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This is a public document, for any comments regarding the content of this document or the RTRS Standard please contact the:

RTRS Technical Unit

technical.unit@responsiblesoy.org

and cc: info@responsiblesoy.org

Phone number: +54 11 4518010

The RTRS official languages are English, Spanish and Portuguese, however in case of any inconsistency between different versions of the same document, please refer to the English

<sup>1</sup> With minor numbering amendments made February 2011



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version as the official one.

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## RTRS Accreditation and Certification Standard

### I. Introduction

The Round Table on Responsible Soy Association (RTRS), is a global multi-stakeholder organization on responsible soy. [www.responsiblesoy.org](http://www.responsiblesoy.org).

The principal objective of RTRS is to “promote the growth and the use of responsible soy through co-operation with the supply chain and open dialogue between its stakeholders”.

The methods used by the RTRS to deliver its objectives include:

- (a) The development of a standard for responsible soy production and associated mechanisms for verification of responsible soy production. The RTRS Standard for Responsible Soy Production Version 1.0 was developed during 2007-2010, is presented as a series of Principles, Criteria, Indicators and Guidance, and is designed to be used by soy producers to implement responsible production practices, and by certification bodies for field verification. No public claims relating to compliance with the RTRS Principles and Criteria can be made without independent, third party certification, carried out by a certification body that has been authorized by RTRS, and according to RTRS certification requirements.
- (b) The development of a Chain of Custody Standard, which describes requirements related to the control of RTRS certified soy, soy derivatives and soy products along the supply chain, including flows of material and associated claims. The RTRS Chain of Custody Standard was developed during 2010, and is presented as a series of auditable requirements designed to be used by organizations in the soy value chain to demonstrate implemented systems for control of RTRS certified soy, soy derivatives and soy products. No public claims relating to compliance with this standard can be made without independent, third party certification, carried out by a certification body authorized by the RTRS, according to RTRS certification requirements.

In preparing this document, the RTRS recognises that there is a considerable variation in the scale, technical knowledge and organization of supply chain operators throughout the world and so it is imperative that access to certification is given to all supply chain operators in a pragmatic and affordable way.

### II. Scope

This document sets out:

- (a) The requirements for a certification body to be approved by the RTRS as being a competent body capable of undertaking assessments and issuing certificates of conformance against the different RTRS standards and the Feed Material Assurance Scheme Module for the RTRS Soya Products.. (Accreditation requirements).
- (b) The way in which certification must be carried out by such certification bodies. (Certification requirements).

*Date of implementation:*

*This standard becomes effective on November 15<sup>th</sup> 2010*

*Date of Revision:*

*This standard will be reviewed within one year of the date of implementation*

### III. How to Use this Document

This is a modular document. Different sections apply depending on the scope of the accreditation sought by the certification body.

Modules that apply according the Accreditation and Certification Scope

- 1- Scope: Accreditation and Certification against the RTRS Chain of custody Standard

The CB has to comply with:

VI RTRS Accreditation System
VII General Accreditation requirements for CBs
2 Application and Approval Process for CBs
3 System and Procedures requirements
Module A: Chain of Custody Requirements
Module C: Multi-site Certification
Annex 1: Assessors Qualifications
Annex 2: Audit Report Content

- 2- Scope: Accreditation and Certification against the RTRS Chain of Custody Standard and RTRS EU RED requirements

The CB has to comply with:

VI RTRS Accreditation System
VII General Accreditation requirements for CBs
2 Application and Approval Process for CBs
3 System and Procedures requirements
Module A: Chain of Custody Requirements
Module B: Additional Requirements for Certification against the RTRS EU RED
Module C: Multi-site Certification
Annex 1: Assessors Qualifications
Annex 2: Audit Report Content

- 3- Scope: Accreditation and Certification against the FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products.

The CB has to comply with:

VI RTRS Accreditation System
VII General Accreditation requirements for CBs
2 Application and Approval Process for CBs
3 System and Procedures requirements
Module D: Requirements for Certification against the Feed Material Assurance Scheme Module and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products
Annex 1: Assessors Qualifications
Annex 2: Audit Report Content

Note: Multi-site certification is not allowed under the FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products.

- 4- Scope : Accreditation and Certification against the RTRS Chain of custody Standard and against the FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products.

The CB has to comply with:

VI RTRS Accreditation System
VII General Accreditation requirements for CBs
2 Application and Approval Process for CBs
3 System and Procedures requirements
Module A: Chain of Custody Requirements
Module C: Multi-site Certification
Module D: Requirements for Certification against the Feed Material Assurance Scheme Module and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products
Annex 1: Assessors Qualifications
Annex 2: Audit Report Content

Note: Multi-site certification is not allowed under the FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products.

- 5- Scope : Accreditation and Certification against the RTRS Chain of custody Standard, RTRS EU RED requirements and against the FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products

The CB has to comply with:

VI RTRS Accreditation System
VII General Accreditation requirements for CBs
2 Application and Approval Process for CBs
3 System and Procedures requirements
Module A: Chain of Custody Requirements
Module B: Additional Requirements for Certification against the RTRS EU RED
Module C: Multi-site Certification
Module D: Requirements for Certification against the Feed Material Assurance Scheme Module and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products
Annex 1: Assessors Qualifications
Annex 2: Audit Report Content

#### **IV. Definitions**

*Applicable RTRS standard* is used to mean the set of RTRS Principles, Criteria and Indicators being used for assessment by the Certification Body. In this document this refers to the

Standards for Chain of Custody: the RTRS Chain of Custody Standard general requirements and associated module(s).

Also the Feed Material Assurance Scheme (FEMAS) Module for RTRS Soya Products.

This Module has been benchmarked and along with requirements in the FEMAS Core Standard found equivalent to the requirements of the RTRS Chain of Custody Standard. These requirements and specific applicable module applies.

**V. Change from previous version of this document**

VII	2.1 3.5.2 3.7 4.4
Module A	1.3
Module C	New module
Module D Amendments	January 2012 New module Amendments to: III- How to use this document IV- Definitions 3.5- Issuing of certificates- Note Annex 1- RTRS Lead assessor qualifications- Note Annex 2- Assessment Report- Note
Amendments	October 2012 Amendments in 3.5.2

**VI. RTRS Accreditation System**

**1. Approval of certification bodies by the RTRS.**

**Accreditation overview**

- 1.1.1. Any certification body that wishes to offer a service of compliance assessments and issue of certificates for any of the RTRS standards<sup>2</sup> must be RTRS accredited, according to the requirements laid out in this document.
- 1.1.2. Certification can only be undertaken by a body that conforms to the accreditation requirements. An individual cannot be approved as a certification body.
- 1.1.3. The scope of the accreditation shall specify for each certification body the geographical area (country(s) or region(s)), and the type of certification (responsible soy production or Chain of Custody) for which they are accredited.

**Accreditation Body (AB) requirements**

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<sup>2</sup> Including FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products or any other recognized scheme



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- 1.1.4. Only accreditation bodies which have been formally endorsed by RTRS may accredit certification bodies (CB) to carry out compliance assessments and award certificates for RTRS Responsible Soy Production.
- 1.1.5. The accreditation body must be operating in accordance with the requirements of ISO 17011:2004
- 1.1.6. Accreditation bodies may be National Accreditation bodies, or International Accreditation bodies.
- 1.1.7. National Accreditation bodies must be:
  - 1.1.7.1. Signatory Members of the International Accreditation Forum, Inc. (IAF), and members of the IAF Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA), having been admitted to the MLA as signatory members in either the QMS (quality management system) MLA or Product MLA category.
- 1.1.8. International Accreditation Bodies must have full membership of the International Social and Environmental Accreditation and Labelling Alliance (ISEAL).

## VII. General Accreditation Requirements for Certification Bodies

### 2. Application and Approval Process for CBs

#### 2.1. Registration and application

- 2.1.1. The CB shall make a formal request to the RTRS Secretariat for preliminary recognition by the RTRS as an applicant CB.
- 2.1.2. The CB shall supply to the RTRS the required documentation (as requested to them by the RTRS) for review and approval for preliminary recognition by the RTRS.
- 2.1.3. If approved by the RTRS, the CB shall sign a contract with the RTRS authorizing them to commence the application for accreditation by an RTRS-endorsed accreditation body.
- 2.1.4. The RTRS Secretariat shall confirm preliminary recognition to the CB and provide a complete list, with contact details, of all approved Accreditation Bodies. The CB shall pay half of the Recognition fee to the RTRS.
- 2.1.5. The CB shall achieve a positive accreditation decision by an RTRS-endorsed accreditation body within twelve (12) months of the date of signing the contract for preliminary recognition by the RTRS.
- 2.1.6. During the preliminary recognition period the CB will be allowed to carry out certification assessments and issue certificates.
- 2.1.7. During the preliminary recognition period the RTRS Secretariat is entitled to request any certification assessment report to do an external peer review before the CB issues a Certificate.
- 2.1.8. After a CB is granted with a successful accreditation decision (within the 12 months of the preliminary recognition period) made by an RTRS-endorsed National or International Accreditation Body (AB) the CB shall send to the RTRS Secretariat a complete application form to request a full recognition status and pay the second half of the Recognition Fee.

#### 2.2. Accreditation and surveillance

##### Core competency requirements

- 2.2.1. The certification body shall comply with the requirements of ISO/IEC Guide 65:1996 and with the additional requirements specified in this standard.

##### Other requirements

- 2.2.2. The certification body shall be a member of the RTRS.

##### Approval

- 2.2.3. A CB shall demonstrate that it has developed all of the required, documented procedures as specified in ISO/IEC Guide 65:1996 and in this document.
- 2.2.4. A CB shall demonstrate that it has at least one (1) assessor who meets the requirements for RTRS lead assessors for the modules that they are seeking accreditation (Annex 1)
- 2.2.5. For each Chain of Custody accreditation application, as part of the approval process AB staff shall carry out at least one (1) witnessed assessment, where AB staff shall accompany the CB on a site assessment



using the RTRS Chain of Custody standard<sup>3</sup>. The purpose of witnessing the CB performing site audits of their clients is to collect objective evidence to assist in the determination of CB staff competence including:

2.2.5.1. Verification on site of the effectiveness of the CB's documented system and procedures, especially with regard to the assignment of competent audit teams;

2.2.5.2. Observation of the CB's audit teams, as they perform an audit, to evaluate whether they:

- Conform with the CB's own documented system and procedures,
- Conform with the requirements and recommendations of ISO/IEC Guide 65 and of this and other relevant RTRS standards or guidance.

2.2.6. CBs which meet all the requirements should be provided with accreditation confirmation by the AB.

### **Surveillance and monitoring**

2.2.7. CBs shall be subject to annual surveillance visits by the AB including witnessing site assessments.

2.2.8. Surveillance visits shall take into account the scope of certification assessments undertaken by the CB, including the size of organizations certified and the geographical scope of work.

2.2.9. RTRS shall be entitled to participate, upon prior notice and at its own cost, in assessments or surveillance audits carried out by ABs.

### **2.3. Contract with RTRS**

2.3.1. Once a CB has been successfully accredited, it shall submit the accreditation confirmation and will pay the second half of the recognition fee to the RTRS who will then issue a contract to allow the CB to undertake RTRS certification (unless such contract was formerly executed in the case of RTRS preliminary recognition)

2.3.2. The CB shall provide confirmation of continuing conformance provided by surveillance visits by the RTRS together with payment of the annual accreditation fee.

2.3.3. The CB shall send at least one appropriate senior representative (either a certification programme manager or an experienced lead assessor) to the annual CB meeting of the RTRS and have a mechanism to ensure that all information from the meeting is communicated to all lead assessors and others involved in RTRS certification within the CB.

### **2.4. Sanctions**

2.4.1. The RTRS may withdraw the right to act as an RTRS certification body if the CB:

2.4.1.1. Fails to close out a major non-conformance identified during an accreditation visit and thus loses its accredited status;

2.4.1.2. Fails to meet the terms of the contract with RTRS.

2.4.2. The relevant RTRS committee will be responsible for dealing with these non-conformances.

2.4.3. CBs shall be subject to sanctions –including suspensions of permits to operate - if in violation of the requirements and policies of the RTRS. These sanctions will be defined by the relevant RTRS committee.

## **3. Systems and Procedures Requirements**

### **3.1. Mechanisms for complaints and grievances**

3.1.1. The CB shall develop procedures for dealing with complaints and appeals that are open to any interested party.

3.1.2. The CB shall publish summary information on its web site about the procedures for submitting complaints and appeals and about the CBs procedure for handling such complaints or appeals.

3.1.3. The summary information shall be available in English and additionally in the principal languages of the countries where the CB is carrying out RTRS certification assessments.

### **3.2. CB independence, impartiality and integrity**

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<sup>3</sup> NB. If a CB is applying for accreditation against both Soy Production certification and RTRS Chain of Custody Certification, there should be two separate witnessed audits (one for each type of certification).

- 3.2.1. The CB shall maintain a written policy and procedures for avoidance of conflict of interest.
- 3.2.2. Procedures for identifying and managing conflicts of interest must include provision for a specific independent committee, of at least 3 individuals, set up by the certification body. The independent committee shall:
  - 3.2.2.1. Meet at least annually;
  - 3.2.2.2. Be independent of the financial control of the organization;
  - 3.2.2.3. Be independent of certification decision making;
  - 3.2.2.4. Formally review the certification body's performance with respect to independence;
  - 3.2.2.5. Formally record its discussions and recommendations, and the CB's response to these.
- 3.2.3. Records of the conflict of interest committee's discussions, recommendations and consequent corrective actions must be maintained for at least 10 years.
- 3.2.4. Certification bodies and members of assessment teams must have maintained independence from the organization or related organizations for a minimum of five years to be considered not to have a conflict of interest. Independence in this context means not 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.
- 3.2.5. The CB shall not offer assessment or surveillance audits for any organization to which it has provided management advice or technical support related to the scope of RTRS certification, or with whom it has any relationship which creates a threat to impartiality.
- 3.2.6. The CB procedures must include the contractual obligation for all personnel including sub-contracted 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 of 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').

**3.3. Client application and contract**

- 3.3.1. The CB shall enter into a contractual agreement for certification services with an operation seeking or holding certification against the relevant RTRS standard, and maintain a record of such agreement before proceeding with any service provision.
- 3.3.2. The contractual agreement shall specify the certification, scope, duration and costs relating to the assessment procedure, and outline the rights and obligations of the CB and of the client. This shall include:
  - 3.3.2.1. Relevant provisions on confidentiality..

**3.4. Information provision to certificate holders**

- 3.4.1. The CB shall ensure that any operation seeking or holding certification against the requirements of an RTRS standard are provided with all necessary information concerning the RTRS as a whole, the relevant standard against which they will be assessed, and all contractual documentation.
- 3.4.2. The CB shall have a procedure to ensure that any change to either the RTRS requirements or to the CB's own requirements is systematically communicated to all certificate holders, including the date by which full implementation is required.

**3.5. Issuing of certificates<sup>4</sup>**

- 3.5.1. The allocation of certificate numbers for any RTRS certificates shall follow the following system:
  - 3.5.1.1. RTRS certificate numbers shall be unique and shall be comprised of 3 or 4 component parts, as shown in the below table:

Component of Certificate Number	How the component shall be written	Notes
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<sup>4</sup> Not applicable for the FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products, see Module D

Reference to the certificate being for RTRS responsible soy.	RTRS	Obligatory first element of all certificates
Unique CB abbreviation or acronym	e.g. SGS, KPMG, CU	To be agreed with RTRS at the time of contract signing
Acronym corresponding to RTRS standard against which compliance is assessed	COC (RTRS Chain of Custody Standard) AGR (RTRS Standard for Responsible Soy Production)	Only COC is relevant for Chain of Custody certification.
Additional code referring only to operations compliant with EU RED biofuel requirements	BFLS (biofuels)(where the EU RED compliance requirements for producers/processors standard has additionally been complied with)	Only required if additional modules are complied with.
Unique sequential number	e.g. 0012	Corresponding to the number the certificate issued by the CB.  If CB's are accredited for both types of certification, then they shall have a series for AGR certificates (starting at 0001) and a separate series for COC certificates (starting at 0001).

3.5.1.2. Some examples:

- RTRS-CU-COC-0034
- RTRS-INT-COC-0001 ,
- RTRS-SGS-COC-BFLS-0001

3.5.2 Certificate Content: The certificate issued will content at least the following information<sup>5</sup>:

- Certificate number
- Certified organization: name, address, city and country
- Scope of Certification: name of the standard used for the assessment and version number
- Assessment type: multisite, individual site
- Type of Certified Products
- Validity of the certificate: Valid from ddmmyyyy until ddmmyyyy
- Name, address, city and country of the Certification Body that issued the certificate
- Logo of the RTRS, used according the rules of the use of the logo of the RTRS.

### 3.6. Control of claims

<sup>5</sup> Not applicable for the FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products, see Module D

3.6.1. The CB certification procedures shall include mechanisms to ensure compliance with RTRS requirements for the control of trademarks and claims by certified organizations (See RTRS Communication and Claims Policy).

### **3.7. Transfer of Certification**

3.7.1. The transfer of certification is defined as the recognition of an existing and valid product certification, granted by one accredited and recognized certification body, (hereinafter referred to as the “issuing certification body”), by another accredited certification body, (hereinafter referred to as the “accepting certification body”) for the purpose of issuing its own certification.

3.7.2. Only certifications which are issued by certification bodies accredited by the time of transfer shall be eligible for transfer. Organizations holding certificates that are not issued by such certification bodies shall be treated as new certifications and will require a full and initial audit.

3.7.3. Certifications under suspension or withdrawal or having major nonconformities open are not eligible for this transfer process and shall be considered as new certifications, requiring an initial and full audit.

3.7.4. In cases of requests of transfer of certification, the accepting certification body will request and review all the relevant information of the certificate holder including:

3.7.4.1 Expiry date of existing certification

3.7.4.2 The reason for seeking transfer

3.7.4.3 Any complaint received and action taken, during or after the last visit of the issuing certification body

3.7.4.4 Any current engagement by the organization (prospective client) with regulatory bodies in respect of legal compliance

3.7.4.5 Scope of current certification

3.7.4.6 Stage in the current certification cycle. Current surveillance frequency and date of the last visit of the issuing certification body.

3.7.4.7 The status of the existing certification (e.g. suspended, in good standing, etc)

3.7.4.8 The previous assessment report and public summary and a copy of the certificate of the issuing certification body.

3.7.5. The review process for eligibility has to be carried out by a competent person from the accepting certification body. The review process shall cover all the aspects in point 3.7.4 and its findings and conclusions will be documented.

3.7.6. The transfer of certification is allowed at any stage of the certification cycle and the approved certifications are transferred at the present stage in the certification cycle, with the accepting certification body certificate valid from the time of the transfer to the expiration date of the present certification of the issuing certification body. Upon issuance of a new certification, the accepting certification body shall immediately inform it to the RTRS.

3.7.7. A proposal is then issued to the prospective client in accordance with point 3.3

## **4. Costs**

4.1. All costs for recognition with the RTRS must be agreed in advance between the RTRS and the CB and paid by the CB.

4.2. All costs for accreditation must be agreed in advance between the AB and the CB and paid by the CB.

4.3. All costs for certification must be agreed in advance between the CB and the certification applicant and paid by the certification applicant.

4.4. The issuing CB shall not charge extra costs beyond the originally agreed upon certification to the certificate holder if this decides to switch or transfer the certification.

## Module A. Requirements for Certification against the RTRS Chain of Custody Standard

This module applies to those certification bodies wishing to offer certification against the requirements of the relevant sections of the RTRS Chain of Custody Standard.

The General Requirements (Section VII of this document) must be fulfilled in addition to the requirements of this module.

### A 1. Operational Requirements

#### A 1.1. Documented procedures

- A 1.1.1. The CB shall develop documented procedures for carrying out the assessments and determining compliance with the RTRS CoC Standards.
- A 1.1.2. The CB procedures shall be consistent with specifications defined in ISO 19011:2002 Guidelines for Quality and /or environmental management systems assessment.
- A 1.1.3. The CB procedures shall include a specific procedure to determine the number of person-days required for the main CoC assessment and surveillance assessments. This shall take into account various factors including size and complexity of operations, scope of certificate, geographical distance between sites and information from previous assessments. The procedure shall also include how time should be distributed between sites and/or evidence gathering methods.

#### A 1.2. Units of Certification

- A 1.2.1. The Chain of Custody certification audit shall take place at the level of an individual site (facility).

### A 2. Assessment requirements

#### A 2.1. Assessment teams and assessors

- A 2.1.1. The CB must define minimum competencies for an assessor and members of assessment teams (where teams are used). The CB shall ensure that lead assessors:
  - A 2.1.1.1. Are fully and appropriately qualified to meet the RTRS minimum requirements for assessors (See Annex 1).
  - A 2.1.1.2. Have a sound knowledge of the relevant RTRS CoC standard and the relevant certification requirements contained in this document and in the logo, communications and claims document.
  - A 2.1.1.3. Are fluent in the main language relevant to the location where the assessment is taking place. Where this is not possible an independent translator shall be used.

#### A 2.2. Planning

- A 2.2.1. The CB shall take account of the scope of the chain of custody assessment, the organizational, management and operational systems used and any other certifications (e.g.; Food safety, feed assurance, quality, management) held by the operation seeking or holding certification when planning the duration and scope of the assessment.

#### A 2.3. Compliance assessment

- A 2.3.1. Compliance assessments shall determine conformity or non-conformity with each indicator of the applicable parts of the RTRS Chain of Custody Certification Standard: including all General Requirements and requirements of the applicable specific Modules.
- A 2.3.2. Multisite certification: The Internal Control System (ICS) of the company will be assessed for compliance in accordance with the RTRS requirements for Multi-site Chain of Custody (Module C of the RTRS Chain of Custody Standard) and a sample of the group members will be assessed for compliance with the relevant section(s) of the RTRS Chain of Custody Standard.

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- A 2.3.3. The timing of the main assessment shall be set by the certification body. The CB, in liaison with the client may synchronise and combine RTRS Chain of Custody Certification assessments with other on-site assessments (e.g.; food safety, feed assurance) where appropriate and where the assessor or assessment team is suitably qualified.
- A 2.3.4. During assessments, free and safe access to all relevant facilities is required. If access to relevant facilities is denied the assessment will be considered void unless due to circumstances beyond the control of the certification applicant (*force majeure*) such as inaccessible roads, flooding, etc and / or if access is not safe for the assessor due to for example; civil war or terrorist activities, then the assessment is not possible. In the case of force majeure the certification body shall try its utmost to perform the assessment at a later stage or to obtain the required information through alternative means. In all other circumstances the applicant will be required to reapply for certification.
- A 2.3.5. The CB shall ensure that no client shall be evaluated by the same assessor on more than three consecutive evaluations (including surveillance assessments).

### Documents and Records

- A 2.3.6. The auditor shall identify and assess chain of custody management system documentation and a sufficient variety and number of records to make direct, factual observations to verify conformity with all of the requirements of the applicable module(s) of the RTRS Chain of Custody Standard
- A 2.3.7. Relevant RTRS Chain of Custody records relating to the receipt, processing (where relevant) and supply of certified soy or soy derivatives shall be reviewed.
- Note: Additional guidance on the rules for the control of volumes produced and sold and sanctions for over-selling or over-delivering will be developed by the RTRS in a document apart.

### Site visits

- A 2.3.8. The auditor shall visit a sufficient variety and number of locations and control points within each operation selected for evaluation as to make direct, factual observations as to conformity with:
- a) The organization's documented systems and procedures
  - b) All the requirements of the relevant section(s) of the RTRS Chain of Custody Standard.

### Outsourced activities

- A 2.3.9. In cases where the organization seeking or holding certification outsources activities to independent third parties (e.g.; subcontractors for storage, transport or other outsourced activities) the certification body shall verify the organization seeking certification has procedures in place to ensure that such independent third parties comply with the intent and requirements of the RTRS Chain of Custody certification standard and that these procedures are being implemented.
- A 2.3.10. The certification body shall verify compliance with the intent and requirements of the RTRS Chain of Custody Standard by the independent third parties engaged by an organization seeking or holding certification.
- A 2.3.11. The Certification body shall have in place, and implement procedures to determine when an audit at the site(s) operated by relevant subcontractors shall be necessary. This process must involve an analysis of the risk of uncontrolled mixing or substitution at the different outsourced sites, taking into account factors including, but not limited to:
- (a) volume being outsourced,
  - (b) the type of process being outsourced,
  - (c) the organization's procedures for ensuring compliance by third parties
  - (d) the organization's own identification of critical control points (As required in 4.2. of the RTRS Chain of Custody Standard)

### Closing meeting

- A 2.3.12. The CB shall end the assessment with a closing meeting during which the assessor informs the certification applicant of the main findings of the assessment, including non-conformances identified, and confirms the next steps in the process.

### A 2.4. Reporting

- A 2.4.1. The CB shall prepare a certification report on the certification process against the relevant sections of the RTRS Chain of Custody Standard. Providing it meets the requirements of the RTRS with regard to



report content (See Annex 2 for the minimum requirements of a Chain of Custody Certification Report), this report may be combined with a report for another supply chain assessment schemes (e.g.; food safety or feed assurance schemes).

### Nonconformities

- A 2.4.2. All non conformities that are identified by the CB during an assessment shall be evaluated to determine whether it constitutes a minor or major nonconformity and systematically recorded in the assessment report or associated checklists
- A 2.4.3. All nonconformities shall lead to Corrective Action Requests (CARs), suspension or withdrawal of the certificate.
- A 2.4.4. A nonconformity shall be considered minor if:
- a) It is a temporary lapse, *or*
  - b) It is unusual/non-systematic, *or*
  - c) If the impacts of the nonconformity are limited in their temporal and organizational scale *and*
  - d) it does not result in a fundamental failure to achieve the objective of the relevant requirement
- A 2.4.5. A nonconformity shall be considered major if, either alone or in combination with further non-conformities, it results in, or is likely to result in a fundamental failure to achieve the objective of the relevant requirement in the Chain of Custody standard. Such fundamental failure shall be indicated by nonconformity(s) which:
- a) continue over a long period of time, *or*
  - b) are repeated or systematic, *or*
  - c) are not corrected or adequately responded to by the responsible managers once they have been identified.
- A 2.4.5.1 The certification body shall determine whether the number and impact of a series of minor nonconformities identified during evaluation is sufficient to demonstrate 'systematic' failure (i.e. failure of management systems). If this is the case then the repeated instances of minor nonconformities shall constitute a major noncompliance.
- NOTE: The auditor may also identify the early stages of a problem which does not of itself constitute a nonconformity, but which the auditor considers may lead to a future non-compliance if not addressed by the organization. Such observations should be recorded in the main assessment or surveillance assessment report as 'observations' for the benefit of the client
- A 2.4.6. The certification body shall not issue or re-issue a certificate to an organization if there is any major nonconformity with the requirements of the applicable module(s) of the RTRS Chain of Custody standard or other applicable requirement.
- A 2.4.7. CBs shall allow organizations no more than 30 days to present an Action Plan which adequately describes how any Corrective Action Requests (CARs) shall be addressed.
- A 2.4.8. CBs shall approve the Action Plan prior to issuing a certificate.
- A 2.4.9. The CB shall require major CARs be fully addressed within three months
- NOTE: Action(s) taken to correct a major non-compliance may continue over a period of time which is longer than 3 months. However, action must be taken within the specified period which is sufficient to prevent new instances of noncompliance within the scope of the certification.
- A 2.4.9.1. The CB shall determine and verify if that major CARs have been addressed to their satisfaction prior to (re)issuing a certificate.
- A 2.4.9.2. Verification that major CARs have been closed out shall be carried out by a specific pre-condition assessment (for new certificates) CAR assessment (for surveillance assessments), or documentation review.
- A 2.4.10. The CB shall require that minor CARs be fully addressed within one year.
- A 2.4.11. CB shall verify the satisfactory closing out of all CARs at the next surveillance assessment.



## Round Table on Responsible Soy Association

### A 2.5. Awarding of certificates

- A 2.5.1. CBs shall issue a certificate of compliance, if the organization is found to comply with all the requirements of this standard and use of the logo, communications and claims document.
- A 2.5.2. A certificate shall be valid for 5 years with a requirement for an annual surveillance assessment to confirm continued conformance with the requirements of the standard and applicable documents during this period.
- A 2.5.3. Prior to the end of the 5 year period, a full re-assessment must take place prior to the issue of a new certificate.
- A 2.5.4. The information on the certificate shall include in addition to point 3.5.2 type of products covered and control system categories.

### A 2.6. Reporting to RTRS

- A 2.6.1. The CB shall register each new certificate and any other requested information by the RTRS, in the RTRS certification database, and in its own list of certified organizations.
- A 2.6.2. The CB shall report the volume of soy, soy derivatives, or soy-containing products entering and exiting the organization every year (in an on-line database or directly, as requested by the RTRS).

Note: Additional guidance on the rules for the control of volumes produced and sold and sanctions for over-selling or over-delivering will be developed by the RTRS in a document apart

### Surveillance assessments

- A 2.6.3. During the lifetime of the certificate the CB shall conduct, as a minimum, annual surveillance assessments.
- A 2.6.4. The CB may also make short notice surveillance assessments, particularly where they have cause for concern about compliance with the requirements of the RTRS standard.
  - C 2.6.4.1. The CB shall inform the client of such surveillance assessments with at least 24 hours notice.

### A 3. Claims

- A 3.1. Certification bodies shall verify that use of claims by the operation seeking or holding certification are in compliance with the RTRS requirements on logos and claims (See RTRS Communications and Claims Policy).



## Module B. Additional Requirements for Certification against the RTRS EU RED Compliance Requirements for the Supply Chain

This module applies only to those certification bodies wishing to offer certification against the requirements of the RTRS EU RED Compliance Requirements for the Supply Chain which is a standard designed to be used in addition to the RTRS Chain of Custody Standard.

The RTRS EU RED Compliance Requirements for the Supply Chain is a standard for operations in the soy value chain whose end-products are used for biofuels with a market in the European Union (EU), and it addresses the sustainability requirements of the European Union Renewable Energy Directive (RED).

The General Requirements (Section VII of this document) and the requirements of Module A must be fulfilled in addition to the requirements of this module.

### B 1. Application and Approval process for CBs

#### B 1.1. Core Competency Requirements

B 1.1.1. Where certification bodies wish to offer certification services in which they assess supply chain facilities where **actual** GHG emissions data has been measured, monitored and recorded the certification body shall comply with the requirements ISO 14065: 2007 or justify equivalent, and/or have experience of carrying out audits in conformity with ISO 14064-3: 2006<sup>6</sup>. (or justify equivalent).

B 1.1.1.1. Where certification bodies only offer certification services in which the supply chain facilities use default values for GHG emissions in soy production, this is not required.

### B 2. Assessment Requirements

#### B 2.1. Assessment Teams and assessors

B 2.1.1. Assessors for main assessments and annual surveillance assessments shall include a team member or team members able to cover all of the elements of the RTRS EU RED Compliance Requirements for the Supply Chain including:

B 2.1.1.1. The measurement, monitoring and recording of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions data, and the calculation of GHG emissions in the relevant supply chain facilities covered by the assessment (eg. transport, processing, storage)

#### B 2.2. Peer review and reporting

B 2.2.1. The CB shall document the findings of all assessment activities associated with compliance against RTRS EU Compliance Requirements for the Supply Chain in a report. This report may take the form of a section within the main report of compliance against the RTRS Chain of Custody Standard.

#### B 2.3. Awarding Certificates

B 2.3.1. Any certificate issued (see A 2.5 and 3.5.2 of this document) shall include the scope of the certificate, referencing whether they are in compliance with the RTRS EU RED Compliance Requirements for the Supply Chain.

<sup>6</sup> ISO 14064-3:2007 –Greenhouse Gases – Part 3 : Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions (applicable to verification bodies).  
ISO14065:2007 – Greenhouse Gases –Requirements for greenhouse gas validation and Verification Bodies for use in accreditation or other forms of recognition (applicable to verification bodies)

## Module C. Additional Requirements for Multi-site CoC Certification

This module applies to those certification bodies wishing to offer certification against the requirements of the relevant sections of the RTRS Chain of Custody Certification Standard Module C, Multi-site Chain of Custody.

The General Requirements (Section VII of this document) and the requirements of Module A must be fulfilled in addition to the requirements of this module.

### C 1. Operational Requirements

#### C 1.1. Units of Certification

C 1.1.1. The certificate shall be held by a single company and covers all sites participating in the multi-site group.

### C 2. Assessment requirements

#### C 2.1. Planning

C 2.1.1. The CB shall review the company's risk assessment of the sites within the company's defined multi-site system and take a decision on whether the risk assessment is sufficiently robust.

C 2.1.2. The CB shall not proceed with an audit until it is satisfied that the company's risk assessment is sufficiently robust.

C 2.1.3. All sites participating in the multi-site system shall be audited by the Certification Body (CB) at least once during the 5 year validity of the chain of custody certificate.

#### C 2.2. Compliance assessment

C 2.2.1. The CB shall assess centrally administered multi-site Internal Control System (ICS) of the company for compliance in accordance with the RTRS Multi-site Chain of Custody Standard (Module C). Assessment of the central administrator/ICS system shall always be included as part of the main certification assessment visit and subsequent surveillance assessments.

C 2.2.2. The CB shall select a sample of sites to be visited to assess of compliance with the relevant section(s) of the RTRS Chain of Custody Certification.

C 2.2.3. For the purposes of sampling, the CB shall categorize each site included within the scope of the multi-site system. Each category will include sites with the same type of operations that are implementing the same type of chain of custody system(s).

C 2.2.4. For the main assessment and re-assessment after 5 years, the minimum number of sampled sites per assessment shall be determined taking the square root ( $\sqrt{\quad}$ ) of the number of sites in each category.

*Note: when calculating the square root, numbers shall be rounded up to the nearest whole number.*

C 2.2.5. For the surveillance assessments, the minimum number of sampled sites per audit or surveillance visit shall be determined taking the 0.6 times the square root ( $0.6\sqrt{\quad}$ ) of the number of sites in each category.

C 2.2.6. Where the combination of sites sampled at the main assessment and the subsequent annual surveillance assessments is fewer than necessary ensure all sites are visited over the 5 year certificate validity period, the minimum number of sites shall increased each year to ensure at all sites are visited.

C 2.2.7. Site selection shall include at least 30% of randomly selected sites with the remainder chosen taking into account the company's own risk assessment and the performance of sites during previous audits. The same site may be sampled in consecutive years, however in these cases it may be necessary to increase the sample size to ensure all sites are visited at least once during the 5 year certificate validity.

C 2.2.8. If a site is added to the scope of the organization's certificate after the initial audit or annual surveillance and subsequently removed before the next annual surveillance, the CB shall include this site in the next surveillance even though it is no longer included in the scope of the certificate.

C 2.2.9. The certification body shall not choose sites based on convenience of logistics.

**C 2.3. Nonconformities**

- C 2.3.1. A major non-conformity identified by the CB during a main or surveillance assessment shall result in expansion of the assessment sample size of the ongoing assessment to determine whether the major non-conformity is a systematic failure of the Internal Control System (ICS) or non-conformity limited to a single site.
- C 2.3.2. A major non-conformity identified by the CB as limited to a single site and not symptomatic of a broader system failure shall result in that site being withdrawn from the scope of the certificate.
- C 2.3.3. A major non-conformity identified by the CB as a systematic failure of the Internal Control System (ICS) shall result in a suspension or withdrawal of the multi-site certificate, including all sites within the scope of the certificate until the company demonstrates that the CAR has been adequately addressed.

## **Module D. Requirements for Certification against the Feed Material Assurance Scheme Module and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products**

This module applies to those certification bodies wishing to offer certification against the requirements of the RTRS Chain of Custody Standard and the FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products. The FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products shall only be certified in conjunction with the FEMAS Core Standard, so additional requirements may apply according FEMAS Accreditation and Certification requirements.

The General Requirements (Section VII of this document) must be fulfilled in addition to the requirements of this module.

### **D.1 Operational Requirements**

#### **D. 1.1 Documented Procedures**

D.1.1.1 The CB shall develop documented procedures for carrying out the assessments and determining compliance with the FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya products.

D 1.1.2 The CB shall develop documented procedures for carrying out the assessments and determining compliance with the FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya products.

D1.1.3 The CB procedures shall be consisted with specifications defined in ISO 19011: 2001 Guidelines for Quality and/or environmental management systems assessment.

D 1.1.4 The CB procedures shall include a specific procedure to determine the number of person-days required for the main assessment for the FEMAS Core Standard and apart for this specific module assessment and surveillance assessments. This shall take into account various factors including size and complexity of operations, scope of certificate, geographical distance between sites and information from previous assessments. The procedure shall also include how time should be distributed between sites and/or evidence gathering methods.

#### **D.1. 2 Units of Certification**

D 1.2.1 The supply chain certification audit shall take place at the level of an individual site (facility).

### **D.2 Assessment requirements**

#### **D 2.1 Assessment teams and assessors**

D 2.1.1 The CB must define minimum competencies for an assessor and members of assessment teams (where teams are used). The CB shall ensure that lead assessors:

D 2.1.1.1 Are fully and appropriately qualified to meet the RTRS minimum requirements for assessors (See Annex 1).

D 2.1.1.2 Have a sound knowledge of the relevant FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products and the relevant certification requirements contained in this document and in the communications and claims Policy document.

D 2.1.1.3 Are fluent in the main language relevant to the location where the assessment is taking place. Where this is not possible an independent translator shall be used.

#### **D 2.2 Planning**

D 2.2.1 The CB shall take account of the scope of the supply chain assessment<sup>7</sup>, the organizational, management and operational systems used and any other certifications (e.g.; Food safety, feed assurance, quality, management) held by the operation seeking or holding certification when planning the duration and scope of the assessment.

#### **D 2.3 Compliance assessments**

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<sup>7</sup> Under the FEMAS Module for RTRS Soya Products only Segregation and Mass Balance System can be certified. Multi-site and Non GM Certifications are not allowed under this Module.

- D 2.3.1 Compliance assessments shall determine conformity or non-conformity with each indicator of the applicable parts of the FEMAS & RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products: including all General Requirements and requirements of the applicable specific Modules.
- D 2.3.2 The timing of the main assessment shall be set by the certification body. The CB, in liaison with the client may synchronise and combine FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products Certification assessments with other on-site assessments (e.g.; FEMAS Core Standard) where appropriate and where the assessor or assessment team is suitably qualified.
- D 2.3.3 During assessments, free and safe access to all relevant facilities is required. If access to relevant facilities is denied the assessment will be considered void unless due to circumstances beyond the control of the certification applicant (*force majeure*) such as inaccessible roads, flooding, etc and / or if access is not safe for the assessor due to for example; civil war or terrorist activities, then the assessment is not possible. In the case of force majeure the certification body shall try its utmost to perform the assessment at a later stage or to obtain the required information through alternative means. In all other circumstances the applicant will be required to reapply for certification.
- D 2.3.4 The CB shall ensure that no client shall be evaluated by the same assessor on more than three consecutive evaluations (including surveillance assessments).

### D 2.4 Documents and Records

- D 2.4.1 The auditor shall identify and assess the chain of custody management system documentation and a sufficient variety and number of records to make direct, factual observations to verify conformity with all of the requirements of the applicable module(s) of the FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products.
- D 2.4.2 Relevant FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products chain of custody records relating to the receipt, processing (where relevant) and supply of certified soy or soy derivatives shall be reviewed.

Note: Additional guidance on the rules for the control of volumes produced and sold and sanctions for over-selling or over-delivering will be developed by the RTRS in a document apart.

### D 2.5 Site visits

- D 2.5.1 The auditor shall visit a sufficient variety and number of locations and control points within each operation selected for evaluation as to make direct, factual observations as to conformity with:
- a) The organization's documented systems and procedures
  - b) All the requirements of the relevant section(s) of the FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products.

### D 2.6 Outsourced activities

- D 2.6.1 In cases where the organization seeking or holding certification outsources activities to independent third parties (e.g.; subcontractors for storage, transport or other outsourced activities) the certification body shall verify the organization seeking certification has procedures in place to ensure that such independent third parties comply with the intent and requirements of the FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products and that these procedures are being implemented.
- D 2.6.2 The certification body shall verify compliance with the intent and requirements of the FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products by the independent third parties engaged by an organization seeking or holding certification.
- D 2.6.3 The Certification body shall have in place, and implement procedures to determine when an audit at the site(s) operated by relevant subcontractors shall be necessary. This process must involve an analysis of the risk of uncontrolled mixing or substitution at the different outsourced sites, taking into account factors including, but not limited to:
- (c) volume being outsourced,
  - (d) the type of process being outsourced,
  - (e) the organization's procedures for ensuring compliance by third parties
  - (f) the organization's own identification of critical control points

### D 2.7 Closing meeting

- D 2.7.1 The CB shall end the assessment with a closing meeting during which the assessor informs the certification applicant of the main findings of the assessment, including non-conformances identified, and confirms the next steps in the process.

## D 2.8 Reporting

D 2.8.1 The CB shall prepare a certification report on the certification process against the relevant sections of the FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products. Providing it meets the requirements of the RTRS with regard to report content (See Annex 2 for the minimum requirements of a Supply Chain Certification Report), this report may be combined with a report for another supply chain assessment schemes (e.g.; FEMAS Core Standard Certification).

## D 2.9 Nonconformities

D 2.9.1 All non conformities that are identified by the CB during an assessment shall be evaluated to determine whether it constitutes a minor or major nonconformity and systematically recorded in the assessment report or associated checklists

D 2.9.2 All nonconformities shall lead to Corrective Action Requests (CARs), suspension or withdrawal of the certificate.

D 2.9.3 A nonconformity shall be considered minor if:

- a) It is a temporary lapse, *or*
- b) It is unusual/non-systematic, *or*
- c) If the impacts of the nonconformity are limited in their temporal and organizational scale *and*
- d) it does not result in a fundamental failure to achieve the objective of the relevant requirement

D 2.9.4 A nonconformity shall be considered major if, either alone or in combination with further non-conformities, it results in, or is likely to result in a fundamental failure to achieve the objective of the relevant requirement in the Chain of Custody standard. Such fundamental failure shall be indicated by nonconformity(s) which:

- a) continue over a long period of time, *or*
- b) are repeated or systematic, *or*
- c) are not corrected or adequately responded to by the responsible managers once they have been identified.

D 2.9.4.1 The certification body shall determine whether the number and impact of a series of minor nonconformities identified during evaluation is sufficient to demonstrate 'systematic' failure (i.e. failure of management systems). If this is the case then the repeated instances of minor nonconformities shall constitute a major noncompliance.

NOTE: The auditor may also identify the early stages of a problem which does not of itself constitute a nonconformity, but which the auditor considers may lead to a future non-compliance if not addressed by the organization. Such observations should be recorded in the main assessment or surveillance assessment report as 'observations' for the benefit of the client

D 2.9.4.2 The certification body shall not issue or re-issue a certificate to an organization if there is any major nonconformity with the requirements of the applicable FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products or other applicable requirement.

D 2.9.4.3 CBs shall allow organizations no more than 30 days to present an Action Plan which adequately describes how any Corrective Action Requests (CARs) shall be addressed.

D 2.9.4.4 CBs shall approve the Action Plan prior to issuing a certificate.

D 2.9.4.5 The CB shall require major CARs be fully addressed within three months

NOTE: Action(s) taken to correct a major non-compliance may continue over a period of time which is longer than 3 months. However, action must be taken within the specified period which is sufficient to prevent new instances of noncompliance within the scope of the certification.

D 2.9.4.5.1 The CB shall determine and verify if that major CARs have been addressed to their satisfaction prior to (re)issuing a certificate.

D 2.9.4.5.2 Verification that major CARs have been closed out shall be carried out by a specific pre-condition assessment (for new certificates) CAR assessment (for surveillance assessments), or documentation review.

D 2.9.4.6 The CB shall require that minor CARs be fully addressed within one year.

D 2.9.4.7 CB shall verify the satisfactory closing out of all CARs at the next surveillance assessment.

**D 2.10 Awarding of certificates**

D 2.10.1 CBs shall issue a certificate of compliance, if the organization is found to comply with all the requirements of the FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products and use of the logo, communications and claims Policy.

D 2.10.2 A certificate shall be valid for 3 years with a requirement for an annual surveillance assessment to confirm continued conformance with the requirements of the standard and applicable documents during this period.

D 2.10.3 Prior to the end of the 3 year period, a full re-assessment must take place prior to the issue of a new certificate.

**D 2.11 Issuing of certificates**

D 2.11.1 The allocation certificate numbers for FEMAS & RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products certificates shall follow the following system:

D 2.11.1.1 FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products shall be unique and shall be comprised of 3 or 4 component parts, as shown in the table below:

Component of Certificate Number	How the component shall be written	Notes
Reference to the certificate being for RTRS responsible soy.	RTRS	Obligatory first element of all certificates
Reference to the certificate being for Feed Assurance Material Scheme.	FEMAS	Obligatory second element of all the certificates
Unique CB abbreviation or acronym	e.g. SGS, KPMG, CU	To be agreed with RTRS at the time of contract signing
Acronym corresponding to the standard against which compliance is assessed	COC (FEMAS & RTRS Module for chain of custody certification)	
Unique sequential number	e.g. 0012	Corresponding to the number the certificate issued by the CB.

D 2.11.1.2 Some examples:

- RTRS-FEMAS-CU-COC-0034
- RTRS-FEMAS-SGS-COC-0034

D 2.11.2 Certificate Content: The certificate issued will content at least the following information:

- Certificate number
- Certified organization: name, address, city and country
- Scope of Certification: name of the standard used for the assessment and version number



- Validity of the certificate: Valid from ddmmyyyy until ddmmyyyy
- Name, address, city and country of the Certification Body that issued the certificate
- Logo of FEMAS and the RTRS, the logo of the RTRS used according the rules of the use of the logo of the RTRS.
- Type of products certified
- Chain of Custody System used, mass balance or segregation

### **D 2.12 Reporting to RTRS**

D 2.12.1 The CB shall register each new certificate and any other requested information by the RTRS, in the RTRS certification database, and in its own list of certified organizations.

D 2.12.2 The CB shall report the volume of soy, soy derivatives, or soy-containing products entering and exiting the organization every year (in an on-line database or directly, as requested by the RTRS).

Note: Additional guidance on the rules for the control of volumes produced and sold and sanctions for over-selling or over-delivering will be developed by the RTRS in a document apart.

### **D 2.13 Surveillance assessments**

D 2.13.1 During the lifetime of the certificate the CB shall conduct, as a minimum, annual surveillance assessments.

D 2.13.2 The CB may also make short notice surveillance assessments, particularly where they have cause for concern about compliance with the requirements of the Module.

D 2.13.2.1 The CB shall inform the client of such surveillance assessments with at least 24 hours notice.

### **D 3. Claims**

D 3.1 Certification bodies shall verify that use of claims by the operation seeking or holding certification are in compliance with the RTRS requirements on logos and claims (See Use of the logo and Communications and Claims Policy).



**Annex 1. RTRS Lead Assessor Qualifications for Certification against the RTRS Chain of Custody Standards**

**Minimum Competencies/qualifications for an RTRS Chain of Custody Certification lead assessor as defined by RTRS are as follows:**

**1. Technical skills and qualifications**

- 1.1. Successful completion of an RTRS-endorsed training course<sup>8</sup> which covers an understanding of the RTRS CoC standard and basic auditing techniques.
- 1.2. Successful completion of one of the following Lead Auditor training courses:
  - 1.2.1. ISO 9000, 14000, or OHSAS 18000, (min 37 hours duration);or
  - 1.2.2. An ISO 19011 course (min of 24 hours duration)Note: must include a practical component. (e.g.; cannot be entirely an on-line course)
- 1.3. Supervised period of training in practical auditing by a qualified lead auditor of at least 10 days audit experience in similar certification schemes (ie. that include traceability), involving a minimum of two audits of different organizations.

**2. Formal qualifications:**

- 2.1. A minimum of post high (secondary) school diploma or equivalent (minimum course duration of 2 years).

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<sup>8</sup> The endorsed training course could include also a train the trainer system approved and endorsed by the RTRS

**Annex 2. Assessment report; for certification against the RTRS CoC Standard<sup>9</sup>**

This annex presents the minimum content requirements for an RTRS CoC Certification Report

Certified Company	Name and address (including country) 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.
Certification body	Name of CB, CB Certificate number,
Accreditation Data	Name of the Accreditation Body that accredited the CB, and date of accreditation Recognition Status from RTRS
Summary	A summary of the report, including a brief description of the scope of the certification.
Conclusion	The final decision of the certification body. This section shall also include any recommendation, non-compliances or conditions and a clear, unambiguous statement as to the certification status of the applicant company.
Certificate details	Certificate number, validity (start date and end date), and date of first certification
Background to the Report	a) Author(s): The name(s) of the assessor(s). Qualification (s) of assessor(s) The name(s) of the management representatives of the certification body involved in making the certification decision. b) Previous Assessments (if applicable): Summary of previous certification assessments and conclusion, with recommendations or non-conformances. c) On-site Visits: Itinerary with dates. The main items and places inspected. Names and affiliations of people consulted.
Scope	A clear description of the scope of the assessment including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the supply chain model(s) covered by the certificate</li> <li>the sections of the RTRS CoC Standard the operation was assessed against (and the document version where relevant)</li> <li>the products covered by the certificate (i.e. products in and products out)</li> </ul>
Description of Operation's management system	A clear description of the organizational systems, management systems and operational systems to ensure compliance with the RTRS CoC Standard
Certified volume purchased and claimed	Confirmation of the company's summary of annual certified volume of RTRS certified soy beans, soy oil, soy meal or derivatives over a specified period. Indication of whether RTRS credits were sold via the RTRS Certificate Trading Platform or via a physical flow. (amounts of each)
	Date of initial certification Date of re-certification (where relevant)
Acknowledgement of responsibility	Formal sign-off by the certification body

<sup>9</sup> Also applies for the FEMAS and RTRS Module for RTRS Soya Products