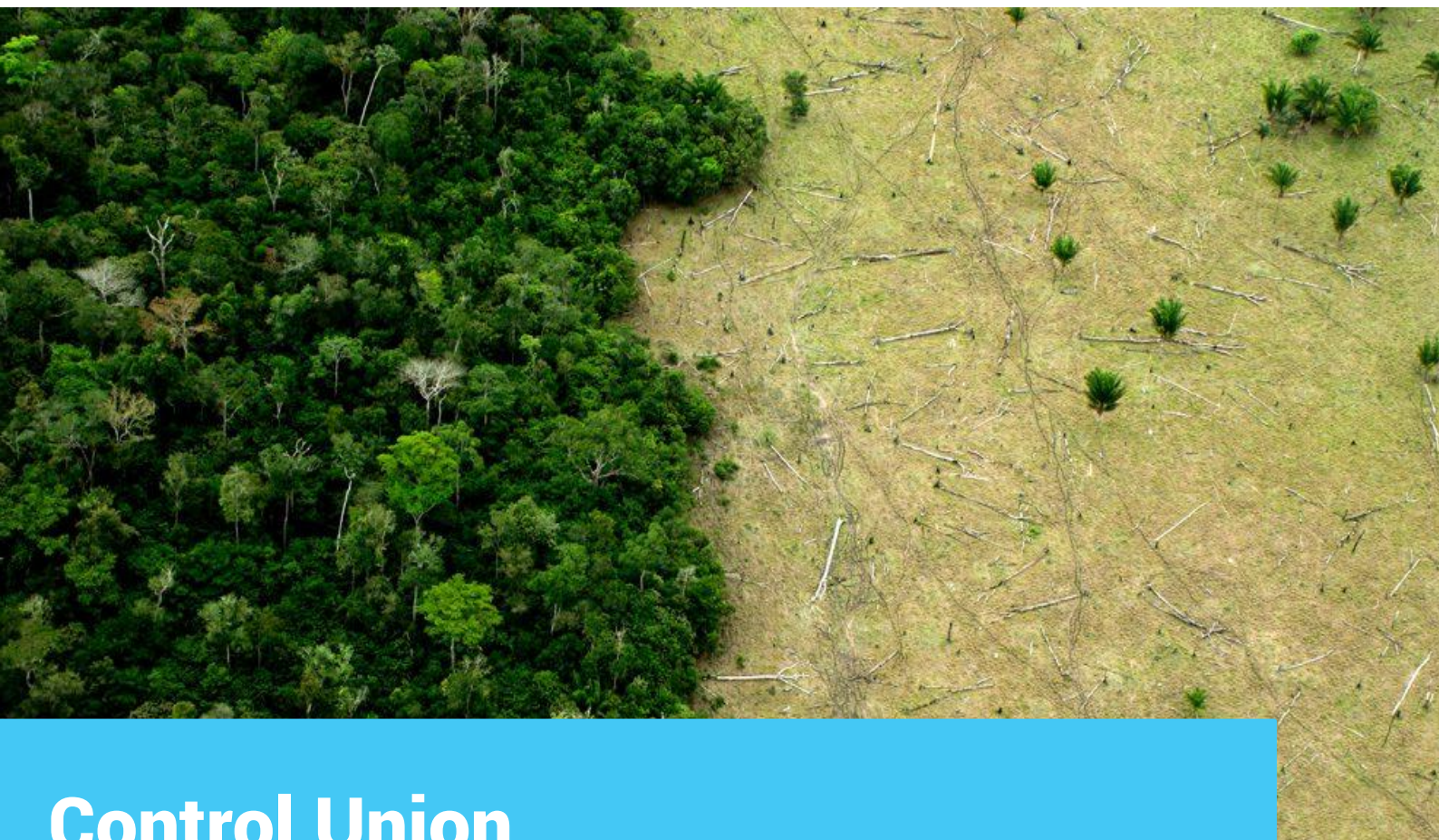




Control Union

Deforestation-Free Standard (DFS)

For Cocoa, Coffee, Oil Palm, Rubber, Soy, Cattle and Derived Products

Scope:	Worldwide (generic)
Version standard	1-1
Status	Valid
Consultation period	Closed
Contact details	Control Union Certifications P.O. Box 161, 8000 AD Zwolle (NL) T +31 (0) 38-4260100 F +31 (0) 38-4237040 E eudr@controlunion.com



Contents

Introduction and scope.....	3
Standard effective date	5
References	5
Acronyms	6
Glossary of terms	7
Section 1: General requirements	12
1. Quality management	12
2. Chain of custody	14
3. Trade and customs.....	17
Section 2: DDS requirements	18
4. Information	18
5. Risk assessment.....	20
6. Risk mitigation	21
Section 3: Requirements for evaluating compliance at Farm or plantation level	23
7. Legal production rights within the legally established limits.....	23
8. Payment for production rights	24
9. Commodity production, including environmental protection and legislation on farm management and biodiversity conservation.....	25
10. Rights of workers and third parties	25
11. Maintenance of forest cover and avoidance of forest degradation.....	26
Section 4: Requirements for producer groups and multi-sites	27
12. Eligibility requirements for producer groups and multi-sites.....	27
13. Quality Management System	28
14. Internal audits and approval and sanction system.....	29
Section 5: Requirements for outsourcing	32
ANNEX 1: List of DFS-endorsed schemes	33

Introduction and scope

This standard applies to all Organisations aiming to reduce or mitigate risks of deforestation and compliance with legal requirements, as well as the trading of products associated with this. It closely follows the requirements of the EU Deforestation Regulation.

Within the scope of this Deforestation – Free Standard (DFS), Organisations can source from:

1. DFS-certified supply chains;
2. Third party supply chains that are certified under a DFS-endorsed scheme; and
3. Non-DFS supply chains.

The non-DFS supply chains are verified using the Organisation's due diligence system as per the requirements of Section 2 of this standard. In case products are placed on or exported from the EU market, the scope of the DDS extends to all supply chains that are within the scope of the EUDR. This includes DFS-certified supply chains and supply chains that are certified under a DFS-endorsed scheme. These supply chains have, however, a higher level of assurance through independent third-party verification of the Organisation's upstream supply chain and the facilitation of information collection for the Organisation's due diligence system.

See the figure below for a schematic representation of the scope of certification.

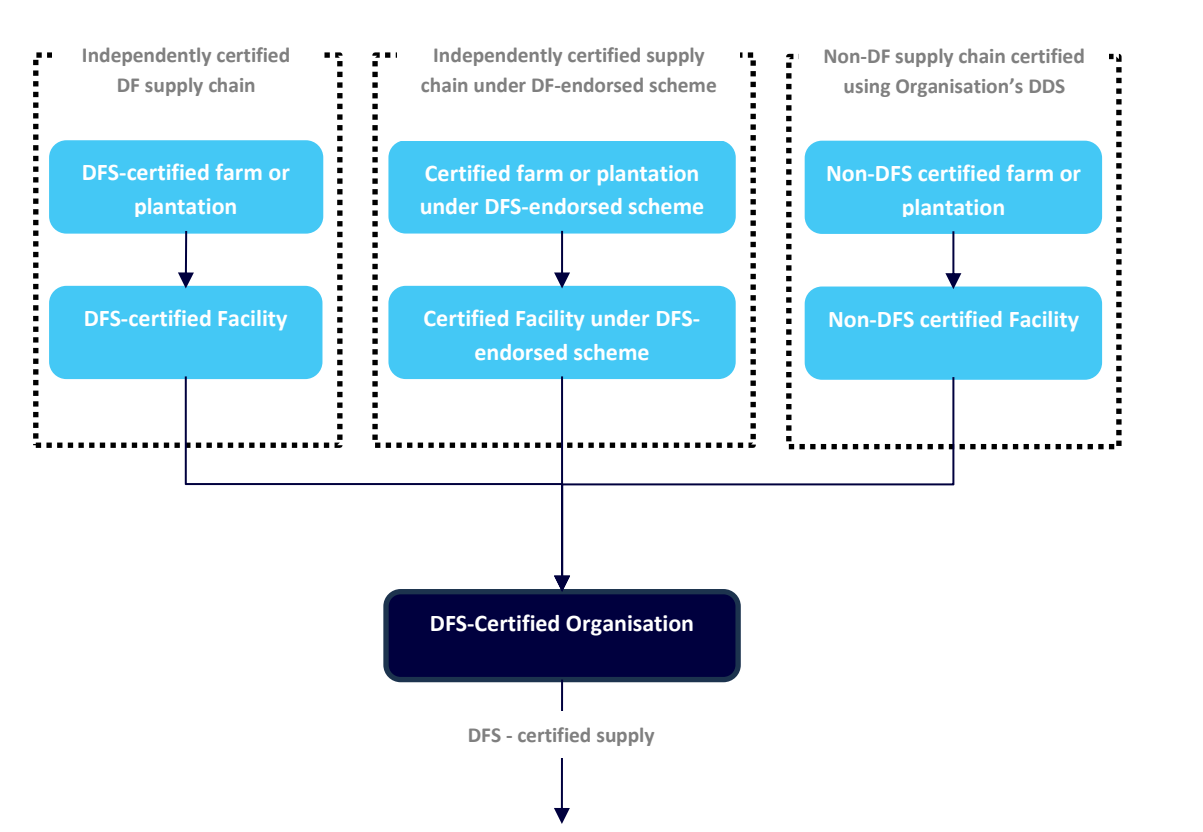


Figure 1: Schematic supply chain layout within the scope of DFS certification.

Given the eligible supply chains under this standard, the scope of this standard is threefold:

- a. It provides independent third-party verification of the certified Organisation's due diligence system (DDS) throughout the entire supply chain(s), from the Production Management Unit(s) where the product was harvested until the moment that the products are placed on the market by the Organisation.

When using the standard to support an Organisation's efforts to demonstrate compliance with the EUDR, all products covered by the EUDR shall be included in the scope of DFS certification. For this purpose, **Sections 1 and 2 of this standard** are applicable.

- b. It provides independent third-party verification of Production Management Organisation concerning the absence of deforestation and forest degradation and the legality of product sources.

For this purpose, **Sections 1 and 3 of this standard** are applicable. Since Section 3 of the standard is generic, it shall be adapted to incorporate all legal requirements of the country or sub-region where the product is harvested and the standard is applied, as well as other relevant country-specific information (legal ownerships, taxes, permits, potential problems at sub-regional level, etc.).

- c. The standard provides independent third-party verification for Organisations operating under a multi-site or group of producer's structure. This ensures that all farms and sites or producers or traders within the group comply with the requirements of the standard in a uniform manner. For this purpose, **Section 4 of this standard** is applicable, establishing the criteria for the centralized management of the due diligence system, the implementation of internal controls and the evaluation of the compliance of each member of the group or site.

- d. The standard provides independent third-party verification for companies or other entities within the supply chain that process, manufacture or supply products from DFS-certified farms until the products are placed on the market.

For this purpose, **Section 1 of this standard** is applicable, requiring verification that a documented chain of custody system is in place tracing the products from point to point back to the Production Management Unit of origin.

Control Union Certifications (CUC) will issue a certificate to any Organisation (company or other entity) that has demonstrated compliance with the parts of this standard that apply to their business activities. This certificate will include the following, as appropriate:

- Company name and contact details
- Scope
- Period of validity (maximum of 5 years)
- Product types
- Location and jurisdiction of suppliers
- Certification code: CU-DFS-XXXXXX

Surveillance audits will be conducted at least annually or at a higher frequency determined by Control Union Certifications. The purpose of the surveillance audits is to assess continuing compliance with this standard.

All aspects of this standard are considered to be normative unless stated otherwise. The complementary guidance document is relevant for the application of this standard and is therefore considered to be normative. In all cases, the latest edition of the guidance document (including any amendments) applies.

Standard effective date

This standard is effective from the date of approval of the final version. Control Union Certifications will consider all public comments and will review and update this standard either as appropriate or on an annual basis. As a standard practice, it will be reviewed at least every 5 years.

This standard is publicly available on our website at <http://cucpublications.controlunion.com/>

References

- Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2023 on the making available on the Union market and the export from the Union of certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation and repealing Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 (text with EEA relevance).
- ISEAL Alliance (2006): ISEAL Code of Good Practice for Setting Social and Environmental Standards.
- ISO/IEC 17065: 2012, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services.
- Accountability Framework Initiative definitions: <https://accountability-framework.org/use-the-accountability-framework/definitions/>

Acronyms

CoC	Chain of Custody
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CUC	Control Union Certifications
DDS	Due Diligence System
EU	European Union
EUDR	EU Deforestation Regulation
ICS	Internal Control System
PMO	Production Management Organisation
PMU	Production Management Unit
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
ILO	International Labour Organisation
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
UN	United Nations

Glossary of terms

Applicable legislation (EU definition): the laws applicable in the country of production concerning the legal status of the area of production in terms of:

- a. Land use rights;
- b. Environmental protection;
- c. Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting;
- d. Third parties' rights;
- e. Labour rights;
- f. Human rights protected under international law;
- g. The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; and
- h. Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations.

CITES: the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.

Corruption Perception Index (CPI): a global index of the perceived level of corruption in individual countries, as developed by Transparency International (<http://www.transparency.org>).

Country of origin: the country where the relevant commodity or the relevant commodity used in the production of, or contained in, a relevant product was obtained.

Country of production: the country where the relevant commodity or the relevant commodity used in the production of, or contained in, a relevant product was produced.

Deforestation: loss of natural forest as a result of: i) conversion to agriculture or other non-forest land use; ii) conversion to a tree plantation; or iii) severe and sustained degradation.

Degradation: changes within a natural ecosystem that significantly and negatively affect its species composition, structure, and/or function, and reduce the ecosystem's capacity to supply products, support biodiversity, and/or deliver ecosystem services.

DFS-Certified: all relevant products and their derivatives that have been confirmed as meeting all necessary input requirements to be considered as eligible input material for DFS product groups.

DFS-endorsed scheme: a certification scheme that meets the requirements of this standard, and that, after being benchmarked, is approved by Control Union to be included in the DFS scheme.

Due diligence: the actions taken by Organisations to reduce the risk of sourcing illegally harvested material. A general definition of the term is "reasonable steps taken by a person in order to satisfy a legal requirement".

Due diligence system: the set of steps or actions taken in order to ensure that due diligence is exercised. The due diligence system may consist of written guidelines and procedures that describe the due diligence process in detail.

Farm: A defined area of agricultural land, at least one plot of land, under the management of a single farmer, used to produce one or more agricultural commodities. A farm may include multiple plots of land and infrastructure (e.g., storage, housing, irrigation) within a continuous or fragmented area. Not all the land within the farm must be used for production; only a portion may be dedicated to cultivation (i.e., plots of land). The farm is the operational base where agricultural activities are coordinated and where compliance with the DF standard is implemented and monitored. 'Farm' is interchangeable with 'Plantation' in the context of this standard for relevant products.

Farmer: An individual or legal entity engaged in the production of agricultural commodities on one or more clearly identified plots of land. The farmer is responsible for managing the land and production activities, ensuring that these plots comply with the requirements of the standard. The farmer may be a member of a Producer Group.

Forest: Land spanning more than 0,5 hectares with trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of more than 10 %, or trees able to reach those thresholds in situ, excluding land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.

Geographical Proximity: The spatial closeness of farms or plots of land within a defined and limited geographic area, such that they can be effectively managed, monitored, and grouped under a common system. Geographical proximity is typically determined by measurable distance (e.g., radius in kilometres), shared administrative boundaries (e.g., same village, district, or watershed), or similar agroecological conditions.

HS codes: Harmonized System codes, a standardized numerical classification system used by international customs when importing products into a country.

ICS entity representative: The identified central function (e.g. office, department, person) of a producer group or multi-site that holds ultimate responsibility for maintaining the certification contract with Control Union, for being responsible for upholding the Chain of Custody system (section 1) or farmer level requirements (section 3) and for ensuring that the DF standard requirements are met at the participating group members or multi-sites. The ICS entity representative operates on behalf of the organisation all requirements of this standard. See also 'organisation'.

ICS Manager: The designated person responsible for the implementation, coordination, and oversight of the Internal Control System (ICS) within a Producer Group or multi-site. The ICS Manager ensures that all members and sites comply with applicable production standards, certification requirements, and internal procedures. This role includes supervising internal inspections, maintaining documentation, training internal inspectors, managing records (e.g., geolocation data, non-compliances, corrective actions), and serving as the main contact for external auditors and certification bodies.

Input products: the raw materials or partially processed materials that enter the DFS-certified supply chain. These products must come from verified sources that comply with the DFS standard to ensure the final output products maintain their DFS-certified status.

Internal Control System (ICS): A structured and documented management system implemented in a Producer Group or multi-site to ensure that all group members or sites comply with the standards, regulatory requirements, and the group's own internal procedures. The ICS includes a set of policies, procedures, and tools for monitoring, evaluating, and verifying the activities of individual members, and serves as the foundation for risk-based control, traceability, and continuous improvement. The system is managed by designated personnel, typically under the responsibility of an ICS Manager.

Member of a producer group: An individual farmer that is formally affiliated with a Producer Group and operates under its common management system. The member agrees to comply with the group's internal rules, procedures, and production practices, and is subject to internal control or oversight mechanisms established by the group.

Mitigation measures: any action undertaken to reduce the adverse impacts that an activity may have on placing illegal products on the EU market.

Multi-site: A certification model applicable to multiple sites that are legally or contractually linked to a designated Central Office, which functions as the Internal Control System (ICS). This structure must include at least two participating sites and can encompass farms, storage facilities, processing units, or similar operations managed under a centralized system.

Negligible risk: the level of risk that applies to relevant products, where, on the basis of a full assessment of product-specific and general information, and, where necessary, of the application of the appropriate mitigation measures, those products show no cause for concern as they comply with the following conditions: (a) they are deforestation-free; and (b) they have been produced in accordance with the relevant legislation of the country of production.

Non-negligible risk: where it has been identified that relevant products may be sourced or enter the supply chain where the risk is not negligible, and risk mitigation is required.

Organisation: individual, company or other legal entity responsible for the implementation of this standard. In the case of producer group certification and multi-sites, one certificate is issued to several certified Organisations that operate under the administration and control of an ICS Manager. It allows these Organisations to manage a single certificate covering all their locations, rather than obtaining individual certification for each site.

Outsourcing: the process where an Organisation subcontracts external entities to perform specific activities, such as processing, manufacturing, packaging, storage, and transport of DFS-certified products.

“Placing on the market”: the first making available of a relevant commodity or product on the European Union market.

Plot of land: land within a single real-estate property, as recognized by the law of the country of production, which enjoys sufficiently homogeneous conditions to allow an evaluation of the aggregate level of risk of deforestation and forest degradation associated with relevant commodities produced on that land.

Producer group: A group of organized members that implements a common management system. The group may be organized as an association or cooperative or be managed by an Organisation or other supply chain actor such as an exporter or another entity.

Production Management Unit (PMU): A defined cluster of one or more farms/farmers grouped based on **geographical proximity** and **homogeneous agricultural practices**, managed under a unified system for production planning, monitoring, and compliance. The PMU serves as a functional unit for organizing data collection, risk assessment, internal control, and traceability.

Relevant authorities: in the context of the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), the national bodies designated by EU member states responsible for ensuring compliance with the regulation.

Relevant products: refers to agricultural and livestock products, as well as their derivatives, which must demonstrate traceability and verifiable evidence that they do not originate from deforested land after December 31, 2020. This category includes crops such as soybeans, coffee, cocoa, palm oil, rubber, as well as cattle and their products, including meat, leather and other livestock products.

Site: A single functional component of an Organisation situated at one physical location, which is geographically separate from other sites of the same Organisation. An Organisation's units with distinct physical locations may, however, be regarded as parts of a site if they are an extension of it with no purchasing, sales or processing activities of their own (e.g. a remote stockholding). A site can never include more than one legal entity. Subcontractors that are used within the terms of outsourcing agreements (e.g. outsourced warehouse) are not considered sites.

SME: micro, small and medium-sized enterprises as defined in Article 3 of EU Directive 2013/34/EU and which on their balance sheet dates do not exceed the limits of at least two of the three following criteria: (a) balance sheet total: EUR 20 000 000; (b) net turnover: EUR 40 000 000; (c) average number of employees during the financial year: 250.

Subcontractor: An external individual or organisation formally contracted by a certified operator or producer group to perform one or more specific activities on certified products on behalf of the certificate holder. These activities may include, but are not limited to, processing, storing, packaging, labelling, or transporting certified products. The subcontractor operates under the responsibility and oversight of the certificate holder and must comply with all relevant certification requirements, including traceability, integrity, and separation of certified products.

Sub-supplier: any entities further down the supply chain who are supplying material to the suppliers or other sub-suppliers.

Supplier: the entity who is supplying material to the certified Organisation.

Supply chain: the entities that take legal ownership of the relevant products from the plot of land where the material is harvested, to the point where the certified Organisation takes final ownership of the material.

Section 1: General requirements

The general requirements of this Section form the basis for every DFS-certified company. This Section describes the requirements for the quality management system to be in place and the requirements related to the chain of custody. Compliance with this part of the standard allows the products to be sold under a DFS claim and thus comply with EUDR requirements.

1. Quality management

- 1.1. The Organisation shall have a written and publicly available policy, approved at the highest level of authority within the Organisation, stating the Organisation's commitment to:
 - a. Source and export products that are deforestation-free and legal.
 - b. Avoid products that are produced, traded or processed in violation of applicable national laws and ratified international treaties;
 - c. Avoid products that can be associated with forest degradation;
 - d. Provide, where applicable and upon request, relevant information on products (volumes, species, etc.) and their origin (at geolocation level) as per this standard; and
 - e. Implement the policy accordingly within the Organisation.

Note: International treaties specifically include the ILO core conventions.

Note: The commitment shall be published on the Organisation's website. In case the Organisation does not have a website, the publicly available policy shall be readily provided upon request to interested parties.

- 1.2. The Organisation shall appoint one person with sufficient authority and access to information to have overall responsibility for compliance with all applicable requirements of this standard.
- 1.3. The Organisation shall designate individual responsible staff for all applicable elements of this standard.
- 1.4. The Organisation shall ensure that all responsible staff have been trained according to their responsibilities.
- 1.5. The Organisation shall have in place up-to-date procedures and/or work instructions to ensure the implementation of all applicable elements of this standard.
- 1.6. The Organisation shall maintain records demonstrating compliance with this standard for a minimum of 5 years.
- 1.7. The Organisation shall ensure that the records demonstrating compliance or non-compliance are available to both certification body auditors and the relevant authorities.
- 1.8. The Organisation shall establish and maintain a mechanism to respond to complaints or substantiated concerns regarding non-compliance with this standard and the EUDR requirements. The mechanism shall include as a minimum:
 - a. Written confirmation of receipt of the complaint or concern within 3 business days.
 - b. Evaluation of the evidence received within 2 weeks of receipt of the complaint;

- c. Verification of evidence received through the supply chain, and, if necessary, field verification in the plots of land where the product was produced, within 2 months of receipt of the complaint;
 - d. Procedures to mitigate or further mitigate the non-negligible risk (if detected through verification) or stop sourcing from the supplier where non-negligible risk was detected;
 - e. Corrective actions in accordance with requirement 1.9; and
 - f. Complaint registry, including documented evidence of all actions taken.
- 1.9. The Organisation's procedures shall include a mechanism to prevent and control the unintended sale and delivery of products that do not conform with this standard and the EUDR requirements. In the event of detecting a non-conforming product, the Organisation shall take the following corrective actions to rectify the non-compliance:
 - a. Inform the relevant authorities and affected clients within 3 business days of detection;
 - b. Analyse and identify the root cause of the non-compliance and update the Organisation's risk assessment and risk mitigation procedures accordingly to prevent reoccurrence, within 2 months of detection;
 - c. Withdraw, segregate or recall the non-conforming product within 3 business days of detection; and/or
 - d. In case the non-conforming product is within the EU, donate the non-conforming product to charity or for a public interest purpose. Documented evidence of all steps taken shall be maintained.
 - e. If the customer has a non-conforming product, CU has to be informed.
- 1.10. In case audits reveal that not all sourcing requirements set out in this standard have been met, or insufficient mitigation measures have been taken to mitigate the identified non-negligible risks, the Organisation shall not place the products on the market or export them.
- 1.11. Organisations using Section 2 of this standard shall review the performance of their due diligence system at least annually. This review shall include:
 - a. Findings from internal and external audits, as well as findings relating to the supply of (potential) non-conforming products.
 - b. New developments which could influence the due diligence system.

This review shall be documented and be endorsed by the highest management of the Organisation. Where necessary the due diligence system shall be updated reflecting the outcome of the review and new developments.
- 1.12. The Organisation shall make all monitoring measures (including reports) available to the certification body and the relevant authorities.
- 1.13. The organisation shall have a commitment and procedures in place to ensure the communication to other operators and traders further down the supply chain all necessary information to demonstrate:
 - a. Due diligence was exercised.

- b. No or only a negligible risk was found. In this sense, operators must provide information showing that they have systematically assessed and mitigated risks.

1.14. Reference numbers of the due diligence statements.

2. Chain of custody

Material accounting

- 2.1. Product groups shall be established covering the scope of the DFS certificate. For each product group, the following shall be determined:
- a. Product group description
 - b. Identification of the input and output DFS claims
 - c. HS codes
 - d. Species (common and scientific name)
 - e. Sites and locations involved
 - f. Activities (processing or trading)
 - g. Role of the Organisation in relation to the EUDR:
 - Operator
 - Non-SME trader
 - SME trader
 - Supplier outside EU
 - h. Overview of the supply chain for all input product components that are within the scope of DFS Certification. This overview shall include at a minimum:
 - Countries of production
 - Countries of origin
 - Input products
- 2.2. For each product group, the Organisation shall establish a material accounting record to ensure that the quantities produced and/or sold are always compatible with the quantities of eligible inputs, and the product group conversion factor(s). The accounting record shall include at least the following information:
- a. Product groups
 - b. Quantities
 - c. DFS claims
 - d. References to invoices
 - e. References to delivery documentation
- 2.3. The Organisation shall prepare annual summaries based on the material balance.
- 2.4. For each product group, the main processing steps shall be identified, and the volume or weight conversions shall be specified. These conversion factors shall be kept up to date.

Supply requirements

- 2.5. The Organisation shall verify that the purchased material meets at a minimum the DFS requirements, in one or more of the following ways:
 - a. Sourced as “DFS-Certified”; and/or
 - b. Sourced under a DFS-endorsed scheme (see Annex 1); and/or
 - c. Sourced through the Organisation’s own due diligence system (see Section 2).
- 2.6. Material sourced as DFS-Certified or under an endorsed scheme (see Annex 1) shall be verified and assessed against the DFS standard and, where applicable, the requirements of the endorsed scheme, including but not limited to:
 - a. Verification that the certificate has been issued by an approved accredited body;
 - b. Confirmation that the certificate is valid and issued for the correct scope; and
 - c. Where appropriate, online verification of the certificate’s validity.
- 2.7. For imports to and/or exports from the EU market that fall within the scope of the EUDR, the reference numbers of the due diligence statements corresponding to the products supplied must be available.

Segregation and processing requirements

- 2.8. The Organisation shall store all DFS-certified products within the scope of the DFS certification securely and physically separated from other products.
- 2.9. The Organisation shall use distinguishing marks to identify DFS-certified products.
- 2.10. The Organisation shall keep all products that cannot be identified as DFS-certified physically separate from DFS-certified products until documented evidence confirms the DFS claim.
- 2.11. The Organisation shall process DFS-certified products separately from non-DFS-certified products at all stages.
- 2.12. The Organisation shall use a tracking system or production records to document the production of DFS-certified products.
- 2.13. The Organisation shall cover all outsourced work with a signed outsourcing agreement that includes CoC control systems to ensure compliance with this standard by third parties.

Shipping and sales requirements

- 2.14. The Organisation shall use DFS distinguishing marks on products sold.
- 2.15. The Organisation’s invoices and shipping documents for the sale of DFS-certified products shall include:
 - a. A description of each product as “DFS-Certified”;
 - b. The quantity/volume of each product; and
 - c. The DFS verification code: CU-DFS-XXXXXX.

DDS statement and supply chain information

- 2.16. The Organisation shall prepare and submit to the competent authorities a due diligence statement for all DFS-certified products that the Organisation imports or otherwise places on the EU market and/or exports from the EU.

The DDS statement shall contain the following information:

- a. Name and address of the operator;
- b. Economic Operator Registration and Identification (EORI) number;
- c. Trade name, description and HS code of the product(s);
- d. The quantity of the products in kilograms and/or, if applicable, a supplementary unit;
- e. The country of production, including the geolocation(s) of the plot(s) of land where the product was produced;
- f. If applicable, a reference to another DDS statement that was issued for the product involved;
- g. The following text: “By submitting this due diligence statement the operator confirms that due diligence in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 was carried out and that no or only a negligible risk was found that the relevant products do not comply with Article 3, point (a) or (b), of that Regulation”; and
- h. Signature of the Organisation’s official representative and the date in the following format:
Signed for and on behalf of:
Date:
Name and function: Signature

- 2.17. If the Organisation trades in DFS-certified products, the reference number of submitted due diligence statements shall be provided with the sales documentation if the product is exported further down the supply chain to or from the EU.

Note: Information may be transferred encrypted or otherwise anonymized via digital platforms such as blockchain or similar solutions.

- 2.18. For each DFS-certified purchase and delivery, the following information shall be accessible:
- a. Species
 - b. Product description and trade name
 - c. Geolocation(s) for plots of lands
 - d. Information confirming compliance of the products with the relevant laws and regulations regarding its legal origin
 - e. Information confirming that the products are from a deforestation and forest degradation-free origin
 - f. Documentation confirming whether indigenous peoples are relevant and FPIC has been applied accordingly
- 2.19. For each DFS-certified sale and delivery, the following information shall be provided to the client upon request if required to fulfil legal sourcing requirements:
- a. Species
 - b. Product description and trade name
 - c. Geolocation(s) for Plots of land.

- d. Information confirming compliance with the relevant laws and regulations regarding its legal origin
- e. Information confirming that the products are from a deforestation- and degradation-free origin
- f. Documentation confirming whether indigenous peoples are relevant and FPIC has been applied accordingly

Claims

- 2.20. The Organisation shall not use on-product labelling with a CUC DFS-Certified claim.
- 2.21. The Organisation shall only use promotional claims of CUC DFS certification when accompanied by a description of the scope of certification.
- 2.22. The Organisation shall submit all claims to CUC for review and shall obtain written approval prior to using the claims.

3. Trade and customs

Organisations taking legal ownership of the products shall comply with all national and local legal requirements, ratified international conventions (where applicable) and obligatory codes of practice related to trade, transport, import and export, in so far as the agricultural sector is concerned.

- 3.1. The Organisation shall demonstrate that it is a legally registered Organisation or company authorized to conduct the defined business activities or harvesting practices in accordance with legal requirements at the national or sub-national level.
- 3.2. The Organisation shall ensure that the products are correctly identified and classified in accordance with the applicable regulations governing the trade and transport of products.
- 3.3. The Organisation shall adhere to applicable regulations and/or restrictions governing the trade and transport of products.
- 3.4. The Organisation shall have all applicable official documents for the import and export of products available in accordance with relevant laws and customs regulations.

Section 2: DDS requirements

The due diligence system (DDS) requirements outlined in this Section are fundamental for ensuring compliance with the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) and the Control Union Deforestation Free Verification Standard. These requirements are designed to systematically manage and mitigate the risks associated with deforestation and forest degradation, illegal production, and the trading of products.

The DDS framework mandates that Organisations rigorously assess and manage their products supply chains. This involves the collection and verification of critical information about the origin of products and their derivatives, conducting thorough risk assessments, and implementing effective risk mitigation measures. The goal is to ensure that all products and their derivatives placed on or exported from the EU market are sourced responsibly and in accordance with legal and environmental standards.

4. Information

Scope of DDS

- 4.1. The Organisation shall clearly define and document the scope of its DDS, including:
 - a. Product groups
 - b. HS codes
 - c. Overview of the supply chain(s), including at a minimum:
 - Countries of production
 - Countries of origin
 - Input products
- 4.2. If the Organisation processes and sells products that are not covered by the EU Deforestation Regulation and/or this standard, it must ensure that these products are not mixed with any other products that are covered by this standard. This can be achieved by complying with the requirements outlined in Section 1 of this standard.
- 4.3. If the Organisation is unable to work directly with all suppliers in the supply chain, it must ensure that each supplier meets the requirements for responsible sourcing evaluation at the production management level and throughout the supply chain. This can be accomplished by signing an agreement with the supplier that covers at least the following elements:
 - a. The agreement shall include information about the Organisation's policy and the requirements of this standard.
 - b. The supplier shall pass on the requirements to their suppliers throughout the entire supply chain until the origin of the products is known.
 - c. If the relevant product contains or has been made using relevant products, the supplier shall provide information about the quantity, origin, and corresponding geolocation of the relevant products.
 - d. Each supplier in the supply chain should notify the Organisation when changes occur in the supply chain or origin of the products.

- e. The supplier shall appoint a responsible person to ensure compliance with this standard and communicate with the Organisation.
- f. The agreement shall include a clause reserving the right of a third-party certification body, with whom the Organisation has signed a confidentiality agreement, to audit the suppliers and verify compliance with the applicable requirements of this standard throughout the entire supply chain up to the PMU level from which the products are produced.
- g. The agreement shall include a clause signed and dated by the supplier, confirming that they have read, understood and agreed with the contents of the agreement.

Availability of information

- 4.4. The Organisation shall have and maintain up-to-date information about the relevant products, including:
 - a. A description of the product and its parts, including trade name and product type
 - b. The geolocation of all plots of land that are involved in the final relevant product or the production thereof
 - c. The country of production as well as the date or time range of production
 - d. The number/volumes of the product in kilograms or another accepted unit of measurement
 - e. The name, postal address and email address of the suppliers of the products.
 - f. The name, postal address and email address of any customer/client to whom the products have been supplied.
- 4.5. The Organisation shall have and maintain up-to-date information on the verification and/or certification status of the relevant products.
- 4.6. The Organisation shall have and maintain up-to-date documents or other information confirming compliance of the relevant products with the applicable legislation in the country of production.
- 4.7. The Organisation shall have and maintain up-to-date documents or other information confirming absence of deforestation and forest degradation in the country of production, or, where applicable, the sub-national region(s) and PMUs.
- 4.8. The Organisation shall have and maintain up-to-date documentation and records for all supply chains to ensure acceptable assurance of traceable and segregated processing, transportation and trade of the products involved.
- 4.9. The Organisation shall apply the due diligence system to all specific input products supplied by a particular supplier within a period of 12 months, provided that the relevant product, the country or countries of production, or, where applicable, the sub-national region(s) of production remain unchanged.
- 4.10. The Organisation shall have and maintain up-to-date documentation confirming whether indigenous peoples are present in the country of production. If this is the case, the documentation shall include information about the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights in the country of production.

5. Risk assessment

- 5.1. The Organisation shall have and implement risk assessment procedures for all applicable risk assessment criteria.
- 5.2. The Organisation shall review and document the risk assessment process and provide evidence and supportive findings to justify the risk designations. This shall include the following risk categories:
 - a. General risks in all supply chains;
 - b. The risks in country of production where the product was harvested or gathered to enter the supply chain; and
 - c. The risks in the supply chain and in the country of origin where the product underwent its last substantial process or important stage of manufacture.
- 5.3. The Organisation shall carry out the risk assessments at least annually for all products under the scope.
- 5.4. Where available, the Organisation shall use the country risk assessments established by the EU.
- 5.5. The Organisation shall clearly document the outcome of each risk criteria. The possible outcomes are:
 - a. Low or negligible risk
 - b. High or non-negligible risk

General risks

- 5.6. The Organisation shall not source any products from countries with sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council or the Council of the European Union on products imports and exports and must identify and document any such sanctions for the country or region of production.
- 5.7. The Organisation shall not source material from areas with a prevalence of armed conflicts and must identify and document any such conflicts.
- 5.8. The Organisation shall assess and specify the level of risk of legal violations in the country of origin. This includes risks related to the level of corruption, the prevalence of document and data falsification, the lack of law enforcement, and violations of international human rights.
- 5.9. The Organisation shall verify if the product's source, origin and supply chain are certified according to relevant certification schemes that cover some or all of the requirements of this standard and/or the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR). The Organisation shall check the certification status of the supplier(s) and the sales and/or delivery documentation against the criteria of the relevant certification schemes.

Risks in country of production

- 5.10. Collected information shall be assessed for reliability and validity and shall be used to verify the source and origin of the product. The Organisation shall furthermore assess compliance with the applicable legislation in the country of production.

- 5.11. The Organisation shall assess and specify the level of risk of legal violations in the country of production. This includes risks related to:
- a. The level of corruption
 - b. The prevalence of document and data falsification
 - c. The lack of law enforcement
 - d. Violations of international human rights
- 5.12. To assess the risks related to deforestation and forest degradation, the Organisation shall assess:
- a. The forest cover; and
 - b. The prevalence of deforestation or forest degradation in the country of production.
- 5.13. To assess the risks related to indigenous peoples, the Organisation shall assess:
- a. The presence of indigenous peoples in the country of production;
 - b. Whether indigenous peoples have been consulted and worked with in good faith; and
 - c. The existence of duly justified claims by indigenous peoples based on objective and verifiable information on the use or ownership of the land used to produce the commodity in question in the country of production.

Risks in the supply chain and country of origin

- 5.14. The Organisation shall assess and specify the level of risk of legal violations related to the complexity of the supply chain taking into account the risks arising from:
- a. Linking the relevant products to the plot of land on which the relevant raw materials were produced;
 - b. The number of sub-suppliers in the supply chain;
 - c. The different stages of processing;
 - d. Changes in volumes and weight of the products; and
 - e. Mixing or substitution of products with non-conforming products during transport, processing or storage.

6. Risk mitigation

- 6.1. The Organisation shall develop and implement measures and procedures for all risk categories as mentioned in Section 2 above, which shall be adequate and proportionate to minimize effectively the high risks identified in the risk assessment.
- 6.2. The Organisation shall take adequate mitigation measures to exclude involvement in legal violations throughout the entire supply chain, including corruption, a prevalence of document and data falsification, a lack of law enforcement and violations of international human rights.
- 6.3. The Organisation shall take adequate mitigation measures to exclude risks within the country of production.
- 6.4. The Organisation shall take adequate mitigation measures to exclude risks within the country of origin.

- 6.5. If the need for field verification arises, the Organisation shall have access to sufficient knowledge of all applicable legislation concerning relevant products at the national and/or sub-national level in the country of production.
- 6.6. The Organisation shall document the risk mitigation measures and justify their effectiveness.
- 6.7. The Organisation shall either implement risk mitigation measures before products can be placed on the market and accepted under the EUDR and this standard, or stop sourcing from the specific country, region, supplier, sub-supplier or plot of land.

Section 3: Requirements for evaluating compliance at Farm or plantation level

This Section describes each Principle and its associated requirements (Criteria) with their required verifiers and additional guidance (where applicable). This Section covers in the paragraphs below the following principles:

- Principle 1: Legal production rights within the legally established limits.
- Principle 2: Payment for production rights.
- Principle 3: Commodity production, including environmental protection and legislation on forest management and biodiversity conservation.
- Principle 4: Rights of workers and third parties.
- Principle 5: Maintenance of forest cover and avoidance of forest degradation.

The principle of compliance with trade and customs regulations is covered in Section 1 of this standard, and therefore not included here as a separate principle.

The Principles and Criteria in this standard are generic. Although the standard is designed to be applicable in any country, it will be adapted to incorporate the applicable legislation in the country or sub-region where the DFS-audit will be conducted. A first basis for such local adaptation is to find the most up-to-date information before starting a stakeholder consultation process.

7. Legal production rights within the legally established limits

The legal status of the Farm shall be clearly defined and boundaries delineated. The Organisation shall prove that it has validly obtained the legal right to operate from within the defined Farm(s).

Land tenure and management rights

- 7.1. The Organisation shall demonstrate that the legal status of the Farm where the relevant products are produced, including tenure and use rights, and its boundaries are clearly defined.
- 7.2. The legal ownership status of the Farm and rights for conducting the established activity shall not be subject to any legal challenge.
- 7.3. The Organisation shall be able to demonstrate that the area of the Farm where the relevant products are produced takes place is in compliance with the legally established land-use classification, and that no conflict exists with any other land-use classification.

Land use rights

- 7.4. Organisation shall have documented permission from the owner of the resource, including any communities or indigenous peoples with rights held according to customary laws and traditional rights where legally recognized, to demonstrate authorization to harvest in the Farm(s) under evaluation.

Harvesting permits

- 7.5. If applicable, the organisation shall be covered by harvesting permits that have been issued by a recognized administrative authority and, if legally required, through a transparent public consultation procedure.

Management and harvesting planning

- 7.6. If applicable, the organisation shall be covered by a long-term management plan or other strategic document that has been approved by a recognized administrative authority according to the legally prescribed process and, if legally required, through a transparent public consultation procedure.
- 7.7. If applicable, the organisation shall be covered by annual operating or harvesting plans that have been approved by a recognized administrative authority.

Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)

- 7.8. The Organisation shall ensure FPIC is incorporated at all levels within the Organisation in accordance with the locally applicable regulatory framework.
- 7.9. The Organisation shall have the necessary resources available to ensure FPIC implementation.
- 7.10. If applicable, the Organisation shall implement the FPIC framework and have consent to operate and harvest timber within the defined Farm(s), including:
- a. Land tenure and management rights
 - b. Concession rights
 - c. Harvesting permits
 - d. Management and harvesting planning

8. Payment for production rights

- 8.1. The Organisation shall pay all applicable and legally required taxes, including sales taxes, and income and profit taxes (in so far as the agricultural sector is concerned), as well as production fees, royalties, penalties, or other charges concerning the Farm, its use, and trade of the products until the point of sale within the required timelines.
- 8.2. The Organisation shall keep accurate and up-to-date records of tax, royalties and production payments with official and dated receipts, and revenues from all relevant commodities produced.
- 8.3. The Organisation shall keep up to date with payments for harvest rights to communities or indigenous peoples based on customary laws and traditional rights, where legally recognised, in line with the agreed amounts, and covered by receipts or any other mutually agreed evidence of payment.

9. Commodity production, including environmental protection and legislation on farm management and biodiversity conservation

The organisation shall comply with all legal requirements related to commodity production, including environmental, forest management, biodiversity, social and health and safety obligations.

Farm management and harvesting regulations

- 9.1. The Organisation shall have effective procedures in place to ensure that Organisation staff, workers and contractors working within the Farm are aware of and comply with all applicable legal requirements necessary for their work.
- 9.2. If applicable, the Organisation shall take concrete measures to prevent illegal harvesting and settlements, as well as other unauthorized activities, within the Farm boundaries.

Biodiversity obligations

- 9.3. If applicable, the Organisation shall comply with all applicable national and local laws, administrative requirements and legislation related to protected areas and endangered species listed in CITES and/or national legislation and their habitats and potential habitats.

Environmental requirements

- 9.4. If legally required, the Organisation shall prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment, approved by the legally recognized administrative authority, carry it out, and ensure that the results are adopted in the organisation and related documentation by means of specific measures.

10. Rights of workers and third parties

The organisation shall comply with all legal requirements related to the rights of workers and third parties.

Labour, health and safety requirements

- 10.1. The organisation shall demonstrate its commitment to occupational health and safety. This includes ensuring that workers can work in a safe environment in accordance with industry best practice, with the organisation meeting and, where appropriate, exceeding applicable legislation.
- 10.2. The organisation shall systematically assess the risks associated with all tasks and equipment, prescribe appropriate safety procedures, the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and emergency procedures, and, where appropriate, designate key responsibilities.

- 10.3. Payments and conditions for workers or contractors shall be covered under legally established contracts with the organisation, ensuring they consistently meet or exceed legal standards regarding minimum wages and obligatory insurances.
- 10.4. The organisation shall follow legal requirements with respect to the minimum age.
- 10.5. The organisation shall respect and comply with the fundamental ILO conventions.

Legally recognised rights of third parties, including customary and traditional rights, shall be taken into account in management of resources

- 10.6. The organisation shall respect local communities' and indigenous peoples' legal, customary and traditional tenure and use rights, where applicable and legally recognized, within the Farm(s) under evaluation.
- 10.7. Where applicable, the organisation shall ensure that free, prior and informed consent is also applied where third parties' use and tenure rights have been relinquished to another party.
- 10.8. The organisation shall employ and implement appropriate mechanisms and procedures to mitigate and resolve conflicts and grievances related to third party land and user's rights.

11. Maintenance of forest cover and avoidance of forest degradation

Products or commodities must not originate from plots of land that have been subject to deforestation or induced forest degradation

- 11.1. The Organisation's plans, policies and procedures shall be designed to avoid such activities that contribute to deforestation and forest degradation. These plans shall include:
 - a. The restriction or further reduction of activities that contribute to deforestation or forest degradation within delineated and designated areas outside forest harvesting areas;
 - Where applicable a forest protection and regeneration plan.

Section 4: Requirements for producer groups and multi-sites

12. Eligibility requirements for producer groups and multi-sites

Eligibility requirements for Producer Groups

12.1. Eligibility requirements for producer groups:

- a. The ICS entity representative must be a legally registered entity or under representation of a legal entity;
- b. The ICS entity representative shall be responsible for conformance with this standard;
- c. A group member cannot be in more than one producer group;
- d. Group members who have an individual DFS certification cannot belong to a producer group;
- e. All group members shall be located in the same country;
- f. Each PMU shall be within the same geographic proximity.

Note: Producer groups cannot contain a mixture of companies that are in the supply chain and farmers. A group shall contain either farmers or only companies in the supply chain (e.g. traders, processors etc.).

- 12.2. The ICS entity representative shall ensure that all members in the group demonstrate sufficient knowledge to fulfil their applicable responsibilities within the group.

Eligibility requirements for multi-sites

12.3. Eligibility requirements for multi-site certification

- a. The ICS entity representative must be a legally registered entity or under representation of a legal entity;
- b. The ICS entity representative shall be responsible for conformance with this standard;
- c. The ICS entity has the authority to add and remove sites as required;
- d. The ICS entity has responsibilities beyond those of the DF standard, including for example:
 - Centralised purchase or sales;
 - Operating under a common brand name;
- e. A participating site cannot be in more than one DF multi-site certificate;
- f. Participating sites who have an individual DF certification cannot belong to a DF multi-site certificate;
- g. All participating sites shall have common operational procedures and are subject to a centrally managed and controlled management system

12.4. Relationship between ICS and sites in multi-sites certification

- a. All sites must have a legal or contractual relationship with the organisation (ICS central management) and operate under a single management system that oversees all activities within the certification scope.

- b. Two or more sites are considered to operate a joint management system if:
 - A designated central location is responsible for coordinating site operations.
 - Compliance with the DFS Standard is managed at a central level.
 - Certification-related documents and records are maintained by the managing site.

There is verifiable evidence that the central management (ICS/central office) is either owned by the same entity (common ownership) as the sites or has been formally contracted to oversee production and processing activities.

- 12.5. The ICS entity representative shall ensure that all sites included in the scope of its certificate demonstrate sufficient knowledge to fulfil their applicable responsibilities within the multi-site.
- 12.6. For group members or sites that are not under common ownership, signed consent forms shall be available for each relevant group member or site. The consent form shall include the following:
 - a. Agreement to the obligations and responsibilities for participation in the group certificate or multi-site as stipulated in this standard and the documented procedures of the ICS entity representative;
 - b. Agreement to conform to all applicable DF certification requirements and the documented contractual obligations, corrective action requests, and procedures of the Central Office;
 - c. Authorization of the Central Office to apply and manage DF certification on behalf of the Participating Site;
 - d. Confirmation of mutual the responsibilities for the maintenance of the certificate, where nonconformities identified at the level of the Participating Sites or the Central Office may result in corrective action requests, certificate suspension, and/or certificate withdrawal.

13. Quality Management System

ICS Structure and Responsibilities

- 13.1. The ICS entity representative is responsible for the overall supervision of the internal control system and coordination with CUC.
- 13.2. The ICS entity representative shall determine the maximum group size that it can manage based on:
 - a. number of group members;
 - b. total area included in the scope of its DF certificate scope (farmers only)
- 13.3. Each group member shall be classified based on geographic proximity parameters and placed in one Production Management Unit (PMU). Group members that cannot meet the proximity parameters are placed on a new PMU.

Note: This requirement only applies to groups that include farmers.

- 13.4. The organisation shall specify the geographic area, the number and identity of sites, and the types of operations included within the scope of its multi-site certification. Additionally, it must

ensure that all sites adhere to DFS requirements, including geospatial traceability and verification of the absence of deforestation and forest degradation.

Note: This requirement only applies to multi-sites.

Internal Control System (ICS) documentation under DFS

- 13.5. The Internal Control System (ICS) must have robust and structured documentation to ensure traceability, regulatory compliance and transparency in the processes of the DF standard. This will include:
- a. ICS Structure and responsibilities of all relevant staff;
 - b. Internal Regulations and Procedures;
 - c. Agreements;
 - d. Training;
 - e. Adding and removing group members;
 - f. Communication with all stakeholders;
 - g. Audits and management of non-conformities (internal and external).
- 13.6. Procedures will include how the ICS manager ensures all group members or sites will provide the required information as per indicator 12.9 (below) with specific attention to:
- a. Format and minimum requirements on geo-location;
 - b. Minimum required information on legal compliance (i.e. which information do group members have readily available upon request and kept up to date);
 - c. Documentation confirming whether indigenous peoples are relevant. If this is the case, the documentation shall include information about the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights and if FPIC has been applied in accordance with this standard;
 - d. Traceability, segregation and sales.

14. Internal audits and approval and sanction system

- 14.1. Prior to accepting a new group member or site the ICS entity representative will conduct an onsite internal audit confirming if each group member or site is meeting all DF standard requirements before being admitted into the group or multi-site.
- 14.2. Internal audits shall be carried out at least annually at each participating group member or site to assess compliance with the DF Standard.
- 14.3. All internal audits reports shall include the following information:
- a. Group member or site details;
 - b. Checklist covering the certification requirements applicable to the participating group member or site, providing a systematic presentation of findings and demonstrating conformity or nonconformity to each requirement;
 - c. Status of CARs issued by the certification body and/or by the ICS, including CARs issued during the previous audit and current audit;

- d. Verification of volumes produced or traded;
 - e. Verification confirming compliance with the relevant laws and regulations regarding its legal origin (as per section 1 indicator 2.18 d)
 - f. Confirmation that the products are from a deforestation- and degradation-free origin (as per section 1 indicator 2.18 e)
 - g. Confirmation if indigenous peoples are relevant and FPIC has been applied accordingly (as per section 1 indicator 2.18 f)
 - h. Summary of audit conclusions, including the decision on whether the group member or site is eligible to be included or remain within the scope of the certificate.
- 14.4. For farmer groups the following requirements from this standard apply and will be audited and reported (as per 14.1 and 14.2) by the ICS accordingly:
- section 3 (Requirements for evaluating compliance at Production Management Level);
 - section 1 indicators 2.8 –2.15 and 2.18 - 2.22.
- 14.5. For traders and processors downstream of the PMU the following requirements from this standard apply and will be audited and reported (as per 14.1 and 14.2) by the ICS accordingly
- section 1.
- 14.6. Internal audits following the initial (first) audit may be conducted risk based using the European Commission country classification list (https://green-forum.ec.europa.eu/deforestation-regulation-implementation/eudr-cooperation-and-partnerships/country-classification-list_en) as follows:
- a. **Low risk countries:** to be determined by the ICS based on clearly documented risks and criteria.
 - b. **Standard risk countries:** a minimum of the square root of all participating group members for each PMU shall be audited onsite. The remaining group members can be audited remotely.
 - c. **High risk:** all internal audits shall be onsite.
- 14.7. Where necessary the ICS shall add other risk factors to ensure full confidence in the DF group certificate. Selection of group members shall be random and focus on group members not yet audited onsite since being admitted into the group certificate and group members with higher numbers of non-conformities identified during internal and external audits.
- 14.8. A system for approval and corrections is implemented to ensure group members' compliance with the DFS Standard. This system includes:
- a. A written approval and correction procedure.
 - b. An approval and correction officer or committee.
 - c. A mechanism to monitor corrective actions and improvements by group members.
 - d. A documented and signed decision on the certification status of each group member, which is included in the final internal inspection report.

Preventing Conflicts of Interest

- 14.9. The ICS entity representative has to implement measures to prevent actual or perceived conflicts of interest in inspections and compliance decisions related to the DFS Standard.

14.10. Requirements for group members:

- a. Each individual seeking to join a Producer Group shall sign a statement of commitment to follow the DFS Standard acknowledging that the Producer Group serves as the primary contact for certification matters.
- b. In the case of Communities, Associations, etc., the statement may also be minutes of assembly, recordings of interviews, etc.
- c. The declaration shall be signed either by the group members themselves or by their designated representatives.
- d. If a member is represented by a third party (e.g., a Resource Manager or consultant), the declaration shall include a verifiable agreement—whether legal or otherwise—between the member and their representative.

Note: A verifiable agreement means that representatives must be able to provide evidence confirming their authorization to act on behalf of the members.

Group member and site records

14.11. The ICS entity representative shall ensure the following information is available for each group member or site upon request to Control Union and relevant parties who are in the downstream supply chain:

- a. Group member or site unique identifier;
- b. name and contact details;
- c. date of entering and leaving the group or multi-site;
- d. Activities or processes taking place at the participating site or group member;
- e. Geolocation(s) (GPS points, polygons of plots of land (farmers only));
- f. Crops included (farmers only);
- g. Volumes produced or processed during indicated 12-month period;
- h. Information confirming compliance with the relevant laws and regulations regarding its legal origin (as per section 1 indicator 2.18 d)
- i. Information confirming that the products are from a deforestation- and degradation-free origin (as per section 1 indicator 2.18 e)
- j. Documentation confirming whether indigenous peoples are relevant and FPIC has been applied accordingly (as per section 1 indicator 2.18 f)
- k. Sales and delivery documentation per delivered batch.

Section 5: Requirements for outsourcing

15.1 Where an organisation subcontracts activities to third parties, it shall ensure that they comply with the requirements of the DFS Standard.

- a. The subcontractor holds its own DFS certification and is certified against this standard, or
- b. The subcontractor holds a DFS endorsed-scheme certification, or
- c. The subcontractor is assessed by the organisation to ensure compliance with the standard. This may be through periodic audits or monitoring.

15.2 The organisation only outsources activities that are in compliance with 14.1:

- a. activities covered by DFS certification.
- b. activities covered by and DFS endorsed-scheme certification.
- c. activities covered by an organisation assessed by a DFS certificate holder to be in compliance with the standard.

15.3 The organisation must inform CU prior to the outsourcing activities commencing with a new subcontractor.

15.4. The organisation must maintain legal ownership of all material inputs involved in subcontracted activities.

15.5 The organisation shall establish a written agreement with each subcontractor, indicating at least:

- Conform to all applicable certification requirements and the organisation's procedures related to the outsourced activity;
- No mixing or contaminate the material with other materials (not included in the organisation's scope) during the outsourced activity;
- Contractor shall keep records of inputs, outputs and delivery documentation associated with all the material covered in this agreement;
- Not further outsource any processing or activity;
- Accept the right of CU or the organisation to audit the subcontractor.

15.6 The organisation shall maintain an up-to-date register with the names and contact details of all contractors involved in the processing or handling of products certified to the DF Standard.

ANNEX 1: List of DFS-endorsed schemes

Endorsed scheme	Date endorsed	Scope	Comments
To be added.			



Deforestation Free

www.controlunion.com