

RSPO Supply Chain Certification Systems

For accreditation and certification bodies

Adopted by the RSPO Board of Governors on 21 November 2014

Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Definitions	5
3. Certification standards	10
4. Accreditation requirements: model for approval and monitoring of third party certification bodies	12
5. Certification Process Requirements of the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Systems	14
Annex 1: Supply Chain Certification Report	24
Annex 2: Multi-site certification.....	27
Annex 3: Group certification	30
Annex 4: Certificate – template	33
Annex 5: Yield schemes	35

1. Introduction

The Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) is a global, multi-stakeholder initiative on sustainable oil palm products. Members of RSPO and participants in its activities come from many different backgrounds, including plantation companies, manufacturers and retailers of oil palm products, environmental and social NGOs and from many countries that produce or use oil palm products. The principal objective of RSPO is “to promote the growth and use of sustainable palm oil through cooperation within the supply chain and open dialogue between its stakeholders”.

The methods used by the RSPO to deliver its objective include:

- The development of a standard for certification of sustainable oil palm production and associated models for verification of responsible oil palm production. The RSPO Standard for Sustainable Oil Palm Production, approved in April 2013, is presented as a series of Principles, Criteria, Indicators and Guidance, and is designed to be used by oil palm producers to implement sustainable production practices, and by certification bodies for field verification.
- The development of an RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard. This document describes requirements related to the control of RSPO certified oil palm products in the supply chain, including flows of material and associated claims.
- The RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard is presented as a series of auditable requirements designed to be used by organizations in the palm value chain to demonstrate implemented systems for control of RSPO certified oil palm products. Downstream processors or users of RSPO certified sustainable oil palm products can claim the use of (or support of) RSPO certified oil palm products when they adhere to the requirements of the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard and this is independently verified by an RSPO accredited certification body.

The purpose of this document is:

- To establish the minimum requirements of a consistent methodology for enabling certification against the requirements of the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard to enable all certification bodies to operate in a consistent and controlled manner.

- To provide documentation designed to assure long-term continuity and consistency of the delivery of certification against the requirements of the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard.
- To ensure that claims of RSPO members relating to the production, procurement and use of RSPO certified oil palm products are true.

This document is analogous to the RSPO Certification Standard which defines certification standard. This document will be reviewed at intervals not greater than 5 (five) years.

1.1 Elements of a certification scheme

Certification schemes are usually made up of three key elements:

- Certification standards. This sets out the requirements which must be met and against which certification audits are made. The RSPO standards are detailed in the Supply Chain Certification Standards document.
- Accreditation requirements. This is the approval mechanism for ensuring that the organizations which undertake certification are competent and produce credible, consistent results. The RSPO accreditation requirements are detailed in section 4 of this document.
- Certification process requirements. This is the process of establishing whether or not a set of requirements (i.e. the standard) has been met, usually carried out by a certification body. The RSPO Supply chain certification systems are detailed in section 5 of this document.

1.2 Scope

This document sets out certification systems for the RSPO requirements for Identity Preserved, Segregation, and Mass Balance supply chain models:

- The requirements for a certification body to be accredited as being a competent body capable of undertaking audits and issuing certificates of conformance against the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard (Accreditation requirements).
- The way in which certification must be carried out by such certification bodies (Certification process requirements).

2. Definitions

Accreditation Body (AB)	Organization responsible for auditing RSPO certification bodies against the requirements of <i>ISO/IEC Guide 17065:2012</i> . The organization must be a signatory to the appropriate International Accreditation Forum (IAF) or Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA), or a full member of the International Social and Environmental Accreditation and Labelling Alliance (ISEAL).
Applicant (or Client)	The operation seeking or holding certification.
Audit	Independent evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the RSPO supply chain certification standard by an RSPO accredited certification body as part of the certification process.
Book and Claim (BC)	The book and claim system allows for the transfer of RSPO certified oil palm actors in the supply chain. See Supply Chain Certification Standard Annex 1: Book and Claim (BC) for oils and fats.
Bulking Station	Interim storage facility for oil palm products.
Buyer	The next commercial entity in the supply chain; the supplier (or seller) is the previous commercial entity in the supply chain.
Certification Body (CB)	An independent body that is accredited by RSPO to conduct certification audits against the requirements of the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard.
Claim	Any communication to any stakeholder group in any format of the presence of certified sustainable oil palm product in a specific product or product groups.
Code of Conduct	The RSPO Code of Conduct is a set of requirements that RSPO members are expected to abide by. The Code can be found on the RSPO website (www.rspo.org)

Complaints Procedure	The RSPO complaints system addresses complaints against RSPO and its members in a manner reflecting the nature, mission and goals of RSPO. See the RSPO website (www.rspo.org)
Crude Palm Oil (or CPO)	First stage palm oil product produced from fresh fruit bunches (FFB) at a mill.
Despatch	A transfer of ownership from one organization to another.
End Product	Product that will have no further repackaging or processing prior to sale to the final consumer.
End Product Manufacturer	The manufacturer/processor that uses oil palm products for manufacturing products designed and intended for consumption or end use in any way without further repackaging or processing. For example retailers when producing own label products in house, consumer goods manufacturers, biofuel producers, feed product manufacturers. Retailers and distributors of end products, where no further modification occurs, do not need Supply Chain Certification.
Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB)	Bunches of palm fruits as harvested from oil palm plantations/farms.
Group Certification	An option for RSPO Supply Chain Certification whereby the direct costs of certification are shared between the eligible members of a group.
Identity Preserved Palm Oil (IP)	The Identity Preserved (IP) supply chain model assures that the RSPO certified oil palm product delivered to the end user is uniquely identifiable to a single RSPO certified mill and its certified supply base.
Independent Mill	A mill operating independently of and with no legal relationship to any specific plantation. This includes through parent or sister companies.

Internal Control System (ICS)	A documented set of procedures and processes that defines how a supply chain certification system works, ensures that records are maintained, records internal audits and explains responsibilities. It defines which standards are applicable and ensures that non-compliances are dealt with according to a set of procedures and sanctions.
Legal Owner	Entity that has an enforceable claim or title to a property, and is recognized as such by law.
Mass Balance (MB)	Supply chain model that allows certified claims to be transferred from one oil palm product to another either through physical blending or administratively under strictly controlled circumstances.
Multi-site Certification	A certification option for a group of sites that have a contractual link, a defined Central Office and a minimum of two participating sites. Such sites may be groups of plantations, farms, mills or refineries etc, brought together under a Central Office and administered using an Internal Control System (ICS). Central Offices that also process are counted as both Central Office and a participating site.
Non-certified Plantations	Mills and their respective supply bases that have not been certified by an RSPO accredited certification body.
Oil Palm Products	Products produced by the oil palm, including its fruits and kernels. Depending on the context, the phrase 'oil palm products' in this document can also refer to products such as shells, palm kernels, palm kernel expeller, palm kernel oil (PKO) or products derived thereof, palm (kernel) fatty acids (P(K)FAD), olein, stearin or products that are derived from fractionation of CPO.
On-site Audit	Physical visit to a permanent located site by a (team of) representative(s) from an RSPO accredited certification body.
Owner	Person or entity that holds physical ownership of goods/plant/building etc.

Refinery	A production site that processes fats and oils into higher value fats and oils.
The Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (or RSPO)	The not-for-profit Swiss-registered foundation working to improve the sustainability of global palm oil production and use.
RSPO Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (or RSPO CSPO)	Palm oil produced by a mill and its supply base that has been successfully audited to the RSPO Principles and Criteria by an RSPO accredited certification body, as being compliant with the criteria set out in the RSPO Certification Systems document.
RSPO Rules on Communication & Claims	Rules for use of communication and claims related to the use or support of RSPO certified oil palm products.
RSPO IT Platform	Web-based system for tracing RSPO certified oil palm products throughout the supply chain from mill to refinery, under the supply chain models of Mass Balance, Segregation and/or Identity Preserved.
Scope	The activities covered by the organization’s supply chain certification.
Segregation (SG)	The Segregation (SG) supply chain model assures that RSPO certified oil palm products delivered to the end user come only from RSPO certified sources.
Short Selling	Entering into a forward contract to supply product that has not yet been received.
Site	A single functional unit of an organization or a combination of units situated at one locality, which is geographically distinct from other units.
Supplier (or seller)	The previous commercial entity in the supply chain; the buyer (or customer) is the next commercial entity in the supply chain.

Supply Chain	<p>The series of processes/steps through which agricultural raw materials pass from the primary producer through to the end product manufacturer (i.e. palm oil growing, milling, storage, transport, refining, manufacture, end product etc).</p>
Supply Chain Certification Systems (SCCS)	<p>Downstream processors or users of RSPO certified oil palm products can claim the use of (or support of) RSPO certified oil palm products when they adhere to the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Systems and where this is independently verified by an accredited certification body.</p>
Trader	<p>Participant in the supply chain of RSPO certified oil palm products which purchases and sells oil palm products, derivatives and/or futures without physically handling the oil palm products.</p>
Unit of Certification	<p>All operators who take legal ownership and physically handle (including receipt into storage tanks) RSPO certified oil palm products need to be RSPO supply chain certified. This requirement applies up to and including the end product manufacturer.</p>

3. Certification standards

The RSPO certification standards are as follows:

3.1 Sustainable production of oil palm products

3.1.1 Production of sustainable oil palm products is comprised of legal, economically viable, environmentally appropriate and socially beneficial management and operations. This is delivered through the application of the RSPO Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Palm Oil Production and the accompanying indicators and guidance, as set out in the document *RSPO Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Palm Oil Production including indicators and guidance* (available at www.rspo.org), (referred to collectively in this document as the 'RSPO Principles and Criteria' or 'RSPO P&C').

All of the RSPO Principles and Criteria apply to the management of oil palm. All relevant RSPO Principles and Criteria also apply to oil palm plantations and associated mills. Independent mills will be certified against the requirements of the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard.

3.1.2 Where available, national interpretations of the international indicators and guidance should be followed. In order to keep overall control of the quality of any set of national indicators and guidance claiming to be official interpretations, especially in the local legal context, national interpretations will require endorsement or recognition by RSPO.

3.2 Supply chain requirements for sustainable oil palm products

3.2.1 The oil palm products may go through many production and logistical stages between the grower and the product. Any individual batch of palm oil products can be traded through one of four supply chain models that are approved by RSPO:

- Identity Preserved (IP)
- Segregated (SG)
- Mass Balance (MB)
- Book and Claim (B&C).

3.2.2 For the first three of these, Identity Preserved, Segregated and Mass Balance, supply chain controls from the plantation through to the end product are required, as defined in the *RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard*. This document sets out certification systems for assessment against the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard.

Users of the RSPO book and claim system, who are not producers, need to show compliance with the rules for use of the RSPO book and claim system, which are covered separately (see www.rspo.org).

4. Accreditation requirements: model for approval and monitoring of third party certification bodies

4.1 Accreditation overview

4.1.1 Any certification body (CB) that wishes to offer a service of certification audits against the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard must be specifically accredited by RSPO. Individuals cannot be accredited as a certification body.

4.1.2 RSPO has made a provision that all CBs accredited for certification against the RSPO Principles and Criteria can also undertake supply chain audits against the requirements of the RSPO Supply Chain Standard for CPO mills. This is in order to enable audit of supply chain requirements of CPO mills to be undertaken at the same time as P&C certification site visits.

For independent, stand-alone oil mills, which do not have a fixed supply base and therefore have not been P&C audited, a Supply Chain audit and certificate is needed. A palm kernel crusher cannot be part of a P&C certification and always needs a Supply Chain audit and certificate.

4.1.3 RSPO publishes a list of accredited certification bodies on its website (www.rspo.org).

4.2 Accreditation Body (AB) requirements

4.2.1 Any accreditation body must be operating in accordance with the requirements of *ISO 17011:2004 Conformity assessment – General Requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment bodies*. This must be demonstrated either as a signatory to the appropriate International Accreditation Forum (IAF), Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) or through full membership of the International Social and Environmental Accreditation and Labelling Alliance (ISEAL).

4.2.2 RSPO requires the accreditation body to notify RSPO if a complaint about the certification body is received from any RSPO stakeholder concerning their competency or process or the outcome of an accreditation audit or implementation. The accreditation body shall handle complaints in accordance with *ISO/IEC 17011:2004*. Should any accreditation body fail to resolve a complaint within that timeframe, it shall inform the RSPO Secretariat.

4.3 Accreditation requirements for certification bodies

- 4.3.1 Certification bodies are required to demonstrate that all aspects of their organization, systems and procedures for conducting certification against the intent and requirements of the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Systems are included in documented management systems, and conform to the provisions of RSPO's specific requirements detailed in section 5 of this document.
- 4.3.2 Certification bodies are required to demonstrate that all aspects of their organization, systems and procedures for conducting certification against the intent and requirements of the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Systems conform to the relevant provisions of *ISO/IEC 17065:2012 Conformity assessment – Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services*.
- 4.3.3 Conformity with the requirements detailed in sections 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 of this document is assessed prior to accreditation, and is then monitored annually.
- 4.3.4 The CB must comply with the accreditation body requirements pertaining to accreditation decisions.

5. Certification Process Requirements of the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Systems

This section prescribes the process that a certification body (CB) shall follow in carrying out an audit of a site that is seeking certification to requirements of the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard.

5.1 Specific competencies of audit teams

- 5.1.1 The accredited CB shall implement all provisions, including legal arrangements, to ensure that any and all persons, subcontractors or other entities (e.g. permanently employed and freelance auditors, experts, consultants, etc) engaged on its behalf in auditing against the requirements of the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard, are knowledgeable about the applicable processes, procedures and documents and comply with the requirements of the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Systems as a whole.
- 5.1.2 The CB must define the minimum competencies of lead auditors and the requirements for audit teams. As a minimum, these must be consistent with the specifications defined in *ISO 19011:2011 Guidelines for auditing management systems*, with modifications to take into account the specific requirements of RSPO Supply Chain Certification, as described below.
- 5.1.3 Audit procedures for certification audits against the requirements of the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard must require that auditors demonstrably include sufficient supply chain expertise to address all of the requirements of the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard.

Lead auditors must demonstrate, as a minimum:

- Successful completion of an accredited lead auditor course e.g. a ISO 9000/19011 lead auditor course.
- Successful completion of an RSPO-endorsed RSPO Supply Chain Certification training course.
- Language skills suitable for verbal and written communication with the client and the client's relevant stakeholder groups.

- Field working experience in similar supply chains, or equivalent related to and as necessary for the certification process.
- A supervised period of training in practical auditing by a qualified lead auditor in similar certification schemes (i.e. including traceability), having successfully conducted a minimum of 2 (two) audits at different organizations.

5.2 Unit of certification

- 5.2.1 The General Chain of Custody requirements of the RSPO Supply Chain Standard shall apply to any organization in the supply chain that takes legal ownership and physically handles RSPO Certified Sustainable oil palm products at a location under the control of the organization including outsourced contractors. After the end product manufacturer there is no further requirement for certification.
- 5.2.2 The Supply Chain Certification shall take place at site level. Multi-site certification (Annex 2) or group certification (Annex 3) is possible under specific requirements.
- 5.2.3 Outsourced contractors shall be considered high risk if physically transforming products or if there is a risk of uncontrolled, non-deliberate or accidental cross-contamination resulting in mixing certified with non-certified products.

5.3 Audit process requirements

Client application and contract

- 5.3.1 The CB shall ensure that any operation seeking or holding certification against the requirements of the RSPO is provided with necessary information concerning the RSPO Supply Chain Certification and the RSPO Rules on Communication and Claims. If potential clients have any further questions concerning the RSPO these shall be directed to the RSPO secretariat.
- 5.3.2 The CB shall enter into a contractual agreement for certification services with an operation seeking or holding certification against the RSPO Supply Chain Standard and maintain a record of any agreement before proceeding with any service provision.

The contracting documents shall specify the scope, duration and costs related to the audit and outline the CB's and client's contractual rights and obligations. This must include the client's right to object to the CB's audit process and this right must be contained in the procedures of a CB. The contractual agreement shall include relevant provisions on confidentiality and declarations of interest.

Audit planning

- 5.3.3 The CB shall plan the on-site audit, consistent with the guidelines defined in *ISO 19011:2011*.
- 5.3.4 The CB may synchronise and combine RSPO Supply Chain audits with other on-site audits (such as food safety, quality, etc) where possible and appropriate.
- 5.3.5 Certification bodies shall recognize certificates previously issued under RSPO Supply Chain Certification Systems by other RSPO accredited CBs.

Certification audit

- 5.3.6 The audit shall start with an opening meeting during which the lead auditor shall inform the certification applicant about the certification process, agree logistics for the audit, confirm access to all relevant documents, field sites and personnel, explain confidentiality and conflicts of interest and agree on the timing of the closing meeting.
- 5.3.7 The CB shall review the management documentation of the applicant to ensure that all elements fully meet the requirements of the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard. The certification body shall clarify any issues or areas of concern with the operation seeking or holding certification. Internal audits shall be fully planned and underway before certification is awarded.
- 5.3.8 The certification audit shall review whether the organizational systems, the management systems and the operational systems, including any documented policies and procedures of the operation seeking or holding certification, are sufficient and adequately implemented to meet the intent and requirements of the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard.

In cases where an operation seeking certification outsources activities to independent third parties, the auditor or CB will assess whether a visit to the subcontractor is required. If the outsourced contractor holds RSPO certification then it does not require an additional audit.

- 5.3.9 The certification audit shall review pertinent RSPO Supply Chain records relating to the receipt, processing and supply of certified oil palm products.
- 5.3.10 The CB shall verify compliance of all activities conducted by subcontractors engaged by an operation seeking or holding certification with the intent and requirements of the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard.
- 5.3.11 At the conclusion of the certification audit the CB auditor shall conduct a closing meeting with the client's representative(s). During the closing meeting the CB shall ensure that:
- The client is informed that until they receive written confirmation of their RSPO Supply Chain certification registration and its expiry date that they are not certified and cannot make any claims concerning certification.
 - The client is made aware of the findings of the audit team including any deficiencies which may result in a negative certification decision, or which may require further actions to be completed before a certification decision can be taken.
 - A detailed record is compiled of the closing meeting including:
 - a list of the participants in the meeting;
 - a detailed description of the information supplied to the operation seeking or holding certification;
 - any information additionally supplied by the operation; and
 - any other information exchanged, including a written record of the notice that the findings of the audit team are tentative pending review and decision making by the duly designated representatives of the CB.
 - The record of the closing meeting shall be signed (including by electronic signature) by the lead auditor and the most senior relevant management representative of the operation seeking or holding certification.

Multi-site and group certifications

- 5.3.12 Multi-site and group certifications are permitted under certain circumstances. If a multi-site certification or audit is conducted all rules in Annex 2 apply. If a group certification or audit is conducted all rules in Annex 3 apply.
- 5.3.13 When a multi-site or group certification or audit is conducted the auditor(s) shall determine that the client's management system is adequate to ensure all sites under its control meet the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard and the intent thereof. A multi-site or group certification will only be awarded if:
- The client's management system demonstrates it ensures compliance with the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard for all sites under its management; and
 - Compliance with the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard is established in all of the sites included in the audit sample.

Results

- 5.3.14 The CB auditor shall prepare a certification report on the certification process against the requirements of the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard (see Annex 1 for minimum report content requirements).
- 5.3.15 All non-conformances shall be addressed to the satisfaction of the CB by the operation before certification is granted by the CB. If non-conformances are not addressed within 3 (three) months of the audit, a full re-audit shall be required. The CB shall assess the effectiveness of the corrective and/or preventive actions taken before closing out the non-conformances.
- 5.3.16 Non-conformities raised later against a certified organization are serious and the integrity of the RSPO Supply Chain Certification is at risk. A maximum of one month is to be given to the certified organization to satisfactorily address the non-conformance. The CB shall assess the effectiveness of the corrective and/or preventive actions taken. Should the non-conformance not be addressed within the one month maximum timeframe, a suspension or withdrawal of the certificate and a full re-audit shall be necessary.

- 5.3.17 Where objective evidence indicates that there has been a demonstrable breakdown in the supply chain caused by the certified client's actions or inactions, and that oil palm products have been or are about to be shipped which are falsely identified as RSPO certified product, then immediate action shall be taken by the CB, and the RSPO Supply Chain certification shall be suspended until such time that the situation has been addressed. It is a requirement that the CB informs RSPO within 24 hours of the decision to suspend certification.
- 5.3.18 If no non-conformances are observed at an audit or when the corrective action plan has satisfactorily addressed raised non-conformance(s), the client shall be recommended for (re-)certification.
- 5.3.19 If certification is suspended or removed, for example on the basis of lack of effective corrective actions, the site shall inform their supply chain customers within 3 (three) business days.
- 5.3.20 The CB shall forward the audit report to RSPO within 2 (two) weeks of closure of any non-conformance.

Certification awarded

- 5.3.21 The supply chain CB shall fill out the Certificate Template (Annex 4 of this document) and develop a Supply Chain Certification Report according to Annex 1 of this document.
- 5.3.22 The CB shall send a copy of the certificate and the Supply Chain Certification Report to the RSPO secretariat by uploading to the RSPO IT platform upon granting certification to the company.
- 5.3.23 The RSPO will upload the certificate on the RSPO website within 1 (one) working week. See RSPO website www.rspo.org for contact details.
- 5.3.24 The validity of certificates shall be 5 (five) years with annual surveillance.

Surveillance audits

- 5.3.25 Surveillance audits must be conducted within 12 months of the previous audit. If a surveillance audit is not conducted within 12 months, the CB will notify the organization and RSPO that the certificate will be suspended.

- 5.3.26 The surveillance audit shall review whether the organizational systems, the management systems and the operational systems, including any documented policies and procedures of the operation holding certification, are sufficient and adequately implemented to meet the intent and requirements of the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard. In cases where an operation holding certification outsources activities to independent third parties, the auditor or CB will assess whether a visit to the subcontractor is required.
- 5.3.27 The surveillance audit shall review pertinent RSPO Supply Chain records relating to the receipt, processing and supply of certified oil palm products. These records shall be reviewed retrospectively to the date of the previous audit.
- 5.3.28 In order to maintain continuity of certification a full re-audit shall take place before the end of the certification period.
- 5.3.29 At the surveillance audit the CB shall verify the company's annual summary records to determine whether more RSPO certified oil palm products have been claimed than purchased within a specified period. The CB shall confirm the amounts purchased and claimed as part of its audit report. The CB shall confirm the correct membership category for the organization.
- 5.3.30 For mill audits only, the CB shall assess whether an interim visit is required to confirm quantities if a site has informed them of a projected overproduction.
- 5.3.31 For mill audits only, if the higher production volume is confirmed to be correct the CB shall provide the information to the RSPO IT platform.
- 5.3.32 To minimize costs and complexity for palm oil 'micro users' (organizations which use a very low level of palm oil, ie less than 1000KG of palm oil per annum) and to encourage their use of sustainable palm supply chains, these organizations will submit a self-declaration form to the RSPO instead of undergoing surveillance audits. Initial certification audits and recertification audits shall take place as normal.

5.4 Transfer of certification body

- 5.4.1 The new CB shall officially communicate with the previous CB.
- 5.4.2 The new CB shall be provided with the previous audit report, including details of any non-conformances.

- 5.4.3 Transfer of CB shall not be permitted until all non-conformances are closed or all financial obligations have been met.
- 5.4.4 After reviewing the documentation, a new certificate shall be issued to the company by the new CB maintaining the previous expiry date. Upon issuance of the new certificate RSPO shall be informed.

5.5 Public availability of documentation

- 5.5.1 The following documents shall be made publicly available by the CB and/or the RSPO upon request (and made available on the applicable website), as indicated:
- RSPO Supply Chain Certificate of compliance (RSPO).
 - Procedures of the Certification Body for complaints and grievances and appeals, including resolution mechanisms (CB).
 - The register of certified organizations, which must include details of the scope of each certificate, i.e. which sites and/or processes are approved (RSPO).

5.6 Conflict of interest

- 5.6.1 Procedures for identifying and managing conflicts of interest must include provision for a specific independent committee, set up by the CB. The independent committee must consist of at least 3 (three) external members, and must meet at least annually with managers of the CB to formally review the CB's performance in this respect.
- 5.6.2 Certification bodies and members of audit teams must have maintained independence from the company or family of companies for a minimum of 2 (two) years to be considered not to have a conflict of interest. Independence in this context means neither having any family/personal relationships with people within the organization, nor having been employed in or by the organization being assessed, nor undertaking any consultancy activities or other service provision except for certification or verification activities.
- 5.6.3 The CB shall not offer certification audits or surveillance audits for any organization to which it has provided management advice or technical support related to the scope of RSPO certification, or with whom it has any relationship which creates a threat to impartiality. This excludes the provision of RSPO-endorsed training.

- 5.6.4 Records of the conflict of interest committee's discussions, recommendations and consequent corrective actions must be maintained for at least 5 (five) years.
- 5.6.5 Any person or entity engaged by the CB or the CB itself shall:
- Declare any and all interests which may potentially affect the certification process and/or which could possibly constitute a conflict of interest, in advance of engaging in a certification process against the requirements of the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard.
 - Report any circumstance or pressure that may influence its independence or confidentiality immediately to the executive management of the CB. The executive management of the CB shall notify the RSPO and its chosen accreditation body of any such report and ensure that any such report is included in the certification report of the certification process and in the file of the client.
 - Only engage in services for a client if the CB can demonstrate that it has not engaged in certification of the same client against the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Systems. Doubtful cases shall be discussed with RSPO, prior to engaging with the client.
- 5.6.6 The CB procedures must include the contractual obligation for all personnel including subcontracted personnel such as consultants contributing to certification decisions to disclose in writing to the CB all possible and actual conflicts of interest, at the time that the conflict or possibility of conflict becomes evident. Note: a relationship that threatens the impartiality of the CB can be based on ownership, governance, management, personnel, shared resources, finances, contracts, marketing and payment of a sales commission, or any other inducement for the referral of new clients etc. (See IAF definition of related body.)

5.7 Mechanisms for complaints and grievances

- 5.7.1 Procedures must include a mechanism for complaints, grievances and appeals concerning certified organizations that is open to any interested party.

5.8 Control of claims

- 5.8.1 Certification audit and surveillance procedures must include provision for ensuring compliance with RSPO requirements for the control of claims, as detailed in RSPO Rules on Communication and Claims. If multiple Supply Chain models are used in parallel, a sample of claims relating to the use of RSPO Certified Sustainable oil palm products needs to be checked.

Annex 1: Supply Chain Certification Report

A.1.1 Content requirements

The audit report may be a compilation of several documents. The auditor shall include the following minimum content requirements when preparing a supply chain certification report:

<i>Certified company details</i>	Name, RSPO member number, and address of the operation certified and all relevant sites of operation(s) seeking or holding certification including contact details of the management representative responsible for overseeing the certification process and parent company if any.
<i>Certification body details</i>	CB certificate number, date of accreditation.
<i>Summary</i>	A summary of the report, including a brief description of the scope of the certification.
<i>Certificate details</i>	Certificate number, validity (start date and end date), and date of first certification.
<i>Background to the report</i>	<p>a) Author(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name(s) of the auditor(s) • The name(s) of the management representatives of the CB involved in making the certification decision. <p>b) Previous audits (if applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of previous certification audits and conclusion, with recommendations or non-conformances. <p>c) On-site visits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Itinerary with dates • The main items and places inspected • Names and affiliations of people consulted.

<p>Scope</p>	<p>A clear description of the scope of the audit including the supply chain model(s) used.</p> <p>The version of the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Systems implemented by the operation.</p>
<p>Description of operation's management system</p>	<p>A clear description of the organizational systems, management systems and operational systems to ensure compliance with the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Systems.</p>
<p>Certified quantity purchased and claimed</p>	<p>Confirmation of the company's summary of annual certified tonnage of RSPO certified oil palm products purchased and claimed over a specified period.</p>

A.1.2 Information requirements

For the mill

- Mill capacity (in terms of producing Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (CSPO)) is reported on the front page of the report.
- Records of certified Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) received on monthly basis.
- Records of CSPO and certified Palm Kernel (PK) produced.
- Records of CSPO and certified PK sold (under book and claim and RSPO IT platform system) to each buyer.

For the refinery, manufacturer etc.

This data can be aggregated over a year.

- Record of raw material purchased/received

Supplier	RSPO certificate number	Product	Volume

- Record of oil palm product sold

Buyer	RSPO certificate number	Product	Volume

Annex 2: Multi-site certification

A.2.1 Criteria for eligibility

- All facilities included in the multi-site certification shall be represented by a Central Office.
- The Central Office shall document and implement clear rules regarding eligibility for the participation of sites in the certificate.
- Multi-site certification is not restricted to a single country and can be performed across borders.

A.2.2 Criteria for operation

- The RSPO Supply Chain Certification must be run from one identified site – i.e. the Central Office.
- All participating sites shall have a legal and/or contractual relationship with the Central Office.
- A common centrally administered and documented internal control and reporting system shall be used and monitored by the Central Office.
- The Central Office shall appoint a management representative with overall responsibility for ensuring that all operational units comply with the RSPO supply chain certification requirements. Internal audits of all sites/ operations will be carried out on an annual basis and will be reviewed and recorded at the Central Office.
- Different operations within the multi-site certification will be grouped by sets. The main sets will operate a common management system and may be classified as follows:
 - Milling
 - Refining
 - Transport and distribution
 - Processing (including secondary processing after the refinery)
 - Production (final manufacture of end product)
 - Blending
 - Outsourcing (tank farms etc).

- At least one site from each set shall be included in an audit sample.
- An audit of Central Office functions will also be conducted at least once per annum.

A.2.3 Certificates

- Certificates of compliance to the RSPO SCCS Multi-site Certification System will be awarded to companies who have been audited by the certification body (CB) and who have demonstrated full compliance with this system.
- The certificate will be issued in the name of the Central Office, listing all other companies/operations/sites.
- Certificates will be valid for a period of 5 (five) years and subject to annual surveillance audits.

A.2.4 Sample audit formula

Certification audit

Square root of the total number of participating sites, rounded up to the next whole number, plus Central Office.

Surveillance audit

Square root of the total number of participating sites, multiplied by a coefficient of 0.6 rounded up to the next whole number, plus Central Office.

Re-certification audit

Square root of the total number of participating sites, multiplied by a coefficient of 0.8 rounded up to the next whole number, plus Central Office.

A.2.5 Scope extension

To add a site into an existing multi-site certification:

- Square root of number of participating sites to be added, rounded up to the next whole number, plus Central Office functions.
- Internal audits of the sites that are to be added must be completed prior to adding to the multi-site certification.
- If the multi-site scope extension is combined with the existing surveillance audits then this will be in addition to existing audit requirements (i.e.

additional audits will be needed to account for these additions, no matter how many audits already take place).

A.2.6 Suspension/removal

If there is a non-conformance at one site this can lead to suspension of the whole multi-site certificate. The certificate holder has the option to voluntarily remove that site from the multi-site certificate.

To add the site back in, scope extension rules apply (see section A.2.5 on Scope extension, above).

Annex 3: Group certification

A.3.1 Criteria for eligibility

- All sites included in the group certification shall be represented by a Group manager.
- The Group manager shall document and implement clear rules regarding eligibility for the participation of sites in the certificate.
- Group certification is not restricted to a single country and can be performed across borders.
- Group members must be:
 - Separate legal entities
 - Use up to 500 MT of oil palm products per year
 - Employ a maximum of 100 employees.

A.3.2 Criteria for operation

- The RSPO Supply Chain Certification system must be run from one identified site – i.e. the Central Office.
- All participating sites shall have a legal and/or contractual relationship with the Central Office.
- A common centrally administered and documented internal control and reporting system shall be used and monitored by the Group manager.
- The Group entity shall appoint a management representative with overall responsibility for ensuring that all operational units comply with the RSPO Supply Chain Certification requirements. Internal audits of all sites/operations will be carried out on an annual basis and will be reviewed and recorded at the Central Office.
- Different operations within the Group certification will be grouped by sets. The main sets will operate a common management system and may be classified as follows:
 - Milling
 - Refining
 - Transport and distribution

- Processing (including secondary processing after the refinery)
- Production (final manufacture of end product)
- Blending
- Outsourcing (tank farms etc).
- At least one site from each set shall be included in an audit sample.
- A Central Office audit will also be conducted at least once per annum.

A.3.3 Certification

- Certificates of compliance to the RSPO SCCS Group Certification System will be awarded to Group entities who have been audited by the certification body (CB) and who have demonstrated full compliance with this system.
- The certificate will be issued in the name of the Group entity listing all other Group members.
- Certificates will be valid for a period of 5 (five) years and subject to annual surveillance audits.

A.3.4 Audit formula

Initial Group manager audit

Upon application the Group manager shall be audited to ensure it can effectively manage a Group scheme and a maximum growth rate for the Group scheme for the first year is established. The maximum growth rate shall be 40 members.

During the first year the Group manager conducts internal audits and submits these to the CB who then adds the new members to the certificate up to the agreed maximum.

Group member initial audit

After 12 months, on upon reaching the agreed maximum, the CB shall calculate the audit requirements for the Group scheme as follows.

The square root of the total number of members, rounded up to the next whole number plus Group manager audit.

A.3.5 Surveillance audits

After the first year, a group is allowed to grow by a maximum of double the number of members at the start of the year. At the end of the second year, or

when the maximum growth is achieved, the audit sample is established for the following 12 months, as follows.

Square root of number of existing members multiplied by 0.6 (or 0.8 in the fifth year the group has held certification and therefore recertification is required) rounded up to the next whole number plus square root of number of new members rounded up to the next whole number, plus Group manager audit.

This process is repeated every year the scheme grows. If in any year the scheme does not grow or has negative growth then only one sample calculation is required.

To add a site into an existing Group certification:

- Square root of number of participating sites to be added together with Central Office functions must be audited.
- Internal audits of the sites that are to be added must be completed prior to adding to the Group certification.
- The Group manager has to show evidence of an internal audit of the new site.

If the Group scope extension is combined with the existing surveillance audits then this will be in addition to existing audit requirements (i.e. additional audits will be required to account for these additions, no matter how many audits already take place).

A.3.6 Suspension / removal

If there is a non-conformance at one site this can lead to suspension of the whole Group certificate. The certificate holder has the option to voluntarily remove that site from the Group certificate.

To add the site back in, scope extension rules apply (see section A.3.5 on Scope extension, above).

Annex 4: Certificate – template

Based on an audit according to the requirements stated in the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Systems, version [month, year], and a signed contract, [Name CB] herewith certifies that the site(s) listed below are found to be in compliance with the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard, version [month, year]. This guarantees that the criteria for processing RSPO certified oil palm products through one or more of the supply chain models as stated in the RSPO Supply Chain Certification Systems have been met.

The following template must be used and located in the centre of the certificate. The area around it may be used for the specific logo, colour scheme and further information that the CB wishes to include on the certificate.

Name certified company	ABCDEF Sdn. Bhd.
full address certified company	Oil Processing Road Industrial complex refinery 12 Selangor, Malaysia
RSPO number (if applicable)	
other sites certified (see second page)	YES / NO
RSPO registered parent company (if applicable)	KLMNOP Sdn. Bhd
RSPO number parent company	12-3456-000-00

Scope of assessment :

Purchase of RSPO certified palm oil and palm kernel oil, processing into derivatives and sales into the market

Start date certificate	DD-MM-YYYY
Expiration date certificate	DD-MM-YYYY
Date of first certification	DD-MM-YYYY

Certificate number	XYZ-123-456-789
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Supply chain model	Identity Preserved (IP)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Segregation (SG)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Mass Balance (MB)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Issued by	Certification Body
Authorised signatory name	NAME
Authorised signature	x x x x

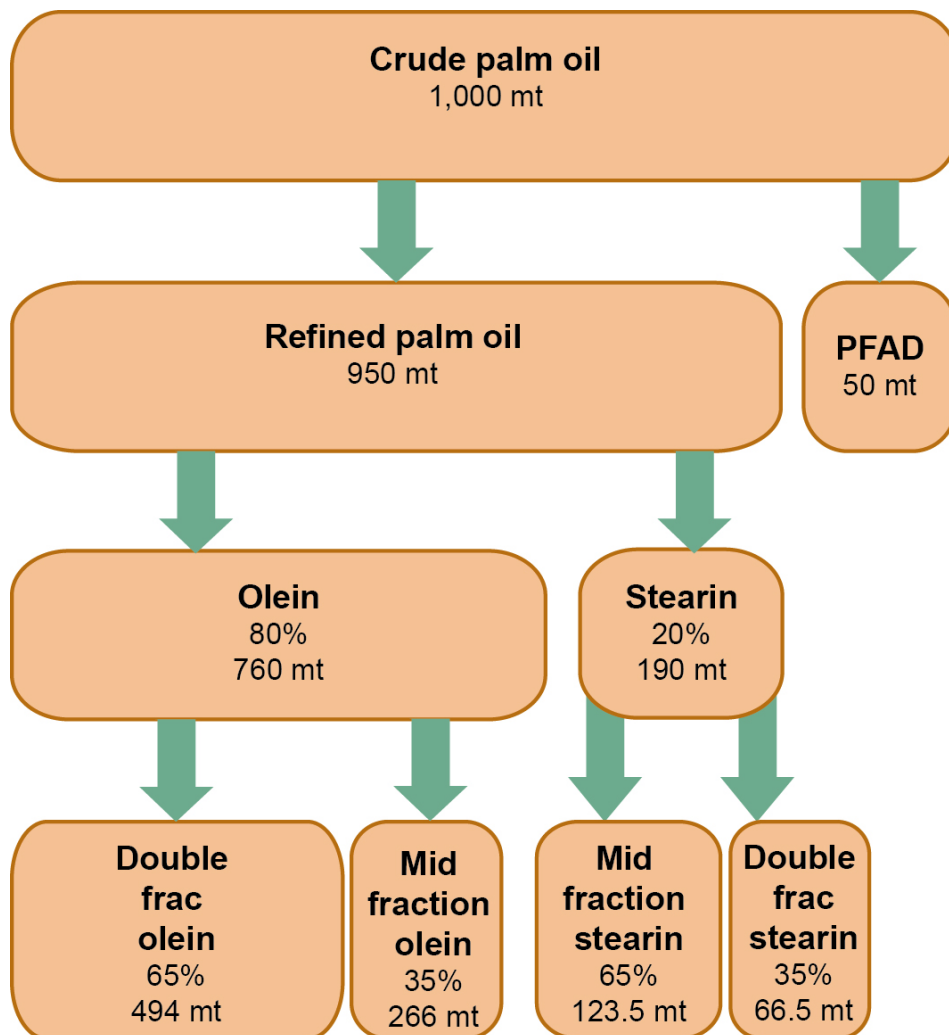
[Name CB] was accredited to provide RSPO Supply Chain Certification on xxxx

This certificate remains property of [Name CB] and can be withdrawn in case of terminations as mentioned in the contract or in case of changes or deviations of the above-mentioned data. The licensee is obliged to inform [Name CB] immediately of any changes in the above-mentioned data. Only an original and signed certificate is valid.

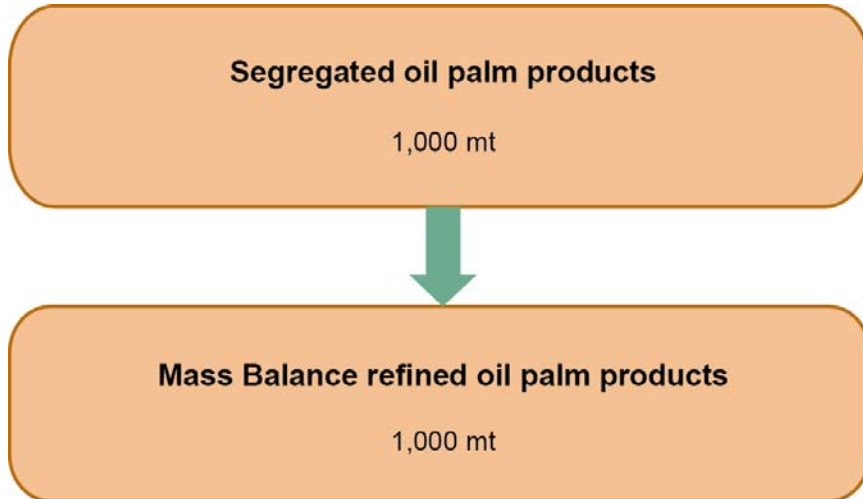
Annex 5: Yield schemes

A.5.1 Mass Balance Supply Chain Model Yield Scheme

The values shown in the Mass Balance Supply Chain Model below are fixed and cannot be modified. Organizations may use their own actual yields provided these can be justified during the audit. Otherwise the rates shown below shall be used as shown.

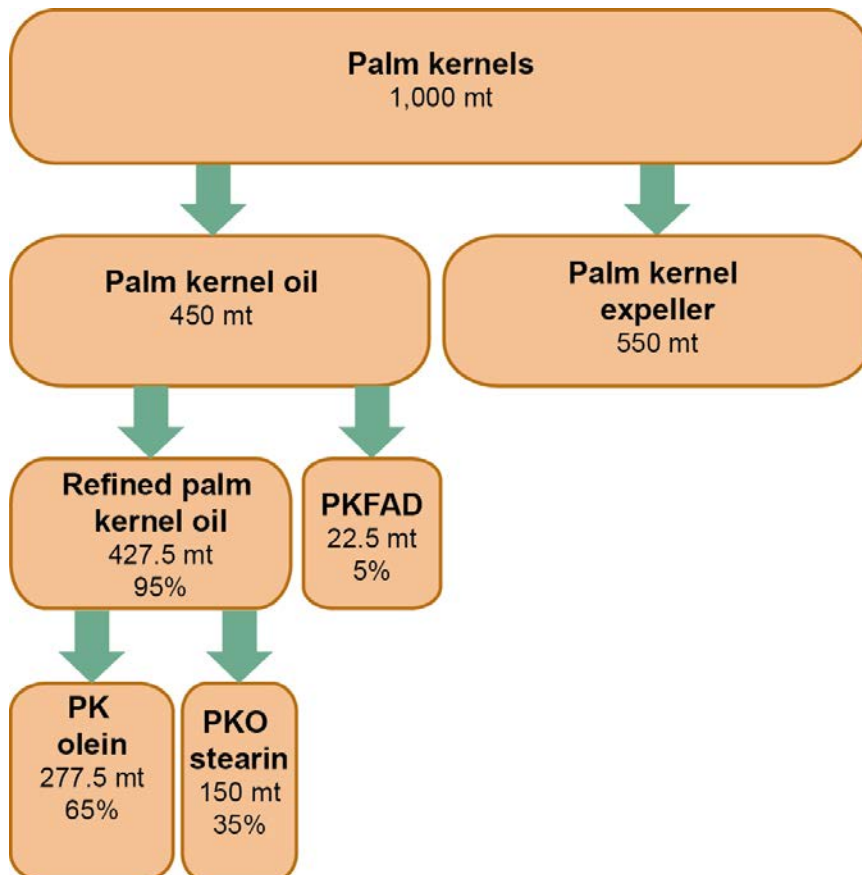


A.5.2 Segregated Supply Chain Model Yield Scheme



A.5.3 Palm Kernel Mass Balance Yield Scheme

Companies that purchase Mass Balance sustainable palm kernel products shall use the following harmonized yield scheme to calculate how much Mass Balance sustainable products they can sell or claim:



Companies that purchase segregated sustainable palm kernel products can choose either of two options to calculate how much sustainable palm kernel products they can sell or claim:

- Apply the Segregated claim to all subsequent derivatives;
- Use the purchase of segregated palm kernel products to offset sales of equal volumes of specific Mass Balance palm kernel derivatives (not necessarily derived from the segregated product acquired).

(www.rspo.org)