


# PEFC

## Overview

logo	
website	www.pefc.de
Emblem name	PEFC - Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes. Markeninhaber: PEFC Council
geographical scope	global
Internat. headquart.	PEFC Council, Geneve, Switzerland
European headquart.s	Stuttgart, Germany
structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International: PEFC Council. PEFC Council Members are the respective PEFC organizations of the countries. The legal form of the Council is not mentioned on the website.</li> <li>• Germany: PEFC e.V. Germany</li> </ul>
aim	Sustainable forest management worldwide according to the criteria of PEFC.
motto	"The goal of PEFC is the documentation, improvement and promotion of sustainable forest management according to equally economic, ecological and social standards" (website).
founding	PEFC was founded 1999 in Paris.
particularity	PEFC has 33 national organizations worldwide. The criteria for PEFC were developed following the decisions of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (Helsinki 1993 / Lisbon 1998) by 37 participating nations. PEFC is a worldwide association, with country-specific associations.
certificate types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FM certificate (Forest Management certificate, core fo the aim of PEFC)</li> <li>• CoC certificate (volume conformity certificatoin of the CoC).</li> </ul>
standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest Management Standard</li> <li>• CoC Standard.</li> </ul>
criteria FM	<u>FM standard.</u> The FM certificate evaluates sustainable forest management according to PEFC criteria. Areas: choice of tree species, harvesting methods, ecology / species protection, wildlife, machine use, soil / water protection, chemical use, genetic engineering, neophytes, sustainability aspects, forest clearing, plantations, secondary uses, forest functions, avoid damage, protected forests, management plans.
criteria CoC	<u>CoC standard.</u> The purpose of the CoC standard is to ensure that no more wood products are marketed as certified along the entire chain of custody, as each raw material required for the production has been procured. PEFC offers different forms of control, either the model of physical separation or the percentage method or the credit model.
decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International: PEFC council</li> <li>• Germany: PEFC Deutschland.</li> </ul>
certification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accreditation distinguishes between (1) Sustainable Forestry Certification and (2) Chain of Custody Certification (CoC).</li> <li>• Certifiers of certification organizations (e.g. TÜV) check the company once a year.</li> </ul>
costs	<p>Forest: 0,3 - 1,5 €/Hektar</p> <p>Marketing fee for certified companies: ~ 100 - 800 €/Betrieb.</p> <p>Internal costs for SME of the coc: ca. ~ 7.000 - 8.000 €/year (Calculations by wood working associations).</p>

Product groups	
product groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In principle, this applies to all product groups made of wood. The international focus is on paper, pulp and industrial products of the 1st processing stage.</li> <li>• Product range at PEFC Germany: printed products, energy wood, veneers, trade, planed goods including profiled boards, wood in the garden, wood materials (HWS), building and interior products, furniture, paper and pulp, raw wood (round), lumber, household goods, wooden toys, shavings and fibers, stationery, packaging (paper / cardboard), sanitary papers, other goods of wood.</li> </ul>
Requirements for tenderers - selected aspects	
Remarks	-

Brief information on PEFC criteria groups	
<p><b>Tree species.</b> Mixed stands with site-specific tree species should be preserved or built. A sufficient proportion of tree species of the natural forest communities should be sought. (Mixing ratio between 10 and 50% in the final stock is considered mixed). Promote rare tree and shrub species. Follow the indications of origin for forest seed and seedlings. Use seed / seedlings of verifiable origin, if available. Natural regeneration takes precedence.</p>	
<p><b>Harvesting methods.</b> Adequate and tailored to the operating objectives care is to ensure. The end use of non-mature stocks (NH: &lt;50a, LH &lt;70a) is generally not permitted (exception: management of low and middle forests). Full tree use (complete with root) is to be avoided. On nutrient-poor soils, it is also possible to foresee full tree utilization. Clearcuts are generally omitted. Exceptions: a) When converting to site-appropriate tillering. b) It is not possible to rejuvenate a site-specific tree species from the dark old stock by other means. c) Due to small-scale farm structures, other silvicultural methods are not applicable. d) For compelling reasons of forest protection, the economic situation of the forest owner or the duty to maintain public safety.</p>	
<p><b>Ecology / biodiversity.</b> Protected biotopes and protected areas as well as endangered plant and animal species are given special consideration in forest management. Deadwood and cave trees are preserved to an appropriate extent, as far as such a waiver of use does not lead to disproportionate economic disadvantages, accident prevention, forest protection or traffic safety problems. To compensate for economic disadvantages, support programs or measures of contract nature conservation should be taken. Desired deadwood: trees &gt; 70a, poss. LH, Horst trees, cave trees, with poss. large diameter, individual broken or dead trees. From a strong lying or standing dead tree / ha can be spoken of a good equipment of dead wood. The deadwood management should be included in the written work orders. Marking the deadwood trees before harvesting is desirable.</p>	
<p><b>Wild stocks.</b> Adapted wild stocks (vegetation expertise) are prerequisites for close-to-nature forest management in the interests of biodiversity. As far as possible, the forest owner is working towards adapted wild stocks.</p>	
<p><b>Machinery.</b> A permanent fine development network is to be set up, which takes into account a forest and soil-conserving use of machinery. The rear track clearance may generally not be less than 20 m. For compaction-sensitive soils, greater distances should be sought. The technical navigability of the return gases should be maintained. A needs-based development of the forest with forest roads is required. Special attention must be paid to the interests of the environment. In particular, protected biotopes are to be conserved.</p>	
<p><b>Soil / water protection.</b> To dispense with extensive, in the mineral soil intervening tillage. Driving in addition to harvesting (tillage, planting, seed) is to be limited to what is necessary. For compaction-sensitive soils, driving is to be designed to be gentle on the soil. Clearcuts in the soil protection forest are to be omitted. The impairment of waters in the forest should be avoided. Dispense with the creation of new drainage facilities.</p>	
<p><b>Use of chemicals.</b> Control measures using plant protection products only take place as a last resort in the event of serious endangering of stock or rejuvenation and only on the basis of a written opinion of a competent person. Polterspritzung is permitted without written opinion. Protection by other measures, such as timely removal of wood by the buyer, should, however, have priority. Soil calcifications should only be carried out on the basis of a soil and / or forest nutrition expertise or sound site investigation. Fertilization is to be omitted.</p>	
<p><b>Genetic engineering.</b> Genetically modified organisms are not used.</p>	
<p><b>Neophytes.</b> When foreign tree species are involved, it is important to ensure that this does not impair the ability of other tree species to regenerate and thus displace them.</p>	
<p><b>Sustainability.</b> Forest management takes place in a fully sustainable way, which conserves and, if necessary, improves the forest resources and their diverse forest functions.</p>	

**Forest clearing, plantations.** Forest transformation (changes in use) occurring timber may only be marketed as "PEFC certified" if it is (in accordance with nature conservation and forestry law) approved clearances.

**Side usages / forest functions.** Forest management promotes the conservation and adequate improvement of protection functions, as they are of particular importance to the general public in a densely populated country. In forest management, all protective functions have to be considered.

**Avoid damage.** When harvesting wood, damage to the stock and soil must be avoided as far as possible. For this it is necessary to generally refrain from surface driving. Precipitation / reverse damage to existing and rejuvenated areas should be avoided through careful forestry work. Quickly biodegradable chain adhesive oils, hydraulic fluids are to be used, if technically feasible, possible. An exception applies to hydraulic fluids if there is no approval from the machine manufacturer. Emergency kits for oil spills with sufficient collection capacity must always be carried on board the aircraft.

**High Value forests.** Restrictions may be allowed in particular for the protection of the ecosystem, forest and wildlife management, protection of forest visitors, avoidance of significant damage or protection of other legitimate interests of the forest owner. On sites with recognized special historical, cultural suw. Importance should be taken to consideration.

**Management plans.** Forest enterprises over 100 hectares are to prepare forest management works or written management concepts (with for example age group overview, stock calculation, operational planning). Forest enterprises under 100 ha should fulfill at least certain of the listed criteria in their operational reports. Forest owners without a written operational plan should explain their goals and plans (use, care, rejuvenation) to the certifier in detail.