South Sumatra.

Community forests

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 3: “5.3.4.5. The organization shall respect the right of worker against wage/salary and ensure that the wage is paid as agreed by both parties.”

The interpretation here is appropriate for community forestry operations in Indonesia; as noted elsewhere, the relationships within community forestry organisations are generally based on traditional governance structures, rather than formal worker-employer relationships. Payment for tasks within those structures may therefore be less formal.

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.3.4.4 The standard requires that the organisation is committed to equal opportunities, non-discrimination and freedom from workplace harassment. Gender equality shall be promoted.

IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.4.6 “The organisation shall commit to equal opportunities, non-discrimination, freedom from workplace harassment, and promote gender equality.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

7. SUPPORT

7.1 Resources

7.1.1 The standard requires that the organisation shall determine and provide the resources needed for the establishment, implementation, maintenance and continual improvement of the sustainable forest management system.

IFCC ST 1001, 6.1.1 “The organisation, in meeting the requirements of sustainable forest management system, shall: a) have an adequate funding for all activities for the sustainable forest management and investments to the sustainable forest management required by this standard and applicable legislation and regulations. b) establish an organisation with effective organisational structure, management system and competent human resources. Note: Quality and or environmental management system, contained in ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 is an example of effective organizational system and management. c) Identify, plan and maintain an adequate infrastructure, including but not limited to mainroads, skidding roads, bridges, working ca”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

7.2 Competence

7.2.1 The standard requires that forest managers, contractors, employees and forest owners shall be provided with sufficient information and kept up-to-date through continuous training in relation to sustainable forest management, as a precondition for all management planning and practices described in this benchmark.

IFCC ST 1001, 6.2.1 “The organisation shall maintain and develop workers’ and forest owners’/managers’ competencies, through adequate training and/or other activities necessary to ensure sustainability of forest management and compliance with the requirements of this standard.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

7.3 Communication

7.3.1 The standard requires that effective communication and consultation with local communities, indigenous peoples and other stakeholders relating to sustainable forest management shall be provided.

IFCC ST 1001, 6.3.1 “The organisation shall establish an effective and on-going communication and consultation with indigenous and/or local communities and other affected stakeholders relating to the forest management operations and their impact.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

7.4 Complaints

7.4.1 The standard requires that appropriate mechanisms are in place for resolving complaints and disputes relating to forest management operations, land use rights and work conditions.

IFCC ST 1001, 6.4.1 “The organisation shall establish complaints and disputes resolution mechanism, which contain participatory process in the disputes resolution related to the customary or local communities land tenure, forest management operations, and work conditions.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

7.5 Documented Information

7.5.1 The standard requires that the organisation's management system shall include documented information required by the standard and determined by the organisation as being necessary for the effectiveness of the sustainable forest management system.

7.5.2 The standard requires that the documented information is relevant, and updated as appropriate, to the activities of the organisation.

IFCC ST 1001, 6.5.1 "The organization shall retain records for the period of five (5) years, and maintain and update documented information that demonstrate compliance of the organization with the practices of the sustainable forest management, as defined in this standard.

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8. OPERATION

8.1 Criterion 1: Maintenance or appropriate enhancement of forest resources and their contribution to the global carbon cycle

8.1.1 The standard requires that management shall aim to maintain or increase forests and their ecosystem services and maintain or enhance the economic, ecological, cultural and social values of forest resources.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.1 "The organisation shall have operational document, which aim to maintain or increase forests and their ecosystem services and maintain or enhance the economic, ecological, cultural and social values of forest resources."

Plantations

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 2: "The requirements 5.2.2, 7.1.1, 7.2.1, 7.2.2, and 7.4.1 cannot be applied to individual forest stands and shall be considered on a larger scale (bioregional) within the whole forest management unit where the stands of fast growing trees are complemented by buffer zones and set-aside areas dedicated to environmental, ecological, cultural, and social functions. In order to enhance landscape and biodiversity values, and water and soil protection, the size and distribution of the buffer zones and conservation set-aside areas shall be identified at the preparatory stage of the forest plantation establishment, based on social, environmental and ecological assessment, as well as reviewed during the subsequent replanting stages."

In practice, Indonesian regulations under the Director General of Forestry *P.9/VI-BUHA/2014 Guidelines for Preparation, Assessment and Approval of Business Plans for Utilization of Forest Products on Business Permits for Utilization of Timber Forest Products in Natural Forests*. The plan that requires that sustainable yield must be maintained all social, economic and environmental functions of forest resources.

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.1.2 The standard requires that the quantity and quality of the forest resources and the capacity of the forest to store and sequester carbon shall be safeguarded in the medium and long term by balancing harvesting and growth rates, using appropriate silvicultural measures and preferring techniques that minimise adverse impacts on forest resources.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.2 “The organisation shall apply appropriate silvicultural measures and preferable techniques that safeguard the quantity and quality of the forest resources and the capacity of the forest to store and sequester carbon in the medium and long term by balancing harvesting and growth rates, and minimise adverse impacts on forest resources.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.1.3 The standard requires that climate positive practices in management operations, such as greenhouse gas emission reductions and efficient use of resources shall be encouraged

IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.3. “The organisation shall encourage climate positive practices in management operation which include but not limited to greenhouse gas emission reduction and efficient use of resources.”

A more appropriate translation of the verb ‘mendorong’ in the Indonesian translation is ‘push’, which implies execution, rather than encouragement. Nonetheless it was discussed during consultation with the IFCC Secretariat that the choice of the verb ‘encourage’ rather than ‘push’ was to align with the language of the benchmark requirement, which uses the verb ‘encourage’.

Community forests

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 3: “7.1.3. The organisation shall encourage climate positive practices in the management operation.”

The interpretation de-emphasises greenhouse gas emission reductions and efficient use of resources; this is appropriate to the nature and scale of community forest operations; many simply do not have significant machinery and/or are marginal businesses, which necessitate the efficient use of resources by default.

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.1.4 The standard requires that forest conversion shall not occur unless in justified circumstances where the conversion: a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority including consultation with affected stakeholders; and b) entails a small proportion (no greater than 5 %) of forest type within the certified area; and c) does not have negative impacts on ecologically important forest areas, culturally and socially significant areas, or

other protected areas; and d) does not destroy areas of significantly high carbon stock; and e) makes a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits.

IFCC ST 1001 7.1.4. “The organisation shall not undertake forest conversion unless in justified circumstances, where the conversion: a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority including consultation with affected stakeholders; and b) entails a small proportion (no greater than 5 %) of the total forested area within the certified area; and c) does not have negative impacts on ecologically important forest areas, culturally and socially significant areas, or other protected areas; and d) does not destroy areas of significantly high carbon stock; and e) makes a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits.”

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 2: 7.1.4. “The organization shall exclude from forest certification those plantation forests that have been established by conversion of primary as well as secondary forest after 31 December 2010 except those meeting the “justified circumstances”.

In practice for ToF, the ‘total forested area’ within the certified area is that of areas of forest cover within (or as a subset of) a certified area within a mixed landscape of agriculture, urban environments and trees; those areas are, by definition, outside of forest areas and in practice cannot be converted to non-forest areas. The choice of ‘forested area’ is therefore specific in that it chooses to safeguard existing forest cover and areas that meet international definitions of forest that are outside of areas designated as ‘forest areas’ by relevant Indonesian regulations and legislation, thereby removing any ambiguity.

In practice for high carbon stock, there is no clear international benchmark or definition for ‘high carbon stock’ areas that is accepted by multiple governments. However, the European Union’s definition⁹ of ‘high carbon stock’ for peatlands and forests¹⁰ is:

(a) wetlands, namely land that is covered with or saturated by water permanently or for a significant part of the year; (b) continuously forested areas, namely land spanning more than one hectare with trees higher than five metres and a canopy cover of more than 30%, or trees able to reach those thresholds in situ.

Consultations with IFCC indicate that this benchmark definition is a suitable proxy for high carbon stock in Indonesia, as it is appropriate for Indonesian definitions for forest and for wetlands. In practice, therefore, the standard meets this benchmark on high carbon stock.

There is a prohibition on peatland conversion in Indonesia, first issued in 2011¹¹. The definition of forested areas is consistent with the definition of forests used by the Government of Indonesia under Decree of the Minister of Forestry of Indonesia, No. 14/2004 “land spanning more than 0.25

⁹ Directive (Eu) 2018/ 2001 Of The European Parliament And Of The Council - of 11 December 2018 - on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (europa.eu)

¹⁰ There is a third definition which applies to forest areas that have had their forest cover reduced to between 10 per cent and 30 per cent after a particular date under a particular methodology, in order to meet the objectives of the EU regulation; given the objective of the EU regulation is not sustainable forest management but the use of biofuels, it is not appropriate that the third definition be considered.

¹¹ Inpres No 10/2011 <https://www.hukumonline.com/pusatdata/detail/lt4ddb6189ada30/instruksi-presiden-nomor-10-tahun-2011/document>

hectares, with trees higher than 5 meters at maturity and a canopy cover of more than 30 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ”.

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.1.5 The standard requires that afforestation of ecologically important non-forest ecosystems shall not occur unless in justified circumstances where the conversion:

a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority; and b) is established based on a decision-making basis where affected stakeholders have opportunities to contribute to the decision-making on conversion through transparent and participatory consultation processes; and c) does not have negative impacts on threatened (including vulnerable, rare or endangered) nonforest ecosystems, culturally and socially significant areas, important habitats of threatened species or other protected areas; and d) entails a small proportion of the ecologically important non-forest ecosystem managed by an organisation; and e) does not destroy areas of significantly high carbon stock; and f) makes a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.5: “The organisation shall not carry out afforestation of ecologically important non-forest ecosystems unless in justified circumstances where the conversion: a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority; and b) is established based on a decision making basis where affected stakeholders have opportunities to contribute to the decision-making on conversion through transparent and participatory consultation processes; and c) does not have negative impacts on threatened (including vulnerable, rare or endangered) non forest ecosystems, culturally and socially significant areas, important habitats of threatened species or other protected areas; and d) entails a small proportion of the ecologically important non-forest ecosystem managed by an organisation; and e) does not destroy areas of significantly high carbon stock; and f) makes a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits.”

Plantations

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 2: “7.1.5. The requirement for the “reforestation and afforestation of ecologically important nonforest ecosystems” means that ecologically important non-forest ecosystems reforested or afforested after 31st December 2010, except those which meet the “justified circumstances”, do not meet the requirement and are not eligible for certification. Example of ecologically important non-forest ecosystems, include non-forest protected areas, swamps, karst ecosystem, and other natural ecosystems such as nipa, sago, savanna, and riparian ecosystems, important for migratory birds habitat.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.1.6 The standard requires that if conversion of severely degraded forests to forest plantations is being considered, it must add economic, ecological, social and/or cultural value. Precondition of adding such value are circumstances where the conversion: a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority; and b) is established based on a decision-making basis where affected stakeholders have opportunities to contribute to the decision-making on conversion through transparent and participatory consultation processes; and c) has a positive impact on long-term carbon sequestration capacity of forest vegetation; and d) does not have negative impacts on ecologically important forest areas, culturally and socially significant areas, or other protected areas; and e) safeguards protective functions of forests for society and other regulating or supporting ecosystem services; and f) safeguards socio-economic functions of forests, including the recreational function and aesthetic values of forests and other cultural services; and g) has a land history providing evidence that the degradation is not the consequence of deliberate poor forest management practices; and h) is based on credible evidence demonstrating that the area is neither recovered nor in the process of recovery.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.6 “The organisation, if conversion of severely degraded forest to forest plantation is being considered, shall add economic, ecological, social and/or cultural value. Precondition of adding such value are circumstances where the conversion

a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority; and

b) is established based on a decision-making basis where affected stakeholders have opportunities to contribute to the decision-making on conversion through transparent and participatory consultation processes; and

c) has a positive impact on long-term carbon sequestration capacity of forest vegetation; and

d) does not have negative impacts on ecologically important forest areas, culturally and socially significant areas, or other protected areas; and

e) safeguards protective functions of forests for society and other regulating or supporting ecosystem services; and

f) safeguards socio-economic functions of forests, including the recreational function and aesthetic values of forests and other cultural services; and

g) has a land history providing evidence that the degradation is not the consequence of deliberate poor forest management practices; and

h) is based on credible evidence demonstrating that the area is neither recovered nor in the process of recovery.”

Plantations

IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.6 Appendix 2: “7.1.6. The interpretation in this appendix on 7.1.4 is not applicable to 7.1.6.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS**8.2 Criterion 2: Maintenance of forest ecosystem health and vitality**

8.2.1 The standard requires that health and vitality of forest ecosystems shall be maintained or enhanced and degraded forest ecosystems shall be rehabilitated wherever and as far as economically feasible, by making best use of natural structures and processes and using preventive biological measures.

IFCC ST 1001 7.2.1. “The organisation shall maintain and enhance health and vitality of forest ecosystem and shall rehabilitate degraded forest ecosystems wherever and as far as economically feasible, by making best use of natural structures and processes and using preventive biological measures.”

Plantations

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 2: “The requirements 5.2.2, 7.1.1, 7.2.1, 7.2.2, and 7.4.1 cannot be applied to individual forest stands and shall be considered on a larger scale (bioregional) within the whole forest management unit where the stands of fast growing trees are complemented by buffer zones and set-aside areas dedicated to environmental, ecological, cultural, and social functions. In order to enhance landscape and biodiversity values, and water and soil protection, the size and distribution of the buffer zones and conservation set-aside areas shall be identified at the preparatory stage of the forest plantation establishment, based on social, environmental and ecological assessment, as well as reviewed during the subsequent replanting stages.”

Community forests

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 3: “The requirement 7.2.1 and 7.2.2 only applicable to community forest on natural forest.”

In practice, community forests on plantations do not have the scale to apply the requirement at a bioregional level, particularly given the context of community forest plantations, which are generally within a mosaic (i.e. mixed) landscape, where set asides and buffer zones are simply not feasible from a community/traditional use perspective.

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.2.2 The standard requires that adequate genetic, species and structural diversity shall be encouraged or maintained to enhance the stability, vitality and resilience of the forests to adverse environmental factors and strengthen natural regulation mechanisms.

IFCC ST 1001 7.2.2. “The organisation shall encourage or maintain adequate genetic, species and structural diversity to enhance the health and vitality of the forests to adverse environmental factors and strengthen natural regulation mechanisms.”

Plantations

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 2: “The requirements 5.2.2, 7.1.1, 7.2.1, 7.2.2, and 7.4.1 cannot be applied to individual forest stands and shall be considered on a larger scale (bioregional) within the whole forest management unit where the stands of fast growing trees are complemented by buffer zones and set-aside areas dedicated to environmental, ecological, cultural, and social functions. In order to enhance landscape and biodiversity values, and water and soil protection, the size and distribution of the buffer zones and conservation set-aside areas shall be identified at the preparatory stage of the forest plantation establishment, based on social, environmental and ecological assessment, as well as reviewed during the subsequent replanting stages.”

Community forests

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The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.2.3 The standard requires that use of fire shall be limited to regions where fire is an essential tool in forest management for regeneration, wildfire protection and habitat management or a recognized practice of indigenous peoples. In these cases adequate management and control measures shall be taken.

IFCC ST 1001 7.2.3. “The organisation shall not use fire for forest management practices except on regions where fire is an essential tool in wildlife protection and habitat management.”

IFCC ST 1001 7.2.4. “The organisation shall implement measures protecting forests against fires.”

Legally, and in practice, fires are not permitted for any use associated with forestry or agriculture, according to Standard Operational Procedures for Fire Prevention with adequate facilities and infrastructure for fire prevention according to Presidential Instruction (Inpres) Number 16, year 2011 regarding Improvement of Forest and Land Fire Control, and Presidential Instruction Number 11, year 2015 regarding Improvement of Forest and Land Fire Control and Regulation of The Ministry of

Environment and Forestry of The Republic of Indonesia Number P.32/MenLHK/Setjen/Kum.1/3/2016 regarding Forest and Land Fire Control. This latter regulation is implemented at the Provincial level.

Community forests

IFCC ST 1001 7.2.3 Appendix 3: “7.2.3. The organisation shall not use fire for forest management practices.”

The interpretation here is designed to completely prohibit the use of fire – even among traditional communities– in line with the legal prohibitions above.

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.2.4 The standard requires that appropriate forest management practices such as reforestation and afforestation with tree species and provenances that are suited to the site conditions or the use of tending, harvesting and transport techniques that 65rganiza tree and/or soil damages shall be applied.

IFCC ST 1001 7.2.5. “The 65rganization shall use appropriate tree species and provenances for forest management practices such as reforestration and afforestation.”

IFCC ST 1001 7.2.6. “The 65rganization shall use tending, harvesting and transport techniques to minimize tree and/or soil damages.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.2.5 The standard requires that the indiscriminate disposal of waste on forest land shall be strictly avoided. Non-organic waste and litter shall be collected, stored in designated areas and removed in an environmentally-responsible manner. The spillage of oil or fuel during forest management operations shall be prevented. Emergency procedures for the 65organization of risk of environmental harm arising from the accidental spillage shall be in place.

IFCC ST 1001 7.2.7 “The organization shall develop and implement documented procedures for controlled use of B3 (Hazardous and Toxic materials) including storage, collection, transportation, utilization, processing, stockpiling and disposal.”

IFCC has undertaken to revise IFCC ST 1001 7.2.7 as follows:

“7.2.7. The organization shall develop and implement documented procedures of waste management, including controlled use of Hazardous and Toxic materials (B3). These include waste disposal in accordance with the organic/non-organic form of waste; collection, storage, and removal of non-organic wastes, including hazardous and toxic materials, in an environmentally-responsible manner; prevention of spillage of oil and fuel during forest management operation; and handling

emergency situation on accidental spillage to minimize risk of environmental harm arising from the accident.”

Draft amendments have been sighted and are awaiting approval by the NGB.

Community forests

IFCC ST 1001 ST 1001 Appendix 3: “7.2.7. The organization shall control the use of Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3) including storage, collection, transportation, utilization, processing, stockpiling and disposal.”

The interpretation removes the specific requirements for community forest organisations. Communities and traditional users perform the procedures as a matter of course, as they are simply a requirement of life within the forest community; the documentation of those procedures would be superfluous and not appropriate to the scale and nature of community forest operations.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: MINOR NON CONFORMITY

8.2.6 The standard requires that integrated pest management, appropriate silviculture alternatives and other biological measures shall be preferred to the use of pesticides.

IFCC ST 1001 7.2.8. “The organisation shall minimise the use of chemical pesticides by implementing Integrated Pest Management, appropriate silviculture alternatives, and environmentally friendly biological measures.”

Community forests

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 3 7.2.8: “7.2.8. The organisation shall minimise the use of chemical pesticides for example by implementing environmentally friendly biological measures.”

The interpretation removes the emphasis on IPM and silviculture alternatives. In practice the use of pesticides within Indonesian community forestry and community or smallholder farming is low.¹² The lower prescriptive benchmark is therefore appropriate.

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.2.7 The standard requires that any use of pesticides is documented.

IFCC ST 1001 7.2.9. “The organisation shall document, in accordance with procedure, the use of chemical pesticides.”

IFCCST 1001:2021, Appendix 1. “Explanation of some requirements: 7.2.9. The organization shall document, in accordance with the procedure, the use of chemical pesticides to: a) ensure compliance with legal requirements and pesticide producer’s instructions; b) specify procedures for

¹² Rainforest Alliance (2021). Origin Issue Assessment Indonesia. Accessed at <https://www.rainforest-alliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Origin-Issue-Assessment-Indonesia.pdf>

their storage, handling, transport, use and disposal; c) specify proper techniques, equipment and facilities for their use; d) employ appropriate, competent and trained personnel.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.2.8 The standard requires that the WHO Class 1A and 1B pesticides and other highly toxic pesticides shall be prohibited, except where no other viable alternative is available. Any exception to the usage of WHO Class 1A and 1B pesticides shall be defined in the national/regional standard.

IFCC ST 1001 7.2.10. “The organisation shall prohibit or restrict the use of pesticides in accordance with government regulation which relates to prohibition and restriction of the use of pesticides.”

Appendix 7 3.1 provides a list of prohibited substances, including ‘Other substances classified as WHO category 1a and 1b, and any other chlorinated hydrocarbons.’

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.2.9 The standard requires that pesticides, such as chlorinated hydrocarbons whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use, and any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited.

Note: “Pesticides banned by international agreements” are defined in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

IFCC ST 1001 7.2.11. “The organisation shall prohibit the use of pesticides banned by international agreement as defined in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.2.10 The standard requires that the use of pesticides shall follow the instructions given by the pesticide producer and be implemented with proper equipment by trained personnel.

IFCC ST 1001 7.2.12. “The organisation shall, when the use of pesticides is implemented, be: a) in accordance with the instructions given by the pesticide producer; b) with proper equipment by trained personnel.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.2.11 The standard requires that where fertilisers are used, they shall be applied in a controlled manner and with due consideration for the environment. Fertilizer use shall not be an alternative to appropriate soil nutrient management.

IFCC ST 1001 7.2.13. “The organisation shall, when the use of fertilizers is needed, apply in controlled manner and take into consideration its impact on environment.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text for the most part, but the second requirement regarding the use of fertilizer as an alternative to appropriate soil nutrient management is not met.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: MINOR NON-CONFORMITY

8.3 Criterion 3: Maintenance and encouragement of productive functions of forests (wood and non-wood)

8.3.1 The standard requires that the capability of forests to produce a range of wood and non-wood forest products and services on a sustainable basis shall be maintained.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.3.1 “The organisation shall implement appropriate silviculture and other management systems to maintain the capability of forest to produce a range of wood and non-wood forest products and services on a sustainable basis.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.3.2 The standard requires that sound economic performance shall be pursued, taking into account possibilities for new markets and economic activities in connection with all relevant goods and services of forests.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.3.2 “The organisation shall pursue the sound economic performance taking into account possibilities for new markets and economic activities in connection with all relevant goods and services of forests”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.3.3 The standard requires that management, harvesting and regeneration operations shall be carried out at a time, and in a way, that does not reduce the productive capacity of the site, for example by avoiding damage to soil and retained stands and trees.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.3.3 “The organisation shall carry out management, harvesting and regeneration operations at a time, and in a way, that does not reduce the productive capacity of the site.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.3.4 The standard requires that harvesting levels of both wood and non-wood forest products shall not exceed a rate that can be sustained in the long term, and optimum use shall be made of the harvested products.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.3.4, 7.3.5 “The organization shall carry out wood and non-wood forest products harvesting which does not exceed the rate of sustainable production... 7.3.5. The organisation shall optimize the use of harvested forest products.”

Sustainable rate of production is established by Indonesian regulations under the Director General of Forestry P.9/VI-BUHA/2014 *Guidelines for Preparation, Assessment and Approval of Business Plans for Utilization of Forest Products on Business Permits for Utilization of Timber Forest Products in Natural Forests*.

Under the guidelines, concession holders are required to submit for approval a ten-year management plan which includes, among other things, planned harvesting volumes and justification for the harvesting based on sustainable yield, based on growing stock and regenerative ability.

The amount of sustainable harvest in a natural forest is expressed in terms of the maximum logging area (ha/year) or maximum timber production (m³/year), that calculated on the basis of the area of forest permitted to be logged and the results of the forest inventory

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.3.5 The standard requires that adequate infrastructure such as roads, skid tracks or bridges shall be planned, established and maintained to ensure efficient delivery of goods and services while minimising negative impacts on the environment.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.3.7 “The organisation shall establish and maintain adequate infrastructures in accordance with the management plan to ensure efficient delivery of goods and services while minimizing negative impacts on the environment.”

IFCC ST 1001 “5.2.3. The organisation shall make the management plans which include the following description: a.8) development and maintenance of an infrastructure, such as roads, camps, bridges, etc.”

Community forest

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 2: “7.3.7. The organisation shall establish and/or maintain adequate infrastructure in accordance with the management plan to ensure efficient delivery of goods and services while minimizing negative impacts on the environment.”

The key difference in the interpretation is the ‘and/or’. This is appropriate given the community forest or village context where infrastructure has generally been established as part of traditional community use; the necessary requirement for establishment is therefore not appropriate.

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.4 Criterion 4: Maintenance, conservation and appropriate enhancement of biological diversity in forest ecosystems

8.4.1 The standard requires that management planning shall aim to maintain, conserve or enhance biodiversity on landscape, ecosystem, species and genetic levels.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.1 “The organisation shall implement maintenance, conservation or enhancement of biodiversity at landscape, ecosystem, species, and genetic levels in accordance with the management plan.

“5.2.3. The organisation shall make the management plans which include the following description: b.2) maintain, conserve or enhance biodiversity on landscape, ecosystem, species and genetic levels;”

Plantations

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 2: “The requirements 5.2.2, 7.1.1, 7.2.1, 7.2.2, and 7.4.1 cannot be applied to individual forest stands and shall be considered on a larger scale (bioregional) within the whole forest management unit where the stands of fast growing trees are complemented by buffer zones and set-aside areas dedicated to environmental, ecological, cultural, and social functions. In order to enhance landscape and biodiversity values, and water and soil protection, the size and distribution of the buffer zones and conservation set-aside areas shall be identified at the preparatory stage of the forest plantation establishment, based on social, environmental and ecological assessment, as well as reviewed during the subsequent replanting stages.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.4.2 The standard requires that inventory, mapping and planning of forest resources shall identify, protect, conserve or set aside ecologically important forest areas. Note: This does not prohibit forest management activities that do not damage the important ecological values of those biotopes.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.2; App 1. 7.4.2. “The organisation shall protect, conserve or set aside identified ecologically important forest areas in accordance with management plan.

“5.2.3. The organisation shall make the management plans which include the following description: a.6) environmental management and monitoring plan; a.7) protection and security plan of the forest;”

Plantations

IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 2: “The requirement laid out in 7.4.2 shall primarily be addressed at the stage of the establishment of forest plantations and those areas shall form part of the buffer zones and set-aside areas that are dedicated to environmental, ecological, cultural and social functions.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.4.3 The standard requires that protected, threatened and endangered plant and animal species shall not be exploited for commercial purposes. Where necessary, measures shall be taken for their protection and, where relevant, to increase their population. Note: The requirement does not preclude trade according to CITES requirements.

IFCC ST 1001, “7.4.3. The organisation shall not exploit protected, threatened and endangered plant and animal species for commercial purposes ... “

“7.4.4. The organisation shall maintain and repair the habitat of protected flora and fauna, endemic, rare and threatened/endangered species.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.4.4 The standard requires that successful regeneration shall be ensured through natural regeneration or planting that is adequate to ensure the quantity and quality of the forest resources.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.5: “The organisation shall ensure successful regeneration through natural regeneration or planting in accordance with appropriate silvicultural system, including through but not limited to harvesting process which take into account sufficient number of seed producing species, and sufficient number of seedlings of all harvested species under the canopy; and considering enrichment planting when necessary.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.4.5 The standard requires that for reforestation and afforestation origins of native species that are well-adapted to site conditions shall be preferred. Only those introduced species, provenances or varieties shall be used whose impacts on the ecosystem and on the genetic integrity of native species and local provenances have been scientifically evaluated, and if negative impacts can be avoided or minimised.

Note: CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity) Guiding Principles for the Prevention, Introduction, and Mitigation of Impacts of Alien Species that Threaten Ecosystems, Habitats or Species are recognised as guidance for avoidance of invasive species.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.6 “The organisation shall preferably use native species that well adapted to the site conditions for reforestation and afforestation. The introduced species, varieties and provenances shall only be used, if impact on ecosystem and on its genetic integrity has been scientifically evaluated, and the negative impacts can be avoided or minimized.”

Plantations

IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 2: “7.4.6. The evaluation of the impact “introduced species, provenances or varieties” shall be understood as having increased importance for forest plantations and shall be an important part of both the planning and management stages of the production cycle.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.4.6 The standard requires that afforestation, reforestation and other tree planting activities that contribute to the improvement and restoration of ecological connectivity shall be promoted.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.7 “The organisation shall promote contribution to improvement and restoration of ecological connectivity in afforestation, reforestation and other tree planting activities.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.4.7 The standard requires that genetically-modified trees shall not be used.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.8 “The organisation shall not utilize genetically modified trees.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.4.8 The standard requires that a diversity of both horizontal and vertical structures and the diversity of species such as mixed stands shall be promoted, where appropriate. The practices shall also aim to maintain or restore landscape diversity.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.9. “The organisation shall promote, where appropriate, diversity of both horizontal and vertical structures and the diversity of species such as mixed stands. The practices shall also aim to maintain or restore landscape diversity.”

Plantations

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 2: “The requirements 7.4.9, 7.4.10 and 7.4.14 do not usually apply to forest plantations and shall be understood to be primarily taking place in buffer zones and set-aside areas, which complement forest plantations, and which are dedicated to environmental, ecological, cultural and social functions.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.4.9 The standard requires that traditional management practices that create valuable ecosystems on appropriate sites shall be supported, where appropriate.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.10 “The organisation shall support, where appropriate, the traditional management practices that create valuable ecosystems (environmental, social and economic benefits) on appropriate sites.”

Plantations

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 2: “The requirements 7.4.9, 7.4.10 and 7.4.14 do not usually apply to forest plantations and shall be understood to be primarily taking place in buffer zones and set-aside areas, which complement forest plantations, and which are dedicated to environmental, ecological, cultural and social functions.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.4.10 The standard requires that tending and harvesting operations shall be conducted in a way that does not cause lasting damage to ecosystems. Wherever possible, practical measures shall be taken to maintain or improve biological diversity.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.11 “The organisation shall conduct tending and harvesting operations in a way that does not cause lasting damage to ecosystems, and wherever possible, measures shall be taken to maintain or improve biological diversity.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.4.11 The standard requires that infrastructure shall be planned and constructed in a way that minimises damage to ecosystems, especially to rare, sensitive or representative ecosystems and genetic reserves, and that takes threatened or other key species – in particular their migration patterns – into consideration.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.12. “The organisation shall, in the construction of infrastructure, minimize or mitigate the impact and damage to ecosystems especially to rare, sensitive or representative ecosystems and genetic reserves, and that takes threatened or other key species – in particular their migration patterns – into consideration.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.4.12 The standard requires that, with due regard to management objectives, measures shall be taken to control the pressure of animal populations on forest regeneration and growth as well as on biodiversity.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.13. “The organisation shall, with due regard to management objectives, take measures to control the pressure of animal populations on forest regeneration and growth as well as on biodiversity.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.4.13 The standard requires that standing and fallen dead wood, hollow trees, old groves and rare tree species shall be left in quantities and distribution necessary to safeguard biological diversity, taking into account the potential effect on the health and stability of forests and on surrounding ecosystems.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.14. "The organisation shall leave standing and fallen dead wood, hollow trees, old groves and rare tree species in quantities and distribution necessary to safeguard biological diversity, taking into account the potential effect on the health and stability of forests and on surrounding ecosystems."

Plantations

Plantations

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 2: "The requirements 7.4.9, 7.4.10 and 7.4.14 do not usually apply to forest plantations and shall be understood to be primarily taking place in buffer zones and set-aside areas, which complement forest plantations, and which are dedicated to environmental, ecological, cultural and social functions."

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.5 Criterion 5: Maintenance or appropriate enhancement of protective functions in forest management (notably soil and water)

8.5.1 The standard requires that protective functions of forests for society, such as their potential role in erosion control, flood prevention, water purification, climate regulation, carbon sequestration and other regulating or supporting ecosystem services shall be maintained or enhanced.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.5.1. "The organisation shall maintain or enhance protective functions of forests for society, such as their potential role in erosion control, flood prevention, water purification, climate regulation, carbon sequestration and other regulating or supporting ecosystem services."

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.5.2 The standard requires that areas that fulfil specific and recognised protective functions for society shall be mapped, and forest management plans and operations shall ensure the maintenance or enhancement of these functions.

IFCC ST 1001, "7.5.2. The organization shall map the areas that fulfill specific and recognised protective functions for society."

“5.2.3. The organisation shall make the management plans which include the following description:
b.3) respect all socio-cultural functions of forests...”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.5.3 The standard requires that special care shall be given to forestry operations on sensitive soils and erosion-prone areas as well as in areas where operations might lead to excessive erosion of soil into watercourses. Techniques applied and the machinery used shall be suitable for such areas. Special measures shall be taken to minimise the pressure of animal populations on these areas.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.5.4. “The organisation shall give special care to forestry operation on sensitive soils and erosion-prone areas as well as in areas where operations might lead to excessive erosion of soil into watercourses. Techniques applied and the machinery used shall be suitable for such areas, and measures shall be taken to minimise the pressure of animal populations on these areas.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.5.4 The standard requires that special care shall be given to forestry operations in forest areas with water protection functions to avoid adverse effects on the quality and quantity of water resources. Inappropriate use of chemicals or other harmful substances or inappropriate silvicultural practices influencing water quality in a harmful way shall be avoided. Downstream water balance and water quality shall not be significantly affected by the operations.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.5.5 “The organisation shall give special care to forestry operation in forest areas with water protection functions to avoid adverse effects on the quality and quantity of water resources. Inappropriate use of chemicals or other harmful substances or inappropriate silvicultural practices influencing water quality in a harmful way shall be avoided. The operation shall not significantly affect downstream water balance and water quality.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.5.5 The standard requires that construction of roads, bridges and other infrastructure shall be carried out in a manner that minimises bare soil exposure, avoids the introduction of soil into watercourses and preserves the natural level and function of water courses and river beds. Proper road drainage facilities shall be installed and maintained.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.5.6. “The organisation shall mitigate the impact of construction of infrastructure, in a manner that minimizes bare soil exposure, avoids the introduction of soil into watercourses and preserves the natural level and function of water courses and river beds. Proper road drainage facilities shall be installed and maintained.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.6 Criterion 6: Maintenance or appropriate enhancement of socio-economic functions and conditions

8.6.1 The standard requires that forest management planning shall aim to respect all socio-economic functions of forests.

In terms of planning, the standard makes the following reference at IFCC ST 1001, 5.2.3 b “The organisation shall make the management plans which include the following description b) Long-term objectives: b.1) achieve and maintain sustainable wood and non-wood products and services; b.2) maintain, conserve or enhance biodiversity on landscape, ecosystem...”

In practice, the planning documents required by Indonesian regulations in Guidelines P.9/VI-BUHA/2014 state that the goal of forest management planning is “is a measurable ultimate goal of utilization forest consisting of economic, social and environmental aspects”. Planning requires that a baseline of “Community social and economic data is presented ... including data: population (number of population, number of male/female, birth rate, death rate, distribution population), livelihoods, level of average income per capita, workforce and education level. Infrastructure data social development and customs of residents around the area in Natural Forests, infrastructure and development facilities economy (banks, cooperatives, financial institutions, etc.). The content of the plan requires planning for activities to be implemented under a “framework of empowering forest village communities for a period of 10 (ten) years... [and] strengthening community economic institutions clearly capable of being business partners.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.6.2 The standard requires that adequate public access to forests for the purpose of recreation shall be provided, taking into account respect for ownership rights, safety and the rights of others, the effects on forest resources and ecosystems, as well as compatibility with other functions of the forest.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.6.1 “The organisation shall provide adequate public access to forests for the purpose of recreation, taking into account respect for ownership rights, safety and the rights of others, the effects on forest resources and ecosystems, as well as compatibility with other functions of the forest.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.6.3 The standard requires that sites with recognised specific historical, cultural or spiritual significance and areas fundamental to meeting the needs of indigenous peoples

and local communities (e.g. health, subsistence) shall be protected or managed in a way that takes due regard of the significance of the site.

IFCC ST 1001 7.6.2 “The organisation shall protect or manage sites with recognised specific historical, cultural or spiritual significance and areas fundamental to meeting the needs of indigenous peoples and local communities (e.g. health, subsistence), in a way that takes due regard of the significance of the site.

Community forest

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 2: “7.6.2. The organisation shall protect or manage sites with recognised specific historical, cultural or spiritual significance and areas fundamental to meeting the needs of indigenous peoples and other local communities (e.g. health, subsistence), in a way that takes due regard of the significance of the site.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.6.4 The standard requires that management shall promote the long-term health and well-being of communities within or adjacent to the forest management area, where appropriate supported by engagement with local communities and indigenous peoples.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.6.3 “The organisation shall promote the long-term health and well-being of communities and/or provide where necessary public facilities. The standard refers to ‘public facilities’ as opposed to public engagement. This is not a non-conformity, as ‘necessary public facilities’ would imply engagement.”

Community forestry

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 2: “The requirement 5.3.4.2, 5.3.4.7 and 7.6.3 are not Applicable.”

Community forestry, as owned and operated by communities, has the long-term well being and health in its own interests and therefore should not apply.

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.6.5 The standard requires that the best use shall be made of forest-related experience and traditional knowledge, innovations and practices such as those of forest owners, NGOs, local communities, and indigenous peoples. Equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge shall be encouraged.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.6.4 (a) and (b) 7.6.4. “The organisation shall: a) make the best use of local related knowledge and experience, such as those of local populations and/or indigenous people and other affected stakeholders; b) provide equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.6.6 The standard requires that management shall give due regard to the role of forestry in local economies. Special consideration shall be given to new opportunities for training and employment of local people, including indigenous peoples.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.6.5 (a) and (b) 7.6.5. “The organisation shall: a) develop forestry based local economies; b) specifically consider giving new opportunities for training and employment of communities.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.6.7 The standard requires that forest management shall contribute to research activities and data collection needed for sustainable forest management or support relevant research activities carried out by other organisations, as appropriate.

IFCC ST 1001, 7.6.6 “The organisation shall carry out, independently or in cooperation with other institutions, research and development (R&D) activities, which consist of identification of research needs, development of an R&D program, and its implementation. The organisation shall adapt forest management based on the results of the R&D, the latest scientific knowledge, available market studies and new market opportunities, as appropriate.”

This is further elaborated at Appendix 3 for Community forest, “7.6.6. The organization shall carry out or contribute to research and development (R&D) and data collection activities, and adapt forest management based on the results of the R&D, the latest scientific knowledge, available market studies and new publicly available market opportunities”.

Data collection in the standard is implied throughout the standard, but engagement is not required.

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: MINOR NON-CONFORMITY**9. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION****9.1 Monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation**

9.1.1 The standard requires that monitoring of forest resources and evaluation of their management, including ecological, social and economic effects, shall be periodically performed, and results fed back into the planning process.

IFCC ST 1001, 8.1.1 “The organisation shall perform periodic monitoring and evaluation of forest resources and their management including ecological, social and economic impacts, whose results shall be fed back into the planning process.”

In practice, periodic monitoring is determined by the forest management planning process defined by Guidelines P.9/VI-BUHA/2014 and the associated Environmental Monitoring Plan (Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan – RPL).

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

9.1.2 The standard requires that health and vitality of forests shall be periodically monitored, especially key biotic and abiotic factors that potentially affect health and vitality of forest ecosystems, such as pests, diseases, overgrazing and overstocking, fire, and damage caused by climatic factors, air pollutants or by forest management operations.

IFCC ST 1001, 8.1.2 “The organisation shall periodically monitor health and vitality of forests especially key biotic and abiotic factors that potentially affect health and vitality of forest ecosystems, such as pests and diseases, overgrazing and overstocking, fire, illegal logging, encroachment, illegal hunting, and damage caused by climatic factors, air pollutants or by forest management operations.”

In addition, the planning documents required by Indonesian regulations in Guidelines P.9/VI-BUHA/2014 and the associated Environmental Monitoring Plan (Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan – RPL) are determined and approved by the Ministry of Forestry, across a period of 10 years; the determination is based on the size and the scale of the operation.

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

9.1.3 The standard requires that where it is the responsibility of the forest owner/manager and included in forest management, the use of non-wood forest products, including hunting and fishing, shall be regulated, monitored and controlled.

IFCC ST 1001, 8.1.3. “The organisation shall, when it is the responsibility of the forest owner/manager and included in the forest management, regulate, monitor and control the use of non-wood forest products, including hunting and fishing, and environmental services.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

9.1.4 The standard requires that working conditions shall be regularly monitored and adapted as necessary.

IFCC ST 1001, 8.1.4, “The organization shall regularly monitor its working conditions, and adapt them as necessary... 8.1.5. The organisation shall, at least annually, monitor and evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) management system.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

9.2 Internal audit

9.2.1 Objectives

The standard requires that an internal audit programme at planned intervals shall provide information on whether the management system a) conforms to • the organisation's requirements for its management system; • the requirements of the national sustainable forest management standard b) is effectively implemented and maintained.

IFCC ST 1001, 8.2.1 (a) "8.2.1. The organisation shall periodically conduct internal audit programme that provide information on whether the management system: a) conforms to: a.1) the organisation's requirements for its management system; a.2) the requirements of this standard.

IFCC ST 1001, 8.2.1 "(b) is effectively implemented and maintained."

The standard does not specify the planned intervals required for the internal audit, this is in line with international guidelines for auditing management systems (e.g. ISO 19011:2018), which do not specify intervals for internal (or first party) audits.

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

9.2.2 Organisation

The standard requires that the organisation shall: a) plan, establish, implement and maintain an audit programme(s) including the frequency, methods, responsibilities, planning requirements and reporting, which shall take into consideration the importance of the processes concerned and the results of previous audits; b) define the audit criteria and scope for each audit; c) select the auditors and conduct audits to ensure objectivity and the impartiality of the audit process; d) ensure that the results of the audits are reported to relevant management; e) retain documented information as evidence of the implementation of the audit programme and the audit results.

IFCC ST 1001 8.2.2. "The organisation shall: a) assign a person to be responsible for internal audit; b) plan, establish, implement and maintain an audit programme(s) including the frequency, methods, responsibilities, planning requirements and reporting, which shall take into consideration the importance of the processes concerned and the results of previous audits c) define the audit criteria and scope for each audit; d) select the auditors and conduct audits to ensure objectivity and the impartiality of the audit process e) ensure that the results of the audits are reported to relevant management f) retain documented information as evidence of the implementation of the audit programme and the audit results."

In practice, both the benchmark and the standard are consistent with ISO 9001:2015 9.2.2 and with ISO 19011:2018 (guidance), which is referred to as a normative document in the standard.

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

9.3 Management review

9.3.1 The standard requires that an annual management review shall at least include a) the status of actions from previous management reviews; b) changes in external and internal issues that are relevant to the management system; c) information on the organisation's performance, including trends in: • nonconformities and corrective actions; • monitoring and measurement results; • audit results; d) opportunities for continual improvement.

IFCC ST 1001 8.3.1. "The organisation shall perform an annual management review that at least include: a) The status of actions from previous management reviews; b) Changes in external and internal issues that are relevant to the management system c) Information on the organisation's performance, including trends in: c.1) Non-conformities and corrective actions; c.2) Monitoring and measurement results; c.3) Achievement of objectives; c.4) Audit results d) Opportunities for continual improvement."

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

9.3.2 The standard requires that the outputs of the management review shall include decisions related to continual improvement opportunities and any need for changes to the management system.

IFCC ST 1001 8.3.2. "The organisation shall ensure that the outputs of the management review include decisions related to continual improvement opportunities and any need for changes to the management system."

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

9.3.3 The standard requires that documented information as evidence of the results of management reviews shall be retained

IFCC ST 1001 8.3.3. "The organisation shall retain documented information as evidence of the results of management reviews."

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

10. IMPROVEMENT

10.1 Nonconformity and corrective action

10.1.1 The standard requires that when a nonconformity occurs, the organisation shall: a) react to the nonconformity and, as applicable: i. take action to control and correct it; ii. deal with the consequences; b) evaluate the need for action to eliminate the causes of the nonconformity, in order that it does not recur or occur elsewhere, by: i. reviewing the nonconformity; ii. determining the causes of the nonconformity; iii. determining if similar nonconformities exist, or could potentially occur; c) implement any action needed; d) review the effectiveness of any corrective action taken; e) make changes to the management system, if necessary.

IFCC ST 1001 : 9.1.1. “The organisation shall, in the occurrence of nonconformity: a) react to the nonconformity and, as applicable: a.1) take action to control and correct it; a.2) deal with the consequences; b) evaluate the need for action to eliminate the causes of the nonconformity, in order to prevent recurrence or occurrence elsewhere by: b.1) reviewing the nonconformity; b.2) determining the causes of the nonconformity; b.3) determining if similar nonconformities exist, or could potentially occur c) implement any action needed; d) review the effectiveness of any corrective action taken; e) make changes to the management system, if necessary.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

10.1.2 The standard requires that corrective actions shall be appropriate to the effects of the nonconformities encountered.

IFCC ST 1001 9.1.2. “The organisation shall take corrective actions, appropriate to the effects of the nonconformities encountered.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

10.1.3 The standard requires that the organisation shall retain documented information as evidence of: a) the nature of the nonconformities and any subsequent actions taken; b) the results of any corrective action.

IFCC ST 1001 9.1.3. “The organisation shall retain documented information as evidence of: a) the nature of the nonconformities and any subsequent actions taken; b) the results of any corrective action.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

10.2 Continual improvement

The standard requires that the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the sustainable forest management system and the sustainable management of the forest shall be continuously improved

IFCC ST 1001 9.2. “Continual improvement. The organisation shall continuously improve suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the sustainable forest management system and its implementation.”

The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

APPENDIX 2 REQUIREMENTS: TREES OUTSIDE FORESTS

Interpretations for Appendix 2 requirements are provided in IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 4. The standard otherwise applies all requirements of PEFC ST 1001 to Trees Outside Forests. These additional guidance and modifications to the standard are summarized below.

4.2 Understanding the needs and expectations of affected stakeholders

The standard requires that the organisation shall determine: a) the affected stakeholders that are relevant to the sustainable forest management; b) the relevant needs and expectations of these stakeholders.

IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4: 5.3.1.2; 6.2.1; 7.6.4: The standard expands the determination of who affected stakeholders (and their relevant needs) is interpreted to cover agroforestry and TOF areas.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.2.5 The standard requires that management plans specify ways and means to minimise the risk of degradation and damage to forest ecosystems.

IFCC ST 1001, 5.2.5; Appendix 4: 5.2.5: The TOF additional requirement is defined for TOF extensive systems, and broadens the definition to ‘natural’ ecosystems.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.3 Compliance requirements

6.3.1 Legal compliance

6.3.1.1 The standard requires that the organisation shall identify and have access to the legislation applicable to its TOF management and determine how these compliance obligations apply to the organisation. Note: Only where TOF is within the scope of a Country’s FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) between the European Union and

the producing country, is the “legislation applicable to TOF area” defined by the VPA agreement.

IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4: 5.3.1.1 (a), (b), (c), (d): “The organisation shall : a) identify all applicable legislation to its TOF management; b) have access to updated legislation; c) determine how these compliance obligations apply to the organisation; and d) comply with the government regulation regarding Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS)/SVLK.”

The Indonesia-EU VPA becomes applicable to TOF Indonesia via supplier agreements and self-declarations to processors and traders, which themselves fall under the purview of the VPA. This is stipulated in Ministry of Forestry Regulation 8/2021 *Forest governance and forest management plan development, and utilization of forests in protected forests and production forests*, specifically the Surat Angkutan Kayu Rakyat (self declaration) requirements of the document.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.3.1.2 The standard requires that the organisation shall comply with applicable local, national or international legislation applicable to TOF area including but not limited to: agriculture and agroforestry; nature and environmental protection; protected and endangered species; property, tenure and land-use rights for indigenous peoples, local communities or other affected stakeholders; health, labour and safety issues; crop damage compensation; anticorruption and the payment of royalties and taxes.

IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4: 5.3.1.1 (d); 5.3.1.2

“5.3.1.1: The organisation shall : d) comply with the government regulation regarding Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS)/SVLK.

“5.3.1.2. The organization shall comply with local, national, and ratified international legislation to TOF area, including but not limited to: the agriculture and agroforestry; nature and environmental protection; endangered and protected species; property, tenure and land-use rights for indigenous people, local communities, or other affected stakeholders; as well as other issues related to the health, labour and safety; anti-corruption and the payment of applicable royalties and taxes.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.3.1.3 The standard requires that where no anti-corruption legislation exists, the organisation must take alternative anti- corruption measures appropriate to the risk of corruption.

Anti-corruption legislation exists in Indonesia. The Indonesian Anti-Corruption Law (Law No. 31 of 1999 regarding the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption,¹³ as amended by Law No. 20 of 2001¹⁴) contains provisions on corporate liability in a criminal act of corruption. These provisions in

¹³ President of the Republic of Indonesia UU RI No. 31/1999 Eradication Of The Criminal Act Of Corruption. Accessed at <http://www.flevin.com/id/lgs/translations/Laws/Law%20No.%2031%20of%201999%20on%20Corruption%20Eradication.pdf>

¹⁴ President of the Republic of Indonesia UU RI 20/2001. Amendment To Law No. 31/1999 On Corruption Eradication. <http://www.flevin.com/id/lgs/translations/Laws/Law%20No.%2020%20of%202001%20on%20the%20Amendment%20of%20Law%20No.%2031%20of%201999%20on%20Corruption%20Eradication.pdf>

essence stipulate that a corporation may be held liable for criminal acts of corruption if such acts are done for and on behalf of the corporation.

The interpretation at 5.3.1.2 above ensures legal compliance for TOF areas, and provides a reference to Indonesian legislation accordingly.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

7.2 Competence

7.2.1 The standard requires that forest managers, contractors, employees and forest owners shall be provided with sufficient information and kept up-to-date through continuous training in relation to sustainable forest management, as a precondition for all management planning and practices described in this benchmark.

The interpretation at IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4, 6.2.1 provides for training in good agricultural practices as well forestry techniques.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8. Operation

8.1 Criterion 1: Maintenance or appropriate enhancement of forest resources and their contribution to the global carbon cycle

8.1.1 The standard requires that management shall aim to maintain or increase forests and their ecosystem services and maintain or enhance the economic, ecological, cultural and social values of forest resources.

The interpretation at IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4: 7.1.1 expands the definition to include 'trees in the landscape' and mirrors the PEFC requirement text stating: "Note: When the requirement is not achievable within individual, TOF-extensive areas, it can be considered at landscape level. "

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.1.2 The standard requires that management shall maintain or enhance TOF resources and their capacity to capture and store carbon in the medium and long term by balancing harvesting and growth rates, and by minimising direct or indirect damage to ecosystem resources. Note: When the requirement is not achievable within individual, TOF-extensive areas, it can be considered at landscape level.

The interpretation at IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4: 7.1.2 expands the definition to include 'TOF resources' and mirrors the PEFC requirement text stating: "Note: When the requirement is not achievable within individual, TOF-extensive areas, it can be considered at landscape level."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.1.4 The standard requires that TOF areas established by a forest conversion after 31 December 2010 in other than “justified circumstances” are not eligible for certification. The standard requires that conversion to TOF shall not occur unless in justified circumstances, where the conversion is: a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority including consultation with affected stakeholders; and b) entails a small proportion (no greater than 5 %) of forest type within the certified area; and c) does not have negative impacts on ecologically important forest areas, culturally and socially significant areas, or other protected areas; and d) does not destroy areas of significantly high carbon stock; and e) makes a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits.

The interpretation at IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4 7.1.4 provides text applying to organisations that is virtually the same as the PEFC requirement: “The organization shall exclude from certification those TOF that have been established by a forest conversion after 31 December 2010 except those meeting the “justified circumstances”.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.1.5 TOF areas established by a conversion after 31 December 2010 in other than “justified circumstances” are not eligible for certification. The standard requires that conversion of ecologically important non-forest ecosystems to TOD areas shall not occur unless in justified circumstances where the conversion: a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority; and b) is established based on a decision-making basis where affected stakeholders have opportunities to contribute to the decision-making on conversion through transparent and participatory consultation processes; and c) does not have negative impacts on threatened (including vulnerable, rare or endangered) nonforest ecosystems, culturally and socially significant areas, important habitats of threatened species or other protected areas; and d) entails a small proportion of the ecologically important non- forest ecosystem managed by an organisation; and e) does not destroy areas of significantly high carbon stock; and f) makes a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits.

The interpretation at IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4 7.1.4 provides text applying to organisations that is virtually the same as the PEFC requirement: “The organization shall exclude from certification those TOF that have been established by a forest conversion after 31 December 2010 except those meeting the “justified circumstances”. In addition, “7.1.5. The organisation shall not carry out afforestation of ecologically important non-forest ecosystems unless in justified circumstances” as described above.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.2 Criterion 2: Maintenance of forest ecosystem health and vitality

8.2.1 The standard requires that health and vitality of forest ecosystems shall be maintained or enhanced and degraded forest ecosystems shall be rehabilitated wherever and as far as economically feasible, by making best use of natural structures and processes and using preventive biological measures.

The interpretation IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4: 7.2.1 expands the requirement to include 'TOF areas'.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.2.2 The standard requires that adequate genetic, species and structural diversity shall be encouraged or maintained to enhance the stability, vitality and resilience of the forests to adverse environmental factors and strengthen natural regulation mechanisms.

The interpretation IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4: 7.2.2 expands the requirement to include 'TOF areas'.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.2.4 The standard requires that appropriate forest management practices such as reforestation and afforestation with tree species and provenances that are suited to the site conditions or the use of tending, harvesting and transport techniques that minimise tree and/or soil damages shall be applied.

The interpretation at IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4 7.2.5, 7.2.6 is as follows:

"7.2.5. The organisation shall use appropriate tree species and provenances for forest management practices such as reforestation and afforestation.

"7.2.6. The organisation shall use tending, harvesting and transport techniques to minimize tree and/or soil damages.

"7.2.5. The organisation shall use appropriate tree, crop and animal species and provenances for TOF management practices.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.3 Criterion 3: Maintenance and encouragement of productive functions of forests (wood and non-wood)

8.3.1 The standard requires that the capability of forests to produce a range of wood and non-wood forest products and services on a sustainable basis shall be maintained

The interpretation at IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4 7.3.1 expands scope as follows: "The organisation shall implement appropriate silviculture and other management systems to maintain the capability of TOF area to provide wood, non-wood forest products from trees on a sustainable basis."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.4 Criterion 4: Maintenance, conservation and appropriate enhancement of biological diversity in forest ecosystems

8.4.1 The standard requires that management planning shall aim to maintain, conserve or enhance biodiversity on landscape, ecosystem, species and genetic levels.

The interpretation at IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4: 7.4.1 expands scope to include landscape and ecosystem within management planning.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.4.12 The standard requires that, with due regard to management objectives, measures shall be taken to control the pressure of animal populations on forest regeneration and growth as well as on biodiversity.

The interpretation at IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4 7.4.13 is virtually equivalent to the PEFC requirements.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.5 Criterion 5: Maintenance or appropriate enhancement of protective functions in forest management (notably soil and water)

8.5.1 The standard requires that protective functions of forests for society, such as their potential role in erosion control, flood prevention, water purification, climate regulation, carbon sequestration and other regulating or supporting ecosystem services shall be maintained or enhanced.

The interpretation at IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4 7.5.1 expands to include “trees within the agriculture and/or settlement landscape. Although specific examples are not provided, the intent of the requirement implied that they are met. The requirements of the standard are equivalent to those found in the PEFC requirements.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8.6.5 The standard requires that the best use shall be made of forest-related experience and traditional knowledge, innovations and practices such as those of forest owners, NGOs, local communities, and indigenous peoples. Equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge shall be encouraged.

The interpretation at IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4 7.6.4 (a) and (b) states: “7.6.4. The organisation shall: a) make the best use of local related knowledge and recognised best practice for agroforestry & TOF management; b) provide equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Appendix 2, C The standard requires that management of the agricultural components within a TOF system shall follow good agricultural practice and available guidelines

IFCC ST 1001 Appendix 4: “Additional requirement for TOF: The standard requires that management of the agricultural components within a TOF system shall follow good agricultural practice and available guidelines.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Appendix 2, E If the national standard-setting process agrees to develop specific requirements and/or standard(s) for TOF, all PEFC ST 1003:2018 requirements are applicable with the potential exception of some requirements in the case of TOF agriculture extensive and/or TOF-settlement extensive system. In this case, the standard-setting process must build agreement around the appropriate threshold between “intensive” or “extensive” TOF systems, based on clear rationale. The eligibility of a particular TOF system must be clearly communicated within standard(s). When establishing the threshold between the intensive and extensive categorisation of TOF systems, the national standard-setting process should consider at least: a) size of management unit b) tree cover/hectare c) economic value of production d) intensity of management e) scale of cultural, ecological and conservation value

Appendix 4 states:

“Introduction TOF in this appendix is classified into : 1. TOF agriculture/settlement intensive with the categories of: a) Size of management unit with land tenure or ownership of more than 50 ha per individual or more than 500 ha per group; b) Tree cover is more than or equal to 30% of the total area; c) Timber production from the managed unit is more than or equal to 50%; d) The main product is from timber felling with a high cutting intensity or clearcut harvesting system; e) TOF harvesting activities will highly affect cultural, ecological and conservation values. 2. TOF agriculture/settlement extensive with the categories of: a) Size of management unit with a maximum land tenure or ownership of 50 ha per individual or 500 ha per group; b) Tree cover is less than 30% of the total area; c) Timber production from the managed unit is less than 50%; d) The main product of the area is not intended from timber felling (such as from NTFPs or agricultural products) or with low cutting intensity (taking 20% of increment) or employing selective logging system; e) TOF activities will not affect cultural, ecological and conservation value. The sociocultural function is more dominant.”

The national standard applies all PEFC 1003:2018 requirements to the TOF standard, with the exception of:

“The requirement 5.2.2.a); 5.2.6; 5.2.7; 5.3.4.2; 5.3.4.7; 6.1; 6.2.1; 6.3.1; 6.4.1; 7.1.3; 7.2.1; 7.2.2; 7.3.2; 7.3.5; 7.3.7; 7.4.1; 7.4.2; 7.4.9; 7.4.11; 7.4.12; 7.5.6; 7.6.1; 7.6.5; 8.1.1; 8.1.3, not applicable to TOF agriculture/settlement extensive.”

Consequently, the standard distinguishes clearly between extensive intensive systems in a manner that is clearly defined by size, tree cover, economic value of production levels, intensity of operations and output, and the impact of operations on cultural, economic and conservation values.

Consideration of these factors took place at the SC meeting on 27 October 2020, with explicit reference to the five factors reflected in the meeting minutes.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS



8. GROUP CERTIFICATION MODEL

GENERAL

The IFCC has adopted the PEFC ST 1002 with a number of changes. The Group Forest Certification Model is contained within the procedural document IFCC PD 1005 Procedures for Group Forest Management.

The following is a summary of the assessment against the requirements.

The standard provides the appropriate context as follows:

4.1 Understanding the group organisation and its context

The standard provides a framework for group organisations at IFCC PD 1005 4.1 as follows: “The procedure requires that relevant external and internal issues of the group organization shall be determined. As general framework for the group organization shall be determined : a) whether the groups are diversely assembled groups: a cooperation of independent owners/managers without specific link (producer group); and/or b) whether the group is defined by administrative boundaries and or set by the government; c) whether their area in state owned forest, private forest, and or customary forest; d) d) whether there are any other specific circumstances which influence the implementation of the group management system.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

4.2 Understanding the needs and expectations of affected stakeholders

The standard clearly requires that groups organisations identify a) the affected stakeholders that are relevant for the group management system and b) the relevant expectations of these affected stakeholders at IFCC PD 1005 4.2.1.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

4.3 Determining the scope of the group management system

The definitions used by the group model are in conformity with the terms presented in PEFC 1002:2018 Chapter 3. The definitions are contained in IFCC PD 1005 3.4, 3.8.

The scope of the group management system is determined at IFCC PD 4.3: :4.3.1. The procedure requires that group management shall provide clear definitions relating to scope of group management system, at least the information: a) the group participant; b) the location of certified area; c) the scope of certified area (total area in hectare); d) Land ownership status.”

The standard defines which requirements of the sustainable forest management standard may be fulfilled on group level; all requirements are applicable to group entities.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

4.4 Group Management System

Group entities are required to be subjected to internal monitoring and internal audits (IFCC PD 1005 4.4.1) and that a certified PEFC chain of custody system shall be in place if a group entity acts as a trader of forest based material not covered by group certificate (IFCC PD 1005 4.4.2).

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.1 Organisational roles, responsibilities and authorities

The standard adopts the language of PEFC ST 1003 5.1.1..

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.2 Commitment and policy

Commitment and policy commitments have been adopted entirely.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6. Planning

Commitment and policy commitments have been adopted entirely.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

7. Support

Requirements for 7.1 to 7.6 have been adopted identically.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8. Operations

Requirements for Requirement 8 have been adopted identically.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

9.1 Monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation

Requirements for Requirement 9.1 have been adopted identically.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

9.2 Internal Audit

The internal audit requirements have been adopted with identical language.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

9.3 Selection of participants

The participation selection requirements have been adopted with identical language.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

9.4 Management Review

The requirements have been adopted with identical language.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

10. Improvement

The requirements have been adopted with identical language.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS



9. CHAIN OF CUSTODY STANDARD

GENERAL

IFCC Scheme has fully adopted PEFC ST 2002:2020 Chain of Custody of Forest Based Products - Requirements

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

10. CHAIN OF CUSTODY REQUIREMENTS

GENERAL

IFCC Scheme has fully adopted PEFC ST 2003:2020 Requirements for Certification Bodies Operating Certification against the PEFC International Chain of Custody Standard

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

11. PROCEDURES FOR LOGO LICENSING

The Logo and Licensing procedures are described below, and assessed against the chapter 6 of PEFC GD 1004:2009, *Administration of PEFC scheme*. Procedures for logo use and licensing are described in IFCC PD 1003:2020.

6.1 Coverage of the PEFC Logo usage licence

6.1.1 The PEFC Logo usage licence shall be issued to an individual legal entity based on the requirements of PEFC ST 2001:2008. Note: Where the PEFC certification covers several legal entities, for example where group and regional forest certification covers a number of forest owners / managers (independent legal entities) or where multi-site certification covers several sites which are legally independent entities, each legal entity shall apply for its own PEFC Logo usage licence.

The PEFC Logo usage license is issued under IFCC PD 1003:2020. Issuance is based on *PEFC ST 2001:2008* as follows:

1.1. This document sets out the rules for the issuance of PEFC and IFCC trademark licenses, hereinafter the PEFC and IFCC licenses, by the IFCC to ensure legally compliant use with PEFC/IFCC ST 2001:2020 for the PEFC trademarks and IFCC ST 1003:2021 document for the IFCC trademarks.

1.2. Concerning the PEFC trademarks, this document is based on PEFC/IFCC ST 2001:2020 and PEFC GD 1004:2009.

7.1. Licenses are valid for the following time periods:

User of group [B/C/D]: Validity of PEFC and IFCC Trademarks Usage contract, validity of the sustainable forest management certificate, and as long as the trademarks user uses the PEFC and/or IFCC trademarks in accordance with the PEFC/IFCC ST 2001 and IFCC ST 1003, as stated now and as may be amended by the PEFC Council and IFCC from time to time.

6.1.2 The PEFC Council and authorised bodies may issue a PEFC Logo usage multi-licence to a holder of a multi-site chain of custody certificate, which covers the whole or a part of the multisite organisation provided that:

a) the central office and the sites are a part of a single legal entity or

b) the central office and the sites are a part of a single company with a single management and organisational structure. Note: The multi-licence cannot be issued to a multi-site chain of custody certificate holder where the sites are independent legal entities without a single management and organisational structure and where the multi-site organisation has only been created for the purpose of the PEFC certification.

4.2.3. The holder of multisite chain of custody certification operating with franchises or companies where the sites are linked through a common ownership, management or other organisational link which central office is located in Indonesia can apply for multi-license covering the whole or a part of the scope of the multi-site certification provided that:

a) the central office and the sites are a part of a single legal entity; or b) the central office and the sites are a part of a single company with a single management and organisational structure. The independent legal entities forming part of a multi-site producer group chain of custody certification shall apply for individual trademarks licences.

6.2 Issuance of PEFC Logo usage licences

6.2.1 The licensing body shall have written procedures for the PEFC Logo licensing which ensure that: a) the PEFC Logo usage licence is based on a written contract between the licensing body and the PEFC Logo user,

1.5. Issuance of the PEFC license is subject to a valid contract on Administration of the PEFC scheme signed between the PEFC Council and the IFCC as specified in PEFC GD 1004:2009. In addition, the issuance of PEFC license to trademarks user of group “B” is subject to the valid PEFC endorsement of the IFCC scheme.

b) the PEFC logo user complies with the PEFC Logo usage rules (PEFC ST 2001:2008),

1.1. This document sets out the rules for the issuance of PEFC and IFCC trademark licenses, hereinafter the PEFC and IFCC licenses, by the IFCC to ensure legally compliant use with PEFC/IFCC ST 2001:2020 for the PEFC trademarks and IFCC ST 1003:2021 document for the IFCC trademarks.

7.1. Licenses are valid for the following time periods:

User of group [B/C/D]: Validity of PEFC and IFCC Trademarks Usage contract, validity of the sustainable forest management certificate, and as long as the trademarks user uses the PEFC and/or IFCC trademarks in accordance with the PEFC/IFCC ST 2001 and IFCC ST 1003, as stated now and as may be amended by the PEFC Council and IFCC from time to time.

c) the scope of the PEFC Logo usage (logo usage groups) is clearly defined,

User groups are clearly defined at 4.2. Special Conditions. Application is defined in different contracts for different user groups.

d) the PEFC Logo usage licence can be terminated by the licensing body in the case of the PEFC Logo user’s non adherence to the conditions of the PEFC logo usage rules (PEFC ST 2001:2008) or in the case of cancellation of the contract between the PEFC Council and the authorised body,

Appendix Contracts: Article 7: 6 The IFCC may terminate the contract with the immediate effect if there are reasons to believe that any of the terms of the contract or the PEFC/IFCC ST 2001 (PEFC Trademarks Rules – Requirements) and the IFCC ST 1003 (IFCC Trademarks Rules – Requirements) in its valid version are not being adhered to; or the trademarks user may be bringing IFCC to disrepute

e) where unauthorised use has taken place, the PEFC Logo usage licence provides for contractual penalty of one fifth of the market value of the products to which the unauthorised logo use relates, unless the PEFC Logo user proves that such unauthorised use was unintentional. In the latter case, the penalty will be limited to 15,000 CHF.

Article 6: Penalty 1 The IFCC may impose, a contractual penalty of a IDR amount being one-fifth the market value of the products to which unauthorised PEFC and/or IFCC trademarks use relates, unless the trademarks user proves that such unauthorised use was unintentional. In the latter case the penalty will be limited to 200.000.000 IDR (two hundred million rupiah).

6.2.2 The licensing body shall have a mechanism for the investigation and enforcement of the compliance with PEFC Logo usage rules (PEFC ST 2001:2008) and shall take actions, including legal if necessary, to protect the PEFC Logo trademark.

Article 7 2 The IFCC may revoke the contract temporarily with immediate effect while a suspicion of contravention of the contract or the PEFC/IFCC ST 2001 (PEFC Trademarks Rules – Requirements) and/or IFCC ST 1003 (IFCC Trademarks Rules – Requirements) is being investigated.



12. CERTIFICATION AND ACCREDITATION ARRANGEMENTS

1. Does the scheme documentation require that certification shall be carried out by impartial, independent third parties that cannot be involved in the standard setting process as governing or decision making body, or in the forest management and are independent of the certified entity?

IFCC ST 1002 5.1: “5.1. All the requirements given in clause 5 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply.”

Clause 5 of ISO 17021 provides all requirements for managing impartiality and independence for certification bodies; this includes clear requirements for independence from the certified entity, as well as managing all potential conflicts of interest and threats to impartiality that would emerge from participation in the standard-setting process as governing or decision making body.

It is also clear that no certification bodies have participated in in IFCC standard setting process governing or decision making.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

2. Does the scheme documentation require that certification body for forest management certification shall fulfil requirements defined in ISO 17021?

IFCC ST 1002: “3. Terms and definitions For the purposes of this standard, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 17021 and ISO 19011 apply.

4.2. All the requirements given in Clause 4 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply on General, Impartiality, Competence, Responsibility, Openness, Confidentiality, Responsiveness to complaints, and Risk-based approach

IFCC ST 1002 5.1: “5.1. All the requirements given in clause 5 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply.”

6.1. All the requirements given in clause 6 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply

7.1.1. All the requirements given in clause 7 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply.

The scheme documentation require that certification body for forest management certification shall fulfil requirements defined in ISO 17021

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

3. Does the scheme documentation require that certification bodies carrying out forest certification shall have the technical competence in forest management on its economic, social and environmental impacts, and on the forest certification criteria?

The standard requires that contract review personnel, personnel reviewing and granting certification, and all auditors meet the requirements of clause 7.4 in the standard. These include:

7.4.2.1. The auditors shall have a university level education in the field of forestry, environmental sciences or other disciplines relevant to sustainable forest management.

7.4.3.1. The auditor shall have at least three (3) years working experience in forestry in Indonesia.

The scheme documentation requires that certification bodies carrying out forest certification shall have the technical competence in forest management on its economic, social and environmental impacts, and on the forest certification criteria.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

4. Does the scheme documentation require that certification bodies shall have a good understanding of the national PEFC system against which they carry out forest management certification?

IFCC ST 1002 7.4.7.1. "The certification body shall ensure that auditors included in the audit team demonstrate ability to apply knowledge and skills in the following areas: b) Principles, structure and operation of the IFCC and PEFC schemes; c) Forest conditions, forestry sector organisation and forestry practices in the Indonesia d) Socio-demographics and cultural conditions relating to forest management in Indonesia; e) Local, national, and ratified international policies related forest management, included worker, human rights, anti corruption; organisation of the forestry law enforcement activities; i) Indonesian language and other languages applied by the client's organisation."

The scheme documentation requires that certification bodies shall have a good understanding of the national PEFC system against which they carry out forest management certification.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5. Does the scheme documentation require that certification bodies have the responsibility to use competent auditors and who have adequate technical know-how on the certification process and issues related to forest management certification?

IFCC ST 1002, 7.4.7.1. "The certification body shall ensure that auditors included in the audit team demonstrate ability to apply knowledge and skills in the following areas: b) Principles, structure and operation of the IFCC and PEFC schemes; c) Forest conditions, forestry sector organisation and forestry practices in the Indonesia d) Socio-demographics and cultural conditions relating to forest management in Indonesia; e) Local, national, and ratified international policies related forest management, included worker, human rights, anti corruption; organisation of the forestry law enforcement activities; i) Indonesian language and other languages applied by the client's organisation.

The scheme documentation requires that certification bodies have the responsibility to use competent auditors and who have adequate technical know-how on the certification process and issues related to forest management certification.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6. Does the scheme documentation require that the auditors must fulfil the general criteria of ISO 19011 for Quality Management Systems auditors or for Environmental Management Systems auditors?

IFCC ST 1002 7.4. “Auditors 7.4.1. 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.

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

The standard makes explicit reference to 7.1 (‘General’ criteria) in ISO 19011.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

7. Does the scheme documentation include additional qualification requirements for auditors carrying out forest management audits?

Additional criteria (additional to those noted above) are included at 7.4, including: f) Forest management practices involving inventories, planning, monitoring, forest protection measures, harvesting operations and utilisation of forest based products of natural and plantation forest; g) Environmental and conservation issues relating to forest management; Social issues relating to relationship of local communities and forest management operation.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

8. Does the scheme documentation require that certification bodies shall have established internal procedures for forest management certification?

IFCC ST 1002 10. “Management system requirements for certification bodies. 10.1. All the requirements given in clause 10 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply.”

The scheme documentation require that certification bodies shall have established internal procedures for forest management certification via clause 10 of ISO 17021.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

9. Does the scheme documentation require that applied certification procedures for forest management certification shall fulfil or be compatible with the requirements defined in ISO 17021?

IFCC ST 1002 stipulates all ISO 17021 requirements at

8. Information requirements

9. Process requirements

10. Management system requirements for certification bodies

The applied certification procedures are essentially an application of those is ISO 17021.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

10. Does the scheme documentation require that applied auditing procedures shall fulfil or be compatible with the requirements of ISO 19011?

In addition to the ISO 17021 requirements provided above, we note the following:

“Introduction. ISO 19011 provides additional guidance for the auditing of management systems.

“3. Terms and definitions For the purposes of this standard, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 17021 and ISO 19011 apply.

“9.3.2. 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, clause 6.3.2.

The scheme documentation require that applied auditing procedures shall fulfil or be compatible with the requirements of ISO 19011

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

11. Does the scheme documentation require that certification body shall inform the relevant PEFC National Governing Body about all issued forest management certificates and changes concerning the validity and scope of these certificates?

IFCC ST 1002, ch 8 IFCC PD 1004, 5.1e:

“8.3. The certification body shall submit a copy of the audit report and other necessary audit records to IFCC, in English and Indonesian Languages.

“8.4. The certification body shall make publicly available (at least on the website of the certification body), a summary of the certification report after issuance of the certificate, including a summary of findings on the client organisation’s conformity with the sustainable forest management standard. The certification body shall provide, in timely manner, the IFCC with the summary of the certification report to be published.

“5.1. The notified certification body shall e) provide the IFCC, without delay, with information on the issuance of every sustainable forest management and/or chain of custody certificates including its details of related data, which is covered by the notification, and /or information on any changes made to the issued certificates. The range of the data necessity is specified by the IFCC.”

The scheme documentation require that certification body shall inform the relevant PEFC National Governing Body about all issued forest management certificates and changes concerning the validity and scope of these certificates

Conforms

12. Does the scheme documentation require that certification body shall carry out controls of PEFC logo usage if the certified entity is a PEFC logo user?

IFCC PD 1003, Article 7, “2 The IFCC may revoke the contract temporarily with immediate effect while a suspicion of contravention of the contract or the PEFC/IFCC ST 2001 (PEFC Trademarks Rules – Requirements) and/or IFCC ST 1003 (IFCC Trademarks Rules – Requirements) is being investigated... and 6 The IFCC may terminate the contract with the immediate effect if there are reasons to believe that any of the terms of the contract or the PEFC/IFCC ST 2001 (PEFC Trademarks Rules – Requirements) and the IFCC ST 1003 (IFCC Trademarks Rules – Requirements) in its valid version are not being adhered to; or the trademarks user may be bringing IFCC to disrepute.”

13. Does a maximum period for surveillance audits defined by the scheme documentation not exceed more than one year?

Reference: ISO 17021, ch. 9.1.3.3

Maximum period for surveillance audits defined by the scheme documentation do not exceed more than one year

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

14. Does a maximum period for assessment audit not exceed five years for forest management certifications? Annex

9.1. General requirements “9.1. All the requirements given in clause 9 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply.”

ISO/IEC 17021 9.1.3.2 “The audit programme for the initial certification shall include a two-stage initial audit, surveillance audits in the first and second years following the certification decision, and a recertification audit in the third year prior to expiration of certification. The first three-year certification cycle begins with the certification decision. Subsequent cycles begin with the recertification decision (see 9.6.3.2.3)”

Maximum period for assessment audit does not exceed five years for forest management certifications.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

15. Does the scheme documentation include requirements for public availability of certification report summaries?

IFCC ST 1002, 8.4 “8.4. The certification body shall make publicly available (at least on the website of the certification body), a summary of the certification report after issuance of the certificate, including a summary of findings on the client organisation’s conformity with the sustainable forest management standard. The certification body shall provide, in timely manner, the IFCC with the summary of the certification report to be published.

The scheme documentation includes requirements for public availability of certification report summaries.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

16. Does the scheme documentation include requirements for usage of information from external parties as the audit evidence?

IFCC ST 1002, 9.4.1.1.2 “The certification body shall make public announcement of the certification process (initial certification, recertification, and surveillance) at least 30 days before stage 2 audit, through its website, and by informing the IFCC. The certification body shall invite local communities and stakeholders to submit comments regarding the client’s forest management operations. The certification body shall consider and evaluate received information during the stage 2 audit.

The scheme documentation includes requirements for usage of information from external parties as the audit evidence.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

17. Does the scheme documentation include additional requirements for certification procedures?

No reference was found to additional requirements; this is not an obligatory requirement for assessment. (N/A)

18. Does the scheme documentation require that certification bodies carrying out forest management certification shall be accredited by a national accreditation body?

IFCC ST 1002, Appendix 1 “Appendix 1: IFCC requirements for accreditation of certification bodies operating sustainable forest management certification against IFCC scheme.

“Certification bodies operating forest management certification according to forest management standard IFCC ST 1001 of the Indonesian forest certification scheme shall have a valid accreditation issued by the accreditation body that is a member of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) and that complies with ISO/IEC 17011.

“The scope of the accreditation shall explicitly cover the forest management standard IFCC ST 1001 of the IFCC scheme in its valid version and/or with reference to any future amendments adopted by IFCC.

“The scope of the accreditation shall also explicitly state ISO/IEC 17021, this document, and other requirements against which the certification body has been assessed. “

The scheme documentation require that certification bodies carrying out forest management certification shall be accredited by a national accreditation body

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

19. Does the scheme documentation require that an accredited certificate shall bear an accreditation symbol of the relevant accreditation body?

IFCC ST 1002, 9.6.2 e) “9.6.2. The certification body issues to the client a certification document that shall include at least the following information:

e) accreditation mark as prescribed by the accreditation body (including accreditation number where applicable).”

The scheme documentation requires that an accredited certificate shall bear an accreditation symbol of the relevant accreditation body.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

20. Does the scheme documentation require that the accreditation shall be issued by an accreditation body which is a part of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) umbrella or a member of IAF’s special recognition regional groups and which implement procedures described in ISO 17011 and other documents recognised by the above mentioned organisations?

IFCC ST 1002, Appendix 1 “Certification bodies operating forest management certification according to forest management standard IFCC ST 1001 of the Indonesian forest certification scheme shall have a valid accreditation issued by the accreditation body that is a member of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) and that complies with ISO/IEC 17011.”

The documentation requires IAF membership accordingly.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

21. Does the scheme documentation require that certification body undertake forest management certification as “accredited certification” based on ISO 17021 and the relevant forest management standard(s) shall be covered by the accreditation scope?

IFCC ST 1002, 5.3; Appendix 1 “5.3. The certification body shall carry out the forest management certification against the IFCC scheme as an accredited certification, i.e. within the scope of valid accreditation described in Appendix 1 of this standard.

“Appendix 1: IFCC requirements for accreditation of certification bodies operating sustainable forest management certification against IFCC scheme.

“Certification bodies operating forest management certification according to forest management standard IFCC ST 1001 of the Indonesian forest certification scheme shall have a valid accreditation issued by the accreditation body that is a member of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) and that complies with ISO/IEC 17011.

“The scope of the accreditation shall explicitly cover the forest management standard IFCC ST 1001 of the IFCC scheme in its valid version and/or with reference to any future amendments adopted by IFCC.

“The scope of the accreditation shall also explicitly state ISO/IEC 17021, this document, and other requirements against which the certification body has been assessed.”

The scheme documentation requires that certification body undertake forest management certification as “accredited certification” based on ISO 17021 and the relevant forest management standard(s) shall be covered by the accreditation scope.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

22. Does the scheme documentation include a mechanism for PEFC notification of certification bodies?

IFCC ST 1002, Appendix 2 “Appendix 2: IFCC requirements for notification of certification bodies operating certification against IFCC standard

“The certification body operating forest management certification against the Indonesian forest certification scheme, recognised by IFCC, shall be notified by the IFCC.

“The notification requires that the certification body shall have a valid accreditation that is recognised by the IFCC. Note: The IFCC requirements for the accreditation are defined in Appendix 1 to this standard.

Conditions for granting the notification are specified in the IFCC procedural document. The scheme documentation include a mechanism for PEFC notification of certification bodies.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

23. Are the procedures for PEFC notification of certification bodies non-discriminatory?

The procedures are not discriminatory and do not arbitrarily discriminate against any individuals or groups.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

13. ASSESSMENT OF THE COMPLAINTS AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCEDURES

IFCC's Written procedures for complaints and dispute resolution are contained in IFCC PD 1002:2020.

Upon receipt of the complaint, the IFCC procedures (IFCC PD 1002:2020) provide for:

a) acknowledgement of the complaint to the complainant,

6.3. The IFCC Executive Director shall without delay:

a) Acknowledge to the complainant/appellant (in writing) the receipt and acceptance/rejection of the complaint/appeal, including its justification;

b) Provide the complainant/appellant with details of the IFCC complaints and appeals procedures to ensure that they are clearly understood;

c) Refer the complainant/appellant to other parties responsible for resolving the matter where the matter does not satisfy clauses 4.1 and 5.1.

b) gathering and verification of all necessary information, validation and impartial evaluation of the complaint, and decision making on the complaint,

7.1 The IFCC Executive Director shall assign an ad-hoc Task Force Group (the TFG), comprising some experts, to investigate the accepted complaint or appeal. The members of the TFG shall have no vested or conflict of interest in the complaint or appeal. Alternatively, in justified circumstances, the TFG may have balanced representation of concerned parties.

7.2 The TFG shall undertake a thorough investigation and seek a resolution. The TFG shall submit in a timely matter, a detailed written report, to the IFCC Executive Director to be presented to the IFCC Board of Directors. The report shall include a statement indicating whether, or not, the complaint or appeal has been substantiated and recommendations on resolving the complaint.

c) formal communication of the decision on the complaint and the complaint handling process to the complainant and concerned parties,

7.4 The IFCC Secretariat shall, without delay, inform the complainant/appellant and other interested parties about the outcomes of the complaint/appeal resolution process, in writing.

14. ANNEXES

ANNEX A: PEFC STANDARD AND SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS CHECKLIST

PART I: STANDARD AND SYSTEM REQUIREMENT CHECKLIST FOR STANDARD SETTING (PEFC ST 1001:2017)

PEFC benchmark requirement	Assess. basis*	Reference to system documentation (including quotation of relevant text)	Text	Notes	Conforms
Standardising Body					
5.1.1 The standardising body shall have written procedures for standard-setting activities describing:					
(a) its legal status and organisational structure, including a body responsible for consensus-building (working group, refer to 6.4) and procedures for formal adoption of the standard (refer to 7.1),	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001: a. Foreword b. Chapter 4 See also: IFCC ST 1000 6.1.1	Foreword: "IFCC is the standardising and governing body for the Indonesian forest certification scheme and which develops standards and requirements for forest certification in consensus based multi-stakeholder processes" 4.1.1: The IFCC General Assembly shall be responsible for the formal approval of the IFCC standards. The composition and decision making of the General Assembly defined in the IFCC Statute. 4.2.1. The BoD' responsibilities within the standard setting process shall be a) Approval of the project proposal; b) Establishment and dissolution of the SC; c) Approval of the IFCC documentation; d) Recommendation of the Final draft standards for formal approval by the General Assembly	The legal status and structure is described in the documentation; as are the functions of the Board of Directors and the Standardising Committee (SC) is the working group responsible for consensus building; and the role of the General Assembly as having final approval and formal adoption of standards.	Conforms

			<p>4.2.2. The composition and decision making mechanisms of the BoD defined in the IFCC Statutes.</p> <p>6. Organisational Structure IFCC 6.1. IFCC 6.1.1. Indonesian Forestry Certification Cooperation is a multi-stakeholder organisation, registered as an Indonesian legal entity, governing the Indonesian forest certification scheme</p>		
(b) procedures for keeping documented information,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001, Chapter 10	<p>10. Records on the development process</p> <p>10.1. The following records of the standard setting and review process as shown in Table 1 shall be prepared and maintained by the nominated responsible person.</p>	The tables provide extensive and clear procedures for all documentation, the reference documents and the responsible persons for each document and process.	Conforms
(c) procedures for balanced representation of stakeholders,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001, Clause 4.5.2 and 5.3.2.4	<p>4.5.2. The SC composition provides for balanced representation of stakeholders with the aim of building consensus amongst participating interested stakeholders. No single concerned interest shall be allowed to dominate the process nor to be dominated. The SC shall represent the stakeholder categories as defined in clause 5.3.2.4.</p> <p>5.3.2.4. Identification of stakeholder groups shall be based on nine major stakeholder groups as defined by Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. At least the following groups shall be included in the stakeholder mapping:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Business and industry; b) Forest owners / managers; c) Indigenous people; d) Non-governmental organisation (NGO); e) Scientific and technological community; f) Workers and trade unions. <p>Other groups shall be added if relevant to the scope of standard-setting activities.</p>	The procedures provide for the balanced representation of stakeholders.	Conforms
(d) the standard-setting process,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001, Chapter 5		The standard setting process is clearly defined. It contains clear procedures on initiation, preparatory stage, the formation of a standardizing committee, draft stage,	Conforms

				consensus building, enquiry stage, consultation, public consultation, pilot testing and approval.	
(e) the mechanism for reaching consensus, and	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001, Clause 5.4.2 and 4.5.8	<p>4.5.8. The SC decides by a positive vote of 70 % of all members of the SC while any negative vote shall be resolved by procedures described in chapter 5.4.2.3.</p> <p>5.4.2. Consensus building</p> <p>5.4.2.1. The decision of the SC to circulate the SC draft as an Enquiry draft (see 5.5) or to recommend a Final draft for formal approval (see 5.6) shall be taken on the basis of the consensus principle and in compliance with clause 4.5.8.</p> <p>5.4.2.2. In order to reach consensus the SC can utilise the following alternative processes to establish whether there is opposition to the Enquiry draft or to the Final draft:</p> <p>a) a face-to face meeting where there is a verbal yes/no vote, a show of hands for a yes/no vote; a statement on consensus from the Chair where there are no dissenting voices or hands (votes);</p> <p>b) a formal balloting process where votes are collated for the collective consensus decision;</p> <p>d) an e-mail meeting where a request for agreement is provided to members and the members providing a written response (a proxy for a vote); or</p> <p>e) combinations of these methods.</p> <p>5.4.2.3. In any case of a negative vote which represents sustained opposition of any important part of the concerned interests to a substantive issue, the issue shall be resolved using the following mechanism:</p> <p>a) discussion and negotiation on the disputed issue within the SC in order to find a compromise;</p> <p>b) direct negotiation between the stakeholder(s) submitting the objection and stakeholders with different view on the disputed issue in order to find a compromise;</p> <p>c) additional round(s) of public consultation (if necessary), for 30 days, where further stakeholder input can help to achieve consensus on unresolved issues. The scope of</p>	The procedures for the mechanism for reaching consensus are clearly described.	Conforms

			this public consultation is limited to the unresolved issues.		
(f) review and revision of standard(s)/normative document(s).	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001, Chapter 7 and 8	<p>Chapter 7: Periodic review of standards: "The standard(s)/normative document(s) shall be reviewed at intervals that do not exceed a five-year period. The review shall be based on consideration of feedback received during the standard's implementation and a gap analysis. If necessary, a stakeholder consultation shall be organized to obtain further feedback and input."</p> <p>Chapter 8 Revision of Standards: "Procedures for revision of the standard shall follow the stages outlined in chapter 5 of this document. A normal revision can occur at the periodic review, or between periodic reviews, but does not include editorial revisions and time-critical revisions."</p>	<p>Chapter 7 contains procedures for the Periodic review, including feedback, gap analysis, stakeholder consultation and decision making.</p> <p>Chapter 8 includes procedures for revision of standards including provisions for revisions that are editorial revisions, or time-critical revisions.</p> <p>Both chapters clearly describe the procedures for the review and revision of normative documents.</p>	Conforms
5.1.2 The standardising body shall make its standard-setting procedures publicly available and shall review its standard-setting procedures regularly. The review shall consider feedback from stakeholders.	Procedures	<p>IFCC PD 1001, Clause 1.2 "...shall be regularly reviewed and revised...The document is publicly available."</p> <p>IFCC PD 1001, Clause 7.1 "The review shall be based on consideration of feedback ..."</p>	This document [IFCC PD 1001] shall be regularly reviewed and revised every five years or before each revision of the IFCC standards taking into account comments from interested parties. The document is publicly available.	The procedures have a clear requirement for public availability of documentation and requirements for the consideration of feedback from stakeholders.	Conforms
	Process	<p>IFCC PD 1001 is available at the IFCC website</p> <p>SRR Appendix 1.1, 1.2</p>		<p>The document (IFCC PD 1001) is available on the IFCC website alongside all standards documentation.</p> <p>The review has considered feedback from stakeholders noted, and noted its consideration.</p>	Conforms
5.2.1 The standardising body shall keep documented information relevant to the standard-	Process			Standard-setting and review process information has been kept; it has been described in the Standard Revision Report, and is contained within the IFCC documentation and noted below accordingly.	Conforms

setting and review process. Evidence of compliance with the requirements of this standard and the standardising body's own procedures includes:					
(a) Standard-setting procedures,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001, Clause 10.1, Table 1 – a	10.1. The following records of the standard setting and review process as shown in Table 1 shall be prepared and maintained by the nominated responsible person. a) Standard-setting procedures /Prosedur penyusunan standar The Secretariat / Sekretariat	An additional appropriate reference in relation to the procedures is IFCC PD 1001 10.2: "10.2. Records shall be kept until completion of the next review or revision of the standard to which they refer. Otherwise the records must be kept for a minimum of five years after publication of the standard, and shall be available to interested parties upon request	Conforms
	Process	IFCC PD 1001 is available at the IFCC website		The Standard setting process was defined and determined as noted in the SRR Appendix 2.2	Conforms
(b) Stakeholder identification mapping,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001, Clause 10.1 Table 1 – b)	10.1. The following records of the standard setting and review process as shown in Table 1 shall be prepared and maintained by the nominated responsible person. b) Stakeholder identification mapping/ Pemetaan Stakeholder	The procedure requires documentation of stakeholders.	Conforms
	Process	SRR Appendix 2 (2.3) "Stakeholder Mapping Table"		The document is a clear list of stakeholders that have been contacted as part of the process.	Conforms
(c) Contacted and/or invited stakeholders,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001, Clause 10.1 Table 1 – c	10.1. The following records of the standard setting and review process as shown in Table 1 shall be prepared and maintained by the nominated responsible person. c) Contacted and/or invited stakeholders / Stakeholder yang dihubungi dan/atau diundang The Secretariat / Sekretaria	The document provides evidence of compliance with the stakeholder identification mapping procedures.	Conforms
	Process	SRR Appendix 2 (6.2), (6.3) 6.2: rimbawan interaktif mailing list 6.3: email distribution		Evidence of email contact inviting relevant stakeholders, including the announcement has been started has been provided.	Conforms

		Subject of the email: "Announcement of the start of the IFCC standard setting process with invitation to nominate to the SC."			
(d) Stakeholders involved in standard-setting activities including participants in each working group meeting,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 10.1 Table 1 – d	10.1. The following records of the standard setting and review process as shown in Table 1 shall be prepared and maintained by the nominated responsible person. d) Minutes of the Standardisation Committee/ Notulensi Komite Standardisasi The SC Chair or Secretary (in consultation with the Project Coordinator)/ Ketua atau Sekretaris KS (berkonsultasi dengan Koordinator kegiatan)	The procedures require that minutes are kept, which includes participation in the SC meetings.	Conforms
	Process	IFCC has kept records relating to the stakeholder involved in standard-setting activities which include participants in each working group meeting. Records available to this assessment are presented in SRR, Appendix 2: (3.3), (3.6), (3.9): minute of the SC meeting. (4.3), (4.6), (4.9), (4.12), (4.15), (4.18), (4.21), (4.24), (4.27), (4.30), (4.33), (4.36), (4.39), (4.42), (4.45), (4.48). (4.51): minute of the DWG meeting.		The records have been provided and give clear evidence of the stakeholder involved in the SC meetings. This includes signed attendance sheets for face-to-face meetings, and virtual attendance verification in meetings following the commencement of COVID restrictions.	Conforms
(e) Feedback received and a synopsis of how feedback was addressed,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001, Clause 10.1 Table 1 (f and g)	10.1. The following records of the standard setting and review process as shown in Table 1 shall be prepared and maintained by the nominated responsible person.f) IFCC members comments and results of their consideration1) / Komentar anggota IFCC dan hasil pertimbangan komentar Project Coordinator / Koordinator kegiatan; g) Public comments and results of their consideration1) / Komentar publik dan pertimbangan komentar Project Coordinator / Koordinator kegiatan	The procedures require maintaining records of feedback and responses to feedback.	Conforms

	Process	IFCC has kept records relating to the feedback received and a synopsis of how the feedback was addressed. Records available to this assessment are presented in SRR, Appendix 2: (1.2): Comments from the Public Consultation including results of their consideration. (4.42): Minute of the DWG meeting (6 Aug. 2020). (3.9): Minute of the SC meeting (27 Oct. 2020).		Records indicate that 118 comments were received to the first consultation, with a full record of how the feedback was addressed; minutes of the KS (Komite Stadardiasasi) record addressing of the comments (6/8/20); as do the minutes of the meeting on 27/10/20	Conforms
(f) All drafts and final versions of the standard,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001, clause 10.1 Table 1 – j	10.1. The following records of the standard setting and review process as shown in Table 1 shall be prepared and maintained by the nominated responsible person. j) All drafts and final versions of the standard/ Semua draf standar The Secretariat / Sekretaria	The procedures require maintaining records of drafts.	Conforms
	Process	IFCC has kept records relating to all drafts and final versions of the standard. The final version of the standard is available at IFCC website and at the SRR (Appendix 1: IFCC Standards and Procedures) All drafts of the standard are recorded in SRR Appendix 2: (3.3), (3.6), (3.9): minute of the SC meeting. (4.3), (4.6), (4.9), (4.12), (4.15), (4.18), (4.21), (4.24), (4.27), (4.30), (4.33), (4.36), (4.39), (4.42), (4.45), (4.48). (4.51): minute of the DWG meeting.		All drafts of the standard have been provided.	Conforms
(g) Outcomes from working group considerations,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001, Clause 10.1 Table 1 – e	10.1. The following records of the standard setting and review process as shown in Table 1 shall be prepared and maintained by the nominated responsible person. e) SC members	The procedures require maintaining records of outcomes from WG considerations.	Conforms

			comments and their consideration ¹⁾ / Komentar anggota KS dan pertimbangan komentar The Secretariat / Sekretaria		
	Process	IFCC has kept records relating to the outcomes from working group considerations. Records available to this assessment are presented in SRR, Appendix 2: (1.2)		The reference provided contains a record from outcomes of the DWG sessions and relevant drafts.	Conforms
(h) Evidence of consensus on the final version of the standard(s),	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001, Clause 10.1 Table 1 – i	10.1. The following records of the standard setting and review process as shown in Table 1 shall be prepared and maintained by the nominated responsible person. j) All drafts and final versions of the standard/ Semua draf standar The Secretariat / Sekretaria; l) Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting/ Notulensi pertemuan Badan Pengurus The Secretariat / Sekretariat m) Minutes of the General Assembly/ Notulensi Rapat Umum Anggota (RUA)	The procedures require maintaining records of drafts, final versions.	Conforms
	Process	IFCC has kept records relating to the evidence of consensus on the final version of the standards. Records available to this assessment are presented in SRR, Appendix 2: (3.9): Minutes of the SC Meeting 27 Oct. 2020.		The minutes provide evidence on consensus on the final version is provided, with a unanimous decision take at 15.50 on 27/10/20.	Conforms
(i) Evidence relating to the review process, and	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001, Clause 10.1 Table 1 – k	10.1. The following records of the standard setting and review process as shown in Table 1 shall be prepared and maintained by the nominated responsible person. k) Evidence relating to the setting and review process / Bukti-bukti proses penyusunan dan review standar The Secretariat / Sekretaria	The procedures require maintaining records of the review process.	Conforms
	Process	IFCC has kept records relating to the evidences of the review		Evidence of the review process is provided, with feedback received and compiled in SRR	Conforms

		process. Records available to this assessment are presented in SRR, Appendix 2: (1.1); (6.15); (6.16)		1.1, and the initial announcement and the links provided at SRR 6.15 and 6.16	
(j) Final approval by the standardising body.	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001, Clause 10.1 Table 1 (l and m)	10.1. The following records of the standard setting and review process as shown in Table 1 shall be prepared and maintained by the nominated responsible person. l) Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting/ Notulensi pertemuan Badan Pengurus The Secretariat / Sekretariat; m) Minutes of the General Assembly/ Notulensi Rapat Umum Anggota (RUA) The Secretariat / Sekretariat	The procedures require maintaining records of final review by the standardizing body.	Conforms
	Process	IFCC has kept records relating to the final approval to the revised standards by the standardising body. Records available to this assessment are presented in SRR, Appendix 2: (5.2): Minute of the IFCC BoD Meeting, 25 th January 2021 (5.4): Minute of IFCC GA, 25 th January 2021		Minutes of the final approval by the Board of Directors and the General Assembly indicate final approval on the dates provided.	Conforms
5.2.2 Documented information shall be kept until completion of the next review or revision of the standard to which they refer. Otherwise the documented information must be kept for a minimum of five years after publication of the standard.	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 10.2	10.2. Records shall be kept until completion of the next review or revision of the standard to which they refer. Otherwise the records must be kept for a minimum of five years after publication of the standard, and shall be available to interested parties upon request.	The procedures meet the requirement as it contains almost identical text.	Conforms
	Process	SRR, Chapter 1: Scope		SRR documentation has been kept	Conforms

5.2.3 Documented information shall be available to interested parties upon request.	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 10.2	10.2. Records shall be kept until completion of the next review or revision of the standard to which they refer. Otherwise the records must be kept for a minimum of five years after publication of the standard, and shall be available to interested parties upon request.	The procedures meet the requirement as it contains almost identical text.	Conforms
	Process	SRR, Chapter 1: Scope		SRR documentation has been retained and has been available upon request.	Conforms
5.3.1 The standardising body shall establish procedure(s) for dealing with any substantial and process complaints and appeals relating to its standard-setting activities. It must make procedure(s) accessible to stakeholders. Upon receipt of a complaint or appeal, the standardising body shall:				The complaints procedures relating to the standard-setting are established in IFCC PD 1001 Chapter 9 and defer to the complaints procedures document IFCC PD 1002;	Conforms
(a) acknowledge receipt of the complaint or appeal to the complainant,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Chapter 9; IFCC PD 1002 Clause 6.3	<p>9.1. Any substantive or procedural complaints or appeals and shall be resolved using the IFCC complaints and appeals resolution procedures outlined in IFCC PD 1002.</p> <p>9.2. The enquiries / comments / complaints/ appeals relating the standard-setting and review activities, could be submitted through the IFCC secretariat.</p> <p>6.3. The IFCC Executive Director shall without delay: a) Acknowledge to the complainant/appellant (in writing) the receipt and acceptance/rejection of the complaint/appeal, including its justification;</p>	The complaints procedures relating to the standard-setting are established in IFCC PD 1001 Chapter 9 and defer to the complaints procedures document IFCC PD 1002; clause 6.3 meets the acknowledgement. requirement	Conforms

			<p>b) Provide the complainant/appellant with details of the IFCC complaints and appeals procedures to ensure that they are clearly understood;</p> <p>c) Refer the complainant/appellant to other parties responsible for resolving the matter where the matter does not satisfy clauses 4.1 and 5.1.</p>		
	Process	SRR, Clause 3.1 point g	(g) IFCC did not receive any complaints relating to the standard setting process.	Stakeholder consultations indicate there were no complaints in the standard setting process.	Conforms
(b) gather and verify all necessary information to validate the complaint or appeal, evaluate the subject matter of the complaint or appeal impartially and objectively, and make a decision regarding the complaint or appeal,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1002 Clause 7.1, 7.2	<p>7.1 The IFCC Executive Director shall assign an ad-hoc Task Force Group (the TFG), comprising some experts, to investigate the accepted complaint or appeal. The members of the TFG shall have no vested or conflict of interest in the complaint or appeal. Alternatively, in justified circumstances, the TFG may have balanced representation of concerned parties.</p> <p>7.2 The TFG shall undertake a thorough investigation and seek a resolution. The TFG shall submit in a timely matter, a detailed written report, to the IFCC Executive Director to be presented to the IFCC Board of Directors. The report shall include a statement indicating whether, or not, the complaint or appeal has been substantiated and recommendations on resolving the complaint.</p>	The procedures meet the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	SRR, Clause 3.1 point g	(g) IFCC did not receive any complaint relating to the standard setting process.	Stakeholder consultations indicate there were no complaints in the standard setting process.	Conforms
(c) formally communicate the decision on the complaint or appeal to the complainant and describe the handling process.	Procedures	IFCC PD 1002 Clause 7.4	7.4 The IFCC Secretariat shall, without delay, inform the complainant/appellant and other interested parties about the outcomes of the complaint/appeal resolution process, in writing.	The procedures meet the requirements for formal communication.	Conforms

	Process	SRR, Clause 3.1 point g	(g) IFCC did not receive any complaint relating to the standard setting process.	Stakeholder consultations indicate there were no complaints in the standard setting process.	Conforms
5.3.2 The standardising body shall establish at least one contact point for enquiries, complaints and appeals relating to its standard-setting activities. The contact point shall be easy to access and readily available.	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001, Clause 9.2 and Cover (page i)	<p>9.2. The enquiries / comments / complaints/ appeals relating the standard-setting and review activities, could be submitted through the IFCC secretariat.</p> <p>Indonesian Forestry Certification Cooperation (IFCC) Plaza Amsterdam Blok D56, Sentul City, Bogor, 16810, Indonesia Tel.: (62-21) 87961780. Fax: (62-21) 87961780. E-mail: sekretariat@ifcc-ksk.org Website: www.ifcc-ksk.org</p>	The procedures meet the requirements for formal communication.	Conforms
	Process	All public announcement made by IFCC in relation to the IFCC standard revision activities has included the information on IFCC contact point (IFCC Secretariat: email address, telephone, fax, WhatsApp).		The contact point is consistent across the documentation and noted on the IFCC website.	Conforms
6.1.1 For the creation of a new standard, the standardising body shall develop a proposal including: (a) the scope of the standard,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.2.2 (a)	5.2.2. The project proposal shall cover the following issues: a) objectives and scope of the standard setting process (development of a new document or a new part or review and revision of an existing document);	The procedures meet the requirement.	Conforms
	Process	It is included in the SRR, Appendix 2: (2.2)		<p>The project proposal (SRR 2.2) includes a scope that translates as follows:</p> <p>2. Purpose and Scope The scope of this activity is focused on reviewing/revising important documentation of IFCC certification standards, namely1 : - Requirements for Sustainable Forest Management (IFCC ST 1001); - Requirements for Institutions Conducting Audits and Certification of Sustainable Forest Management (IFCC ST 1002); - Chain of Custody-CoC requirements</p>	Conforms

				(PEFC/IFCC ST 2002); - Requirements for Certification Bodies Conducting Certification Using Chain of Custody Standards Custody-CoC PEFC (PEFC/IFCC ST 2003); - Requirements for the use of the IFCC logo (PEFC/IFCC ST 1003)	
(b) a justification of the need for the standard,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.2.2 (b)	5.2.2 b) justification of the need for the standard;	The procedures meet the requirement.	Conforms
	Process	The justification of the need for the standard is not mentioned explicitly in the proposal since this is a revision of the standards.		This is an appropriate response.	Conforms
(c) a clear description of the intended outcomes	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.2.2 (c)	5.2.2 c) a clear description of the intended outcomes	The procedures meet the requirement.	Conforms
	Process	The description of the intended outcomes is not mentioned explicitly in the proposal since this is a revision of the standards.		This is an appropriate response.	Conforms
(d) a risk assessment of potential negative impacts arising from implementing the standard, such as • factors that could affect the achievement of the outcomes negatively, • unintended consequences of implementation, • actions to address the identified risks, and	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.2.2 (e) and (g)	g) a risk assessment of potential negative impacts arising from implementing the standard, such as; g.1) factors that could affect the achievement of the outcomes negatively; g.2) unintended consequences of implementation; g.3) actions to address the identified risks.	The procedures meet the requirement.	Conforms
	Process	The risk assessment is not included in the proposal since this is a revision of the standards.		This is an appropriate response	Conforms

(e) a description of the stages of standard development and their expected timetable. NOTE Guidance for development of a proposal and justification is given in ISO Directives, Part 1, Annex C and Annex SL (Appendix 1).	Procedures		e) description of the standard setting stages and expected timetable;	The procedures meet the requirement.	Conforms
	Process	e) It is included in the SRR, Appendix 2: (2.2)		The timetable is presented at "5. Jadwal Kegiatan", p.5	Conforms
6.1.2 For the revision of a standard the proposal shall cover at least (a) and (e) of clause 6.1.1.	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.2.3	5.2.3. For the revision of the standard, the proposal shall cover at least (a) and (e) of clause 5.2.2.	The procedures meet the requirement.	Conforms
	Process	It is included in the SRR, Appendix 2: (2.2)		See above at a) and e)	Conforms
6.2.1 The standardising body shall identify stakeholders relevant to the objectives and scope of the standard-setting activities by means of a stakeholder identification mapping exercise. It shall define which stakeholder groups are relevant to the subject matter and why. For each stakeholder group the standardising body	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.3.2.2 and 5.3.2.3	5.3.2.2. The Secretariat shall carry out a stakeholder mapping with the aim of identification of stakeholders relevant to the objective and scope of the standard setting, their needs as well as constraints of their participation. 5.3.2.3. The stakeholder mapping shall identify disadvantaged and key stakeholders and actions addressing the constraints of their participation.	The procedures meet the requirements for identification of stakeholders.	Conforms

shall identify the likely key issues, key stakeholders, and which means of communication would be best to reach them.					
	Process	It is included in the SRR 3.2.2.1 – Stakeholders mapping) and Appendix 2 (2.3): Stakeholders Mapping Table.		The stakeholder mapping defines 8 stakeholder groups and includes specific criteria: Expected critical issues; identification of affected stakeholders; geographical location; action plan for inclusion	Conforms
6.2.2 Identification of stakeholder groups shall be based on nine major stakeholder groups as defined by Agenda 21 of the <i>United Nations Conference on Environment and Development</i> (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. At least the following groups shall be included in the stakeholder mapping: • forest owners, • business and industry, • indigenous people, • non-government organisations, • scientific and technological community, • workers and trade unions. Other groups shall be added if relevant to the scope of standard-setting	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.3.2.4	5.3.2.4. Identification of stakeholder groups shall be based on nine major stakeholder groups as defined by Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. At least the following groups shall be included in the stakeholder mapping a) Business and industry; b) Forest owners / managers; c) Indigenous people; d) Non-governmental organisation (NGO); e) Scientific and technological community; f) Workers and trade unions.	The procedures meet the requirements for stakeholder groups based on Agenda 21	Conforms

activities. NOTE The full list of nine major stakeholder groups defined by Agenda 21 of the <i>United Nations Conference on Environment and Development</i> consists of: (i) business and industry, (ii) children and youth, (iii) forest owners, (iv) indigenous peoples, (v) local authorities, (vi) non-government organisations, (vii) scientific and technological community, (viii) women, and (ix) workers and trade unions.					
	Process	It is included in the SRR Clause 3.2.2.1 (Stakeholders mapping)		Groups defined are a) Business and industry; b) Forest owners / managers; c) Indigenous people; d) Non-governmental organisation (NGO); e) Scientific and technological community; f) Workers and trade unions; g) Government; h) Youth and women.	Conforms
6.2.3 The standardising body shall identify disadvantaged stakeholders and key stakeholders and address any constraints to their participation in standard-setting activities. NOTE A stakeholder can be both a disadvantaged and a	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.3.2.3	5.3.2.2. The Secretariat shall carry out a stakeholder mapping with the aim of identification of stakeholders relevant to the objective and scope of the standard setting, their needs as well as constraints of their participation. 5.3.2.3. The stakeholder mapping shall identify disadvantaged and key stakeholders and actions addressing the constraints of their participation.	The procedures meet the requirements for identifying disadvantaged stakeholders and constraints to their participation.	Conforms

key stakeholder at the same time.					
	Process	It is included in the SRR Appendix 2 (2.3): Stakeholder Mapping Table.		The mapping identifies, key, affected and disadvantaged stakeholders. It also includes an action plan for stakeholders to address inclusion within the process.	Conforms
<p>6.3.1 The standardising body shall make a public announcement of the start of the standard-setting process and include an invitation to stakeholders to participate in the process. The announcement shall be made in a timely manner through suitable media, as appropriate, to give stakeholders an opportunity for meaningful contributions.</p> <p>NOTE 1 <i>In a timely manner</i> means (at the latest) four weeks before the first standard-setting activity is scheduled to occur.</p> <p>NOTE 2 <i>Through suitable media</i> means at least through the standardising body's website and by email and/or letter to identified stakeholders. Other media includes press releases, news articles, features in trade-press, information sent to</p>	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.3.1.1	5.3.1.1. The Secretariat shall make a public announcement of the start of the standard setting process in a timely manner on its website and in suitable media as appropriate to afford stakeholders an opportunity for meaningful participation ...	The procedures meet the requirements for public announcements and invitations.	Conforms

branch organisations, social media, digital media, etc.					
	Process	It is included in the SRR: 1. Clause 3.2.2.2. – Announcement of the Start and Invitation of Stakeholders 2. Appendix 2: (6.1) – (6.3) Announcement of the Start of the IFCC Standard Setting Process		The IFCC website announcement was made on May 10 2019, with an additional announcement on Rimbawan Interaktif, a specialist forestry website. This was approximately 41 days before the first standard setting activity occurred on 21 June, which was the deadline for nominations.	Conforms
6.3.1 The announcement and invitation shall include: (a) overview of the standard-setting process,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.3.1.1 (a)	a) overview of the standard-setting process	The requirements contains identical text.	Conforms
	Process	It is included in the SRR: 1. Clause 3.2.2.2. Announcement of the Start and Invitation of Stakeholders) ; 2. Appendix 2: (6.4) Letter regarding Announcement of the Start of the IFCC Standard Setting Process		The announcement and letter (SRR 6.1, 6.3, 6.4) provide an overview of the standard-setting process, including information on dates, scope, and inclusivity.	Conforms
(b) access to the proposal for the standard (refer to 6.1),	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.3.1.1 (b)	b) Access to the project proposal (see 5.2);	The requirements contains identical text.	Conforms
	Process	It is included in the SRR: 1. Clause 3.2.2.2. Announcement of the Start and Invitation of Stakeholders); 2. Appendix 2: (6.4) Letter regarding Announcement of the Start of the IFCC Standard Setting Process.		The email and Yahoo Groups invitation included the attachment '190424 Lampiran 2. Rancangan Kegiatan Review-Revisi Standar Sertifikasi IFCC.pdf', which was the proposal for the standard.	Conforms

(c) information about opportunities for stakeholders to participate in the process,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.3.1.1 (c)	c) Information about opportunities for stakeholders to participate in the process;	The requirements contains identical text.	Conforms
	Process	It is included in the SRR: 1. Clause 3.2.2.2. – Announcement of the Start and Invitation of Stakeholders); 2. Appendix 2: (6.4) Letter regarding Announcement of the Start of the IFCC Standard Setting Process.		The announcement provided information regarding participation in the activity. The invitation states: “we open the opportunity to Mr / Mrs to be able to participate in the <i>review</i> / revision process of this standard by providing comments and / or suggestions on the documents of ifcc standard preparation procedures and draft <i>activities review</i> / revision of IFCC certification standards that can be submitted through the form that we have provided in Appendix 3. ”.	Conforms
(d) requests to stakeholders to nominate their representative(s) or themselves to the working group (refer to 6.4). The request to disadvantaged stakeholders and key stakeholders shall be made in a manner that ensures that the information reaches intended recipients and in a format that is easy to understand,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.3.2.5 and 5.3.2.6	5.3.2.5. The Secretariat shall make a public invitation of stakeholders to nominate their representative(s) to the SC in timely manner on its website and in a suitable media. The invitation to disadvantaged and key stakeholders shall be made in a manner that ensures that the information reaches intended recipients and in a format that is understandable to them. 5.3.2.6. The invitation should be made as a part of the public announcement of the start of the standard setting process (see chapter 5.3.1) in case of the development of a new standard or revision of existing standard(s).	The requirements contains virtually identical text.	Conforms
	Process	It is included in the SRR: 1. Clause 3.2.2.2. – Announcement of the Start and Invitation of Stakeholders; 2. Appendix 2: (6.4) Letter regarding Announcement of the Start of the IFCC Standard Setting Process.		The invitation states “We also intend to invite representatives from the organization / agency Mr / Mrs as KS IFCC Nomination which we will then convey to the selection team KS IFCC Nomination. Submissions on representatives of organizations / agencies Mr / Mrs can be submitted through the form that we have provided in Appendix 4.”	Conforms

(e) explicit invitation and clear instruction on how to submit feedback on the scope and standard-setting process, and	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.3.1.1 (d)	d) An invitation to comment on the scope and the standard-setting process (including instruction on how to submit comment); and	The procedures meet the requirement for the invitation.	Conforms
	Process	It is included in the SRR: 1. Clause 3.2.2.2. – Announcement of the Start and Invitation of Stakeholders; 2. Appendix 2: (6.4) Letter regarding Announcement of the Start of the IFCC Standard Setting Process.		The instructions include a specific feedback sheet, that includes a template for comments noting document, clause, page, and comment.	Conforms
(f) access to the standard-setting procedures.	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.3.1.1 (e)	e) Reference to publicly available standard setting procedures.	The procedures meet the requirements; 'reference' is not an ideal translation for 'diakses publik' in the Indonesian version of the document, which better translates to 'publicly accessible'	Conforms; observation: there should be an editorial change made to the English version
	Process	It is included in the SRR: 1. Clause 3.2.2.2. – Announcement of the Start and Invitation of Stakeholders; 2. Appendix 2: (6.4) Letter regarding Announcement of the Start of the IFCC Standard Setting Process.		The invitation includes access to . IFCC PD 1001: Prosedur Penyusunan Standar.	Conforms
6.3.2 The standardising body shall review the standard-setting process based on feedback received in response to the public announcement.	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001, Clause 5.3.1.2	5.3.1.2. The Standard setting process shall be reviewed based on comments received in response to the public announcement.	The requirements contains virtually identical text.	Conforms
	Process	It is included in the SRR: Appendix 2: (5.1.1) Minutes of the		Feedback was received and has been incorporated into the documentation.	Conforms

		<p>IFCC BoD Meeting 28th June 2019 “....dari pengumuman publik tersebut tidak ada masukan/komentar yang signifikan mengubah substansi dari Rancangan Kegiatan.” (“...learned from that public announcement, there was no significant input/comments to change the substance of Project Proposal.”)</p> <p>“Masukan hanya pada tata waktu kegiatan, dimana tata waktu kegiatan menjadi berubah dari yang semula direncanakan, mengingat waktu pengumuman publik yang mundur dari waktu yang telah dijadwalkan dalam Rancangan Kegiatan.” (“There was an input in relation with the timeline which is different with the timeline as written on the Project Proposal. The changing of the activities timeline was due to the postponement of public announcement.”)</p> <p>“Di samping itu, masukan/komentar yang diterima dalam pengumuman publik adalah terkait konsistensi penggunaan kata-kata atau frase Pengelolaan Hutan Lestari (SFM) dengan Lacak Balak (CoC).” (“Besides, the inputs/comments received during the public announcement was about a consistency of the use of words or phrases on Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and Chain of Custody (CoC).”)</p>		Stakeholders confirmed that there was no substantive feedback on the standard setting process through the course of the review.	
6.4.1 The standardising body shall establish a permanent or temporary working	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001, Clause 5.3.2.7	5.3.2.7. The Board of Directors shall decide on the acceptance of the nominations for membership of the SC based on nomination it received. Acceptance and refusal of nominations shall be justified in relation to the	The requirements contains virtually identical text.	Conforms

group or adjust the composition of an already existing working group based on nominations it received. Acceptance and refusal of nominations shall be justified in relation to the requirements for balanced representation of the working group, considerations of an appropriate gender balance, relevance of the organization, an individual's competence, an individual's relevant experience and resources available for standard-setting.			requirements for balanced representation of the working group, considerations of an appropriate gender balance, relevance of the organization, an individual's competence, an individual's relevant experience and resources available for standard-setting.		
	Process	It is included in the SRR: 1. Clause 3.2.2.3. – Establishment of the Standardisation Committee) ; 2. Appendix 2 (5.1.2): SK <i>Badan Pengurus IFCC tentang Pembentukan Komite Standardisasi IFCC</i> .		The document formally establishes the working group; the composition of the working group does not appear to have excluded any stakeholder groups.	Conforms
6.4.2 The working group shall:					
(a) have balanced representation and decision-making by stakeholder categories, relevant to the subject matter and geographical scope of the standard, where no single concerned stakeholder group	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 4.5.2	4.5.2. The SC composition provides for balanced representation of stakeholders with the aim of building consensus amongst participating interested stakeholders. No single concerned interest shall be allowed to dominate the process nor to be dominated. The SC shall represent the stakeholder categories as define in clause 5.3.2.4.	The procedures meet the requirement for balance within the working group as well as relevance.	Conforms

can dominate, nor be dominated in the process, and					
	Process	It is included in the SRR Clause 3.2.2.3 – Establishment of the Standardisation		<p>SRR 5.1.2 The stakeholder representation is balanced between: Indigenous groups (2); NGOs (8); Youth and women (1); Academic/technical (8); Unions (2); Forestry and related businesses (7); Forest owners (9); Regulators (5).</p> <p>The stakeholder representation is balanced, relevant by subject matter and geographical scope; no single group can dominate.</p>	Conforms
(b) include stakeholders with expertise relevant to the subject matter of the standard, those that affected by the standard, and those that can influence implementation of the standard. The affected stakeholders shall be represented in an appropriate proportion among participants.	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 4.5.3	4.5.3. The SC include stakeholders with expertise relevant to the subject matter of the standard, those that affected by the standard, and those that can influence implementation of the standard. The affected stakeholders shall be represented in an appropriate proportion among participants.	The requirements contains virtually identical text.	Conforms
	Process	It is included in the SRR Clause 3.2.2.3 – Establishment of the Standardisation Committee.		SRR 5.1.2 shows the makeup of the SC. The SC includes those with expertise relevant to the standard (e.g. four stakeholders from IPB), and those who can affect implementation (e.g. NGOs Kehati, WCS, Tropenbos, and companies RAPP, APRIL, APP, etc). In the mapping, affected stakeholders are generally identified as forest owners, and they are adequately represented in the SC.	Conforms
6.4.3 In order to achieve balanced representation, the	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 4.5.2 and 5.5.2.3	4.5.2. The SC composition provides for balanced representation of stakeholders with the aim of building consensus amongst	The requirements contains virtually identical text.	Conforms

<p>standardising body shall strive to have all identified stakeholder groups (refer to 6.2) represented. The standardising body shall set targets for the participation of key stakeholders and proactively seek their participation by using outreach such as (but not limited to) personal emails, phone calls, meeting invitations etc.</p> <p>NOTE When a stakeholder group is not represented and key stakeholders cannot be encouraged to participate, the standardising body may consider alternative options.</p>			<p>participating interested stakeholders. No single concerned interest shall be allowed to dominate the process nor to be dominated. The SC shall represent the stakeholder categories as define in clause 5.3.2.4.</p> <p>5.5.2.3. In order to achieve balanced representation, the secretariat shall strive to have all identified stakeholders groups represented. The secretariat shall set targets for the participation of key stakeholders and proactively seek their participation.</p>		
	Process	<p>It is included in the SRR:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clause 3.2.2.3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establishment of the Standardisation Committee; 2. Appendix 2 (2.3): Stakeholder Mapping Table. 		<p>The SB identified stakeholders in all relevant and additional groups; the targets for the representation of all stakeholder groups were met.</p>	Conforms
6.4.4 Activities of the working group shall be organised in an open and transparent manner where:					
(a) working drafts shall be available to all members of the working group,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.4.1.2	5.4.1.2. The SC drafts shall be available to all members of the SC in advance of its meetings.	The procedures meet the requirements for the availability of drafts	Conforms

	Process	It is included in the SRR Clause 3.2.3.2 - Management of the SC; and 3.2.3.3 – Drafting Working Group.			Conforms
(b) all members of the working group shall be given meaningful opportunities to contribute to the development or revision of the standard and to provide feedback on working drafts, and	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.4.1.3	5.4.1.3. Comments and views presented by any member of the SC shall be considered in an open and transparent way and their resolution and proposed changes to the SC drafts shall be recorded.	The procedures meet the requirements for the availability of drafts. The following should also be considered: “5.4.1.1. The SC stage shall be the principal stage at which comments from interested stakeholders are taken into consideration, with a view to achieving consensus on the technical content of the SC draft document(s).”	Conforms
	Process	It is included in the SRR Clause 3.2.3.2 - Management of the SC; and 3.2.3.3 - Drafting Working Group.		The SC agreed to establish the the Draft Working Group at a meeting on 1/8/2019. A second meeting was held on 18/2/2020 and a third on 27/10/2020. The meetings have been minuted and recorded. Stakeholder interviews indicated that the feedback was provided and that the opportunities were provided to meaningful contributions. All working drafts have been provided in the process documentation.	Conforms
(c) feedback and views given by any member of the working group shall be considered in an open and transparent way where the outcome of these considerations is recorded.	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.4.1.3	5.4.1.3. Comments and views presented by any member of the SC shall be considered in an open and transparent way and their resolution and proposed changes to the SC drafts shall be recorded.	The procedures meet the requirements with very similar procedural requirements.	Conforms
	Process	It is included in the SRR Clause 3.2.3.2. Management of the SC; and 3.2.3.3 – Drafting Working Group.		The SC agreed to establish the the Draft Working Group at a meeting on 1/8/2019. A second meeting was held on 18/2/2020 and a third on 27/10/2020. The meetings have been minuted and recorded. The different versions of the draft have been provided and indicate	Conforms

				that feedback was incorporated into drafts. Stakeholders have indicated that their feedback was considered in a meaningful way.	
6.4.5 The decision of the working group to recommend the final draft for formal approval shall be taken on the basis of consensus. In order to determine whether there is any sustained opposition, the working group can utilise the following methods:					
(a) face-to face meeting(s) where there is a verbal yes/no vote, a show of hands for a yes/no vote; a statement on consensus from the Chair when there are no dissenting voices or hands (votes); a formal ballot, etc.,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.4.2.2 (a) and (b)	5.4.2.2. In order to reach consensus the SC can utilise the following alternative processes to establish whether there is opposition to the Enquiry draft or to the Final draft: a) a face-to face meeting where there is a verbal yes/no vote, a show of hands for a yes/no vote; a statement on consensus from the Chair where there are no dissenting voices or hands (votes); b) a formal balloting process where votes are collated for the collective consensus decision;	The procedures meet the requirements with very similar procedural requirements.	Conforms
	Process	The Standardisation Committee reached the consensus by voting at its meeting of 27 th October 2020 It is included in the SRR Clause 5.1 - Consensus building.		Minutes from the meeting on 27/10/2020 state "1. At 15.50 WIB, the meeting participants unanimously approved the draft IFCC ST 1000:20xx, draft 1.6 IFCC ST 1001:20xx, draft 1.2 IFCC ST 1002:20xx, and the discussed draft IFCC ST 1003:20XX, which will be the final draft submitted to the Governing Body and obtained official approval from the Governing Body. In addition, the meeting participants agreed to adopt PEFC ST ST 2001:2020, PEFC ST 2002:2020, and PEFC ST 2003:2020 documents into PEFC/IFCC ST 2001:2020, PEFC/IFCC ST 2002:2020, and PEFC/IFCC documents ST 2003:2020 and	Conforms

				will be submitted to the IFCC Governing Body for official approval, together with IFCC PD 1002, IFCC PD 1003, IFCC PD 1004, IFCC PD 1005 documents, as well as standard revision report documents. 2. The meeting closes at 16:00 WIB." There appear to have been no dissenting votes.	
(b) telephone conference meeting(s) where there is a verbal yes/no vote,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.4.2.2 (c)	c) telephone conference meeting where there is a verbal yes/no vote;	The procedures contain virtually identical requirements	Conforms
	Process	The Standardisation Committee reached the consensus by voting at its meeting of 27 October 2020 It is included in the SRR clause 5.1 (Consensus building) We provided opportunity to the SC members to vote through telephone conference but none of them use that.		Minutes from the meeting on 27/10/2020 state "1. At 15.50 WIB, the meeting participants unanimously approved the draft IFCC ST 1000:20xx, draft 1.6 IFCC ST 1001:20xx, draft 1.2 IFCC ST 1002:20xx, and the discussed draft IFCC ST 1003:20XX, which will be the final draft submitted to the Governing Body and obtained official approval from the Governing Body. In addition, the meeting participants agreed to adopt PEFC ST ST 2001:2020, PEFC ST 2002:2020, and PEFC ST 2003:2020 documents into PEFC/IFCC ST 2001:2020, PEFC/IFCC ST 2002:2020, and PEFC/IFCC documents ST 2003:2020 and will be submitted to the IFCC Governing Body for official approval, together with IFCC PD 1002, IFCC PD 1003, IFCC PD 1004, IFCC PD 1005 documents, as well as standard revision report documents. 2. The meeting closes at 16:00 WIB." There appear to have been no dissenting votes.	Conforms
(c) e-mail request to the working group for agreement or objection where the members provide a formal (written) response (vote),	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.4.2.2 (d)	d) an e-mail meeting where a request for agreement is provided to members and the members providing a written response (a proxy for a vote);	The procedures contain virtually identical requirements	Conforms
	Process	The Standardisation Committee reached the consensus by voting		See above	Conforms

		at its meeting of 27 th October 2020 It is included in the SRR clause 5.1 - Consensus building			
(d) combinations of these methods.	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.4.2.2 (e)	e) combinations of these methods.		Conforms
	Process	The Standardisation Committee reached the consensus by voting at its meeting of 27 th October 2020 It is included in the SRR clause 5.1 (Consensus building)		See above	Conforms
6.4.6 Where a vote is used in decision-making, the standard-setting procedures shall determine and include decision-making thresholds that quantifies consensus. The threshold must be consistent with the consensus definition (refer to 3.1). However, a majority vote cannot override sustained opposition in order to achieve consensus.	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 4.5.8 and 5.4.2.1	4.5.8. The SC decides by a positive vote of 70 % of all members of the SC while any negative vote shall be resolved by procedures described in chapter 5.4.2.3. 5.4.2.1. The decision of the SC to circulate the SC draft as an Enquiry draft (see 5.5) or to recommend a Final draft for formal approval (see 5.6) shall be taken on the basis of the consensus principle and in compliance with clause 4.5.8.	The procedures have determined thresholds and is consistent with consensus definition	Conforms
	Process	The Standardisation Committee reached the consensus by voting at its meeting of 27 th October 2020 It is included in the SRR clause 5.1 (Consensus building)		Minutes from the meeting on 27/10/2020 state "1. At 15.50 WIB, the meeting participants unanimously approved the draft IFCC ST 1000:20xx, draft 1.6 IFCC ST 1001:20xx, draft 1.2 IFCC ST 1002:20xx, and the discussed draft IFCC ST 1003:20XX, which will be the final draft submitted to the Governing Body and obtained official approval from the Governing Body. In addition, the meeting participants agreed to adopt PEFC ST ST 2001:2020, PEFC ST 2002:2020, and PEFC ST 2003:2020 documents into PEFC/IFCC ST 2001:2020, PEFC/IFCC ST 2002:2020, and PEFC/IFCC documents ST 2003:2020 and	Conforms

				will be submitted to the IFCC Governing Body for official approval, together with IFCC PD 1002, IFCC PD 1003, IFCC PD 1004, IFCC PD 1005 documents, as well as standard revision report documents. 2. The meeting closes at 16:00 WIB." There appear to have been no dissenting votes.	
6.4.7 When there is sustained opposition to a substantial issue, the issue shall be resolved using the following methods:					
(a) finding a compromise through discussion and negotiation on the disputed issue within the working group,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.4.2.3 (a)	5.4.2.3. In any case of a negative vote which represents sustained opposition of any important part of the concerned interests to a substantive issue, the issue shall be resolved using the following mechanism: a) discussion and negotiation on the disputed issue within the SC in order to find a compromise;	The procedures meet the requirements on compromise and negotiation	Conforms
	Process	The Standardisation Committee's decision of 27 th October 2020 was made without a negative vote representing sustained opposition. It is included in the SRR clause 5.1 (Consensus building)		Minutes from the meeting on 27/10/2020 state "1. At 15.50 WIB, the meeting participants unanimously approved the draft IFCC ST 1000:20xx, draft 1.6 IFCC ST 1001:20xx, draft 1.2 IFCC ST 1002:20xx, and the discussed draft IFCC ST 1003:20XX, which will be the final draft submitted to the Governing Body and obtained official approval from the Governing Body. In addition, the meeting participants agreed to adopt PEFC ST 2001:2020, PEFC ST 2002:2020, and PEFC ST 2003:2020 documents into PEFC/IFCC ST 2001:2020, PEFC/IFCC ST 2002:2020, and PEFC/IFCC documents ST 2003:2020 and will be submitted to the IFCC Governing Body for official approval, together with IFCC PD 1002, IFCC PD 1003, IFCC PD 1004, IFCC PD 1005 documents, as well as standard revision report documents. 2. The meeting closes at 16:00 WIB." There appear to have been no dissenting votes.	Conforms

(b) finding a compromise through direct negotiation between the stakeholder(s) making the objection and other stakeholders with different views on the disputed issue,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.4.2.3 (b)	b) direct negotiation between the stakeholder(s) submitting the objection and stakeholders with different view on the disputed issue in order to find a compromise;	The procedures meet the requirements on compromise and negotiation	Conforms
	Process	The Standardisation Committee's decision of 27 th October 2020 was made without a negative vote representing sustained opposition. It is included in the SRR clause 5.1 (Consensus building)		See above	Conforms
(c) additional round(s) of public consultation (if necessary) where further stakeholder input can help to achieve consensus on unresolved issues. The standardising body determines the scope and duration of any additional public consultation.	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.4.2.3 (c)	c) additional round(s) of public consultation (if necessary), for 30 days, where further stakeholder input can help to achieve consensus on unresolved issues. The scope of this public consultation is limited to the unresolved issues.	The procedures meet the requirements on consultation where required	Conforms
	Process	The Standardisation Committee's decision of 27 th October 2020 was made without a negative vote representing sustained opposition. It is included in the SRR clause 5.1 (Consensus building)		See above	Conforms
6.4.8 When a substantial issue cannot be resolved and sustained	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.4.2.3 (d)	5.4.2.3. In any case of a negative vote which represents sustained opposition of any important part of the concerned interests to a substantive issue, the issue shall be resolved	The procedures meet the requirements for opposition and resolution.	Conforms

opposition persists, the standardising body shall initiate dispute resolution in accordance with its procedures for impartial and objective action.			using the following mechanism: d) dispute resolution process		
	Process	The Standardisation Committee's decision of 27 th October 2020 was made without a negative vote representing sustained opposition. It is included in the SRR clause 5.1		Minutes from the meeting on 27/10/2020 state "1. At 15.50 WIB, the meeting participants unanimously approved the draft IFCC ST 1000:20xx, draft 1.6 IFCC ST 1001:20xx, draft 1.2 IFCC ST 1002:20xx, and the discussed draft IFCC ST 1003:20XX, which will be the final draft submitted to the Governing Body and obtained official approval from the Governing Body. In addition, the meeting participants agreed to adopt PEFC ST ST 2001:2020, PEFC ST 2002:2020, and PEFC ST 2003:2020 documents into PEFC/IFCC ST 2001:2020, PEFC/IFCC ST 2002:2020, and PEFC/IFCC documents ST 2003:2020 and will be submitted to the IFCC Governing Body for official approval, together with IFCC PD 1002, IFCC PD 1003, IFCC PD 1004, IFCC PD 1005 documents, as well as standard revision report documents. 2. The meeting closes at 16:00 WIB." There appear to have been no dissenting votes.	Conforms
6.5.1 The standardising body shall organise public consultation on the enquiry draft and shall ensure that:					
(a) the start and the end dates of public consultation are announced in a timely manner through suitable media, NOTE <i>In a timely manner</i> means (at the latest) the day	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.5.2.1 ; 5.5.2.2	5.5.2.1. The Enquiry draft shall be made available through the IFCC website and upon request by other appropriate means to interested stakeholders and the public for a 60 day public consultation	The procedures meet the requirements for public consultation and timely announcements.	Conforms

before the start of public consultation.			5.5.2.2. The invitation to the public consultation, including its start and end, shall be made in timely manner through its announcement on the IFCC website, by E-mail distribution and in suitable media		
	Process	It is included in the SRR Clause 3.2.4.1 – Public Consultation and Public Seminar.		The announced dates for the consultation were 24/2/2020 to 23/4/2020, constituting a period of 60 days. However, the initial announcement was made on the 24/2/2020. The consultation period was then extended to 28/6/2020. Evidence of the extension has been provided.	Conforms.
(b) a direct invitation to comment on the enquiry draft is sent to each stakeholder identified by stakeholder identification mapping (refer to 6.2) aiming for a balanced participation of stakeholder groups,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.5.2.2 ; 5.5.2.3	<p>5.5.2.2. The invitation to the public consultation, including its start and end, shall be made in timely manner through its announcement on the IFCC website, by E-mail distribution and in suitable media.</p> <p>Note: Results of the stakeholders mapping provides useful basis for the E-mail distribution.</p> <p>5.5.2.3. In order to achieve balanced representation, the secretariat shall strive to have all identified stakeholders groups represented. The secretariat shall set targets for the participation of key stakeholders and proactively seek their participation.</p>	The procedures meet the requirements for public consultation and balanced representation	Conforms
	Process	It is included in the SRR Clause 3.2.4.1– Public Consultation and Public Seminar; Appendix 2 (6.7) – Email Distribution of the Public Consultation to Stakeholders (February 2020); and Appendix 2 (6.8.1) – Invitation of the online national seminar (14th July 2020) to stakeholders through e-mail; (6.8.2) - Invitation of the online national seminar (14 th July 2020) to stakeholders through Whatsapp.		<p>The invitation was a direct invitation to comments, and the enquiry draft was included as an attachment to the email.</p> <p>The invitations were sent to approximately 584 recipients, which was well in excess of the 352 recipients identified in the mapping.</p>	Conforms

(c) invitations are sent to disadvantaged and key stakeholders by methods that ensure they reach recipients and are easy to understand,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.5.2.4	5.5.2.4. The invitation of disadvantaged and key stakeholders shall be made by means that ensure that the information reaches its recipient and is understandable. The Secretariat should provide disadvantaged and key stakeholders with necessary assistance addressing their constraints for participation in the public consultation.	The procedures meet the requirements for invitation and disadvantaged stakeholders.	Conforms
	Process	It is included in the SRR Clause 3.2.4.1 – Public Consultation and Public Seminar; Appendix 2 (6.7) – Email Distribution of the Public Consultation to Stakeholders (February 2020); and Appendix 2 (6.8.1) – Invitation of the online national seminar (14th July 2020) to stakeholders through e-mail; (6.8.2) - Invitation of the online national seminar (14 th July 2020) to stakeholders through Whatsapp.		Stakeholder outreach took place via web announcement (online) and email and WhatsApp.	Conforms
(d) the enquiry draft is made publicly available,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.5.2.1	5.5.2.1. The Enquiry draft shall be made available through the IFCC website and upon request by other appropriate means to interested stakeholders and the public for a 60 day public consultation	The procedures meet the requirements for public availability	Conforms
	Process	The enquiry draft were available for both public consultations at the IFCC website. The announcements for the public consultation always referred to the IFCC website. It is included in the SRR Clause 3.2.4.1 – Public Consultation and Public Seminar.		Enquiry draft was included as an attachment to emails; it was also available on the IFCC website.	Conforms

(e) public consultation is for at least 60 days,	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.5.2.1	5.5.2.1. The Enquiry draft shall be made available through the IFCC website and upon request by other appropriate means to interested stakeholders and the public for a 60 day public consultation	The procedures meet the requirements for public consultation	Conforms
	Process	It is included in the SRR Clause 3.2.4.1 – Public Consultation and Public Seminar.		The announced dates for the consultation were 24/2/2020 to 23/4/2020, constituting a period of 60 days. However, the initial announcement was made on the 24/2/2020. The consultation period was then extended to 28/6/2020.	Conforms
(f) all feedback is considered by the working group in an objective manner, and	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.4.1.1 and 5.5.2.6	5.5.2.6. The received comments and views shall be considered in an open and transparent way and these comments as well as results of their consideration shall be made publicly available in a timely manner through the IFCC website or upon request	The procedures meet the requirements for public feedback	Conforms
	Process	It is included in the SRR Clause 3.2.4.1 – Public Consultation and Public Seminar; Appendix 2: (6.10) – Publication of the Comments from the Public Consultation at the IFCC Website; (6.11) – Email Distribution of the Comments from the Public Consultation to Stakeholders. (3.9) – Minutes of the SC Meeting 27 th October 2020. (4.42) – Minutes of the DWG Meeting 6 th August 2020.		Feedback and comments have been recorded and distributed via email to all stakeholders.	Conforms
(g) a synopsis of feedback is compiled for each material issue, including the outcome of considering the issue. The synopsis is made publicly available (e.g. on a website)	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.5.2.6	5.5.2.6. The received comments and views shall be considered in an open and transparent way and these comments as well as results of their consideration shall be made publicly available in a timely manner through the IFCC website or upon request.	The procedures do not meet the requirements for compiling a synopsis of feedback and ensuring these are sent to stakeholders.	Minor Non Conformity

and is sent to each stakeholder/party that gave feedback. NOTE For clarity the standardising body's synopsis may aggregate responses on material issues where there was similar feedback from different stakeholders. However, best practice would be to publish each piece of original feedback and the response, to allow each stakeholder to identify its own feedback.					
	Process	It is included in the SRR Clause 3.2.4.1 – Public Consultation and Public Seminar; Appendix 2 (6.10) and (6.11).		Feedback and comments appear to have been recorded and distributed via email to all stakeholders. The summary has been published here . This requirement has been met in process but has not been in the procedures.	Conforms
6.5.2 For new standards the standardising body shall organise a second round of public consultation lasting at least 30 days.	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.5.2.7	5.5.2.7. For new standards, a second round of public consultation shall be organised lasting at least 30 days.	The procedures conform for new standards and public consultation	Conforms
	Process	A second round of public consultation was not conducted since this process a revision of the standards.			NA
6.6 The standardising body shall organise pilot testing of new	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 5.5.3	5.5.3.1. The enquiry draft of a new standard shall be tested through a pilot project and the	The procedures conform for new standards and pilot testing	Conforms

standard(s) to assess the clarity, auditability and feasibility of the requirements. The working group shall consider the outcome of pilot testing. NOTE Pilot testing is not required for revision of an existing standard when experience from its usage can substitute for pilot testing.			<p>results of the pilot testing shall be considered by the SC.</p> <p>Note: Pilot testing is not required in case of revision of a standard where experience from its usage can substitute for pilot testing.</p>		
	Process	.		<p>The Trees Outside Forest (TOF) annex has been integrated into IFCC ST 1001 as Appendix 4, but nonetheless constitutes a new standard. Formal pilot testing was not completed for the revision of the incorporation of the TOF Annex. This is a non-conformity.</p> <p>However, the working group considered the incorporation of the Annex appropriately, which was largely based on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experience and analysis of the implementation of the previous Community Forest standard (Annex 4, IFCC ST 1001 (Amendment 1): Sustainable Community Forest Management Certification – Requirements); - Input from members of the SC on experiences with utilization of trees outside forests in the Indonesian context, specifically under other voluntary forest management standards and under Indonesian laws and regulations that already accommodate trees outside forests to some extent, i.e. under community forestry rules; - The experiences of and familiarity with existing operations such as KSU Kostajasa (see Annex E), which undertake tree harvesting 	Minor Non-Conformity

				<p>operations outside of forest areas, but are nonetheless required to meet voluntary certification requirements -- as well as legality requirements under domestic regulations --</p> <p>The appropriateness of the considerations undertaken by the SC in relation to the TOF Annex was confirmed via consultations with working group members, particularly auditing bodies, that had considered the clarity, auditability and feasibility of the requirements for the TOF Appendix, and considered it to be appropriate based on previous implementation of the standards, as well as other forest certification standards implemented in the Indonesian context.</p> <p>This was further confirmed via site visits to TOF areas as part of the field trip and consultations with stakeholders, including forest owners and NGOs.</p> <p>Further information on consultations is included in the Annex E to this report on the process.</p> <p>Although this is a non-conformity, the experiences upon which the TOF Annex is based and experience in its implementation do not compromise the robustness of the standard overall.</p>	
Approval and publication					
7.1 The standardising body shall approve the standard(s)/normative document(s) formally when there is evidence of consensus among the working group.	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.6.2 and 5.6.3	5.6.2. Formal approval by the Board of Directors 5.6.2.1. The formal approval of the Final draft by the Board of Directors shall be governed by the IFCC Statutes based on the evidence of consensus reached by the SC. 5.6.2.2. Where the Final draft has not received a sufficient number of votes to be formally approved, the Board of Directors shall decide to: a) return the document to the Preparatory or Working Group stage; or b) Cancel the project. Note: The documents within the IFCC documentation structure which are formally	The procedures meet the requirements for the approval of standards.	Conforms

			<p>approved by the Board of Directors are indicated in Appendix 2.</p> <p>5.6.3. Formal approval by the General Assembly 5.6.3.1. The Final draft shall be submitted to the General Assembly for formal approval based on the recommendation of the Board of Directors based on the evidence of consensus reached by the SC. The voting procedures of the General Assembly and the Board of Directors are governed by the IFCC Statutes. 5.6.3.2. Where the Final draft has not received a sufficient number of votes of the Board of Directors to be recommended for the formal approval or has not received sufficient number of votes of the General Assembly to be formally approved, the Board of Directors or the General Assembly shall decide to: a) Return the document to the Preparatory or Working Group stage or b) Cancel the project. Note: The documents within the IFCC documentation structure which are formally approved by the General Assembly are indicated in Appendix 2.</p>		
	Process	It is included in the SRR: Clause 3.2.5 – (Phase 5: Approval Stage).		Records of the BoD meeting and GA meeting on 25/1/2021 have been provided, and indicate formal consensus.	Conforms
7.2.1 The formally approved standard(s)/normative document(s) shall be published and made publicly available at no cost within 14 days of approval, or as otherwise defined by the standardising body.	Procedures	IFCC PD 1001 Clause 5.7.1	5.7.1. Within 14 days or at the latest four weeks of the formal approval, the Secretariat shall correct any errors in the formally approved document (including the development report) and make it publicly available at the IFCC website and publish an announcement on the formally approved document in a suitable media	The procedures meet the requirements for publication.	Conforms
	Process	Chapter 3.2.6.1– Publication of the IFCC standard and standard revision report		Publication took place on the 8 th of February on the IFCC website (SRR 6.13), within the 14 day period.	Conforms

7.2.2 Standard(s) shall include:					
(a) identification and contact information for the standardising body,	Procedures	PD 1001, Clause 5.7.2 (a)	5.7.2. The IFCC standards shall include a) identification and contact information of IFCC;	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	It is written on each page " i " of all IFCC Standards.		Confirmed; contact information is include on page (i) of all documentation.	Conforms
(b) official language of the standard,	Procedures	PD 1001, Clause 5.7.2 (b)	b) official language;	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	It is written on all IFCC Standards		Confirmed. All documents contain the text: "This document is written in two official languages, English and Indonesian. The English language is leading in case of different interpretation."	Conforms
(c) a note that when there is inconsistency between versions, the English version of the standard as endorsed by the PEFC Council is the reference.	Procedures	PD 1001, Clause 5.7.2 (c)	c) a note that when there is inconsistency between versions, the English version of the standard is the reference;	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	It is written on all IFCC Standards.		Confirmed. All documents contain the text: "This document is written in two official languages, English and Indonesian. The English language is leading in case of different interpretation."	Conforms
(d) The approval date and the date of next periodic review NOTE The date of next periodic review may be within a shorter period than five years based on (for example)	Procedures	PD 1001, Clause 5.7.2 (d)	d) The approval date and date of next periodic review;	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms

stakeholder expectations or other foreseen developments.					
	Process	It is written on each page " i " of all IFCC		Confirmed. Documents contain text that follows the following format: Document name : Standard setting procedures Reference number : IFCC PD 1001:2019 Approved by : Board of Director Date: 2019-06-28 Issue date : 2019-07-26 Application date : 2019-07-26 Next review date : 2023-06-2	Conforms
7.2.3 Printed copies shall be made available upon request at a price that covers no more than administrative costs (if any)	Procedures	PD 1001, Clause 5.7.2 (e)	e) Printed copies shall be made available upon request at a price that covers no more than administrative costs (if any).	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	All IFCC standards are available at IFCC website but the printed copies are also available upon request.		Confirmed via the IFCC website.	Conforms
7.2.4 The standardising body shall make the development report (refer to PEFC GD 1007) publicly available	Procedures	PD 1001 5.6.1 and 5.7	5.6.1.1. The Final draft shall be presented for the formal approval stage together with a development report which provides the following evidence on the process compliance with this document's procedures: 5.7.1. Within 14 days or at the latest four weeks of the formal approval, the Secretariat shall correct any errors in the formally approved document (including the development report) and make it publicly available at the IFCC website and publish an announcement on the formally approved document in a suitable media.	The procedures meet the requirement for public availability.	Conforms

	Process	It is included in the SRR: 1. Scope of the Standard Review/Revision Process and This Report; 2. Chapter 3.2.6.1 - Publication of the IFCC Standard and Standard Revision Report		The standard revision report was published on the IFCC website on 8/2/2021	Conforms
Periodic review of standards					
8.1 The standard(s)/normative document(s) shall be reviewed at intervals that do not exceed a five-year period. The review shall be based on consideration of feedback received during the standard's implementation and a gap analysis. If necessary, a stakeholder consultation shall be organised to obtain further feedback and input.	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 7.1	7. Periodic review of standards 7.1. General The standard(s)/normative document(s) shall be reviewed at intervals that do not exceed a five year period. The review shall be based on consideration of feedback received during the standard's implementation and a gap analysis. If necessary, a stakeholder consultation shall be organized to obtain further feedback and input.	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	It is included in the SRR – Introduction; Chapter 3 - Description of the process.		The previous standards and normative documents were official approved by the IFCC BoD on 30/10/2013. The review of the standards commenced on 13/9/2018, with a general call on the IFCC website calling for feedback on the existing standards.	Conforms
8.2.1 The standardising body shall establish and maintain a permanent mechanism for collecting and recording feedback on a standard. This	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 7.2.1	7.2.1. The secretariat shall establish and maintain a mechanism for collecting and recording feedback on a standard. This mechanism shall be accessible on the website of the IFCC with clear directions for providing feedback.	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms

mechanism shall be accessible on the website of the standardising body and/or PEFC National Governing Body with clear directions for providing feedback. NOTE Feedback can be sent in various formats: comments, requests for clarification and/or interpretation, complaints, etc.			Note: Feedback can be sent in various formats: comments, requests for clarification and/or interpretation, complaints, etc.		
	Process	Feedback/Comment mechanism is available on the IFCC website. <u>Please refer to IFCC website:</u> https://ifcc-ksk.org/id/ , https://ifcc-ksk.org/id/tanggapan.h tml		Confirmed, the feedback mechanism has been sighted at the address provided.	Conforms
8.2.2 All feedback received through all channels, including meetings, training courses, etc. shall be recorded and considered.	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 7.2.2	7.2.2. All feedback received through all channels, including meetings, training courses, etc. shall be recorded and considered.	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	It is included in the SRR – Introduction; Appendix 2 (1.1) – Comments from Stakeholders (Feedback) Received during the Standards Implementation.		Feedback has been collated throughout the course of the existing standard's implementation in SRR 1.1; comments were collected between August 2015 and August 2018, with a total of 22 comments recorded.	Conforms
8.3.1 At the start of a review, the standardising body shall evaluate the standard against appropriate PEFC International standards, national	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 7.3	7.3.1. At the start of a review, the IFCC secretariat shall evaluate the standard against appropriate PEFC International standards, national laws and regulations, and other relevant standards to identify potential gaps in the standard.	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms

laws and regulations, and other relevant standards to identify potential gaps in the standard.					
	Process	It is included in the SRR – Introduction; Chapter 3 - Description of the process.		SRR 2.1: “Gap Analysis antara IFCC ST 1001:2013 dan PEFC ST 1003:2018” is a gap analysis that compares the pre-existing standard against the PEFC ST:1003: 2018.	Conforms
8.3.2 The standardising body shall consider the latest scientific knowledge, research and relevant emerging issues.	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 7.3.2	7.3.2. The IFCC secretariat shall consider the latest scientific knowledge, research and relevant emerging issues.	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	It is included in the SRR: Introduction and Clause 3.2.2.5 - Preparation of first draft standards.		SRR states at 3.2.2.5. “Preparation of First Draft Standards The IFCC Secretariat and the IFCC experts under “IFCC Task Force”, prepared the first drafts (Draft “0”) of the IFCC standards IFCC ST 1001 and IFCC ST 1002 by considering stakeholders feedback, result of gap analysis, research, scientific knowledge and issues of forest management. In this case, the specific issues raised based on the feedback and studies, are related to conversion and human right issues.” Copies of the drafts and the feedback associated have been sighted.	Conforms
8.4.1 Where the feedback and the gap analysis do not identify a need to revise the standard, the standardising body shall organise stakeholder consultation to determine whether stakeholders see a need for revising the standard. The	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 7.4.1	7.4. Stakeholder consultation 7.4.1. Where the feedback and the gap analysis do not identify a need to revise the standard, the IFCC Secretariat shall organize stakeholder consultation to determine whether stakeholders see a need for revising the standard. The IFCC Secretariat shall include the gap analysis in the stakeholder consultation	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms

standardising body shall include the gap analysis in the stakeholder consultation.					
	Process	Based on the feedback and result of gap analysis IFCC decided to revise the standards.		A ballot was organized to determine (see SRR 5.3.1) support for a revisions; it determined that a revision should take place.	Conforms
8.4.2 At the start of a review, the standardising body shall update the stakeholder identification mapping (refer to clause 6.2).	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 7.4.2	7.4.2. At the start of a review, the IFCC Secretariat shall update the stakeholder identification mapping (refer to clause 5.3).	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	IFCC always maintain and update the IFCC stakeholders database.		The updated stakeholder mapping appears to have been collated on 30/4/2019 (SRR 2.3) an ongoing process leading up to that has been confirmed via stakeholder consultations.	Conforms
8.4.3 The standardising body shall organise:					
(a) a public consultation period of at least 30 days (following the requirements of clause 6.5.1) and/or,	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 7.4.3 (a)	7.4.3. The IFCC shall organize: a) a public consultation period of at least 30 days (following the requirements of clause 5.5.2) and/or	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	IFCC published the feedback received from the stakeholders at IFCC website on 13 th September 2018.		IFCC published the commencement of a stakeholder consultation on 13/9/2018 via the IFCC website (SRR 6.16), calling for comments on the existing standard as well as publicizing existing feedback on the standard.	Conforms
(b) stakeholder meetings.	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 7.4.3 (b)	b) stakeholder meetings.	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms

	Process	Based on the feedback, result of gap analysis and public consultation through IFCC website, IFCC decided to revise the standards.		<p>A general meeting of IFCC GA members was held between 18/10/2018 and 28/10/2018. This included an online postal ballot. (SRR 5.3.1).</p> <p>A second general meeting took place between 16/7/2019 and 22/7/2019 to determine the basis for the revision.</p>	Conforms
8.4.4 The standardising body shall announce the review in a timely manner (refer to 6.3).	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 7.4.4	7.4.4. The IFCC Secretariat shall announce the review in a timely manner (see 5.3).	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	It is included in the SRR – Introduction (paragraph 4).		The review remained open between the commencement date until October 30 according to SRR Annex 5.3.1.	Pending
8.5.1 Based on the feedback received during the period of a standard's implementation, the outcome of the gap analysis and the consultations, the standardising body shall decide whether to reaffirm the standard or whether a revision of the standard is necessary.	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 7.5.1	7.5.1. Based on the feedback received during the period of a standard's implementation, the outcome of the gap analysis and/or the consultations, the IFCC shall decide whether to reaffirm the standard or whether a revision of the standard is necessary	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	It is included in the SRR Introduction (paragraph 6).		The combination of feedback, the two general assembly meetings and the gap analysis contributed towards the decision on the revision.	Conforms
8.5.2 The decision shall be made at the highest decision-	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 7.5.2	7.5.2. The decision shall be made at the General Assembly.	The General Assembly is the highest decision making level; see IFCC PD 1001 4.1.1	Conforms

making level of the standardising body					
	Process	It is included in the SRR Introduction (paragraph 6).		This was determined by the General Assembly via the postal ballot (SRR 5.3.1).	Conforms
8.5.3 Where the decision is to reaffirm a standard, the standardising body shall provide a justification for the decision and make the justification publicly available.	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 7.5.3	7.5.3. Where the decision is to reaffirm a standard, they shall provide a justification for the decision and make the justification publicly available.	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	Based on the IFCC Members General Assembly dated 29 th October 2018, it was decided that the standards will be revised.		This was determined by the General Assembly via the postal ballot (SRR 5.3.1)	Conforms
8.5.4 Where the decision is to revise the standard, the standardising body shall specify the type of revision (normal or editorial revision).	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 7.5.4	7.5.4. Where the decision is to revise the standard, IFCC shall specify the type of revision (normal or editorial revision).	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	It is included in the SRR Chapter 3 – Description of the Process and Appendix 2 (5.3.1) – Minutes of the IFCC GA Postal Ballot on 18 th – 28 th October 2018.		The ballot does not appear to include specification of a 'normal' or 'editorial' revision; it appears to have been assumed that it would be a 'normal' revision. This does not impact the integrity of the revision or the standard itself.	Minor Non-conformity
Revision of standards					
9.1 Procedures for revision of standard(s)/normative document(s) shall conform to those	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 8.1	8.1. Normal revision Procedures for revision of the standar shall follow the stages outlined in chapter 5 of this document.	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms

stated in section 6. A normal revision can occur at the periodic review, or between periodic reviews, but does not include editorial revisions and time-critical revisions.			A normal revision can occur at the periodic review, or between periodic reviews, but does not include editorial revisions and time-critical revisions.		
	Process	It is included in the SRR Chapter 3 – Description of the Process.		The process for the revision has conformed to that required in Chapter 5 (see above section).	Conforms
9.2 Editorial revisions can be made without triggering the normal revision process. The standardising body shall approve the editorial changes formally and publish an amendment or a new edition of the standard.	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 8.2	8.2. Editorial revision Editorial revisions can be made without triggering the normal revision process. The IFCC shall approve the editorial changes formally and publish an amendment or a new edition of the standard.	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	Based on the IFCC members GA, it was decided to revise the IFCC standards (normal revision).			N/A
9.3.1 A time-critical revision is a revision between two periodic reviews using a fast-track process.	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 8.3.1	8.3.1. A time-critical revision is a revision between two periodic reviews using a fast-track process.	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	Based on the IFCC members GA, it was decided to revise the IFCC standards (normal revision).			N/A
9.3.2 A time-critical revision can be conducted only in the following situations:			8.3.2. A time-critical revision can be conducted only in the following situations:	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	

(a) Change in national laws and regulations affecting compliance with PEFC International requirements	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 8.3.2 (a)	a) Change in national laws and regulations affecting compliance with PEFC International requirements	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	Based on the IFCC members GA, it was decided to revise the IFCC standards (normal revision).			N/A
(b) Instruction by PEFC International to comply with specific or new PEFC requirements within a timescale that is too short for a normal revision.	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 8.3.2 (b)	b) Instruction by PEFC International to comply with specific or new PEFC requirements within a timescale that is too short for a normal revision.	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	Based on the IFCC members GA, it was decided to revise the IFCC standards (normal revision).		Instruction was provided by PEFC to comply with specific requirements in relation to PEFC ST 1002:2018. This took place via Zoom Conference on August 11, 2021.	Conforms
9.3.3 The time-critical revision shall follow these steps:			8.3.3. The time-critical revision shall follow these steps:		
(a) The standardising body shall draft the revised standard,	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 8.3.3 (a)	a) The IFCC shall draft the revised standard	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	Based on the IFCC members GA, it was decided to revise the IFCC standards (normal revision).		The revision of IFCC PD 1005 followed the steps as follows: IFCC Secretariat and Draft Working Group drafted a revision to IFCC PD 1005 on 20/8/2021;	Conforms

(b) The standardising body may consult stakeholders, but it is not mandatory,	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 8.3.3 (b)	b) The IFCC may consult stakeholders, but it is not mandatory	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	Based on the IFCC members GA, it was decided to revise the IFCC standards (normal revision).		It consulted with the SC, issuing an email invitation to a consultation on 23/8/2021, followed by a virtual meeting on 30/8/2021, in which the urgency was explained; A 30-day consultation period with PEFC members subsequently took place;	Conforms
(c) The revised standard shall be approved formally at the highest appropriate decision-making level of the standardising body,	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 8.3.3 (c)	c) The revised standard shall be approved formally at the IFCC General Assembly	The procedures meet the requirements for approval of standards.	Conforms
	Process	Based on the IFCC members GA, it was decided to revise the IFCC standards (normal revision).		The Board of Directors approved the revisions on 8/10/2021;	Conforms
(d) The standardising body shall explain the justification for the urgent change(s) and make the justification publicly available.	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 8.3.3 (d)	d) The IFCC shall explain the justification for the urgent change(s) and make the justification publicly available	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	Based on the IFCC members GA, it was decided to revise the IFCC standards (normal revision).		The revisions, a development report and justification were published on the IFCC website on 11/10/2021.	Conforms
9.4.1 A revision shall define the application date and transition period of the revised standard(s)/normative document(s).	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 8.3.4	8.3.4. The revision shall define the application date and transition date of the revised documents.	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms

	Process	It is written on each of the IFCC revised documents (page "i").		Issue dates and review dates have been stated clearly on all documents and defined accordingly.	Conforms
9.4.2 An application date shall not be more than one year after the publication of the standard. This allows time for endorsement of the revised standard(s)/normative document(s), introduction of change(s), information dissemination and training.	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 8.3.5	8.3.5. The application date shall not exceed a period of one year from the publication of the standard needed for introducing the changes, information dissemination and training.	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	It is written on each of the IFCC revised documents (page "i").		No application dates issues dates on any standards and normative documents exceed one year.	Conforms
9.4.3 The transition period shall not exceed one year. The standardising body may determine a longer period when justified by exceptional circumstances.	Procedures	PD 1001 Clause 8.3.6	8.3.6. The transition date shall not exceed a period of one year except in justified exceptional circumstances where the implementation of the revised standards/normative documents requires a longer period.	The procedures contain virtually identical language for the requirements.	Conforms
	Process	It is written on each of the IFCC revised documents (page "i").		The transition period is not greater than one year; publication date and implementation date effectively coincide for all documents.	

PART II: STANDARD AND SYSTEM REQUIREMENT CHECKLIST FOR GROUP FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION (PEFC ST 1002:2018)

PEFC benchmark requirement	Reference to system documentation			
4. Context of the group organisation				
4.1 Understanding the group organisation and its context				
The standard shall define how relevant external and internal issues of the group organisation shall be determined. A general framework for the group organisation shall be determined:				
a) regional groups: group of forest owners/managers defined by regional borders and	IFCC PD 1005 4.1	The procedure requires that relevant external and internal issues of the group organization shall be determined. As general framework for the group organization shall be determined : a) whether the groups are diversely assembled groups: a cooperation of independent owners/managers without specific link (producer group); and/or b) whether the group is defined by administrative boundaries and or set by the government	The standard meets the requirements for defining how relevant internal and external issues are organised.	Conforms
b) other groups and/or	IFCC PD 1005 4.1	c) whether their area in state owned forest, private forest, and or customary forest;	The standard meets the requirements for defining how relevant internal and external issues are organised.	Conforms
c) whether there are any other specific circumstances which influence the implementation of the group management system.	IFCC PD 1005 4.1	d) whether there are any other specific circumstances which influence the implementation of the group management system	The standard meets the requirements for defining how relevant internal and external issues are organised.	Conforms
4.2 Understanding the needs and expectations of affected stakeholders				
4.2.1 The standard requires that the group organisation shall identify:				
a) the affected stakeholders that are relevant for the group management system and	IFCC PD 1005 4.2.1	4.2.1. The procedure requires that the group organisation shall identify : a) the stakeholders	The standard has virtually identical language to the requirements.	Conforms

		that are relevant for the group management system and;		
b) the relevant expectations of these affected stakeholders.		b) the relevant expectations of these stakeholders.	The standard has virtually identical language to the requirements.	Conforms
4.3 Determining the scope of the group management system				
4.3.1 The standard shall provide definitions relating to the following terms, which are in conformity with the definitions of those terms presented in chapter 3:				
a) the group organisation and the elements of the group organisation (group entity and participant),	IFCC PD 1005 3.4, 3.8	<p>3.4. Group entity An entity that represents the participants, with overall responsibility for ensuring the conformity of forest management in the certified area to the sustainable forest management standard. NOTE: The structure of the group entity needs to follow the operations, number of participants and other basic conditions for the group organisation. It can be represented by one person.</p> <p>3.8. Group Organisation A group of participants represented by the group entity for the purposes of implementation of the sustainable forest management standard and its certification. A contractual relationship needs to be established between a participant and the group entity. The term "group organisation" is equivalent to the term "regional organisation" if the group is defined by regional boundaries or other terms chosen by the relevant forest certification scheme and complying with the content of this definition.</p> <p>3.13. Participant A forest owner/manager or other entity covered by the group forest certificate, who has the legal or tenure right to manage the forest in a clearly defined forest area, and the ability to implement the requirements of the sustainable forest management standard in the area belonging to the group.</p>	Definitions are provided that are in conformity with the terms presented in Chapter 3.	Conforms
b) the certified area,	IFCC PD 1005 3.2	3.2. Certified area The forest area covered by a group forest certificate representing the sum of forest areas of the participants.	Definitions are provided that are in conformity with the terms presented in Chapter 3	Conforms

c) the group certificate and	IFCC PD 1005 3.5	3.5. Group forest certificate A document confirming that the group organisation complies with the requirements of a sustainable forest management standard and other applicable requirements of the forest certification scheme	Definitions are provided that are in conformity with the terms presented in Chapter 3	Conforms
d) the document confirming participation in group certification.	IFCC PD 1005 3.14	3.14. Document confirming participation in group forest certification A document issued to a participant that refers to the group forest certificate and that confirms the participant as being covered by the scope of the group forest certification.	Definitions are provided that are in conformity with the terms presented in Chapter 3	Conforms
4.3.2 The standard requires that for the establishment of the scope for the group management system the boundaries and applicability of the group management system shall be determined.	IFCC PD 1005 4.3	4.3. Determining the scope of the group management system 4.3. 4.3.1. The procedure requires that group management shall provide clear definitions relating to scope of group management system, at least the information : a) the group participant; b) the location of certified area; c) the scope of certified area (total area in hectare); d) Land ownership status.	The standard requires that the boundaries and applicability of the standard are determined.	Conforms
4.3.3 The standard shall define which requirements of the sustainable forest management standard may be fulfilled on group level.	2. Normative references IFCC ST 1001, Sustainable Forest Management - Requirements.		The standard does not differentiate between Group Forest Management and otherwise for the application of IFCC ST 1001; the standard applies to the Group Model and otherwise alike.	Conforms
4.3.4 The standard requires that the scope shall be made available as documented information.	IFCC PD 1005 4.3.2	4.3.2. The procedure requires that the scope shall be made available as documented information.	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
4.4 Group management system				
4.4.1 The standard requires that all participants shall be subject to the internal monitoring and the internal audit programme.	IFCC PD 1005 4.4.1	4.4.1. The procedure requires that the group management system ensuring participants' conformity with the sustainable forest management standard shall be centrally administered and subject to central review. All participants shall be subject to the internal monitoring and annual audit programme.	The standard requires that all participants are subject to internal monitoring and audit.	Conforms

4.4.2 The standard requires that a certified PEFC chain of custody system shall be in place if a group entity acts as a trader of forest based material not covered by group certificate.	IFCC PD 1005 4.4.2	4.4.2. The procedure requires that where the group organisation has centralised sales of forest based products the management system shall include the product flows and chain of custody system	The standard requires that a chain of custody system be included by group organisations trading in forest products. IFCC has adopted PEFC ST 2002 for the entire standard.	Conforms
5. Leadership				
5.1 Organisational roles, responsibilities and authorities				
5.1.1 Functions and responsibilities of the group entity				
The standard requires that the following functions and responsibilities of the group entity shall be specified:				
a) to implement and maintain an effective management system covering all participants of the group;	IFCC PD 1005 5.1.1	5.1.1. Functions and responsibilities of the group entity. The procedure requires that the following functions and responsibilities of the group entity shall be specified: a) to implement and maintain an effective management system covering all participants of the group;	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
b) to represent the group organisation in the certification process, including in communications and relationships with the certification body, submission of an application for certification, and contractual relationship with the certification body;	IFCC PD 1005 5.1.1	b) to represent the group organisation in the certification process, including in communications and relationships with the certification body, submission of an application for certification, and contractual relationship with the certification body;	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
c) to establish written procedures for the management of the group organisation;	IFCC PD 1005 5.1.1	c) to establish written procedures for the management of the group organisation;	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
d) to establish written procedures for the acceptance of new participants of the group organisation. These acceptance procedures shall cover at least the verification of the applicant's information about contact details, clear identification of their forest property and its/their size(s)	IFCC PD 1005 5.1.1	d) to establish written procedures for the acceptance of new participants of the group organisation. These acceptance procedures shall cover at least the verification of the applicant's information about contact details, identification of their forest property and its/their size(s);	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
e) to establish written procedures for the suspension and exclusion of participants who do not correct/close nonconformities. Group participants excluded from any certification group	IFCC PD 1005 5.1.1	f) to establish connections with all participants based on a written agreement which shall include the participants' commitment to comply with the sustainable forest management standard and	IFCC has replaced the text with identical text as follows:	Conforms

based on nonconformities cannot be accepted within 12 months after exclusion		right of the group entity to implement and enforce any corrective or preventive measures, and to initiate the exclusion of any participant from the scope of certification in the event of nonconformity with the sustainable forest management standard.	"e) to establish written procedures for the suspension and exclusion of participants who do not correct/close nonconformities. Group participants excluded from any certification group based on nonconformities cannot be accepted within 12 months after exclusion."	
<p>f) to keep documented information of:</p> <p>i. the group entity and participants' conformity with the requirements of the sustainable forest management standard, and other applicable requirements of the forest certification system,</p> <p>ii. all participants, including their contact details, identification of their forest property and its/their size(s),</p> <p>iii. the certified area,</p> <p>iv. the implementation of an internal monitoring programme, its review and any preventive and/or corrective actions taken;</p>	IFCC PD 1005 5.1.1	<p>e) to keep documented information of: e.1) the group entity and participants' conformity with the requirements of the sustainable forest management standard, and other applicable requirements of the forest certification scheme, e.2) all participants, including their contact details, identification of their forest property and its/their size(s), e.3) the certified area, e.4) the implementation of an internal monitoring programme, its review and any preventive and/or corrective actions taken;</p>	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
<p>g) to establish connections with all participants based on a binding written agreement which shall include the participants' commitment to comply with the sustainable forest management standard. The group entity shall have a written contract or other written agreement with all participants covering the right of the group entity to implement and enforce any corrective or preventive measures, and to initiate the exclusion of any participant from the scope of certification in the event of nonconformity with the sustainable forest management standard;</p> <p>Note: The requirements for "participant' commitment" and "written contract or other written agreement with all participants" may also be satisfied by the commitment of and written agreement of a pre-existing organisation or group or the members participation, such as a forest owners'/managers' association, SFM programme and submission to tax programming, where the organisation can demonstrate that it has a legal mandate to represent the participants and where</p>	IFCC PD 1005 5.1.1	<p>f) to establish connections with all participants based on a written agreement which shall include the participants' commitment to comply with the sustainable forest management standard and right of the group entity to implement and enforce any corrective or preventive measures, and to initiate the exclusion of any participant from the scope of certification in the event of nonconformity with the sustainable forest management standard</p>	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms

its commitment and the terms and conditions of the contract are enforceable.				
h) to provide all participants with a document confirming participation in the group forest certification;	IFCC PD 1005 5.1.1	g) to provide participants with a document confirming participation in the group forest certification;	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
i) to provide all participants with information and guidance required for the effective implementation and maintenance of the sustainable forest management standard and other applicable requirements of the forest certification system;	IFCC PD 1005 5.1.1	h) to provide all participants with information and guidance required for the effective implementation and maintenance of the sustainable forest management standard and other applicable requirements of the forest certification scheme;	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
j) to address nonconformities reported from group members which were identified under other PEFC certifications than the particular group certification and to ensure implementation with all group members;			IFCC has inserted text at (j) as follows:) to address nonconformities reported from group members which were identified under other IFCC certifications than the particular group certification and to ensure implementation with all group members;	Conforms
k) to operate an internal monitoring programme that provides for the evaluation of the participants' conformity with the certification requirements;	IFCC PD 1005 5.1.1	i) to operate an internal monitoring programme that provides for the evaluation of the participants' conformity with the certification requirements;	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
l) to operate an annual internal audit programme covering both group members and group entity;	IFCC PD 1005 5.1.1	j) to operate an annual internal audit programme covering both group members and group entity;	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
m) to operate a management review of the group forest certification and acting on the results from the review;	IFCC PD 1005 5.1.1	k) to operate a management review of the group forest certification and acting on the results from the review;	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
n) to provide full co-operation and assistance in responding effectively to all requests from the certification body, accreditation body, PEFC International or the National Governing Body for relevant data, documentation or other information; allowing access to the forest area covered by the group organisation and other facilities, whether in connection with formal audits or reviews or otherwise related or with implications for the management system.	IFCC PD 1005 5.1.1	l) to provide full co-operation and assistance in responding effectively to all requests from the certification body, accreditation body, PEFC International or the National Governing Body for relevant data, documentation or other information; allowing access to the forest area covered by the group organization and other facilities, whether in connection with formal audits or reviews or otherwise related or with implications for the management system.	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms

5.1.2 Function and responsibilities of participants				
The standard requires that the following functions and responsibilities of the participants shall be specified:				
<p>a) To provide the group entity with a binding written agreement, including a commitment on conformity with the sustainable forest management standard and other applicable requirements of the forest certification system; group participants excluded from any certification group cannot apply for group membership within 12 months after exclusion.</p> <p>Note: The requirement for “written agreement” and participants’ “commitment” is also satisfied by the commitment of and written agreement of a pre-existing organisation or group or the members participation, such as a forest owners’/managers’ association, SFM programme and submission to tax programming, where the organisation can demonstrate that it has a legal mandate to represent the participants and where its commitment and the terms and conditions of the contract are enforceable.</p>	IFCC PD 1005 5.1.2	5.1.2. Function and responsibilities of participants The procedure requires that the following functions and responsibilities of the participants shall be specified: a) to sign a written agreement with the group entity, including a commitment on conformity with the sustainable forest management standard and other applicable requirements of the forest certification scheme;	<p>This is not addressed in the standard. IFCC has revised the IFCC PD 1005 5.1.2 text as follows:</p> <p>a) to sign a written agreement with the group entity, including a commitment on conformity with the sustainable forest management standard and other applicable requirements of the forest certification scheme; group participants excluded from any certification group cannot apply for group membership within 12 months after exclusion; b) to provide the group entity with information about previous group participation</p>	Conforms
b) To provide the group entity with information about previous group participation.			IFCC has amended the text IFCC PD 1005 5.1.2 to read as follows: b) to provide the group entity with information about previous group participation	Conforms
c) to comply with the sustainable forest management standard and other applicable requirements of the certification system as well as with the requirements of the management system;	IFCC PD 1005 5.1.2	b) to comply with the sustainable forest management standard and other applicable requirements of the certification scheme as well with the requirements of the management system;	The standard’s requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
d) to provide full co-operation and assistance in responding effectively to all requests from the group entity, or certification body for relevant data, documentation or other information; allowing access to the forest and other facilities, whether in connection with formal audits or reviews or otherwise related or with implications for the management system;	IFCC PD 1005 5.1.2	c) to provide full co-operation and assistance in responding effectively to all requests from the group entity, or certification body for relevant data, documentation or other information; allowing access to the forest and other facilities, whether in connection with formal audits or reviews or otherwise related or with implications for the management system	The standard’s requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms

e) to inform the group entity about nonconformities identified under other PEFC certifications than the particular group certification.			IFCC has amended the text IFCC PD 1005 5.1.2 to read as follows: e) to inform the group entity about non conformities identified under other IFCC certifications than the particular group certification;	Conforms
f) to implement relevant corrective and preventive actions established by the group entity.	IFCC PD 1005 5.1.2	d) to implement relevant corrective and preventive actions established by the group entity.	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
5.2 Commitment and policy				
5.2.1 The standard requires that the group entity shall provide a commitment:				
a) to comply with the sustainable forest management standard and other applicable requirements of the certification system;	IFCC PD 1005 5.2.1	5.2.1 The procedure requires that the group entity shall provide a commitment : a) to comply with the sustainable forest management standard and other applicable requirements of the certification scheme;	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
b) to integrate the group certification requirements in the group management system;	IFCC PD 1005 5.2.1	b) to integrate the group certification requirements in the group management system;	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
c) to continuously improve the group management system;	IFCC PD 1005 5.2.1	c) to continuously improve the group management system;	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
d) to continuously support the improvement of the sustainable management of the land/forests by the participants.	IFCC PD 1005 5.2.1	d) to continuously support the improvement of the sustainable management of the land/forests by the participants.	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
5.2.2 The commitment of the group entity may be part of a group management policy and shall be publicly available as documented information upon request.	IFCC PD 1005 5.2.2	5.2.2. The commitment of the group entity can be part of a group management policy and shall be available as documented information.	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
5.2.3 The standard requires that the participants shall provide a commitment				
a) to follow the rules of the management system;	IFCC PD 1005 5.2.3	5.2.3. The procedure requires that the participants shall provide a commitment a) to follow the rules of the management system;	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms

b) to implement the requirements of the sustainability standard in their operations in their area.	IFCC PD 1005 5.2.3	b) to implement the requirements of the sustainability standard in their operations on their area	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
6. Planning				
6.1 The standard requires that if a group organisation plans any changes in the group management system, these changes shall be included in a group management plan.	IFCC PD 1005 6.1	6. Planning 6.1. The procedure requires that a management plan shall be established on group organisation level. Such a management plan shall cover at least: a) Planned changes of the group management system;	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
6.2 The standard requires that if a group organisation decides to fulfil requirements of the sustainable forest management standard on the group level, these requirements shall be considered in a group management plan.	IFCC PD 1005 6.1	b) Sustainability forest management plan that required by sustainability forest management standard; c) Plan of internal audit and management review.	IFCC has amended the text as follows: 6.1 The procedure requires that a management plan shall be established on the group organisation level, taking into account that: a) If a group organisation plans any changes in the group management system, these changes shall be included in a group management plan. b) If a group organisation decides to fulfil requirements of the sustainable forest management standard on the group level, these requirements shall be considered in a group management plan. c) Internal audit and management review shall be implemented	Conforms
7. Support				
7.1 The standard requires that resources needed for the establishment, implementation, maintenance and continual improvement of the group management system shall be determined and provided.	IFCC PD 1005 7.1	7.1. The procedure requires that resources needed for the establishment, implementation, maintenance and continual improvement of the group management system shall be determined and provided.	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
7.2 The standard shall define the necessary competence of persons doing work in the group management system.	IFCC PD 1005 7.2	7.2. The procedure requires that the necessary competence of persons taking over an organizational role in the group organization shall be determined.	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
7.3 The standard requires that communication processes shall be in place to raise the awareness of participants concerning:	IFCC PD 1005 7.3	7.3. The procedure requires that the awareness of participants shall be raised concerning	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms

a) the group management policy;	IFCC PD 1005 7.3	a) the group management policy;	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
b) the requirements of the sustainable forest management standard;	IFCC PD 1005 7.3	b) the requirements of the sustainability standard;	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
c) their contribution to the effectiveness of the group management system and the sustainable forest management, including the benefits of improved group performance;	IFCC PD 1005 7.3	c) their contribution to the effectiveness of the group management system and the sustainable resource management, including the benefits of improved group performance	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
d) the implications of not conforming with the group management system requirements.	IFCC PD 1005 7.3	d) the implications of not conforming with the group management system requirements	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
7.4 The standard requires that the internal and external communications relevant to the group management system shall be determined. This includes:				
a) on what to communicate; b) when to communicate; c) with whom to communicate; d) how to communicate.	IFCC PD 1005 7.4	7.4. The procedure requires that the internal and external communications relevant to the group management system shall be determined.	IFCC has amended the text as follows: 7.4. The procedure requires that the internal and external communications relevant to the group management system shall be determined. This includes: a) on what to communicate; b) when to communicate; c) with whom to communicate; d) how to communicate. 7.5. The procedure requires that appropriate mechanisms shall be in place for resolving complaints and disputes relating to group management and sustainable forest management operations.	Conforms
7.5 The standard requires that appropriate mechanisms shall be in place for resolving complaints and disputes relating to group management and sustainable forest management operations.	IFCC PD 1002		IFCC PD 1005 7.5 has been amended as follows: "7.5. The procedure requires that appropriate mechanisms shall be in place for resolving complaints and disputes relating to group management and sustainable forest management operations: 7.6 The procedure requires that the documented information relevant to the group management system and the conformance with the requirements of the sustainable forest management standard is: a) up to date; b)	Conforms

			available and suitable for use, where and when it is needed; c) adequately protected against loss of confidentiality, improper use, or loss of integrity.	
7.6 The standard requires that the documented information relevant to the group management system and the conformance with the requirements of the sustainable forest management standard is:				
a) up to date; b) available and suitable for use, where and when it is needed; c) adequately protected against loss of confidentiality, improper use, or loss of integrity.	IFCC PD 1005 7.5	7.5. The procedure requires that the documented information required by the group certification standard and the sustainability standard shall be controlled. Creating, updating and control of the documentation shall be considered.	The text has been amended as follows: 7.6 The procedure requires that the documented information relevant to the group management system and the conformance with the requirements of the sustainable forest management standard is: a) up to date; b) available and suitable for use, where and when it is needed; c) adequately protected against loss of confidentiality, improper use, or loss of integrity.	Conforms
8. Operation				
8.1 The standard requires that the group organisation shall plan, implement and control processes needed:				
a) to meet the requirements of the group certification standard and the sustainable forest management standard and	IFCC PD 1005 8.1	8.1. The procedure requires that the group organisation shall plan, implement and control processes needed:: a) to meet the requirements of the group certification procedure and the sustainable forest management standard; and	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
b) to implement the actions determined in 6.	IFCC PD 1005 8.1	b) to implement the actions determined in chapter 6.	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
8.2 The standard requires that this planning, implementing and controlling shall be done by:				
a) defining the necessary processes and establishing criteria for those;	IFCC PD 1005 8.2	8.2. The procedure requires that this planning, implementing and controlling shall be done by: a) defining the necessary processes and establishing criteria for those	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms

b) implementing control of the processes in accordance with the criteria;	IFCC PD 1005 8.2	; b) implementing control of the processes in accordance with the criteria;	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
c) keeping documented information to the extent necessary to have confidence that the processes have been carried out as planned.	IFCC PD 1005 8.2	c) keeping documented information to the extent necessary to have confidence that the processes have been carried out as planned.	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
9. Performance evaluation				
9.1 Monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation				
9.1.1 The standard requires that an ongoing internal monitoring programme provides confidence in the conformity of the group organisation with the sustainable forest management standard. In particular, it shall be determined:				
a) what shall be monitored and measured; b) the methods for monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation, as applicable, to ensure valid results; c) when the monitoring and measuring shall be performed; d) when the results from monitoring and measurement shall be analysed and evaluated; e) what documented information shall be available as evidence of the results.	IFCC PD 1005 9.1	9.1.1. The procedure requires that group organization shall conduct a monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation, of the implementation of the requirement of the group management procedure and the requirement of sustainability forest management standard. 9.1.2. Methods or monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation undertaken by the group organisation should be able to produce outputs in accordance with the objectives of monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation activities established by the group organisation and effectively provide inputs for continuous improvement.	Text has been amended to read as follows: 9.1.1. The procedure requires that an ongoing internal monitoring programme provides confidence in the conformity of the group organisation with the sustainable forest management standard. In particular, it shall be determined: a) what shall be monitored and measured; b) the methods for monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation, as applicable, to ensure valid results; c) when the monitoring and measuring shall be performed; d) when the results from monitoring and measurement shall be analysed and evaluated; e) what documented information shall be available as evidence of the results 9.1.2. The procedure requires that the group entity shall evaluate the group management performance and the effectiveness of the group management system concerning the implementation of the sustainable forest management requirements.	Conforms
9.1.2 The standard requires that the group entity shall evaluate the group management performance and the effectiveness of the group	IFCC PD 1005 9.1.2	9.1.2. Methods or monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation undertaken by the group organisation should be able to produce outputs in	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms

management system concerning the implementation of the sustainable forest management requirements.		accordance with the objectives of monitoring, measurement, analysis and <i>evaluation activities established by the group organisation and effectively provide inputs for continuous improvement.</i>		
9.2 Internal audit				
9.2.1 Objectives				
9.2.1.1 The standard requires that an annual internal audit programme shall provide information on whether the group management system:				
a) conforms to i. the group organisation's own requirements for its group management system; ii. the requirements of the national group certification standard;	IFCC PD 1005 9.2	9.2.1.1. The procedure requires that an annual internal audit programme shall provide information on whether the group management system: a) conforms to the group certification procedure;	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
b) ensures the implementation of the sustainable forest management standard on the participant level;	IFCC PD 1005 9.2	b) ensures the implementation of the sustainable forest management standard on the participant level;	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
c) is effectively implemented and maintained.	IFCC PD 1005 9.2	c) is effectively implemented and maintained.	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
9.2.1.2 The standard requires that the internal audit programme shall cover the group entity and all group participants. The group entity shall be audited annually. The participants may be selected on a sample basis.	IFCC PD 1005 9.2	9.2.1.2. The procedure requires that the internal audit programme shall cover the group entity and all group participants. The group entity shall be audited annually. The participants can be selected on a sample basis.	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
9.2.2 Organisation				
The standard requires an internal audit programme which shall cover at least:				
a) planning, establishing, implementing and maintaining an audit programme(s) including the frequency, methods, responsibilities, planning requirements and reporting, which shall take into	IFCC PD 1005 9.2	9.2.2.2. The procedure defines requirements for the internal audit programme which shall cover at least: a) planning, establishing, implementing and maintaining an audit programme(s) including the frequency, methods, responsibilities,	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms

consideration the importance of the processes concerned and the results of previous audits;		planning requirements and reporting, which shall take into consideration the importance of the processes concerned and the results of previous audits;		
b) definition of the audit criteria and scope for each audit;	IFCC PD 1005 9.2.2.2	b) definition of the audit criteria and scope for each audit;	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
c) competence of internal auditor (forest knowledge, standard knowledge);	IFCC PD 1005 9.2.2.2	f) competence of internal auditor (forest knowledge, standard knowledge).	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
d) selection of auditors and conducting of audits to ensure objectivity and the impartiality of the audit process;	IFCC PD 1005 9.2.2.2	c) selection of auditors and conducting of audits to ensure objectivity and the impartiality of the audit process;	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
e) ensuring that the results of the audits are reported to relevant group management;	IFCC PD 1005 9.2.2.2	d) ensuring that the results of the audits are reported to relevant management;	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
f) retaining of the documented information as evidence of the implementation of the audit programme and the audit results.	IFCC PD 1005 9.2.2.2	e) retaining of the documented information as evidence of the implementation of the audit programme and the audit results;	The standard's requirements are virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
9.3 Selection of participants in the internal audit programme				
9.3.1 General				
<p>9.3.1.1 The standard requires the establishment of requirements for the selection of participants in the internal audit programme. These requirements shall include the following procedures for:</p> <p>a) determination of the sample size (9.3.2);</p> <p>b) determination of sample categories(9.3.3);</p> <p>c) distribution of the sample to the categories (9.3.4);</p> <p>d) selection of the participants (9.3.5).</p>	IFCC PD 1005 9.3.1		IFCC has amended 9.3.1 to read as follows: 9.3.1 Group entity shall ensure that annual internal audit takes place, based on samples of group participants. A procedure for selection of participants in the internal audit programme shall be in place, to determine sample size, sample categories, distribution of sample to the categories, and selection of participants.	Conforms

9.3.1.2 The standard may define additional requirements on the regional, national or sub-national level.			N/A	
9.3.1.3 The standard shall define additional sampling requirements in case of participation of pre-existing organisations or group or the members participation, such as a forest owners'/managers' association, SFM programme and submission to tax programming which have their own members.			This is addressed at 9.3.7 "9.3.7. In the case of pre-existing organisations or group or the members participation, such as a forest owners'/managers' association, SFM programme and submission to tax programming which have their own members, the group entity shall apply additional requirements, which include procedures for: a) determination of the sample size (as defined in 9.3.2); b) determination of sample categories (as defined in 9.3.3); c) distribution of the sample to the categories (as defined in 9.3.4); and d) selection of the participants (as defined in 9.3.5 and 9.3.6).	Conforms
9.3.2 Determination of the sample size				
9.3.2.1 The sample size shall be calculated for the participants of the group organisation.	IFCC PD 1005 9.3.1	9.3.1 The sample for the internal audit shall be determined on the basis of the total amounts of participants, separately for representative categories of sites. The following indicators shall be used in order to ensure stratified sampling:	The sample size applies to the participants of the group organisation.	Conforms
9.3.2.2 The size of the sample generally should be the square root of the number of participants: $(y=\sqrt{x})$, rounded to the upper whole number.	IFCC PD 1005 9.3.1	9.3.2. Group entity shall ensure that the annual auditing takes place on the sample of group participants. The size of the sample should be the square root of the number of forest that identified on 9.3.1, rounded to the upper whole number.	The standard meets the requirements for sample size.	Conforms
9.3.2.3 The size of the sample may be adapted by a standard taking into account one or more of the following indicators:				
a) results of a risk assessment. In this case deviations of sample sizes in case of low or high risk for individual categories shall be defined;			N/A	
b) results of internal audits or previous certification audits;			N/A	

c) quality / level of confidence of the internal monitoring programme;			N/A	
d) use of technologies allowing the gathering of information concerning specified requirements; Note: Such technologies may be e.g. the use of satellite data or drones and allow compliance statements for specific requirements of a sustainability standard or support the risk based sampling.			N/A	
e) based on other means of gathering information about activities on the ground. Note: One way could be a survey with participants who provide some information about their activities on the ground.			N/A	
9.3.3 Determination of sample categories				

<p>9.3.3.1 The sample categories shall be established based on the results of a risk assessment. The indicators used in the risk assessment shall reflect the geographical scope of the standard. The following non exhaustive list of indicators may be used for the risk assessment:</p> <p>a) ownership type (e.g. state forest, communal forest, private forest);</p> <p>b) size of management units (different size classes);</p> <p>c) biogeographic region (e.g. lowlands, low mountain range, high mountain range);</p> <p>d) operations, processes and products of potential group participants;</p> <p>e) deforestation and forest conversion;</p> <p>f) rotation period(s);</p> <p>g) richness of biological diversity;</p> <p>h) recreation and other socio-economic functions of the forest;</p> <p>i) dependence of and interaction with local communities and indigenous people;</p> <p>j) available resources for administration, operations, training and research;</p> <p>k) governance and law enforcement.</p>	<p>IFCC PD 1005 9.3.1</p> <p>IFCC PD 1005 9.3.1</p> <p>IFCC PD 1005 9.3.1</p>	<p>9.3.1 The following indicators shall be used in order to ensure stratified sampling:</p> <p>a) ownership type (e.g. state owned forest, private</p> <p>c) biogeographic region (e.g. lowlands, mangroves, peatlands, mountains).</p> <p>b) license of management units (based on regulation);</p>	<p>IFCC has amended the standard as follows:</p> <p>9.3.3.1 The sample categories shall be established based on the results of a risk assessment. The indicators used in the risk assessment shall reflect the geographical scope of the standard. The following non exhaustive list of indicators may be used for the risk assessment:</p> <p>a) ownership type (e.g. state forest, communal forest, private forest); b) size of management units (different size classes); c) biogeographic region (e.g. lowlands, low mountain range, high mountain range); d) operations, processes and products of potential group participants; e) deforestation and forest conversion; f) rotation period(s); g) richness of biological diversity; h) recreation and other socio-economic functions of the forest; i) dependence of and interaction with local communities and indigenous people; j) available resources for administration, operations, training and research; k) governance and law enforcement.</p>	<p>Conforms</p>
<p>9.3.3.2 Conditions which constitute risk for each indicator on low, medium and high level and the respective consequences for the sampling shall be defined.</p>			<p>IFCC has amended 9.3.3.2 as follows: "9.3.3.2 Conditions which constitute risk for each indicator on low, medium and high level and the respective consequences for the sampling shall be defined"</p>	<p>Conforms</p>
<p>9.3.4 Distribution of the sample</p>			<p>IFCC has amended 9.3.3.2 as follows 9.3.4. The sample shall be distributed to the categories according to the result of the risk assessment</p>	<p>Conforms</p>

The sample shall be distributed to the categories according to the result of the risk assessment.				
9.3.5 Selection of the participants				
9.3.5.1 At least 25% of the sample should be selected at random.	IFCC PD 1005 9.3.3	9.3.3. At least 25% of the sample shall be selected at random	The requirements are met for sample selection at random.	Conforms
9.3.5.2 A risk-based procedure for the selection of the participants shall be specified.		9	IFCC has amended the text as follows: "9.3.6. The selection of participants shall be based on the result of a risk assessment.	Conforms
9.4 Management review				
9.4.1 The standard requires that an annual management review shall at least include:				
a) the status of actions from previous management reviews;	IFCC PD 1005 9.4.1	9.4.1. The procedure requires that an annual management review shall at least include: d) the evaluation of the effectiveness of corrective actions taken.	The standard contains text virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
b) changes in external and internal issues that are relevant to the group management system;	IFCC PD 1005 9.4.1	a) changes in external and internal issues that are relevant to the group management system;	The standard contains text virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
c) the status of conformity with the sustainable forest management standard, that includes reviewing the results of the internal monitoring programme, the internal audit and the certification body's evaluations and surveillance;	IFCC PD 1005 9.4.1	b) the status of conformity with the sustainable forest management standard, that includes reviewing the results of the internal monitoring programme, the internal audit and the certification body's evaluations and surveillance;	The standard contains text virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
d) information on the group performance, including trends in: i. nonconformities and corrective actions; ii. monitoring and measurement results; iii. audit results;	IFCC PD 1005 9.4.1	c) information on the group performance, including trends in: c.1) nonconformities and corrective actions; c.2) monitoring and measurement results; c.3) achievement of objectives c.4) audit results	The standard contains text virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
e) opportunities for continual improvement.	IFCC PD 1005 9.4.1	e) opportunities for continual improvement.	The standard contains text virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms

9.4.2 The standard requires that the outputs of the management review shall include decisions related to continual improvement opportunities and any need for changes to the group management system.	IFCC PD 1005 9.4.2	9.4.2. The procedure requires that the outputs of the management review shall include decisions related to continual improvement opportunities and any need for changes to the group management system.	The standard contains text virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
9.4.3 The standard requires that the group organisation shall retain documented information as evidence of the results of management reviews.	IFCC PD 1005 9.4.3	9.4.3. The procedure requires that the group organization shall retain documented information as evidence of the results of management reviews.	The standard contains text virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
10. Improvement				
10.1 Nonconformity and corrective action				
10.1.1 The standard requires when a nonconformity occurs, the group organisation shall:				
a) react to the nonconformity and, as applicable: i. take action to control and correct it; ii. deal with the consequences;	IFCC PD 1005 10.1.1	10.1.1 The procedure requires that nonconformities and corrective action for group level and participant level shall be managed. When a nonconformity occurs, the group organization shall: a) react to the nonconformity and, as applicable: a.1) take action to control and correct it; a.2) deal with the consequences;	The standard contains text virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
b) evaluate the need for action to eliminate the causes of the nonconformity, in order that it does not recur or occur elsewhere, by: i. reviewing the nonconformity; ii. determining the causes of the nonconformity; iii. determining if similar nonconformities exist, or could potentially occur;	IFCC PD 1005 10.1.1	b) evaluate the need for action to eliminate the causes of the nonconformity, in order that it does not recur or occur elsewhere, by: b.1) reviewing the nonconformity; b.2) determining the causes of the nonconformity; b.3) determining if similar nonconformities exist, or could potentially occur;	The standard contains text virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
c) implement any action needed;	IFCC PD 1005 10.1.1	c) implement any action needed;	The standard contains text virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
d) review the effectiveness of any corrective action taken;	IFCC PD 1005 10.1.1	d) review the effectiveness of any corrective action taken;	The standard contains text virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms

e) make changes to the group management system, if necessary.	IFCC PD 1005 10.1.1	e) make changes to the group management system, if necessary.	The standard contains text virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
10.1.2 The standard requires that the group organisation shall retain documented information as evidence of:				
a) the nature of the nonconformities and any subsequent actions taken;	IFCC PD 1005 10.1.3	10.1.3. The procedure requires that the group organization shall retain documented information as evidence of: a) the nature of the nonconformities and any subsequent actions taken;	The standard contains text virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
b) the results of any corrective action.	IFCC PD 1005 10.1.3	b) the results of any corrective action.	The standard contains text virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
10.1.3 The standard requires that a participant who was excluded from a group certification shall be internally audited by the group entity before it is allowed to re-enter the group certification. The internal audit shall not take place sooner than 12 months after the exclusion.			IFCC has amended the text as follows: "10.1.4. The procedure requires that a participant who was excluded from a group certification shall be internally audited by the group entity before it is allowed to re-enter the group certification. The internal audit shall not take place sooner than 12 months after the exclusion..	Conforms
10.2 Continual improvement The standard requires that the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the group management system and the sustainable management of the forest shall be continuously improved.	IFCC PD 1005 10.2	10.2. Continual improvement The procedure requires that the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the group management system and the sustainable management shall be continuously improved.	The standard contains text virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms

PART III: STANDARD AND SYSTEM REQUIREMENT CHECKLIST FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT (PEFC ST 1003:2018)

PEFC benchmark requirement	*	Reference to system documentation (including quotation of relevant text)	Text	Comment	Conforms
Context of the national standard and the organisations applying a PEFC endorsed standard					
4.1 General					
The requirements for sustainable forest management defined by regional, national or sub-national forest management standards shall:					
a) include management and performance requirements that are applicable at the forest management unit level, or at another level as appropriate, to ensure that the intent of all requirements is achieved at the forest management unit level; Note: An example of a situation where a requirement can be defined as being at another level (e.g. group/regional) is monitoring of forest health. Through monitoring of forest health at regional level, and communicating of results at the FMU level, the objective of the requirement is met without the necessity to carry out the individual monitoring of each forest management unit.		IFCC ST 1001, ch 1 Scope	"This document provides mandatory requirements for sustainable forest management, both in the forest area of nationally designated forest land and outside forest area, applicable for the purposes of IFCC certification in the Republic of Indonesia. The requirements contained in this document are applicable at the management unit level, including owners and managers, as well as contractors and other operators operating in certified area. Forest products consist of wood and non- wood and/or ecosystem services". IFCC ST 1001 includes both management system as well as performance requirements	The standard meets the requirement for applicability at the FMU level.	Conforms
b) be clear, performance based and auditable;		All requirements are clear, performance-based and auditable IFCC ST 1001, ch 1 Scope	"This document provides mandatory requirements for sustainable forest management, both in the forest area of nationally designated forest land and outside forest area, applicable for the purposes of IFCC certification in the Republic of Indonesia. The requirements contained in this document are applicable at the management unit level, including owners and managers, as well as contractors and other operators operating in certified area.	The documentation (IFCC ST 1001) is clear, performance-based and auditable. Auditability has previously been confirmed by standards pilot testing prior to the revision and has been confirmed via stakeholder consultation.	Conforms

		Forest products consist of wood and/or non-wood and/or ecosystem services".		
c) apply to activities of all forest operators in the defined forest area who have an impact on achieving compliance with the requirements;	IFCC ST 1001, ch 1 Scope".	".....The requirements contained in this document are applicable at the management unit level, including owners and managers, as well as contractors and other operators operating in certified area	The standard meets the requirement for application to forest operators in the defined forest area.	Conforms
d) require record-keeping that provides evidence of compliance with the requirements of the forest management standards;	IFCC ST 1001, 6.5.1.	"The organization shall retain records for the period of five (5) years, and maintain and update documented information that demonstrate compliance of the organization with the practices of the sustainable forest management, as defined in this standard".	The requirements for record keeping are met by the standard	Conforms
e) specify "100% PEFC certified", or another system specific claim, as claim to be used to communicate the origin of products in an area covered by the standard to customers with a PEFC chain of custody; Note: System specific claims of PEFC endorsed standards and PEFC Council approved abbreviations of such claims and the claim "100% PEFC certified", and their translations into languages other than English, are published online on the PEFC website www.pefc.org .	IFCC ST 1001, 7.3.6	7.3.6. The organisation shall, have in place and implement tracking and tracing procedures of forest product to ensure that the harvested and transported forest product within organisation's area comes from certified forest area. The procedures shall describe, at the minimum the following provisions: a) The person responsible in product tracking; b) Methods of product identification and segregation shall be applied in each of transportation chains. In the case that an amalgamation or segregation of the transported wood products happen during transportation, the methods shall ensure that the products are traceable down to the place where the products were harvested c) The forest products claimed, shall each be identifiable and traceable to prove that the products were harvested from certified forest by: c.1) For wood product, it shall be traceable down to the stump at the original site where the tree was cut. If identification and tracing down to the stump at the original site is not possible, identification and tracking shall be able to be carried out down to the smallest unit of	IFCC has undertaken to amend the text as follows: ""7.3.6. c) The forest products claimed as "100% IFCC Certified", shall each be identifiable as being from a certified area, and traceable to prove that the products were harvested from certified forest area by:"	Minor Non-Conformity

		<p>arrangement/working area of harvested woods. Identification shall be declared at least in the accompanying transportation document; c.2) For non wood product, it may be traceable to the smallest unit of arrangement/working area of harvested product...</p>		
f) require that where owners/managers of forests are selling products from areas other than covered by the standard, only products from areas covered by the standard are sold with the claim "100% PEFC-certified" or a system specific claim;	IFCC ST 1001, 7.3.6	<p>"The organisation shall, have in place and implement tracking and tracing procedures of forest product to ensure that the harvested and transported forest product within organisation's area comes from certified forest area.</p> <p>The procedures shall describe, at the minimum the following provisions: a) The person responsible in product tracking; b) Methods of product identification and segregation shall be applied in each of transportation chains. In the case that an amalgamation or segregation of the transported wood products happen during transportation, the methods shall ensure that the products are traceable down to the place where the products were harvested.</p>	IFCC has amended the text as follows: "7.3.6. e) Reporting on sales of products from certified area. If the organization is also selling products from areas other than those covered by the standard, the procedures shall be able to exclude these products from being claimed;	Minor Non-conformity
g) require that claims on the origin of products in an area covered by the standard are only made by forest owners/managers covered by a PEFC recognised certificate issued against the standard;	IFCC ST 1001, 7.3.6.	The procedures shall describe, at the minimum the following provisions: a) The person responsible in product tracking;	<p>IFCC has undertaken to make amendments to the text of the standard during the consultation for this assessment. IFCC has stated that it will amend the text of 7.3.6 (a) to state:</p> <p>7.3.6. a) The person responsible in product tracking and authorized to make/sign declaration concerning the products;</p>	Minor Non-conformity
h) specify requirements concerning the information which need to be provided to a PEFC chain of custody certified customer;	IFCC ST 1001, 7.3.6.	<p>c) The forest products claimed, shall each be identifiable and traceable to prove that the products were harvested from certified forest by:</p> <p>c.1) For wood product, it shall be traceable down to the stump at the original site where the tree was cut. If identification and tracing down to the stump at the original site is not possible, identification and tracking shall be able to be carried out down to the smallest unit of arrangement/working area of harvested woods.</p>	The requirements for customers and associated information are specified in the standard.	Conforms

		Identification shall be declared at least in the accompanying transportation document; c.2) For non wood product, it may be traceable to the smallest unit of arrangement/working area of harvested product...		
i) include an overview of applicable legislation, if requirements of this benchmark are not reflected in the regional, national or sub-national standard, because they are already addressed through the legislation.	IFCC ST 1001 has included all the requirements of PEFC		An overview of applicable legislation is not included; the requirements of the benchmark are already reflected in the national standard and addressed through legislation. Additional international requirements are also provided in the standard.	Minor Non-conformity
4.2 Understanding the needs and expectations of affected stakeholders				
The standard requires that the organisation shall determine:				
a) the affected stakeholders that are relevant to the sustainable forest management;	IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.1.2; 5.3.2; 5.3.3; 5.3.4; 6.2.1; 6.3.1; 6.4.1; 7.1.4 (a); 7.1.5 (b); 7.1.6 (b); 7.6.1; 7.6.2; 7.6.3; 7.6.4; 7.6.5.	IFCC ST 1001 Definitions 3.1. Affected stakeholder A stakeholder who might experience a direct change in living and/or working conditions caused by the implementation of a standard, or a stakeholder who might be a user of a standard as therefore, is subject to the requirements of the standard. Note 1: Affected stakeholders include neighbouring communities, indigenous people, workers, etc. However, having an interest in the subject matter of the standard, an NGO, scientific community, civil society, or other interested party, is not regarded as affected stakeholder. Note 2: A stakeholder who might be a user of the standard is likely to become a certified entity, e.g. a forest manager in the case of a forest management standard, or a wood processing enterprise in the case of a chain of custody standard.	Definitions clearly determine who the affected stakeholders are. It is therefore implied at 5.3.1.2 and 6.3 that the organisation is required to determine the affected stakeholders in order to ensure legal compliance and compliance with the standards. Further, application of the standard for Criterion 1 requires determination of affected stakeholders.	Conforms Observation: Although this conforms and it is not possible to misinterpret the standard, it should nonetheless be clearer.
b) the relevant needs and expectations of these stakeholders.		6.3. Communication 6.3.1. The organisation shall establish an effective and on-going communication and consultation with indigenous and/or local communities and other	The organisation must have open ended and clear communications with affected stakeholders.	Conforms

		affected stakeholders relating to the forest management operations and their impact.	This is further elaborated at 5.3.2 5.3.2. Legal, customary and traditional rights related to the forest land in relation to rights to forest land; and in additional requirements elaborated at 5.3.2.2 on responsibilities of organisations to meet stakeholder needs.	
4.3 Determining the scope of the management system				
4.3.1 The standard requires that the organisation shall determine the boundaries and applicability of the management system to establish its scope.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.1.1. One of the regulations that shall be complied by the organization is related to licensing/legal status (business status, land ownership, boundaries, work plans or RKU and RKT legalized by the Ministry of Forestry and other Forestry Offices, etc.)	Definitions: "3.10. Forest area Included in the scope of this certification is the area contained within the organization's managed forest area."	The standard requires determination of the area by the organisation.	Conforms
4.3.2 The standard requires that forest management shall comprise the cycle of inventory and planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and shall include an appropriate assessment of the social, environmental and economic impacts of forest management practices. This shall form a basis for a cycle of continuous improvement.	IFCC ST 1001, section 5; section 7; section 8; section 9.		<p>Inventory: addressed at Chapter 5, 5.1.2. The organisation shall establish systems of periodical comprehensive inventory and mapping of: a) wood, non-wood, and environmental services; b) ecologically important forest areas; c) social and cultural function.</p> <p>Planning: addressed at Chapter 5, 5.2. Management plan 5.2. 5.2.1. The organisation shall establish management plans which adequately cover forest resources, appropriate to the scale and utilization of forest areas and based on applicable local, national and international legislation as well as existing land-use or other official plans.</p> <p>Implementation: addressed at 7. Operation, covering</p>	Conforms

			<p>Criterion 1: Maintenance or appropriate enhancement of forest resources and their contribution to the global carbon cycle</p> <p>Criterion 2: Maintenance of forest ecosystem health and vitality</p> <p>Criterion 3: Maintenance and encouragement of productive functions of forests (wood and non-wood)</p> <p>Criterion 4: Maintenance, conservation and appropriate enhancement of biological diversity in forest ecosystems</p> <p>Criterion 5: Maintenance or appropriate enhancement of protective functions in forest management (notably soil and water).</p> <p>Criterion 6: Maintenance or appropriate enhancement of socio-economic functions and conditions</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation: addressed at 8.1. Monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation, covering:</p> <p>forest resources and their management including ecological, social and economic impacts, whose results shall be fed back into the planning process;</p> <p>health and vitality of forests especially key biotic and abiotic factors that potentially</p>	
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			<p>affect health and vitality of forest ecosystems;</p> <p>health and vitality of forests especially key biotic and abiotic factors that potentially affect health and vitality of forest ecosystems;</p> <p>working conditions;</p> <p>implementation and effectiveness of the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) management system</p> <p>Further requirements are stipulated for: 8.3 Management review; 9.2 Continual improvement.</p>	
5. Leadership				
5.1 The standard requires that the organisation shall provide a commitment:				
a) to comply with the sustainable forest management standard and other applicable requirements of the certification system;	IFCC ST 1001, 4.1.1 (a)	4.1.1. The Organisation shall provide its commitments which include written statements mentioning vision, mission, policy and objectives of the organisation, to: a) comply with this standard;	The standard contains text virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
b) to continuously improve the sustainable forest management system.	IFCC ST 1001, 4.1.1 (b)	b) continuously improve the sustainable forest management system.	The standard contains text virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
5.2 The standard requires that this commitment shall be publicly available.	IFCC ST 1001, 4.1.2	4.1.2. The organisation shall make these commitments publicly available.	The standard contains text virtually identical to the requirements.	Conforms
5.3 The standard requires that responsibilities for sustainable forest	IFCC ST 1001, 4.2.1, 6.1.1 (b)	4.2.1. The Organisation shall establish organisation structure which reflects responsibilities to achieve SFM objectives.	The standard contains text that meets the requirements accordingly.	Conforms

management shall be clearly defined and assigned.		6.1.1. The organisation, in meeting the requirements of sustainable forest management system, shall b) establish an organisation with effective organisational structure, management system and competent human resources.		
6. Planning				
6.1 Actions to address risks and opportunities				
6.1.1 The standard requires that the organisation shall consider risks and opportunities concerning compliance with the requirements for sustainable forest management. Size and scale of the operations of the organisation shall be considered.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.1.1	5.1.1. The organisation shall have in place management of risks and opportunities concerning compliance with the requirements for sustainable forest management 5.2.1. The organisation shall establish management plans which adequately cover forest resources, appropriate to the scale and utilization of forest areas and based on applicable local, national and international legislation as well as existing land-use or other official plans.	The standard contains text virtually identical to the requirements for risks and opportunities; consideration of size and scale of operations is incorporated in management planning (5.2.1)	Conforms
6.1.2 The standard requires that inventory and mapping of forest resources shall be established and maintained, adequate to local and national conditions and in correspondence with the requirements described in this international benchmark standard.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.1.2	5.1.2. The organisation shall establish systems of periodical comprehensive inventory and mapping of: a) wood, non-wood, and environmental services; b) ecologically important forest areas; c) social and cultural function.	The requirement for establishment and maintenance of forest resource inventory and mapping is defined, including provisions for adequate conditions locally.	Conforms
6.2 Management plan				
6.2.1 The standard requires that management plans shall be:				
a) elaborated and periodically updated or continually adjusted;	IFCC ST 1001, 5.2.2 (c)	5.2.2. The organisation shall develop management plans, that: c) be periodically updated based on monitoring and evaluation	The standards meet the requirements for forest management plans.	Conforms

b) appropriate to the size and use of the forest area;	IFCC ST 1001, 5.2.1	5.2.1. The organisation shall establish management plans which adequately cover forest resources, appropriate to the scale and utilization of forest areas and based on applicable local, national and international legislation as well as existing land-use or other official plans.	The standards meet the requirements for forest management plans.	Conforms
c) based on applicable local, national and international legislation as well as existing land-use or other official plans; and			The standards meet the requirements for forest management plans.	Conforms
d) adequately covering forest resources.			The standards meet the requirements for forest management plans.	Conforms
6.2.2 The standard requires that management plans shall take into account the different uses or functions of the managed forest area.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.2.2 (a)	5.2.2. The organisation shall develop management plans, that: a) take into account the different uses or functions of the managed forest area;	The standards contain requirements that are virtually identical to the text.	Conforms
6.2.3 The standard requires that management plans shall include at least a description of the current forest management unit, long-term objectives, and the average annual allowable cut, including its justification.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.2.3	5.2.3. The organisation shall make the management plans which include the following description: a) Current forest management unit: b) Long-term objectives: c) The average annual allowable cut, including the level of sustainable harvesting	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
6.2.4 The standard requires that the annually allowable use of non-wood forest products shall be included in the management plan where forest management covers commercial use of non-wood forest products at a level which can have an impact on their long-term sustainability.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.2.4	5.2.4. The organisation shall include annually allowable use of non-wood forest products in their management plans, where forest management covers commercial use of nonwood forest products at a level which can have an impact on their long-term sustainability.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms

6.2.5 The standard requires that management plans specify ways and means to minimise the risk of degradation and damage to forest ecosystems.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.2.5	5.2.5. The organisation shall, in the management plans, specify ways and means to minimise the risk of degradation and damage to forest ecosystems, in the process of forest management operations	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text. However, there is a non-conformity in the community management standard with regards to the specification of ways and means for minimising degradation and damage.	Minor non-conformity
6.2.6 The standard requires that management plans shall take into account the results of scientific research.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.2.6	5.2.6. The organisation shall take into account the current and applicable results of scientific research in its management plans	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
6.2.7 The standard requires that a summary of the management plan, appropriate to the scope and scale of forest management, shall be publicly available and shall include information on the general objectives and forest management principles.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.2.7	5.2.7. The organisation shall make the management plans publicly available in accordance with the national legislation.	The standards contain requirements that partly meet the requirements in the text; the standard does not require inclusion of information on general objectives and forest management principles. The summary of the management plan – as opposed to the whole management plan – will by its nature include less information; the objective of providing this information to the public is therefore met regardless.	Conforms
6.2.8 The standard requires that the publicly available summary of the management plan may exclude confidential business and personal information and other information made confidential by applicable legislation or for the protection of cultural sites or sensitive natural resource features.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.2.7 According to national legislation	5.2.7. The organisation shall make the management plans publicly available in accordance with the national legislation.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text. The summary of the management plan – as opposed to the whole management plan – will by its nature include less information; the objective of providing this information to the public is therefore met regardless.	Conforms
6.3 Compliance requirements				
6.3.1 Legal compliance				

6.3.1.1 The standard requires that the organisation shall identify and have access to the legislation applicable to its forest management and determine how these compliance obligations apply to the organisation. Note: For a country which has signed a FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) between the European Union and the producing country, the "legislation applicable to forest management" is defined by the VPA agreement.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.1.1 (a), (b), (c), (d)	5.3.1.1. The organisation shall : a) identify all applicable legislation to its forest management; b) have access to updated legislation; c) determine how these compliance obligations apply to the organisation; and d) comply with the government regulation regarding Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS)/SVLK.	The standard meets the requirements of the text. Indonesia has a VAP Agreement; this is referenced within the standard at Appendix 5.	Conforms
6.3.1.2 The standard requires that the organisation shall comply with applicable local, national and international legislation on forest management, including but not limited to forest management practices; nature and environmental protection; protected and endangered species; property, tenure and land-use rights for indigenous peoples, local communities or other affected stakeholders; health, labour and safety issues; anti-corruption and the payment of applicable royalties and taxes.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.1.1 (d), 5.3.1.2	5.3.1.2. The organization shall comply with local, national, and ratified international legislation on forest management, including but not limited to: the practices of forest management; nature and environmental protection; endangered and protected species; property, tenure and land-use rights for indigenous people, local communities, or other affected stakeholders; as well as other issues related to the health, labour and safety; anticorruption and the payment of applicable royalties and taxes.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
6.3.1.3 The standard requires that where no anti-corruption legislation exists, the organisation must take alternative anti-corruption measures appropriate to the risk of corruption.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.1.2. Indonesia legislation: Act No. 20 year 2001 regarding amendments of the Act No.31 year 1999 regarding Eradication of Corruption Crime.		Anti-corruption legislation exists in Indonesia according the references provided.	
6.3.1.4 The standard requires that measures shall be implemented to address protection of the forest from unauthorised activities such as illegal logging, illegal land use, illegally initiated fires, and other illegal activities.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.1.3	5.3.1.3. The organisation shall have mechanism or procedure to be implemented to protect the forest from illegal harvesting; illegal settlement; illegal hunting; encroachment and other unauthorised activities.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms

6.3.2 Legal, customary and traditional rights related to the forest land				
6.3.2.1 The standard requires that property rights, tree ownership and land tenure arrangements shall be clearly defined, documented and established for the relevant management unit. Likewise, legal, customary and traditional rights related to the forest land shall be clarified, recognised and respected. Note: Guidance for the handling of tenure arrangements can be obtained from the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.2.1	5.3.2.1. The organisation shall identify, recognize, respect legal, customary and traditional property rights, tree ownership and land tenure of the indigenous people, and integrate them into its forest management plans.	Although the standard does not explicitly require rights, etc. to be 'documented' it does explicitly require integration, which necessarily implies documentation. Similarly, the integration into forest management plans imply that this will take place at the FMU level.	Conforms
6.3.2.2 The standard requires that forest practices and operations shall be conducted in recognition of the established framework of legal, customary and traditional rights such as outlined in ILO 169 and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which shall not be infringed upon without the free, prior and informed consent of the holders of the rights, including the provision of compensation where applicable. Where the extent of rights is not yet resolved, or is in dispute, there are processes for just and fair resolution. In such cases forest managers shall, in the interim, provide meaningful opportunities for parties to be engaged in forest management decisions whilst respecting the processes and roles and responsibilities laid out in the policies and laws where the certification takes place.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.2.2	5.3.2.2. The organization shall ensure that legal, customary and traditional property rights, tree ownership and land tenure are not infringed upon without the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of the holders of the rights, including establishment of an agreement, and the provision of compensation where applicable. See also: 6.4.1. The organisation shall establish complaints and disputes resolution mechanism, which contain participatory process in the disputes resolution related to the customary or local communities land tenure, forest management operations, and work conditions.	The standard contains requirements that meet those defined in the text for both ILO and UNDRIP requirements, as well as unresolved disputes regarding claims.	Conforms
6.3.2.3 The standard requires that forest practices and operations shall respect human rights as defined by the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.2.3	5.3.2.3. The organisation shall respect human rights in forest practices and operations in accordance with national and ratified international legislation	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms

6.3.3 Fundamental ILO conventions				
6.3.3.1 The standard requires that forest practices and operations shall comply with fundamental ILO conventions. Note: In countries where the fundamental ILO conventions have been ratified, the requirements of 6.3.3.1 apply. In countries where a fundamental convention has not been ratified and its content is not covered by applicable legislation, specific requirements shall be included in the forest management standard.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.3.1	5.3.3.1. The organisation shall comply with fundamental ILO conventions. Note: Eight ILO conventions (ILO 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138 and 182) identified by the ILO's Governing Body as "fundamental" in terms of principles and rights at work: freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour; the effective abolition of child labour; and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
6.3.4 Health, safety and working conditions				
6.3.4.1 The standard requires that forest operations shall be planned, organised and performed in a manner that enables health and accident risks to be identified and all reasonable measures to be applied to protect workers from work-related risks. Workers shall be informed about the risks involved with their work and about preventive measures.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.4.1	5.3.4.1. The organisation shall have systems to identify and measures health and accident risks and the organization shall inform these to the workers to protect and prevent workers from work-related risks.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
6.3.4.2 The standard requires that working conditions shall be safe, and guidance and training in safe working practices shall be provided to all those assigned to a task in forest operations. Working hours and leave shall comply with national laws or applicable collective agreements. Note: Guidance for specifying national standards can be obtained from the ILO Code of Good Practice: Safety and Health in Forestry Work.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.4.2, 5.3.4.3, 5.3.4.4	5.3.4.2. The organisation shall provide a safe and healthy workplace environment. 5.3.4.3. The organization shall provide appropriate personal protective equipment to its workers, guidance and training in safe working practices to all those assigned to a task in forest operations. In the case of injury related the work, organization shall provide first aid and assist the worker in obtaining medical treatment.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text. There is a minor non-conformity in the exceptions provided to the community forest standard with regards to providing a safe and healthy working environment.	Minor non conformity

		5.3.4.4. The organisation shall comply with national legislation and regulation or applicable collective agreements in term of working hours and leave.		
6.3.4.3 The standard requires that wages of local and migrant forest workers as well as of contractors and other operators operating in PEFC-certified areas shall meet or exceed at least legal, industry minimum standards or, where applicable, collective bargaining agreements. Note: Where wages are below the living wage of a country, steps should be taken to attain increased wages towards a living wage level over time in addition to increases for inflation.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.4.5	5.3.4.5. The organisation shall have a waging system in place for local and migrant forest workers as well as of contractors and other operators operating in forest management, which meets or exceeds at least legal industry minimum standards or collective bargaining agreements. The organization shall regularly review the level of wages to support the welfare of personnel	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
6.3.4.4 The standard requires that the organisation is committed to equal opportunities, non-discrimination and freedom from workplace harassment. Gender equality shall be promoted.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.4.6	5.3.4.6. The organisation shall commit to equal opportunities, non-discrimination, freedom from workplace harassment, and promote gender equality.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
7. Support				
7.1 Resources				
7.1.1 The standard requires that the organisation shall determine and provide the resources needed for the establishment, implementation, maintenance and continual improvement of the sustainable forest management system.	IFCC ST 1001, 6.1.1	6.1.1. The organisation, in meeting the requirements of sustainable forest management system, shall: a) have an adequate funding for all activities for the sustainable forest management and investments to the sustainable forest management required by this standard and applicable legislation and regulations. b) establish an organisation with effective organisational structure, management system and competent human resources. Note: Quality and or environmental management system, contained in ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 is an example of effective organizational system and management. c) Identify, plan and maintain	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms

		an adequate infrastructure, including but not limited to mainroads, skidding roads, bridges, working ca		
7.2 Competence				
7.2.1 The standard requires that forest managers, contractors, employees and forest owners shall be provided with sufficient information and kept up-to-date through continuous training in relation to sustainable forest management, as a precondition for all management planning and practices described in this benchmark.	IFCC ST 1001, 6.2.1	6.2. Competence 6.2. Kompetensi 6.2.1. The organisation shall maintain and develop workers' and forest owners'/managers' competencies, through adequate training and/or other activities necessary to ensure sustainability of forest management and compliance with the requirements of this standard.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
7.3 Communication				
7.3.1 The standard requires that effective communication and consultation with local communities, indigenous peoples and other stakeholders relating to sustainable forest management shall be provided.	IFCC ST 1001, 6.3.1	6.3.1. The organisation shall establish an effective and on-going communication and consultation with indigenous and/or local communities and other affected stakeholders relating to the forest management operations and their impact.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
7.4 Complaints				
7.4.1 The standard requires that appropriate mechanisms are in place for resolving complaints and disputes relating to forest management operations, land use rights and work conditions.	IFCC ST 1001, 6.4.1	6.4.1. The organisation shall establish complaints and disputes resolution mechanism, which contain participatory process in the disputes resolution related to the customary or local communities land tenure, forest management operations, and work conditions.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
7.5 Documented Information				
7.5.1 The standard requires that the organisation's management system shall include documented information required by the standard and determined by the organisation as being necessary for the	IFCC ST 1001, 6.5.1	6.5.1. The organization shall retain records for the period of five (5) years, and maintain and update documented information that demonstrate compliance of the organization	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms

effectiveness of the sustainable forest management system.		with the practices of the sustainable forest management, as defined in this standard.		
7.5.2 The standard requires that the documented information is relevant, and updated as appropriate, to the activities of the organisation.			The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8. Operation				
8.1 Criterion 1: Maintenance or appropriate enhancement of forest resources and their contribution to the global carbon cycle				
8.1.1 The standard requires that management shall aim to maintain or increase forests and their ecosystem services and maintain or enhance the economic, ecological, cultural and social values of forest resources.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.1	7.1.1. The organisation shall have operational document, which aim to maintain or increase forests and their ecosystem services and maintain or enhance the economic, ecological, cultural and social values of forest resources.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.1.2 The standard requires that the quantity and quality of the forest resources and the capacity of the forest to store and sequester carbon shall be safeguarded in the medium and long term by balancing harvesting and growth rates, using appropriate silvicultural measures and preferring techniques that minimise adverse impacts on forest resources.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.2	7.1.2. The organisation shall apply appropriate silvicultural measures and preferable techniques that safeguard the quantity and quality of the forest resources and the capacity of the forest to store and sequester carbon in the medium and long term by balancing harvesting and growth rates, and minimise adverse impacts on forest resources.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.1.3 The standard requires that climate positive practices in management operations, such as greenhouse gas emission reductions and efficient use of resources shall be encouraged.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.3	7.1.3. The organisation shall encourage climate positive practices in management operation which include but not limited to greenhouse gas emission reduction and efficient use of resources.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.1.4 The standard requires that forest conversion shall not occur unless in justified circumstances where the conversion:				
a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority including	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.4 (a)	7.1.4. The organisation shall not undertake forest conversion unless in justified circumstances, where the conversion: a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms

consultation with affected stakeholders; and		regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority including consultation with affected stakeholders; and		
b) entails a small proportion (no greater than 5 %) of forest type within the certified area; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.4 (b)	b) entails a small proportion (no greater than 5 %) of the total forested area within the certified area; and	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
c) does not have negative impacts on ecologically important forest areas, culturally and socially significant areas, or other protected areas; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.4 (c)	c) does not have negative impacts on ecologically important forest areas, culturally and socially significant areas, or other protected areas; and	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
d) does not destroy areas of significantly high carbon stock; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.4 (d)	d) does not destroy areas of significantly high carbon stock; and	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
e) makes a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.4 (e)	e) makes a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.1.5 The standard requires that afforestation of ecologically important non-forest ecosystems shall not occur unless in justified circumstances where the conversion:				
a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.5 (a)	7.1.5. The organisation shall not carry out afforestation of ecologically important non-forest ecosystems unless in justified circumstances where the conversion: a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority; and	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
b) is established based on a decision-making basis where affected stakeholders have opportunities to contribute to the decision-making on conversion through transparent and participatory consultation processes; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.5 (b)	b) is established based on a decision making basis where affected stakeholders have opportunities to contribute to the decisionmaking on conversion through transparent and participatory consultation processes; and	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
c) does not have negative impacts on threatened (including vulnerable, rare or endangered) nonforest ecosystems, culturally and socially significant areas,	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.5 (c)	c) does not have negative impacts on threatened (including vulnerable, rare or endangered) non forest ecosystems, culturally and socially significant areas, important habitats	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms

important habitats of threatened species or other protected areas; and		of threatened species or other protected areas; and		
d) entails a small proportion of the ecologically important non- forest ecosystem managed by an organisation; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.5 (d)	d) entails a small proportion of the ecologically important non-forest ecosystem managed by an organisation; and	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
e) does not destroy areas of significantly high carbon stock; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.5 (e)	e) does not destroy areas of significantly high carbon stock; and	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
f) makes a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.5 (f)	f) makes a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.1.6 The standard requires that if conversion of severely degraded forests to forest plantations is being considered, it must add economic, ecological, social and/or cultural value. Precondition of adding such value are circumstances where the conversion:				
a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.6 (a)	7.1.6. The organisation, if conversion of severely degraded forest to forest plantation is being considered, shall add economic, ecological, social and/or cultural value. Precondition of adding such value are circumstances where the conversion a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority; and	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
b) is established based on a decision-making basis where affected stakeholders have opportunities to contribute to the decision-making on conversion through transparent and participatory consultation processes; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.6 (b)	b) is established based on a decision-making basis where affected stakeholders have opportunities to contribute to the decisionmaking on conversion through transparent and participatory consultation processes; and	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
c) has a positive impact on long-term carbon sequestration capacity of forest vegetation; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.6 (c)	c) has a positive impact on long-term carbon sequestration capacity of forest vegetation; and	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms

d) does not have negative impacts on ecologically important forest areas, culturally and socially significant areas, or other protected areas; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.6 (d)	d) does not have negative impacts on ecologically important forest areas, culturally and socially significant areas, or other protected areas; and	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
e) safeguards protective functions of forests for society and other regulating or supporting ecosystem services; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.6 (e)	e) safeguards protective functions of forests for society and other regulating or supporting ecosystem services; and	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
f) safeguards socio-economic functions of forests, including the recreational function and aesthetic values of forests and other cultural services; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.6 (f)	f) safeguards socio-economic functions of forests, including the recreational function and aesthetic values of forests and other cultural services; and	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
g) has a land history providing evidence that the degradation is not the consequence of deliberate poor forest management practices; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.6 (g)	g) has a land history providing evidence that the degradation is not the consequence of deliberate poor forest management practices; and	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
h) is based on credible evidence demonstrating that the area is neither recovered nor in the process of recovery.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.6 (h)	h) is based on credible evidence demonstrating that the area is neither recovered nor in the process of recovery.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.2 Criterion 2: Maintenance of forest ecosystem health and vitality				
8.2.1 The standard requires that health and vitality of forest ecosystems shall be maintained or enhanced and degraded forest ecosystems shall be rehabilitated wherever and as far as economically feasible, by making best use of natural structures and processes and using preventive biological measures.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.2.1	7.2.1. The organisation shall maintain and enhance health and vitality of forest ecosystem and shall rehabilitate degraded forest ecosystems wherever and as far as economically feasible, by making best use of natural structures and processes and using preventive biological measures.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.2.2 The standard requires that adequate genetic, species and structural diversity shall be encouraged or maintained to enhance the stability, vitality and resilience of the forests to adverse environmental factors and strengthen natural regulation mechanisms.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.2.2	7.2.2. The organisation shall encourage or maintain adequate genetic, species and structural diversity to enhance the health and vitality of the forests to adverse environmental factors and strengthen natural regulation mechanisms	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms

8.2.3 The standard requires that use of fire shall be limited to regions where fire is an essential tool in forest management for regeneration, wildfire protection and habitat management or a recognized practice of indigenous peoples. In these cases adequate management and control measures shall be taken.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.2.3, 7.2.4	7.2.3. The organisation shall not use fire for forest management practices except on regions where fire is an essential tool in wildlife protection and habitat management 7.2.4. The organisation shall implement measures protecting forests against fires.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.2.4 The standard requires that appropriate forest management practices such as reforestation and afforestation with tree species and provenances that are suited to the site conditions or the use of tending, harvesting and transport techniques that minimise tree and/or soil damages shall be applied.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.2.5, 7.2.6	7.2.5. The organisation shall use appropriate tree species and provenances for forest management practices such as reforestation and afforestation. 7.2.6. The organisation shall use tending, harvesting and transport techniques to minimize tree and/or soil damages.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.2.5 The standard requires that the indiscriminate disposal of waste on forest land shall be strictly avoided. Non-organic waste and litter shall be collected, stored in designated areas and removed in an environmentally-responsible manner. The spillage of oil or fuel during forest management operations shall be prevented. Emergency procedures for the minimisation of risk of environmental harm arising from the accidental spillage shall be in place.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.2.7	7.2.7. The organization shall develop and implement documented procedures for controlled use of B3 (Hazardous and Toxic materials) including storage, collection, transportation, utilization, processing, stockpiling and disposal	IFCC has undertaken to amend 7.2.7 to read as follows: IFCC response: IFCC will add some phrase into the clause 7.2.7. Therefore, the clause 7.2.7 becomes: "The organization shall develop and implement documented procedures of waste management, including controlled use of Hazardous and Toxic materials (B3). These include waste disposal in accordance with the organic/non-organic form of waste; collection, storage, and removal of non-organic wastes, including hazardous and toxic materials, in an environmentally responsible manner; prevention of spillage of oil and fuel during forest management operation; and handling emergency situation on accidental spillage to minimize risk of environmental harm arising from the accident.	Minor Non-conformity
8.2.6 The standard requires that integrated pest management, appropriate silviculture alternatives and other biological measures	IFCC ST 1001, 7.2.8	7.2.8. The organisation shall minimise the use of chemical pesticides by implementing Integrated Pest Management, appropriate	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms

shall be preferred to minimise the use of pesticides.		silviculture alternatives, and environmentally friendly biological measures.		
8.2.7 The standard requires that any use of pesticides is documented.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.2.9	7.2.9. The organisation shall document, in accordance with procedure, the use of chemical pesticides.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.2.8 The standard requires that the WHO Class 1A and 1B pesticides and other highly toxic pesticides shall be prohibited, except where no other viable alternative is available. Any exception to the usage of WHO Class 1A and 1B pesticides shall be defined in the national/regional standard.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.2.10 Appendix 7. List of active ingredients prohibited for all kind of uses of pesticides and active ingredients of pesticides that stipulated as restricted pesticides.	7.2.10. The organisation shall prohibit or restrict the use of pesticides in accordance with government regulation which relates to prohibition and restriction of the use of pesticides.	Appendix 7 3.1 provides a list of prohibited substances, including 'Other substances classified as WHO category 1a and 1b, and any other chlorinated hydrocarbons.'	Conforms
8.2.9 The standard requires that pesticides, such as chlorinated hydrocarbons whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use, and any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. Note: "Pesticides banned by international agreements" are defined in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.2.11	7.2.11. The organisation shall prohibit the use of pesticides banned by international agreement as defined in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.	The standard meets the requirements.	Conforms
8.2.10 The standard requires that the use of pesticides shall follow the instructions given by the pesticide producer and be implemented with proper equipment by trained personnel.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.2.12	7.2.12. The organisation shall, when the use of pesticides is implemented, be: a) in accordance with the instructions given by the pesticide producer; b) with proper equipment by trained personnel.	The standard meets the requirements.	Conforms
8.2.11 The standard requires that where fertilisers are used, they shall be applied in a controlled manner and with due consideration for the environment. Fertilizer use shall not be an alternative to appropriate soil nutrient management.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.2.13	7.2.13. The organisation shall, when the use of fertilizers is needed, apply in controlled manner and take into consideration its impact on environment.	IFCC has undertaken to amend the text as follows: 7.2.13. "The organisation shall, when the use of fertilizers is needed, apply in controlled manner and take into consideration its impact on environment. Fertilizer use shall not be	Minor Non-conformity

			an alternative to appropriate soil nutrient management."	
8.3 Criterion 3: Maintenance and encouragement of productive functions of forests (wood and non-wood)				
8.3.1 The standard requires that the capability of forests to produce a range of wood and non-wood forest products and services on a sustainable basis shall be maintained	IFCC ST 1001, 7.3.1	7.3.1. The organisation shall implement appropriate silviculture and other management systems to maintain the capability of forest to produce a range of wood and non-wood forest products and services on a sustainable basis.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.3.2 The standard requires that sound economic performance shall be pursued, taking into account possibilities for new markets and economic activities in connection with all relevant goods and services of forests.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.3.2	7.3.2. The organisation shall pursue the sound economic performance taking into account possibilities for new markets and economic activities in connection with all relevant goods and services of forests	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.3.3 The standard requires that management, harvesting and regeneration operations shall be carried out at a time, and in a way, that does not reduce the productive capacity of the site, for example by avoiding damage to soil and retained stands and trees.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.3.3	7.3.3. The organisation shall carry out management, harvesting and regeneration operations at a time, and in a way, that does not reduce the productive capacity of the site	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.3.4 The standard requires that harvesting levels of both wood and non-wood forest products shall not exceed a rate that can be sustained in the long term, and optimum use shall be made of the harvested products.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.3.4, 7.3.5	7.3.4. The organization shall carry out wood and non-wood forest products harvesting which does not exceed the rate of sustainable production. 7.3.5. The organisation shall optimize the use of harvested forest products	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.3.5 The standard requires that adequate infrastructure such as roads, skid tracks or bridges shall be planned, established and maintained to ensure efficient delivery of goods and services while minimising negative impacts on the environment.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.3.7; 5.2.3. a.8)	7.3.7. The organisation shall establish and maintain adequate infrastructures in accordance with the management plan to ensure efficient delivery of goods and services while minimizing negative impacts on the environment.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms

		<p>5.2.3. The organisation shall make the management plans which include the following description:</p> <p>a.8) development and maintenance of an infrastructure, such as roads, camps, bridges, etc.</p>		
8.4 Criterion 4: Maintenance, conservation and appropriate enhancement of biological diversity in forest ecosystems				
8.4.1 The standard requires that management planning shall aim to maintain, conserve or enhance biodiversity on landscape, ecosystem, species and genetic levels.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.1; 5.2.3.b2)	<p>7.4.1. The organisation shall implement maintainance, conservation or enhancement of biodiversity at landscape, ecosystem, species, and genetic levels in accordance with the management plan.</p> <p>5.2.3. The organisation shall make the management plans which include the following description:</p> <p>b.2) maintain, conserve or enhance biodiversity on landscape, ecosystem, species and genetic levels;</p>	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
<p>8.4.2 The standard requires that inventory, mapping and planning of forest resources shall identify, protect, conserve or set aside ecologically important forest areas.</p> <p>Note: This does not prohibit forest management activities that do not damage the important ecologic values of those biotopes.</p>	IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.2; App 1. - 5.2.3.a.6)	<p>7.4.2. The organisation shall protect, conserve or set aside identified ecologically important forest areas in accordance with management plan.</p> <p>5.2.3. The organisation shall make the management plans which include the following description: a.6) environmental management and monitoring plan; a.7) protection and security plan of the forest;</p>	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.4.3 The standard requires that protected, threatened and endangered plant and animal species shall not be exploited for commercial purposes. Where necessary, measures shall be taken for their protection and, where relevant, to increase	IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.3; 7.4.4	7.4.3. The organisation shall not exploit protected, threatened and endangered plant and animal species for commercial purposes	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms

their population. Note: The requirement does not preclude trade according to CITES requirements.		7.4.4. The organisation shall maintain and repair the habitat of protected flora and fauna, endemic, rare and threatened/endangered species		
8.4.4 The standard requires that successful regeneration shall be ensured through natural regeneration or planting that is adequate to ensure the quantity and quality of the forest resources.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.5	7.4.5. The organisation shall ensure successful regeneration through natural regeneration or planting in accordance with appropriate silvicultural system, including through but not limited to harvesting process which take into account sufficient number of seed producing species, and sufficient number of seedlings of all harvested species under the canopy; and considering enrichment planting when necessary.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.4.5 The standard requires that for reforestation and afforestation origins of native species that are well-adapted to site conditions shall be preferred. Only those introduced species, provenances or varieties shall be used whose impacts on the ecosystem and on the genetic integrity of native species and local provenances have been scientifically evaluated, and if negative impacts can be avoided or minimised. Note: CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity) Guiding Principles for the Prevention, Introduction, and Mitigation of Impacts of Alien Species that Threaten Ecosystems, Habitats or Species are recognised as guidance for avoidance of invasive species	IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.6	7.4.6. The organisation shall preferably use native species that well adapted to the site conditions for reforestation and afforestation. The introduced species, varieties and provenances shall only be used, if impact on ecosystem and on its genetic integrity has been scientifically evaluated, and the negative impacts can be avoided or minimized.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.4.6 The standard requires that afforestation, reforestation and other tree planting activities that contribute to the improvement and restoration of ecological connectivity shall be promoted.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.7	7.4.7. The organisation shall promote contribution to improvement and restoration of ecological connectivity in afforestation, reforestation and other tree planting activities.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.4.7 The standard requires that genetically-modified trees shall not be used. Note: The restriction on the usage of genetically-modified trees has been	IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.8	7.4.8. The organisation shall not utilize genetically modified trees.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms

adopted by the PEFC General Assembly based on the Precautionary Principle. Until enough scientific data on genetically modified trees indicates that impacts on human and animal health and the environment are equivalent to, or more positive than, those presented by trees genetically improved by traditional methods, no genetically- modified trees will be used.				
8.4.8 The standard requires that a diversity of both horizontal and vertical structures and the diversity of species such as mixed stands shall be promoted, where appropriate. The practices shall also aim to maintain or restore landscape diversity.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.9	7.4.9. The organisation shall promote, where appropriate, diversity of both horizontal and vertical structures and the diversity of species such as mixed stands. The practices shall also aim to maintain or restore landscape diversity.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.4.9 The standard requires that traditional management practices that create valuable ecosystems on appropriate sites shall be supported, where appropriate.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.10	7.4.10. The organisation shall support, where appropriate, the traditional management practices that create valuable ecosystems (environmental, social and economic benefits) on appropriate sites.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.4.10 The standard requires that tending and harvesting operations shall be conducted in a way that does not cause lasting damage to ecosystems. Wherever possible, practical measures shall be taken to maintain or improve biological diversity.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.11	7.4.11. The organisation shall conduct tending and harvesting operations in a way that does not cause lasting damage to ecosystems, and wherever possible, measures shall be taken to maintain or improve biological diversity.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.4.11 The standard requires that infrastructure shall be planned and constructed in a way that minimizes damage to ecosystems, especially to rare, sensitive or representative ecosystems and genetic reserves, and that takes threatened or other key species – in particular their migration patterns – into consideration.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.12	7.4.12. The organisation shall, in the construction of infrastructure, minimize or mitigate the impact and damage to ecosystems especially to rare, sensitive or representative ecosystems and genetic reserves, and that takes threatened or other key species – in particular their migration patterns – into consideration	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.4.12 The standard requires that, with due regard to management objectives, measures shall be taken to control the pressure of animal populations on forest	IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.13	7.4.13. The organisation shall, with due regard to management objectives, take measures to control the pressure of animal populations on	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms

regeneration and growth as well as on biodiversity.		forest regeneration and growth as well as on biodiversity.		
8.4.13 The standard requires that standing and fallen dead wood, hollow trees, old groves and rare tree species shall be left in quantities and distribution necessary to safeguard biological diversity, taking into account the potential effect on the health and stability of forests and on surrounding ecosystems	IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.14	7.4.14. The organisation shall leave standing and fallen dead wood, hollow trees, old groves and rare tree species in quantities and distribution necessary to safeguard biological diversity, taking into account the potential effect on the health and stability of forests and on surrounding ecosystems.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.5 Criterion 5: Maintenance or appropriate enhancement of protective functions in forest management (notably soil and water)				
8.5.1 The standard requires that protective functions of forests for society, such as their potential role in erosion control, flood prevention, water purification, climate regulation, carbon sequestration and other regulating or supporting ecosystem services shall be maintained or enhanced.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.5.1	7.5.1. The organisation shall maintain or enhance protective functions of forests for society, such as their potential role in erosion control, flood prevention, water purification, climate regulation, carbon sequestration and other regulating or supporting ecosystem services	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.5.2 The standard requires that areas that fulfil specific and recognised protective functions for society shall be mapped, and forest management plans and operations shall ensure the maintenance or enhancement of these functions.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.5.2; 5.2.3. b.3)	7.5.2. The organization shall map the areas that fulfill specific and recognised protective functions for society. 5.2.3. The organisation shall make the management plans which include the following description: b.3) respect all socio-cultural functions of forests	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.5.3 The standard requires that special care shall be given to forestry operations on sensitive soils and erosion-prone areas as well as in areas where operations might lead to excessive erosion of soil into watercourses. Techniques applied and the machinery used shall be suitable for such areas. Special measures shall be taken to	IFCC ST 1001, 7.5.4	7.5.4. The organisation shall give special care to forestry operation on sensitive soils and erosionprone areas as well as in areas where operations might lead to excessive erosion of soil into watercourses. Techniques applied and the machinery used shall be suitable for such areas, and measures shall be taken to minimise	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms

minimise the pressure of animal populations on these areas.		the pressure of animal populations on these areas.		
8.5.4 The standard requires that special care shall be given to forestry operations in forest areas with water protection functions to avoid adverse effects on the quality and quantity of water resources. Inappropriate use of chemicals or other harmful substances or inappropriate silvicultural practices influencing water quality in a harmful way shall be avoided. Downstream water balance and water quality shall not be significantly affected by the operations.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.5.5	7.5.5. The organisation shall give special care to forestry operation in forest areas with water protection functions to avoid adverse effects on the quality and quantity of water resources. Inappropriate use of chemicals or other harmful substances or inappropriate silvicultural practices influencing water quality in a harmful way shall be avoided. The operation shall not significantly affect downstream water balance and water quality	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.5.5 The standard requires that construction of roads, bridges and other infrastructure shall be carried out in a manner that minimises bare soil exposure, avoids the introduction of soil into watercourses and preserves the natural level and function of water courses and river beds. Proper road drainage facilities shall be installed and maintained.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.5.6	7.5.6. The organisation shall mitigate the impact of construction of infrastructure, in a manner that minimizes bare soil exposure, avoids the introduction of soil into watercourses and preserves the natural level and function of water courses and river beds. Proper road drainage facilities shall be installed and maintained	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.6 Criterion 6: Maintenance or appropriate enhancement of socio-economic functions and conditions				
8.6.1 The standard requires that forest management planning shall aim to respect all socio-economic functions of forests.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.2.3 b	5.2.3. The organisation shall make the management plans which include the following description b) Long-term objectives: b.1) achieve and maintain sustainable wood and non-wood products and services; b.2) maintain, conserve or enhance biodiversity on landscape, ecosystem,	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.6.2 The standard requires that adequate public access to forests for the purpose of recreation shall be provided, taking into account respect for ownership rights, safety and the rights of others, the effects on forest resources and ecosystems, as	IFCC ST 1001, 7.6.1	7.6.1. The organisation shall provide adequate public access to forests for the purpose of recreation, taking into account respect for ownership rights, safety and the rights of others, the effects on forest resources and ecosystems,	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms

well as compatibility with other functions of the forest.		as well as compatibility with other functions of the forest.		
8.6.3 The standard requires that sites with recognised specific historical, cultural or spiritual significance and areas fundamental to meeting the needs of indigenous peoples and local communities (e.g. health, subsistence) shall be protected or managed in a way that takes due regard of the significance of the site.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.6.2	7.6.2. The organisation shall protect or manage sites with recognised specific historical, cultural or spiritual significance and areas fundamental to meeting the needs of indigenous peoples and local communities (e.g. health, subsistence), in a way that takes due regard of the significance of the site.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.6.4 The standard requires that management shall promote the long-term health and well-being of communities within or adjacent to the forest management area, where appropriate supported by engagement with local communities and indigenous peoples.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.6.3	7.6.3. The organisation shall promote the long-term health and well-being of communities and/or provide where necessary public facilities.	The standard refers to 'public facilities' as opposed to public engagement. This is not a non-conformity, as 'necessary public facilities' would imply engagement.	Conforms
8.6.5 The standard requires that the best use shall be made of forest-related experience and traditional knowledge, innovations and practices such as those of forest owners, NGOs, local communities, and indigenous peoples. Equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge shall be encouraged.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.6.4 (a) dan (b)	7.6.4. The organisation shall: a) make the best use of local related knowledge and experience, such as those of local populations and/or indigenous people and other affected stakeholders; b) provide equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.6.6 The standard requires that management shall give due regard to the role of forestry in local economies. Special consideration shall be given to new opportunities for training and employment of local people, including indigenous peoples.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.6.5 (a) dan (b)	7.6.5. The organisation shall: a) develop forestry based local economies; b) specifically consider giving new opportunities for training and employment of communities.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
8.6.7 The standard requires that forest management shall contribute to research activities and data collection needed for sustainable forest management or support relevant research activities carried out by other organisations, as appropriate.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.6.6	7.6.6. The organisation shall carry out, independently or in cooperation with other institutions, research and development (R&D) activities, which consist of identification of research needs, development of an R&D program, and its implementation. The organisation shall adapt forest management based on the results of the R&D, the latest	The standards largely contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text; however, there is no requirement for engagement in terms of data collection.	Minor non-conformity

		scientific knowledge, available market studies and new market opportunities, as appropriate.		
9. Performance evaluation				
9.1 Monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation				
9.1.1 The standard requires that monitoring of forest resources and evaluation of their management, including ecological, social and economic effects, shall be periodically performed, and results fed back into the planning process.	IFCC ST 1001, 8.1.1	8.1.1. The organisation shall perform periodic monitoring and evaluation of forest resources and their management including ecological, social and economic impacts, whose results shall be fed back into the planning process.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
9.1.2 The standard requires that health and vitality of forests shall be periodically monitored, especially key biotic and abiotic factors that potentially affect health and vitality of forest ecosystems, such as pests, diseases, overgrazing and overstocking, fire, and damage caused by climatic factors, air pollutants or by forest management operations.	IFCC ST 1001, 8.1.2	8.1.2. The organisation shall periodically monitor health and vitality of forests especially key biotic and abiotic factors that potentially affect health and vitality of forest ecosystems, such as pests and diseases, overgrazing and overstocking, fire, illegal logging, encroachment, illegal hunting, and damage caused by climatic factors, air pollutants or by forest management operations.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
9.1.3 The standard requires that where it is the responsibility of the forest owner/manager and included in forest management, the use of non-wood forest products, including hunting and fishing, shall be regulated, monitored and controlled.	IFCC ST 1001, 8.1.3	8.1.3. The organisation shall, when it is the responsibility of the forest owner/manager and included in the forest management, regulate, monitor and control the use of non-wood forest products, including hunting and fishing, and environmental services.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
9.1.4 The standard requires that working conditions shall be regularly monitored and adapted as necessary.	IFCC ST 1001, 8.1.4, 8.1.5	8.1.4. The organization shall regularly monitor its working conditions, and adapt them as necessary. 8.1.5. The organisation shall, at least annually, monitor and evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) management system.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
9.2 Internal audit				

9.2.1 Objectives The standard requires that an internal audit programme at planned intervals shall provide information on whether the management system				
a) conforms to • the organisation's requirements for its management system; • the requirements of the national sustainable forest management standard	IFCC ST 1001, 8.2.1 (a)	8.2.1. The organisation shall periodically conduct internal audit programme that provide information on whether the management system: a) conforms to: a.1) the organisation's requirements for its management system; a.2) the requirements of this standard.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
b) is effectively implemented and maintained.	IFCC ST 1001, 8.2.1 (b)	b) is effectively implemented and maintained.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
9.2.2 Organisation The standard requires that the organisation shall:				
a) plan, establish, implement and maintain an audit programme(s) including the frequency, methods, responsibilities, planning requirements and reporting, which shall take into consideration the importance of the processes concerned and the results of previous audits;	IFCC ST 1001, 8.2.2 (b)	8.2.2. The organisation shall: a) assign a person to be responsible for internal audit; b) plan, establish, implement and maintain an audit programme(s) including the frequency, methods, responsibilities, planning requirements and reporting, which shall take into consideration the importance of the processes concerned and the results of previous audits	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
b) define the audit criteria and scope for each audit;	IFCC ST 1001, 8.2.2 (c)	c) define the audit criteria and scope for each audit;	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
c) select the auditors and conduct audits to ensure objectivity and the impartiality of the audit process;	IFCC ST 1001, 8.2.2 (d)	d) select the auditors and conduct audits to ensure objectivity and the impartiality of the audit process	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
d) ensure that the results of the audits are reported to relevant management;	IFCC ST 1001, 8.2.2 (e)	e) ensure that the results of the audits are reported to relevant management	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
e) retain documented information as evidence of the implementation of the audit programme and the audit results.	IFCC ST 1001, 8.2.2 (f)	f) retain documented information as evidence of the implementation of the audit programme and the audit results.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
9.3 Management review				

9.3.1 The standard requires that an annual management review shall at least include				
a) the status of actions from previous management reviews;	IFCC ST 1001, 8.3.1 (a)	8.3.1. The organisation shall perform an annual management review that at least include: a) The status of actions from previous management reviews;	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
b) changes in external and internal issues that are relevant to the management system;	IFCC ST 1001, 8.3.1 (b)	b) Changes in external and internal issues that are relevant to the management system	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
c) information on the organisation's performance, including trends in: • nonconformities and corrective actions; • monitoring and measurement results; • audit results;	IFCC ST 1001, 8.3.1 (c)	c) Information on the organisation's performance, including trends in: c.1) Non-conformities and corrective actions; c.2) Monitoring and measurement results; c.3) Achievement of objectives; c.4) Audit results	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
d) opportunities for continual improvement	IFCC ST 1001, 8.3.1 (d)	d) Opportunities for continual improvement.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
9.3.2 The standard requires that the outputs of the management review shall include decisions related to continual improvement opportunities and any need for changes to the management system.	IFCC ST 1001, 8.3.2	8.3.2. The organisation shall ensure that the outputs of the management review include decisions related to continual improvement opportunities and any need for changes to the management system	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
9.3.3 The standard requires that documented information as evidence of the results of management reviews shall be retained.	IFCC ST 1001, 8.3.3	8.3.3. The organisation shall retain documented information as evidence of the results of management reviews.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
10. Improvement				
10.1 Nonconformity and corrective action				
10.1.1 The standard requires that when a nonconformity occurs, the organisation shall:				
a) react to the nonconformity and, as applicable: i. take action to control and correct it; ii. deal with the consequences;	IFCC ST 1001, 9.1.1 (a)	9.1.1. The organisation shall, in the occurrence of nonconformity: a) react to the nonconformity and, as applicable: a.1) take action to control and correct it; a.2) deal with the consequences;	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms

b) evaluate the need for action to eliminate the causes of the nonconformity, in order that it does not recur or occur elsewhere, by: i. reviewing the nonconformity; ii. determining the causes of the nonconformity; iii. determining if similar nonconformities exist, or could potentially occur;	IFCC ST 1001, 9.1.1 (b)	b) evaluate the need for action to eliminate the causes of the nonconformity, in order to prevent recurrence or occurrence elsewhere by: b.1) reviewing the nonconformity; b.2) determining the causes of the nonconformity; b.3) determining if similar nonconformities exist, or could potentially occur	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
c) implement any action needed;	IFCC ST 1001, 9.1.1 (c)	c) implement any action needed;	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
d) review the effectiveness of any corrective action taken;	IFCC ST 1001, 9.1.1 (d)	d) review the effectiveness of any corrective action taken;	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
e) make changes to the management system, if necessary.	IFCC ST 1001, 9.1.1 (e)	e) make changes to the management system, if necessary	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
10.1.2 The standard requires that corrective actions shall be appropriate to the effects of the nonconformities encountered.	IFCC ST 1001, 9.1.2	9.1.2. The organisation shall take corrective actions, appropriate to the effects of the nonconformities encountered	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
10.1.3 The standard requires that the organisation shall retain documented information as evidence of:				
a) the nature of the nonconformities and any subsequent actions taken;	IFCC ST 1001, 9.1.3 (a)	9.1.3. The organisation shall retain documented information as evidence of: a) the nature of the nonconformities and any subsequent actions taken;	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
b) the results of any corrective action.	IFCC ST 1001, 9.1.3 (b)	b) the results of any corrective action	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms
10.2 Continual improvement The standard requires that the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the sustainable forest management system	IFCC ST 1001, 9.2	9.2. Continual improvement. The organisation shall continuously improve suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the sustainable forest management system and its implementation.	The standards contain requirements that meet the requirements in the text.	Conforms

and the sustainable management of the forest shall be continuously improved.				
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APPENDIX : TREES OUTSIDE FORESTS (TOF)

PEFC benchmark requirement	Reference to system documentation	Relevant text	Comment	Conforms
Context of the national standard and the organisations applying a PEFC endorsed standard				
4.2 Understanding the needs and expectations of affected stakeholders				
The standard requires that the organisation shall determine:				
a) the affected stakeholders that are relevant to the sustainable forest management;	IFCC ST 1001, 5.3.1.2; 5.3.2; 5.3.3; 5.3.4; 6.2.1; 6.3.1; 6.4.1; 7.1.4 (a); 7.1.5 (b); 7.1.6 (b); 7.6.1; 7.6.2; 7.6.3; 7.6.4; 7.6.5	IFCC ST 1001 Definitions 3.1. Affected stakeholder A stakeholder who might experience a direct change in living and/or working conditions caused by the implementation of a standard, or a stakeholder who might be a user of a standard as therefore, is subject to the requirements of the standard.	Definitions clearly determine who the affected stakeholders are. It is therefore implied at 5.3.1.2 and 6.3 that the organisation is required to determine the affected stakeholders in order to ensure legal compliance and compliance with the standards. Further, application of the standard for Criterion 1 requires determination of affected stakeholders.	Conforms
b) the relevant needs and expectations of these stakeholders.	IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4: 5.3.1.2; 6.2.1; 7.6.4.	Note 1: Affected stakeholders include neighbouring communities, indigenous people, workers, etc. However, having an interest in the subject matter of the standard, an NGO, scientific community, civil society, or other interested party, is not regarded as affected stakeholder. Note 2: A stakeholder who might be a user of the standard is likely to become a certified entity, e.g. a forest manager in the case of a forest management standard, or a wood processing enterprise in the case of a chain of custody standard. 6.3. Communication 6.3.1. The organisation shall establish an effective and on-going communication and consultation with	The organisation must have open ended and clear communications with affected stakeholders. This is further elaborated at 5.3.2 5.3.2. (Legal, customary and traditional rights related to the forest land in relation to rights to forest land); and in additional requirements elaborated at 5.3.2.2 on responsibilities of organisations to meet stakeholder needs and expectations. With regard to TOF, the standard definition of an affected stakeholder includes affected TOF stakeholders. 6.3.1 also implies that	Observation: Although this conforms and it is not possible to misinterpret the standard, it should nonetheless be clearer. Conforms

		<p>indigenous and/or local communities and other affected stakeholders relating to the forest management operations and their impact.</p> <p>TOF</p> <p>Appendix 4:</p> <p>5.3.1.2. The organization shall comply with local, national, and ratified international legislation to TOF area, including but not limited to: the agriculture and agroforestry; nature and environmental protection; endangered and protected species; property, tenure and land-use rights for indigenous people, local communities, or other affected stakeholders; as well as other</p> <p>6.2.1. The organisation shall maintain and develop workers' and land owners'/managers' competencies, through adequate training and/or other activities necessary to ensure good agriculture practices and forestry techniques and compliance with the requirements of this standard.</p> <p>7.6.4: 7.6.4. The organisation shall: a) make the best use of local related knowledge and recognised best practice for agroforestry & TOF management; b) provide equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices.</p>	<p>communication must be established with affected communities, as it is 'related' to forest management operations, which according to the scope includes management outside forest areas; this is further elaborated at Appendix 4: A Introduction, which states "As stated in IFCC ST 1001:2021, all requirements referring to 'forest' are also applicable to 'TOF' unless otherwise indicated in this Appendix."</p>	
6.2.5 The standard requires that management plans specify ways and means to minimise the risk of degradation and damage to forest ecosystems.	IFCC ST 1001, 5.2.5; Appendix 4: 5.2.5	5.2.5. The organisation shall, in the management plans, specify ways and means to minimise the risk of degradation and damage to forest ecosystems, in the process of forest management operations	The TOF additional requirement is defined for TOF extensive systems, and broadens the definition to 'natural' ecosystems.	Conforms

		Appendix 4: 5.2.5 The organisation shall, in the management plans, specify ways and means to minimise the risk of degradation and damage to natural ecosystems.	The requirements of the standard are equivalent to those in the text	
6.3 Compliance requirements				
6.3.1 Legal compliance				
6.3.1.1 The standard requires that the organisation shall identify and have access to the legislation applicable to its TOF management and determine how these compliance obligations apply to the organisation. Note: Only where TOF is within the scope of a Country's FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) between the European Union and the producing country, is the "legislation applicable to TOF area" defined by the VPA agreement.	IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4: 5.3.1.1 (a), (b), (c), (d)	5.3.1.1. The organisation shall : a) identify all applicable legislation to its TOF management; b) have access to updated legislation; c) determine how these compliance obligations apply to the organisation; and d) comply with the government regulation regarding Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS)/SVLK. Note : TLAS/SVLK is a set of legal requirements established by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia including for the purposes of the EU FLEGT VPA (Voluntary Partnership Agreement). The regulation related to SVLK can be found in Appendix 5 to this Standard.	The requirements are met by the requirements of the text.	Conforms
6.3.1.2 The standard requires that the organisation shall comply with applicable local, national or international legislation applicable to TOF area including but not limited to: agriculture and agroforestry; nature and environmental protection; protected and endangered species; property, tenure and land-use rights for indigenous peoples, local communities or other affected stakeholders; health, labour and safety issues; crop damage compensation; anticorruption and the payment of royalties and taxes.	IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4: 5.3.1.1 (d); 5.3.1.2	5.3.1.1. The organisation shall : d) comply with the government regulation regarding Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS)/SVLK. 5.3.1.2. The organization shall comply with local, national, and ratified international legislation to TOF area, including but not limited to: the agriculture and agroforestry; nature and environmental protection; endangered and protected species; property, tenure and land-use rights for indigenous people, local communities, or other affected stakeholders; as well as other issues related to the health, labour and safety; anti-corruption and the payment of applicable royalties and taxes.	The requirements are met by the requirements of the text.	Conforms

6.3.1.3 The standard requires that where no anti-corruption legislation exists, the organisation must take alternative anti-corruption measures appropriate to the risk of corruption.	IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4: 5.3.1.2. Indonesia legislation: Act No. 20 year 2001 regarding amendments of the Act No.31 year 1999 regarding Eradication of Corruption Crime.	5.3.1.2. The organization shall comply with local, national, and ratified international legislation to TOF area, including but not limited to: the agriculture and agroforestry; nature and environmental protection; endangered and protected species; property, tenure and land-use rights for indigenous people, local communities, or other affected stakeholders; as well as other issues related to the health, labour and safety; anti-corruption and the payment of applicable royalties and taxes.	Anti-corruption legislation exists in Indonesia according the references provided.	Conforms
7.2 Competence				
7.2.1 The standard requires that forest managers, contractors, employees and forest owners shall be provided with sufficient information and kept up-to-date through continuous training in relation to sustainable forest management, as a precondition for all management planning and practices described in this benchmark.	IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4, 6.2.1	6.2.1. The organisation shall maintain and develop workers' and land owners'/managers' competencies, through adequate training and/or other activities necessary to ensure good agriculture practices and forestry techniques and compliance with the requirements of this standard.	The requirements of the text are met by the standard's requirements.	Conforms
8. Operation				
8.1 Criterion 1: Maintenance or appropriate enhancement of forest resources and their contribution to the global carbon cycle				
8.1.1 The standard requires that management shall aim to maintain or increase forests and their ecosystem services and maintain or enhance the economic, ecological, cultural and social values of forest resources. Note: When the requirement is not achievable within individual, TOF-	IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4: 7.1.1	7.1.1 The organisation shall have operational document, which aim to maintain or increase the cover, value and/or diversity of trees in the landscape and their related ecosystem services in ways that enhance the economic, ecological, cultural and social values and are aligned with existing landuse regimes. Note: When the requirement is not achievable within individual, TOF-extensive areas, it can be considered at landscape level.	The requirements of the standard are equivalent to those found in the PEFC requirements..	Conforms

extensive areas, it can be considered at landscape level.				
8.1.2 The standard requires that management shall maintain or enhance TOF resources and their capacity to capture and store carbon in the medium and long term by balancing harvesting and growth rates, and by minimising direct or indirect damage to ecosystem resources. Note: When the requirement is not achievable within individual, TOF-extensive areas, it can be considered at landscape level.	IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4 7.1.2	7.1.2 The organisation shall apply appropriate measures and preferable techniques that safeguard the quantity and quality of the TOF resources and the capacity to store and sequester carbon in the medium and long term by balancing harvesting and growth rates, and minimise direct or indirect damage to ecosystem resources. Note: When the requirement is not achievable within individual, TOF-extensive areas, it can be considered at landscape level	The requirements of the standard are equivalent to those found in the PEFC requirements.	Conforms
8.1.4 The standard requires that TOF areas established by a forest conversion after 31 December 2010 in other than "justified circumstances" are not eligible for certification. The standard requires that conversion to TOF shall not occur unless in justified circumstances, where the conversion is:				
a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority including consultation with affected stakeholders; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.4 (a)	7.1.4. The organisation shall not undertake forest conversion unless in justified circumstances, where the conversion: a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority including consultation with affected stakeholders; and	See also Appendix 4: 7.1.4. The organization shall exclude from certification those TOF that have been established by a forest conversion after 31 December 2010 except those meeting the "justified circumstances". The requirements of the standard are equivalent to those found in the PEFC requirements	Conforms
b) entails a small proportion (no greater than 5 %) of forest type within the certified area; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.4 (b)	b) entails a small proportion (no greater than 5 %) of the total forested area within the certified area; and	See also Appendix 4: 7.1.4. The organization shall exclude from certification those TOF that have been established by a forest conversion after 31 December 2010 except those meeting the "justified circumstances". The requirements of the standard are equivalent to those found in the PEFC requirements	Conforms

c) does not have negative impacts on ecologically important forest areas, culturally and socially significant areas, or other protected areas; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.4 (c)	c) does not have negative impacts on ecologically important forest areas, culturally and socially significant areas, or other protected areas; and	See also Appendix 4: 7.1.4. The organization shall exclude from certification those TOF that have been established by a forest conversion after 31 December 2010 except those meeting the “justified circumstances”. The requirements of the standard are equivalent to those found in the PEFC requirements	Conforms
d) does not destroy areas of significantly high carbon stock; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.4 (d)	d) does not destroy areas of significantly high carbon stock; and	See also Appendix 4: 7.1.4. The organization shall exclude from certification those TOF that have been established by a forest conversion after 31 December 2010 except those meeting the “justified circumstances”.	Conforms
e) makes a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.4 (e)	e) makes a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits.	See also Appendix 4: 7.1.4. The organization shall exclude from certification those TOF that have been established by a forest conversion after 31 December 2010 except those meeting the “justified circumstances”. The requirements of the standard are equivalent to those found in the PEFC requirements	Conforms
8.1.5 TOF areas established by a conversion after 31 December 2010 in other than “justified circumstances” are not eligible for certification. The standard requires that conversion of ecologically important non-forest ecosystems to TOD areas shall not occur unless in justified circumstances where the conversion:				
a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.5 (a)	7.1.5. The organisation shall not carry out afforestation of ecologically important non-forest ecosystems unless in justified circumstances where the conversion: a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority; and	See also: Appendix 4 7.1.5. The requirement for the “reforestation and afforestation of ecologically important nonforest ecosystems” means that conversion of ecologically important non-forest ecosystems to TOF after 31st December 2010 shall not occur, except those which meet the “justified circumstances”, do not meet the requirement and are not eligible for certification.	Conforms

			The requirements of the standard are equivalent to those found in the PEFC requirements	
b) is established based on a decision-making basis where affected stakeholders have opportunities to contribute to the decision-making on conversion through transparent and participatory consultation processes; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.5 (b)	b) is established based on a decision making basis where affected stakeholders have opportunities to contribute to the decisionmaking on conversion through transparent and participatory consultation processes; and	<p>7.1.5. The requirement for the “reforestation and afforestation of ecologically important nonforest ecosystems” means that conversion of ecologically important non-forest ecosystems to TOF after 31st December 2010 shall not occur, except those which meet the “justified circumstances”, do not meet the requirement and are not eligible for certification.</p> <p>The requirements of the standard are equivalent to those found in the PEFC requirements</p>	Conforms
c) does not have negative impacts on threatened (including vulnerable, rare or endangered) nonforest ecosystems, culturally and socially significant areas, important habitats of threatened species or other protected areas; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.5 (c)	c) does not have negative impacts on threatened (including vulnerable, rare or endangered) non forest ecosystems, culturally and socially significant areas, important habitats of threatened species or other protected areas; and	<p>7.1.5. The requirement for the “reforestation and afforestation of ecologically important nonforest ecosystems” means that conversion of ecologically important non-forest ecosystems to TOF after 31st December 2010 shall not occur, except those which meet the “justified circumstances”, do not meet the requirement and are not eligible for certification.</p> <p>The requirements of the standard are equivalent to those found in the PEFC requirements</p>	Comfpr,s
d) entails a small proportion of the ecologically important non- forest ecosystem managed by an organisation; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.5 (d)	d) entails a small proportion of the ecologically important non-forest ecosystem managed by an organisation; and	7.1.5. The requirement for the “reforestation and afforestation of ecologically important nonforest ecosystems” means that conversion of ecologically important non-forest ecosystems to TOF after 31st December 2010 shall not occur, except those which meet the “justified circumstances”, do not meet the requirement and are not eligible for certification.	Conforms

			The requirements of the standard are equivalent to those found in the PEFC requirements	
e) does not destroy areas of significantly high carbon stock; and	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.5 (e)	e) does not destroy areas of significantly high carbon stock; and	7.1.5. The requirement for the "reforestation and afforestation of ecologically important nonforest ecosystems" means that conversion of ecologically important non-forest ecosystems to TOF after 31st December 2010 shall not occur, except those which meet the "justified circumstances", do not meet the requirement and are not eligible for certification. The requirements of the standard are equivalent to those found in the PEFC requirements	Conforms
f) makes a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits.	IFCC ST 1001, 7.1.5 (f)	f) makes a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits.	7.1.5. The requirement for the "reforestation and afforestation of ecologically important nonforest ecosystems" means that conversion of ecologically important non-forest ecosystems to TOF after 31st December 2010 shall not occur, except those which meet the "justified circumstances", do not meet the requirement and are not eligible for certification. The requirements of the standard are equivalent to those found in the PEFC requirements	Conforms
<i>8.1.6 Not applicable</i>				
8.2 Criterion 2: Maintenance of forest ecosystem health and vitality				
8.2.1 The standard requires that health and vitality of forest ecosystems shall be maintained or enhanced and degraded forest ecosystems shall be rehabilitated wherever and as far as economically	IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4: 7.2.1	7.2.1. The organisation shall maintain and enhance health and vitality of TOF areas and shall rehabilitate degraded lands wherever and as far as economically feasible, by making best use of landscape features and natural	The requirements of the standard are equivalent to those found in the PEFC requirements	Conforms

feasible, by making best use of natural structures and processes and using preventive biological measures.		processes and using preventive biological measures.		
8.2.2 The standard requires that adequate genetic, species and structural diversity shall be encouraged or maintained to enhance the stability, vitality and resilience of the forests to adverse environmental factors and strengthen natural regulation mechanisms.	IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4 7.2.2	7.2.2. The organisation shall encourage or maintain adequate genetic, species and structural diversity to enhance the health and vitality of the TOF area.	Although 'The resilience of the forests to adverse environmental factors and strengthen natural regulation mechanisms', they are implied; the requirements of the standard are equivalent to those found in the PEFC requirements	Conforms
8.2.4 The standard requires that appropriate forest management practices such as reforestation and afforestation with tree species and provenances that are suited to the site conditions or the use of tending, harvesting and transport techniques that minimise tree and/or soil damages shall be applied.	IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4 7.2.5, 7.2.6	7.2.5. The organisation shall use appropriate tree species and provenances for forest management practices such as reforestation and afforestation. 7.2.6. The organisation shall use tending, harvesting and transport techniques to minimize tree and/or soil damages. Appendix 4 7.2.5. The organisation shall use appropriate tree, crop and animal species and provenances for TOF management practices.	The requirements of the standard are equivalent to those found in the PEFC requirements	Conforms
8.3 Criterion 3: Maintenance and encouragement of productive functions of forests (wood and non-wood)				
8.3.1 The standard requires that the capability of forests to produce a range of wood and non-wood forest products and services on a sustainable basis shall be maintained	IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4 7.3.1	7.3.1. The organisation shall implement appropriate silviculture and other management systems to maintain the capability of TOF area to provide wood, non-wood forest products from trees on a sustainable basis.	The requirements of the standard are equivalent to those found in the PEFC requirements	Conforms
8.4 Criterion 4: Maintenance, conservation and appropriate enhancement of biological diversity in forest ecosystems				

<p>8.4.1 The standard requires that management planning shall aim to maintain, conserve or enhance biodiversity on landscape, ecosystem, species and genetic levels.</p>	<p>IFCC ST 1001, 7.4.1; 5.2.3.b2)</p> <p>IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4: 7.4.1</p>	<p>7.4.1. The organisation shall implement maintainance, conservation or enhancement of biodiversity at landscape, ecosystem, species, and genetic levels in accordance with the management plan.</p> <p>5.2.3. The organisation shall make the management plans which include the following description:</p> <p>b.2) maintain, conserve or enhance biodiversity on landscape, ecosystem, species and genetic levels;</p> <p>Appendix 4: 7.4.1. The organisation shall implement maintainance, conservation or enhancement of biodiversity at landscape, ecosystem, species, and genetic levels in accordance with the management plan.</p> <p>Note: When the requirement is not achievable within individual, TOF-extensive areas, it can be considered at landscape level or through group certification.</p>	<p>The requirements of the standard are equivalent to those found in the PEFC requirements</p>	<p>Conforms</p>
<p>8.4.12 The standard requires that, with due regard to management objectives, measures shall be taken to control the pressure of animal populations on forest regeneration and growth as well as on biodiversity.</p>	<p>IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4 7.4.13</p>	<p>7.4.13. The organisation shall, with due regard to management objectives, take measures to balance the effect of domesticated and wild animals on the regeneration and growth of trees, as well as on biodiversity and the control of fire.</p>	<p>The requirements of the standard are equivalent to those found in the PEFC requirements</p>	<p>Conforms</p>
<p>8.5 Criterion 5: Maintenance or appropriate enhancement of protective functions in forest management (notably soil and water)</p>				

8.5.1 The standard requires that protective functions of forests for society, such as their potential role in erosion control, flood prevention, water purification, climate regulation, carbon sequestration and other regulating or supporting ecosystem services shall be maintained or enhanced.	IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4 7.5.1	7.5.1. The organisation shall maintain or enhance protective functions of trees within the agriculture and/or settlement landscape.	Although specific examples are not provided, the intent of the requirement implied that they are met. The requirements of the standard are equivalent to those found in the PEFC requirements	Conforms
8.6.5 The standard requires that the best use shall be made of forest-related experience and traditional knowledge, innovations and practices such as those of forest owners, NGOs, local communities, and indigenous peoples. Equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge shall be encouraged.	IFCC ST 1001, Appendix 4 7.6.4 (a) dan (b)	7.6.4. The organisation shall: a) make the best use of local related knowledge and recognised best practice for agroforestry & TOF management; b) provide equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices	The requirements of the standard are equivalent to those found in the PEFC requirements	Conforms
Appendix 2, C The standard requires that management of the agricultural components within a TOF system shall follow good agricultural practice and available guidelines	Appendix 4: Additional requirement for TOF	Additional requirement for TOF: The standard requires that management of the agricultural components within a TOF system shall follow good agricultural practice and available guidelines.	The requirements of the standard are equivalent to those found in the PEFC requirements	Conforms
Appendix 2, E If the national standard-setting process agrees to develop specific requirements and/or standard(s) for TOF, all PEFC ST 1003:2018 requirements are applicable with the potential exception of some requirements in the case of TOF agriculture extensive and/or TOF-settlement extensive system. In this case, the standard-setting process must build agreement around the appropriate threshold between "intensive" or "extensive" TOF systems, based on clear rationale. The eligibility of a particular TOF system must be clearly communicated within standard(s). When	Appendix 4: A. Introduction	Introduction TOF in this appendix is classified into : 1. TOF agriculture/settlement intensive with the categories of: a) Size of management unit with land tenure or ownership of more than 50 ha per individual or more than 500 ha per group; b) Tree cover is more than or equal to 30% of the total area; c) Timber production from the managed unit is more than or equal to 50%; d) The main product is from timber felling with a high cutting intensity or clearcut harvesting system; e) TOF harvesting activities will highly affect cultural, ecological and conservation values. 2. TOF agriculture/settlement extensive with the categories of: a) Size of management unit with a maximum land tenure or ownership	The national standard applies all PEFC 1003:2018 requirements to the TOF standard, with the exception of: "The requirement 5.2.2.a); 5.2.6; 5.2.7; 5.3.4.2; 5.3.4.7; 6.1; 6.2.1; 6.3.1; 6.4.1; 7.1.3; 7.2.1; 7.2.2; 7.3.2; 7.3.5; 7.3.7; 7.4.1; 7.4.2; 7.4.9; 7.4.11; 7.4.12; 7.5.6; 7.6.1; 7.6.5; 8.1.1; 8.1.3, not applicable to TOF agriculture/settlement extensive."	Conforms

<p>establishing the threshold between the intensive and extensive categorisation of TOF systems, the national standard-setting process should consider at least:</p> <p>a) size of management unit b) tree cover/hectare c) economic value of production d) intensity of management e) scale of cultural, ecological and conservation value</p>		<p>of 50 ha per individual or 500 ha per group; b) Tree cover is less than 30% of the total area; c) Timber production from the managed unit is less than 50%; d) The main product of the area is not intended from timber felling (such as from NTFPs or agricultural products) or with low cutting intensity (taking 20% of increment) or employing selective logging system; e) TOF activities will not affect cultural, ecological and conservation value. The sociocultural function is more dominant.</p>	<p>Consequently, the standard distinguishes clearly between extensive intensive systems in a manner that is clearly defined by size, tree cover, economic value of production levels, intensity of operations and output, and the impact of operations on cultural, economic and conservation values.</p> <p>Consideration of these factors took place at the SC meeting on 27 October 2020, with explicit reference to the five factor reflected in the meeting minutes.</p>	
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PART IV: CERTIFICATION AND ACCREDITATION PROCEDURES CHECKLIST

No.	PEFC benchmark requirement		Reference to system documentation (including quotation of relevant text)	Scheme text	Comment	Decision
1.	Does the scheme documentation require that certification shall be carried out by impartial, independent third parties that cannot be involved in the standard setting process as governing or decision making body, or in the forest management and are independent of the certified entity?	Annex 6, 3.1	<p>IFCC ST 1002 requires that the certification body shall comply with ISO 17021 that clearly requires the certification body's impartiality and independence of the certified entity.</p> <p>IFCC PD 1001 (standard setting procedures) clearly states in Foreword and other chapters that the IFCC is the standard setting and the only governing body of the IFCC scheme and is responsible for the development of the IFCC standards. The document also clearly defines the decision making body.</p> <p>Therefore, a certification body cannot be governing or decision making body in the IFCC standard setting process.</p>		<p>IFCC ST 1002 5.1: "5.1. All the requirements given in clause 5 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply."</p> <p>Clause 5 of ISO 17021 provides all requirements for managing impartiality and independence for certification bodies; this includes clear requirements for independence from the certified entity, as well as managing all potential conflicts of interest and threats to impartiality that would emerge from participation in the standard-setting process as governing or decision making body.</p> <p>It is also clear that no certification bodies have participated in in IFCC standard setting process governing or decision making.</p> <p>Observation: This requirement should be made clearer in future revisions of the standard.</p>	Conforms
2.	Does the scheme documentation require that certification body for forest management certification shall fulfil requirements defined in ISO 17021?	Annex 6, 3.1	<p>IFCC ST 1002, introduction (3rd paragraph) states that This standard is based on the current requirements of ISO/IEC 17021 and IAF documents relating to ISO/IEC 17021; and provides additional requirements necessary for auditing and certification of sustainable forest management within the IFCC scheme.</p> <p>Appendix 1 – 3rd paragraph states</p>	<p>3. Terms and definitions For the purposes of this standard, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 17021 and ISO 19011 apply.</p> <p>4.2. All the requirements given in Clause 4 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply on General, Impartiality, Competence, Responsibility, Openness, Confidentiality, Responsiveness to complaints, and Risk-based approach</p>	The scheme documentation require that certification body for forest management certification shall fulfil requirements defined in ISO 17021	Conforms

			The scope of accreditation shall also explicitly state ISO/IEC 17021.	IFCC ST 1002 5.1: "5.1. All the requirements given in clause 5 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply." 6.1. All the requirements given in clause 6 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply 7.1.1. All the requirements given in clause 7 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply.		
3.	Does the scheme documentation require that certification bodies carrying out forest certification shall have the technical competence in forest management on its economic, social and environmental impacts, and on the forest certification criteria?	Annex 6, 3.1	The competence of the certification body is provided through the competence of its personnel (see ISO 17021). IFCC ST 1002, ch. 7.4 requires competence of auditors, including their education, working experience, auditing experience as well as specific areas of the technical competence. Personnel responsible for contract review, reviewer and granting of certification shall meet the same competence requirements as auditors (7.2 and 7.3)	The standard requires that contract review personnel, personnel reviewing and granting certification, and all auditors meet the requirements of clause 7.4 in the standard. These include: 7.4.2.1. The auditors shall have a university level education in the field of forestry, environmental sciences or other disciplines relevant to sustainable forest management. 7.4.3.1. The auditor shall have at least three (3) years working experience in forestry in Indonesia.	The scheme documentation requires that certification bodies carrying out forest certification shall have the technical competence in forest management on its economic, social and environmental impacts, and on the forest certification criteria	Conforms
4.	Does the scheme documentation require that certification bodies shall have a good understanding of the national PEFC system against which they carry out forest management certification?	Annex 6, 3.1	IFCC ST 1002 requires competence of the certification bodies personnel (7.2, 7.3, 7.4). IFCC ST 1002, 7.4.7.1b	7.4.7.1. The certification body shall ensure that auditors included in the audit team demonstrate ability to apply knowledge and skills in the following areas: b) Principles, structure and operation of the IFCC and PEFC schemes; c) Forest conditions, forestry sector organisation and forestry practices in the Indonesia	The scheme documentation requires that certification bodies shall have a good understanding of the national PEFC system against which they carry out forest management certification	Conforms

				<p>d) Socio-demographics and cultural conditions relating to forest management in Indonesia;</p> <p>e) Local, national, and ratified international policies related forest management, included worker, human rights, anti corruption; organisation of the forestry law enforcement activities;</p> <p>i) Indonesian language and other languages applied by the client's organisation.</p>		
5.	Does the scheme documentation require that certification bodies have the responsibility to use competent auditors and who have adequate technical know-how on the certification process and issues related to forest management certification?	Annex 6, 3.2	IFCC ST 1002, 7.4	<p>.4.7.1. The certification body shall ensure that auditors included in the audit team demonstrate ability to apply knowledge and skills in the following areas:</p> <p>b) Principles, structure and operation of the IFCC and PEFC schemes;</p> <p>c) Forest conditions, forestry sector organisation and forestry practices in the Indonesia</p> <p>d) Socio-demographics and cultural conditions relating to forest management in Indonesia;</p> <p>e) Local, national, and ratified international policies related forest management, included worker, human rights, anti corruption; organisation of the forestry law enforcement activities;</p> <p>i) Indonesian language and other languages applied by the client's organisation.</p>	The scheme documentation requires that certification bodies have the responsibility to use competent auditors and who have adequate technical know-how on the certification process and issues related to forest management certification.	Conforms

6.	Does the scheme documentation require that the auditors must fulfil the general criteria of ISO 19011 for Quality Management Systems auditors or for Environmental Management Systems auditors?	Annex 6, 3.2	<p>ISO 19011:2002 has been incorporated into ISO 17021. IFCC ST 1002 requires compliance with ISO 17021.</p> <p>IFCC ST 1002, introduction requires that ISO 19011:2011 provides additional guidance for the auditing of management systems. IFCC ST 1002, 7.4.4.3 requires that "The certification body shall ensure that the auditors have successfully completed training in audit techniques based on SNI ISO 19011".</p>	<p>7.4. Auditors 7.4.1. 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.</p> <p>7.4.4.3. The certification body shall ensure that the auditors have successfully completed the training on audit techniques based on ISO 19011.</p>	The standard makes explicit reference to 7.1 ('General') in ISO 19011.	Conforms
7.	Does the scheme documentation include additional qualification requirements for auditors carrying out forest management audits? [1]	Annex 6, 3.2	IFCC ST 1002, 7.4		Additional criteria (additional to those noted above) are included at 7.4, including: f) Forest management practices involving inventories, planning, monitoring, forest protection measures, harvesting operations and utilisation of forest based products of natural and plantation forest; g) Environmental and conservation issues relating to forest management; Social issues relating to relationship of local communities and forest management operation.	Conforms
8.	Does the scheme documentation require that certification bodies shall have established internal procedures for forest management certification?	Annex 6, 4	<p>ISO 17021, ch. 10.1 and 10.2.1 require that the certification body shall establish and maintain a management system covering all requirements in clauses 5 – 9.</p> <p>"ISO 17021, ch. 10.2.2 requires management system manual, ISO 17021, ch. 10.2.3 requires documents control.</p> <p>ISO 17021 refers in its clauses 7 (competences) and 9 (Process requirements) to specific certification</p>	10. Management system requirements for certification bodies. 10.1. All the requirements given in clause 10 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply.	The scheme documentation require that certification bodies shall have established internal procedures for forest management certification via clause 10 of ISO 17021.	Conforms

			schemes (e.g. 7.1.1 or 9.1.3.1)."			
			"Therefore the requirements in ISO 17021, ch. 10 (management system) and 10.2.2 for management system manual also require procedures for" certification against certification specific schemes.			
9.	Does the scheme documentation require that applied certification procedures for forest management certification shall fulfil or be compatible with the requirements defined in ISO 17021?	Annex 6, 4	IFCC ST 1002 requires compliance with ISO 17021.	<p>8. Information requirements 8.1. All the requirements given in clause 8 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply.</p> <p>8.2. The certification body shall inform the client organisation that it is obliged to provide information to the IFCC and other relevant bodies. In order to comply with the ISO/IEC 17021 clause 8.5, the certification body shall have a written consent of the client organisation for the information disclosed to the IFCC or other relevant bodies.</p> <p>9. Process requirements 9.1. General requirements All the requirements given in clause 9 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply.</p> <p>9.2.1. All the requirements given in clause 9.1 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply on Application, Application Review, Audit Programme, Determining Audit Time, Multi-Site Sampling.</p> <p>9.3.1. All the requirements given in clause 9.2. of ISO/IEC 17021 apply on determining audit objectives, scope and criteria, Audit team selection and assignments, and audit plan.</p>	The applied certification procedures are essentiallyn application of those is ISO 17021.	Conforms

				<p>9.4.1. Initial certification audit. All the requirements given in clause 9.3. of ISO/IEC 17021 apply.</p> <p>9.5.1. All the requirements given in clause 9.4 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply on General, Conducting the opening meeting, Communication during the audit, Obtaining and verifying information, Identifying and recording audit findings, Preparing audit conclusions, Conducting the closing meeting, Audit report, Cause analysis of nonconformities and Effectiveness of corrections and corrective actions.</p> <p>9.6. Certification decision 9.6.1. All the requirements given in clause 9.5 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply.</p> <p>9.7.1. All the requirements given in clause 9.6 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply on General, Surveillance activities, Recertification, Special audits, suspending, withdrawing or reducing the scope of certification.</p> <p>9.8. Appeals 9.8.1. All the requirements given in clause 9.7 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply.</p> <p>9.10. Client records 9.10.1. All the requirements given in clause 9.9 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply.</p> <p>10. Management system requirements for certification bodies 10.1. All the requirements given in clause 10 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply.</p>		
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10.	Does the scheme documentation require that applied auditing procedures shall fulfil or be compatible with the requirements of ISO 19011?	Annex 6, 4	ISO 19011:2002 has been incorporated into ISO 17021. IFCC ST 1002 requires compliance with ISO 17021. IFCC ST 1002, Introduction requires that ISO 19011:2011 provides additional guidance for the auditing of management systems.	<p>In addition to the ISO 17021 requirements provided above, we note the following:</p> <p>Introduction. ISO 19011 provides additional guidance for the auditing of management systems.</p> <p>3. Terms and definitions For the purposes of this standard, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 17021 and ISO 19011 apply.</p> <p>9.3.2. 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, clause 6.3.2.</p> <p>.</p>	The scheme documentation require that applied auditing procedures shall fulfil or be compatible with the requirements of ISO 19011	Conforms
11.	Does the scheme documentation require that certification body shall inform the relevant PEFC National Governing Body about all issued forest management certificates and changes concerning the validity and scope of these certificates?	Annex 6, 4	IFCC ST 1002, ch 8 IFCC PD 1004, 5.1e	<p>8.3. The certification body shall submit a copy of the audit report and other necessary audit records to IFCC, in English and Indonesian Languages.</p> <p>8.4. The certification body shall make publicly available (at least on the website of the certification body), a summary of the certification report after issuance of the certificate, including a summary of findings on the client organisation's conformity with the sustainable forest management</p>	The scheme documentation require that certification body shall inform the relevant PEFC National Governing Body about all issued forest management certificates and changes concerning the validity and scope of these certificates	Conforms

				<p>standard. The certification body shall provide, in timely manner, the IFCC with the summary of the certification report to be published.</p> <p>5.1. The notified certification body shall e) provide the IFCC, without delay, with information on the issuance of every sustainable forest management and/or chain of custody certificates including its details of related data, which is covered by the notification, and /or information on any changes made to the issued certificates. The range of the data necessity is specified by the IFCC.</p>		
12.	Does the scheme documentation require that certification body shall carry out controls of PEFC logo usage if the certified entity is a PEFC logo user?	Annex 6, 4	NA		Not applicable.	
13.	Does a maximum period for surveillance audits defined by the scheme documentation not exceed more than one year?	Annex 6, 4	ISO 17021, ch. 9.1.3.3	<p>9.1.3.3 Surveillance audits shall be conducted at least once a calendar year, except in recertification years. The date of the first surveillance audit following initial certification shall not be more than 12 months from the certification decision date.</p> <p>NOTE It can be necessary to adjust the frequency of surveillance audits to accommodate factors such as seasons or management systems certification of a limited duration (e.g. temporary construction site)</p>	Maximum period for surveillance audits defined by the scheme documentation do not exceed more than one year	Conforms
14.	Does a maximum period for assessment audit not exceed five years for forest management certifications?	Annex 6, 4	ISO 17021, ch. 9.1.3.2, the maximum period for audit 3 years. IFCC ST 1002 refer to ISO 17021,	<p>9.1. General requirements 9.1. All the requirements given in clause 9 of ISO/IEC 17021 apply.</p>	Maximum period for assessment audit does not exceed five years for forest management certifications?	Conforms

			so the maximum period for audit not exceed five years.	ISO/IEC 17021 9.1.3.2 The audit programme for the initial certification shall include a two-stage initial audit, surveillance audits in the first and second years following the certification decision, and a recertification audit in the third year prior to expiration of certification. The first three-year certification cycle begins with the certification decision. Subsequent cycles begin with the recertification decision (see 9.6.3.2.3) The determination of the audit programme and any subsequent adjustments shall consider the size of the client, the scope and complexity of its management system, products and processes as well as demonstrated level of management system effectiveness and the results of any previous audits.		
15.	Does the scheme documentation include requirements for public availability of certification report summaries?	Annex 6, 4	IFCC ST 1002, 8.4, 8.5	8.4. The certification body shall make publicly available (at least on the website of the certification body), a summary of the certification report after issuance of the certificate, including a summary of findings on the client organisation's conformity with the sustainable forest management standard. The certification body shall provide, in timely manner, the IFCC with the summary of the certification report to be published.	The scheme documentation includes requirements for public availability of certification report summaries.	Conforms
16.	Does the scheme documentation include requirements for usage of information from external parties as the audit evidence?	Annex 6, 4	IFCC ST 1002, 9.4.1.1.2	9.4.1.1.2. The certification body shall make public announcement of the certification process (initial certification, recertification, and surveillance) at least 30 days	The scheme documentation includes requirements for usage of information from external parties as the audit evidence.	Conforms

				before stage 2 audit, through its website, and by informing the IFCC. The certification body shall invite local communities and stakeholders to submit comments regarding the client's forest management operations. The certification body shall consider and evaluate received information during the stage 2 audit.		
17.	Does the scheme documentation include additional requirements for certification procedures? ^[*1]	Annex 6, 4	IFCC ST 1002			N/A
18.	Does the scheme documentation require that certification bodies carrying out forest management certification shall be accredited by a national accreditation body?	Annex 6, 5	IFCC ST 1002, Appendix 1	<p>Appendix 1: IFCC requirements for accreditation of certification bodies operating sustainable forest management certification against IFCC scheme.</p> <p>Certification bodies operating forest management certification according to forest management standard IFCC ST 1001 of the Indonesian forest certification scheme shall have a valid accreditation issued by the accreditation body that is a member of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) and that complies with ISO/IEC 17011.</p> <p>The scope of the accreditation shall explicitly cover the forest management standard IFCC ST 1001 of the IFCC scheme in its valid version and/or with reference to any future amendments adopted by IFCC.</p> <p>The scope of the accreditation shall also explicitly state ISO/IEC 17021, this document, and other requirements against which the</p>	The scheme documentation require that certification bodies carrying out forest management certification shall be accredited by a national accreditation body	Conforms

				certification body has been assessed.		
19.	Does the scheme documentation require that an accredited certificate shall bear an accreditation symbol of the relevant accreditation body?	Annex 6, 5	IFCC ST 1002, 9.6.2 e)	9.6.2. The certification body issues to the client a certification document that shall include at least the following information: e) accreditation mark as prescribed by the accreditation body (including accreditation number where applicable).	The scheme documentation requires that an accredited certificate shall bear an accreditation symbol of the relevant accreditation body.	Conforms
20.	Does the scheme documentation require that the accreditation shall be issued by an accreditation body which is a part of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) umbrella or a member of IAF's special recognition regional groups and which implement procedures described in ISO 17011 and other documents recognised by the above mentioned organisations?	Annex 6, 5	IFCC ST 1002, Appendix 1	Certification bodies operating forest management certification according to forest management standard IFCC ST 1001 of the Indonesian forest certification scheme shall have a valid accreditation issued by the accreditation body that is a member of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) and that complies with ISO/IEC 17011.	The documentation requires IAF membership accordingly.	Conforms
21.	Does the scheme documentation require that certification body undertake forest management certification as "accredited certification" based on ISO 17021 and the relevant forest management standard(s) shall be covered by the accreditation scope?	Annex 6, 5	IFCC ST 1002, 5.3; Appendix 1	5.3. The certification body shall carry out the forest management certification against the IFCC scheme as an accredited certification, i.e. within the scope of valid accreditation described in Appendix 1 of this standard. Appendix 1: IFCC requirements for accreditation of certification bodies operating sustainable forest management certification against IFCC scheme. Certification bodies operating forest management certification according to forest management standard IFCC ST 1001 of the Indonesian forest certification scheme shall have a valid accreditation issued by the	The scheme documentation requires that certification body undertake forest management certification as "accredited certification" based on ISO 17021 and the relevant forest management standard(s) shall be covered by the accreditation scope.	Conforms

				<p>accreditation body that is a member of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) and that complies with ISO/IEC 17011.</p> <p>The scope of the accreditation shall explicitly cover the forest management standard IFCC ST 1001 of the IFCC scheme in its valid version and/or with reference to any future amendments adopted by IFCC.</p> <p>The scope of the accreditation shall also explicitly state ISO/IEC 17021, this document, and other requirements against which the certification body has been assessed.</p>		
22.	Does the scheme documentation include a mechanism for PEFC notification of certification bodies?	Annex 6, 6	IFCC ST 1002, Appendix 2	<p>Appendix 2: IFCC requirements for notification of certification bodies operating certification against IFCC standard</p> <p>The certification body operating forest management certification against the Indonesian forest certification scheme, recognised by IFCC, shall be notified by the IFCC.</p> <p>The notification requires that the certification body shall have a valid accreditation that is recognised by the IFCC. Note: The IFCC requirements for the accreditation are defined in Appendix 1 to this standard.</p> <p>Conditions for granting the notification are specified in the IFCC procedural document.</p>	The scheme documentation include a mechanism for PEFC notification of certification bodies.	Conforms
23.	Are the procedures for PEFC notification of certification bodies non-discriminatory?	Annex 6, 6	IFCC ST 1002, Appendix 2 IFCC PD 1004		The procedures are not discriminatory and do not arbitrarily discriminate against any individuals or groups.	Conforms

PART V: STANDARD AND SYSTEM REQUIREMENT CHECKLIST FOR SYSTEM SPECIFIC CHAIN OF CUSTODY STANDARDS – COMPLIANCE
WITH PEFC ST PEFC 2002:2020

IFCC has fully adopted PEFC ST 2002:2020 Chain of Custody of Forest Based Products - Requirements as part of the IFCC Scheme. Therefore, this part of the assessment is not applicable.

PART VI: STANDARD AND SYSTEM REQUIREMENT CHECKLIST FOR SCHEME ADMINISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

No.	PEFC benchmark requirement	Reference to system documentation	Quotation of relevant text	Decision
1.	Are procedures for the notification of certification bodies in place, which comply with chapter 5 of PEFC GD 1004:2009, <i>Administration of PEFC scheme</i> ?	IFCC PD 1004:2020	<p><i>5.1 The notifying body shall have written procedures for the PEFC notification which ensure that:</i></p> <p><i>a) the PEFC notified certification body is meeting the PEFC Council's and PEFC endorsed scheme's requirements for certification bodies,</i></p> <p>4.2.1.1. An entity applying for the notification shall have valid accreditation, issued by the Accreditation Body which is a member or a part of IAF (International Accreditation Forum). The accreditation shall be issued against ISO/IEC 17021 and IFCC ST 1002:2021 and the scope of the accreditation shall explicitly include IFCC sustainable forest management standard IFCC ST 1001:2021.</p> <p>4.2.2.1. An entity applying for the notification shall have valid accreditation issued by an accreditation body that is a signatory 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), Interamerican Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC), Asia Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (APAC) and Southern African Development Community in Accreditation (SADCA), African Accreditation Cooperation (AFRAC) and ARAB Accreditation Cooperation (ARAC). The accreditation shall be issued against ISO/IEC 17065 and the scope of the accreditation shall explicitly include PEFC ST 2002.</p> <p><i>b) the scope of the PEFC notification, i.e. type of certification (forest management or chain of custody certification), certification standards and the country covered by the notification, is clearly defined,</i></p> <p>Note above text regarding requirements for application for certification. Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 of the document require different notification contracts for both SFM and CoC certification.</p> <p><i>c) the PEFC notification may be terminated by the notifying body in the case of the certification body's non adherence to the conditions of the PEFC notification or in the case of the cancellation of the contract between the PEFC Council and the authorised body,</i></p> <p>2 The IFCC may suspend the contract with immediate effect if IFCC assess that the Notified Certification Body make non-compliance and/or breach any provision of this notification contract; or the Notified Certification Body may be bringing IFCC to disrepute</p> <p>5 Withdrawal or termination of the validity of the contract on the administration of the PEFC scheme between the PEFC Council and the IFCC will result in automatic termination of this contract with effect on the same date as the withdrawal or termination of the validity of contract between the PEFC Council and the IFCC.</p> <p><i>d) the PEFC notification is based on a written contract between the notifying body and the PEFC notified certification body,</i></p>	Conforms

			<p>Subject to a valid contract between the PEFC Council and IFCC on Administration of PEFC scheme, the IFCC notification is recognised as PEFC notification and delivers PEFC recognised certifications.</p> <p>e) the PEFC notified certification body provides the notifying body with information on certified entities as required by the PEFC Registration System,</p> <p>5. Obligations of The Notified Certification Body</p> <p>5.1. The notified certification body shall:</p> <p>e) provide the IFCC, without delay, with information on the issuance of every sustainable forest management and/or chain of custody certificates including its details of related data, which is covered by the notification, and /or information on any changes made to the issued certificates. The range of the data necessity is specified by the IFCC;</p> <p>This is further stipulated in the contract requirements.</p> <p><i>f) the PEFC notification does not include any discriminatory measures, such as the certification body's country of origin, affiliation to an association, etc.</i></p> <p>There are no discriminatory requirements.</p> <p><i>5.2 The notifying body may charge a fee for the PEFC notification. The authorised body shall inform the PEFC Council about the level of its PEFC notification fees, when requested.</i></p> <p>IFCC charges tariffs for notification, which are clearly stated in the PD. However, there does not appear to be a specific procedure requiring the authorised body to provide information on fees, when requested.</p>	
2.	Are procedures for the issuance of PEFC Logo usage licenses in place, which comply with chapter 6 of PEFC GD 1004:2009, <i>Administration of PEFC scheme</i> ?	IFCC PD 1003:2020	<p>6.1 Coverage of the PEFC Logo usage licence</p> <p><i>6.1.1 The PEFC Logo usage licence shall be issued to an individual legal entity based on the requirements of PEFC ST 2001:2008. Note: Where the PEFC certification covers several legal entities, for example where group and regional forest certification covers a number of forest owners / managers (independent legal entities) or where multi-site certification covers several sites which are legally independent entities, each legal entity shall apply for its own PEFC Logo usage licence.</i></p> <p>The PEFC Logo usage license is issued under IFCC PD 1003:2020. Issuance is based on <i>PEFC ST 2001:2008</i> as follows:</p> <p>1.1. This document sets out the rules for the issuance of PEFC and IFCC trademark licenses, hereinafter the PEFC and IFCC licenses, by the IFCC to ensure legally compliant use with PEFC/IFCC ST 2001:2020 for the PEFC trademarks and IFCC ST 1003:2021 document for the IFCC trademarks.</p> <p>1.2. Concerning the PEFC trademarks, this document is based on PEFC/IFCC ST 2001:2020 and PEFC GD 1004:2009.</p> <p>7.1. Licenses are valid for the following time periods:</p> <p>User of group [B/C/D]: Validity of PEFC and IFCC Trademarks Usage contract, validity of the sustainable forest management certificate, and as long as the trademarks user uses the PEFC and/or IFCC</p>	Conforms

			<p>trademarks in accordance with the PEFC/IFCC ST 2001 and IFCC ST 1003, as stated now and as may be amended by the PEFC Council and IFCC from time to time.</p> <p><i>6.1.2 The PEFC Council and authorised bodies may issue a PEFC Logo usage multi-licence to a holder of a multi-site chain of custody certificate, which covers the whole or a part of the multisite organisation provided that:</i></p> <p><i>a) the central office and the sites are a part of a single legal entity or</i></p> <p><i>b) the central office and the sites are a part of a single company with a single management and organisational structure. Note: The multi-licence cannot be issued to a multi-site chain of custody certificate holder where the sites are independent legal entities without a single management and organisational structure and where the multi-site organisation has only been created for the purpose of the PEFC certification.</i></p> <p>4.2.3. The holder of multisite chain of custody certification operating with franchises or companies where the sites are linked through a common ownership, management or other organisational link which central office is located in Indonesia can apply for multi-licence covering the whole or a part of the scope of the multi-site certification provided that:</p> <p>a) the central office and the sites are a part of a single legal entity; or b) the central office and the sites are a part of a single company with a single management and organisational structure. The independent legal entities forming part of a multi-site producer group chain of custody certification shall apply for individual trademarks licences.</p> <p><i>6.2 Issuance of PEFC Logo usage licences</i></p> <p><i>6.2.1 The licensing body shall have written procedures for the PEFC Logo licensing which ensure that:</i></p> <p><i>a) the PEFC Logo usage licence is based on a written contract between the licensing body and the PEFC Logo user,</i></p> <p>1.5. Issuance of the PEFC license is subject to a valid contract on Administration of the PEFC scheme signed between the PEFC Council and the IFCC as specified in PEFC GD 1004:2009. In addition, the issuance of PEFC license to trademarks user of group "B" is subject to the valid PEFC endorsement of the IFCC scheme.</p> <p><i>b) the PEFC logo user complies with the PEFC Logo usage rules (PEFC ST 2001:2008),</i></p> <p>1.1. This document sets out the rules for the issuance of PEFC and IFCC trademark licenses, hereinafter the PEFC and IFCC licenses, by the IFCC to ensure legally compliant use with PEFC/IFCC ST 2001:2020 for the PEFC trademarks and IFCC ST 1003:2021 document for the IFCC trademarks.</p> <p>7.1. Licenses are valid for the following time periods:</p> <p>User of group [B/C/D]: Validity of PEFC and IFCC Trademarks Usage contract, validity of the sustainable forest management certificate, and as long as the trademarks user uses the PEFC and/or IFCC trademarks in accordance with the PEFC/IFCC ST 2001 and IFCC ST 1003, as stated now and as may be amended by the PEFC Council and IFCC from time to time.</p> <p><i>c) the scope of the PEFC Logo usage (logo usage groups) is clearly defined,</i></p>	
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			<p><i>User groups are clearly defined at 4.2. Special Conditions. Application is defined in different contracts for different user groups.</i></p> <p><i>d) the PEFC Logo usage licence can be terminated by the licensing body in the case of the PEFC Logo user's non adherence to the conditions of the PEFC logo usage rules (PEFC ST 2001:2008) or in the case of cancellation of the contract between the PEFC Council and the authorised body,</i></p> <p>Appendix Contracts: Article 7: 6 The IFCC may terminate the contract with the immediate effect if there are reasons to believe that any of the terms of the contract or the PEFC/IFCC ST 2001 (PEFC Trademarks Rules – Requirements) and the IFCC ST 1003 (IFCC Trademarks Rules – Requirements) in its valid version are not being adhered to; or the trademarks user may be bringing IFCC to disrepute</p> <p><i>e) where unauthorised use has taken place, the PEFC Logo usage licence provides for contractual penalty of one fifth of the market value of the products to which the unauthorised logo use relates, unless the PEFC Logo user proves that such unauthorised use was unintentional. In the latter case, the penalty will be limited to 15,000 CHF.</i></p> <p>Article 6: Penalty 1 The IFCC may impose, a contractual penalty of a IDR amount being one-fifth the market value of the products to which unauthorised PEFC and/or IFCC trademarks use relates, unless the trademarks user proves that such unauthorised use was unintentional. In the latter case the penalty will be limited to 200.000.000 IDR (two hundred million rupiah).</p> <p>6.2.2 The licensing body shall have a mechanism for the investigation and enforcement of the compliance with PEFC Logo usage rules (PEFC ST 2001:2008) and shall take actions, including legal if necessary, to protect the PEFC Logo trademark.</p> <p>Article 7 2 The IFCC may revoke the contract temporarily with immediate effect while a suspicion of contravention of the contract or the PEFC/IFCC ST 2001 (PEFC Trademarks Rules – Requirements) and/or IFCC ST 1003 (IFCC Trademarks Rules – Requirements) is being investigated.</p>	
3.	Are complaint and dispute procedures in place, which comply with chapter 8 of PEFC GD 1004:2009, <i>Administration of PEFC scheme?</i>	IFCC PD 1002:2020	<p><i>8.1 The PEFC Council and the authorised bodies shall have written procedures for dealing with complaints relating to the governance and administration of the PEFC scheme.</i></p> <p>Written procedures are contained in IFCC PD 1002:2020.</p> <p><i>8.2 Upon receipt of the complaint, the procedures shall provide for:</i></p> <p><i>a) acknowledgement of the complaint to the complainant,</i></p> <p>6.3. The IFCC Executive Director shall without delay: a) Acknowledge to the complainant/appellant (in writing) the receipt and acceptance/rejection of the complaint/appeal, including its justification; b) Provide the complainant/appellant with details of the IFCC complaints and appeals procedures to ensure that they are clearly understood; c) Refer the complainant/appellant to other parties responsible for resolving the matter where the matter does not satisfy clauses 4.1 and 5.1.</p> <p><i>b) gathering and verification of all necessary information, validation and impartial evaluation of the complaint, and decision making on the complaint,</i></p> <p>7.1 The IFCC Executive Director shall assign an ad-hoc Task Force Group (the TFG), comprising some experts, to investigate the accepted complaint or appeal. The members of the TFG shall have no vested</p>	Conforms

			<p>or conflict of interest in the complaint or appeal. Alternatively, in justified circumstances, the TFG may have balanced representation of concerned parties.</p> <p>7.2 The TFG shall undertake a thorough investigation and seek a resolution. The TFG shall submit in a timely matter, a detailed written report, to the IFCC Executive Director to be presented to the IFCC Board of Directors. The report shall include a statement indicating whether, or not, the complaint or appeal has been substantiated and recommendations on resolving the complaint.</p> <p><i>c) formal communication of the decision on the complaint and the complaint handling process to the complainant and concerned parties,</i></p> <p>7.4 The IFCC Secretariat shall, without delay, inform the complainant/appellant and other interested parties about the outcomes of the complaint/appeal resolution process, in writing</p>	
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ANNEX B. RESULTS OF STAKEHOLDER SURVEY

A stakeholder survey was sent on August 2 2021 via email to approximately 312 participants. The stakeholder list was provided by IFCC and comprised a range of NGOs, industry participants, academic/experts and certification body representatives. Despite this, a total of only 7 responses were received.

The responses were at large supportive of the scheme's stakeholder consultation and participatory process.

However, one participant stated, "Perlu sosialisai lebih masip untuk standar sertifikasi hutan", i.e. that there should be more socialisation, i.e. implementation and uptake, of the standards.

This also emerged during consultations with Standardisation Committee members, and it is something that IFCC is actively attempting to address. The survey questionnaire is copied below:

1. *Nama dan organisasi.*
2. *Apa jenis pemangku kepentingan? (misalnya serikat pekerja, pemilik hutan, masyarakat adat, dll.)*
3. *Kapan Anda diundang untuk berpartisipasi dalam proses revisi IFCC?*
4. *Apakah semua pemangku kepentingan dapat berpartisipasi dan berkontribusi dalam pengembangan IFCC?*
5. *Apakah IFCC memberi Anda informasi yang Anda butuhkan untuk berkontribusi pada revisi?*
6. *Apakah proses pengembangan dan revisi sudah direncanakan dan terstruktur dengan baik?*
7. *Apakah pandangan Anda dipertimbangkan dengan tepat selama proses pengembangan dan revisi?*
8. *Apakah standar pengembangan pohon di luar hutan (TOF) langsung?*
9. *Apakah pemangku kepentingan yang berpartisipasi mewakili berbagai kepentingan dalam pengelolaan hutan di negara Anda? Jika tidak, kelompok kepentingan lain mana yang menurut Anda harus berpartisipasi?*
10. *Apakah Anda yakin ada aspek spesifik dari skema yang perlu dipertimbangkan lebih lanjut?*
11. *Apakah Anda ingin mengatakan komentar lain?*

Consultations

Prior the field assessment, virtual consultations were held with different stakeholders on the standard in the event that a field assessment was not possible due to COVID restrictions. The consultations were undertaken as follows:

August 16, 2021 Tropical Forest Conservation Action / Kehati (Pak Samedi)

	IPB (Harnios Arief)
	Asia Pacific Resources International Limited (Deni Novendi)
	Forestindo (Auditors) (Kresno Santosa)
August 20, 2021	Wildlife Conservation Society (Christine Wulandari)
	Asia Pulp and Paper (Sera Noviany)
	Ideas Consult (Daru Ascyara)

ANNEX C: RESULTS OF INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATION

There were no responses to the international consultation.

ANNEX D. INTERNAL REVIEW COMMENTS

Section or PEFC Requirement	Review comment	Response
Summary	Of the 1003:2018? Please specify, because in this case it falls under the SFM non-conformities	Amended accordingly
	Please identify, against which requirement it was a non-conformity and cover it in the recommendation chapter	Amended accordingly
Introduction	Please clarify, whether the PDs are mandatory requirements or not.	PDs are mandatory, the report has been amended
		Chapter covering requirements for certification bodies for CoC has been added
	Only editorial, but please use the introduced PEFC acronym or use this wording, but remove the acronym from the list of acronyms	Noted and amended
5.3.2	There's no name (or at least Unit/Head of unit responsible for standard setting). Without some level of details, its difficult to see how the contact is easy to access and readily available, thus these additional details would be required do reach compliance.	In previous assessments, the disclosure of the information as provided has been sufficient to meet this benchmark. Guidance and interpretation on this requirement does not appear to have changed. The consultant therefore still considers that the standard conforms to the requirement.
Chapter 6, Background	Please provide English explanation of this term in brackets	Explanation provided.
	Link doesn't work	Link repaired
6.6	Please add information about the pilot testing of the ToF Annex 4. General comment: Since the ToF is integrated in the IFCC ST 1001 as an Annex, it's not considered from standard setting perspective a new standard, but applicable information should be added.	Information has been added
Chapter 7, Forest Management Standard	The assessment did not consider the Appendix 2. Specific interpretation of requirements in the case of forest plantations. Comments on Appendix 2 is attached IFCC ST 1001 The assessment did not consider the Appendix 3. Specific interpretation of requirements in the case of community forest. Comments on Appendix 3 is attached IFCC ST 1001	The assessment of Appendix 2 and Appendix 3 has been added throughout the assessment, where relevant. Additional text has been added at the introduction of the chapter to improve the clarity of the understanding the relationship between the standard and the appendices.

4.1 (i)	The list of legislation, which is referred in the standard should be included.	Agreed, this is considered a minor non-conformity; it has been altered accordingly
4.3.1	The list of legislation, which is referred in the standard should be included.	Now included
6.1.2	What is the periodical inventory? Is there any documentation, where it is defined?	References for the definitions of periodic inventory are included, specifically the related government regulations
6.2.3	Is there any information or example available on how this is implemented?	Additional information has been provided. References for the definitions of periodic inventory are included, specifically the related government regulations
6.2.7	Please include the reference, where these management plans are accessible and what national legislation regulates the implementation of this requirement. This is a good example, why the list of legislation would be required, please see comment also on page 38	Additional information has been provided. References for the definitions of periodic inventory are included, specifically the related government regulations
6.2.8	Please include the reference, where these management plans are accessible and what national legislation regulates the implementation of this requirement. This is a good example, why the list of legislation would be required, please see comment also on page 38	Additional information has been provided. References for the definitions of periodic inventory are included, specifically the related government regulations
6.3.1.1	The VPA in Indonesia covers ToF? There should be reference to the applicable legislation. This is a good example, why the list of legislation would be required, please see comment also on page 38	The VPA covers TOF at the point of transfer between processors and TOF producers, and therefore covers those producers indirectly. A reference has been provided.
6.3.4.4	The national minimum wage is often not equal to the living wage. Please provide information about the difference of the minimum and living wages	Additional information has been provided.
8.1.1	Is this document part of the management plan, which is publicly available?	Yes. An appropriate reference has been provided.
7.1.4	This wording require clarification. Since the ToF Annex enable large forested (but not forest) areas to be accounted in the certified area. This wording does not deliver conformity. (e.g. if the "total forested area" is replaced with "total forest area" it can work) High carbon stocks are not defined and no requirement to identify these in the management plans?	In practice for ToF, the 'total forested area' within the certified area is that of areas of forest cover within (or as a subset of) a certified area within a mixed landscape of agriculture, urban environments and trees; those areas are, by definition, outside of forest areas and in practice cannot be converted to non-forest areas. The choice of 'forested area' is therefore specific in that it chooses to safeguard existing forest cover and areas that meet international definitions of forest that are outside of areas designated as 'forest areas' by relevant Indonesian regulations and legislation, thereby removing any ambiguity. In practice for high carbon stock, there is no clear international benchmark or definition for 'high carbon stock' areas that is accepted by multiple governments. However, the European

		<p>Union's definition¹⁵ of 'high carbon stock' for peatlands and forests¹⁶ is:</p> <p><i>(a) wetlands, namely land that is covered with or saturated by water permanently or for a significant part of the year; (b) continuously forested areas, namely land spanning more than one hectare with trees higher than five metres and a canopy cover of more than 30%, or trees able to reach those thresholds in situ.</i></p> <p>Consultations with IFCC indicate that this benchmark definition is a suitable proxy for high carbon stock in Indonesia, as it is appropriate for Indonesian definitions for forest.</p> <p>There is a prohibition on peatland conversion in Indonesia, first issued in 2011¹⁷. The definition of forested areas is consistent with the definition of forests used by the Government of Indonesia under Decree of the Minister of Forestry of Indonesia, No. 14/2004 "land spanning more than 0.25 hectares, with trees higher than 5 meters at maturity and a canopy cover of more than 30 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ".</p>
8.2.3	Is this applicable to regions of Indonesia and not forest type? The benchmark standard wording is not suitable here, unless the use of fire is limited to some districts/regions of Indonesia.	In practice there is a complete prohibition on the use of fire; the text has been updated accordingly.
8.2.7.	Please clarify, what is this procedure. Is it an existing (previously established procedure) or delivered through legislation?	Procedures are further elaborated in Appendix 1, text has been updated accordingly.
8.3.4	Is there information what is this rate? Is it part of the publicly available management plans? Are there examples available? If not, it's difficult to see how this is measurable.	Appropriate regulatory references have been provided
8.6.1	Probably wrong reference, because the referred text doesn't deliver compliance to this requirement	The reference is appropriate; in addition, regulatory references have been provided for socio economic functions in relation to forest management planning.
8.6.7	Missing the engagement in data collection	References to data collection are provided in the community forest. However, this can be considered a minor NC.
9.1.1	Periodic monitoring should be defined	Regulatory references have been provided

¹⁵ [Directive \(EU\) 2018/ 2001 Of The European Parliament And Of The Council - of 11 December 2018 - on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources \(europa.eu\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32018L0001)

¹⁶ There is a third definition which applies to forest areas that have had their forest cover reduced to between 10 per cent and 30 per cent after a particular date under a particular methodology, in order to meet the objectives of the EU regulation; given the objective of the EU regulation is not sustainable forest management but the use of biofuels, it is not appropriate that the third definition be considered.

¹⁷ Inpres No 10/2011 <https://www.hukumonline.com/pusatdata/detail/lt4ddb6189ada30/instruksi-presiden-nomor-10-tahun-2011/document>

9.1.2	As above	As above
9.2.1	Should be defined (e.g. annual). Is there reference in related documentation, where this is clarified?	No, and the definition of the period does not need to be defined. The benchmark states that the organization must plan and maintain the audit program rather than the standard; in this case both the standard and benchmark are consistent with ISO 9001:2015 Chapter 9.2.2, which is "intended to be applicable to any organization, regardless of its type or size, or the products and services it provides."
Appendix 2	Comments are provided in IFCC 1001 Annex 4	
6.3.1	The VPA in Indonesia covers ToF? There should be reference to the applicable legislation. This is a good example, why the list of legislation would be required, please see comment also on page 38	See 6.3.1 above
5.3.1.2	This is a good example, why the list of legislation would be required, please see comment also on page 38	See 5.3.1.2 above
6.3.1.3	With this wording above it is difficult to see, how compliance is delivered	Appropriate legal references have been provided.
Group certification model		
5.1	Please provide details on how compliance was reached (in the beginning it was mentioned that these sections were updated during the assessment)	Information has been provided.
Certification and accreditation arrangements		
17	Explain please, what is the reason this is not applicable. We don't see the rational, why this is not applicable.	This is a non-obligatory requirement; no additional requirements exist and it is therefore not applicable

ANNEX E: REPORT ON THE FIELD ASSESSMENT

Article Three undertook a field assessment in Indonesia between November 12 and 19 2021.

The main objective of the field assessment was to gather data on the Trees Outside Forest Annex and potential implementation in the field.

The itinerary was as follows:

Friday November 12	Arrive Jakarta Entered 3-day mandatory quarantine
Sunday November 14	Depart Jakarta, arrive Sentul City
Monday November 15	Half-day meeting with IFCC Secretariat (Plaza Amsterdam Blok D No. 56, JL MH Thamrin, Sentul City) to discuss findings of the draft report and undertake clarifications as required Half-day meeting with farmer group (remote) for preliminary discussions on the site visit
Tuesday November 16	Travel from Sentul City to Kebumen, Central Java (Jawa Tengah) Present: Nurcahyo Adi, Didik Suharjito, Teddy Rusulono, Heny, Harnios Arief, Zulfandi Lubis, Aqmarina Rahma
Wednesday November 17	Visit to KSU Kostajasa, Jl. Kaleng KM2 RT02 RW01, Kel. Jatiluhur Kec., Karanganyar, Kabupaten Kebumen, Jawa Tengah (Operations office, harvesting site)
Thursday November 18	Visit to KSU Kostajasa (continued) (processing operations, meeting with village head, community and farmer site visit, water management, afforestation site, nursery)
Friday November 19	Return to Jakarta, continued discussions with IFCC Secretariat

KSU Kostajasa

KSU Kostajasa is a tree management and harvesting operation based in Kebumen, Central Java. The company already has a sustainability certification under a different forest certification scheme that has been in place since 2019.

Kostajasa develops and implements that planning for the group operations that must be provided to the MoEF.

Kostajasa, as the group manager, is required to comply with all the requirements of the Timber Legality Assurance Scheme (TLAS) under Indonesian law. In addition, as a purchaser of timber, sellers are required to complete a self-declaration (SAKR – Surat Angkutan Kayu Rakyat) for any sales of

timber, that effectively places to the sale of any timber under the purview of the SVLK/TLAS system; purchasers cannot accept timber unless they have assurance that the timber is legally produced.

Operations

The total area from which Kostajasa sources timber is approximately 311 ha. None of this areas is classified as forest by any government designation. It is, rather, a mixed landscape of urban areas (e.g. towns and villages), agricultural crops (e.g. tobacco, cassava, rice) and areas of forest cover (including some areas that would fall under a definition of forest).

There are 27 units within the total area. A register of these units is maintained by Kostajasa.

Standard operating procedure comprises:

- Independent stand inventory
- Member land plot marking
- Member wood purchase
- Pre and post- harvest
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Chain of custody and monitoring
- Annual cutting allotment monitoring
- Forest plant cultivation
- Permanent plot measurement

Trees within the community area are generally planted and maintained by the community. The species harvested are generally mahogany, teak and alabasia.

The harvesting site visited was under the name Kelompok Dadi (Group Dadi). The total area is 32.5 ha. The area is a mix of forested areas, agricultural areas and urban areas; it is classified as an agricultural area.

A total of 12 trees had been identified within the area as suitable for harvesting. Trees are planted in an ad hoc manner, such that they will not interfere with the production of other crops. Seedlings for replanting are provided by Kostajasa to farmers at no cost. Kostajasa operates its own nurseries.

There is significantly less silviculture practiced by community members relative to the activities undertaken by companies; there is consequently a significant difference in the quality of trees grown by the community.

Decisions to harvest trees are generally undertaken on an as-needed basis; they are not the major source of income for farmers on an annualized basis and generally represent a small proportion of income. A decision to harvest will generally be economic; it is considered similar to 'banking' money in that harvesting is undertaken when there is a special occasion, education costs, capital purchase or other significant event that requires additional income.

If a farmer wishes to harvest prior to reaching minimum requirements for tree diameter, the company will make a deposit or downpayment (DP) on the tree. There are similar schemes offered by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, but the interest rate on the loan is considered too high

by many farmers. The harvesting rates are generally around 20 per cent of the AAC according to Kostajasa.

Harvesting and transport is undertaken without any heavy machinery. Trees are lifted manually to roads and placed on trucks for transport to processing operations.

Water management and environmental management services are undertaken by community members as part of *gotong royong*, or a 'service to the community'. This is not considered to be volunteering, or charitable, but simply as a part of functioning within the community.

Erosion from harvesting is generally not considered to be a problem; Indonesian farmers generally manage erosion as part of other farming operations, e.g. through rice terraces as part of a traditional form of land management.

Presentation at Kostajasa office



Harvesting site

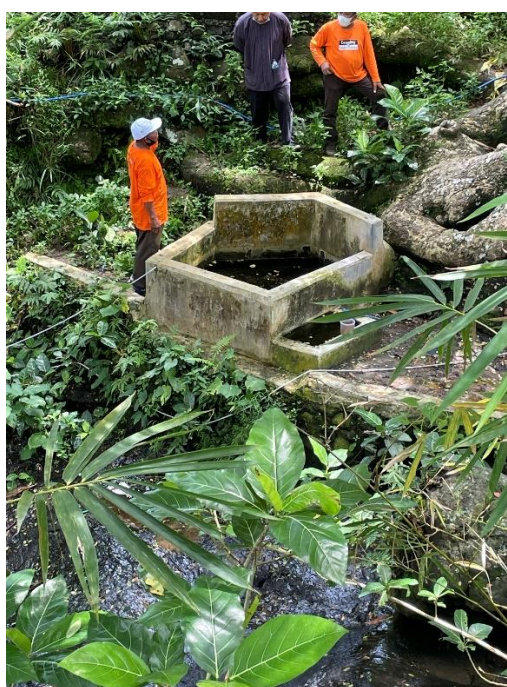


Entrance to processing operations



Nursery



Water monitoring site*Community water management**Farm latex collection**Latex transport point*

Non-wood forest products

Farmers generally do not consider timber as the primary source of income. However, farmers do produce other goods that do originate from trees, such as latex. Latex production does provide a significant source of income for many farmers in the region. Farmers will collect latex and transport to central processing points that are operated by state-owned enterprises. Non-wood forest products observed include latex, fruits, food staples (cassava and rice) and tobacco.