

Appendix 3 (separate)

Dutch Timber Procurement Requirements, Category B evidence

Checklist 3: Sustainable forest management information

(with small adaptations from category A evidence from TPAS)

Product	Window frames		
Name of supplier	Contract holder (last stage in the CoC)	Government dept	Agency for Military constructions. Ministry of Defence
Contact person	Mr A. Bartels	Contract number	MD 24/abc/14052009
Contact Details	Address, telephone , e-mail	Date	14-5-2009
Name and location of the forest		Reference to the relevant Checklist for the supply chain	

Legislation and Regulation		
Legislation and regulation	P 1. Relevant international, national, and regional/local legislation and regulations shall be respected.	
Requirements of forest manager	C 1.1. The forest manager holds legal use rights to the forest.	
	C 1.2. The forest manager complies with all obligations to pay taxes and royalties.	
	C 1.3. Legal and regulatory obligations that apply to the forest management unit, including international agreements, are fulfilled.	Guidance: International Agreements pertain in particular to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), ILO agreements and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Irrespective of the fact whether a given country has ratified these agreements, the standard of the Certification system should, where relevant, reflect the intention of these agreements.
Illegal activities	C 1.4. The forest management unit is sufficiently protected against all forms of illegal exploitation, illegal establishment of settlements, illegal land use, illegally initiated fires, and other illegal activities.	
Social Aspects		
Interests of stakeholders	P 2. The interests of directly and indirectly involved stakeholders shall be taken into account.	
Tenure and use rights	C 2.1. The legal status of the management of the forest management unit and claims of the local population, including indigenous peoples, in the property/tenure or use rights regarding the forest management unit or a portion thereof have been inventoried and are respected.	

Consultation and permission	C 2.2. Effective communication with and consultation and participation of stakeholders take place regarding the management of the forests.	Guidance: A plan and reports on how and when communication with stakeholders takes place are considered to be indicators of effective communication.
	C 2.3. The local population and indigenous peoples have a say in forest management on the basis of free and informed consent, and hold the right to grant or withhold permission and, if relevant, receive compensation where their property/use rights are at stake	Guidance: Free and informed consent is interpreted in the sense that the activity will not be undertaken before the relevant consent is given. Guidance: The local population and indigenous peoples can only prevent activities through withholding their consent where their property/use rights are at stake.
Public availability	C 2.4. The forest management plan and accompanying maps, relevant monitoring results and information about the forest management measures to be applied are publicly available, except for strictly confidential business information.	Guidance: Public availability implies that if stakeholders should have limited access to certain media, the management plan is dispersed through other channels. Depending on the level of detail in the management plan, the full plan or a summary should be available. Guidance: Wherever practical and necessary, information on the forest management can also be communicated to the people in the forest through <i>in situ</i> markings or information displays.
Dispute resolution	C 2.5. Adequate mechanisms are in place for resolving disputes regarding forest management, property/usage rights, work conditions, or social services.	Guidance: In case of a conflict of significant dimension, the FMU will not be certified.
Objects of cultural and economic value	C 2.6. Objects of cultural and traditional economic value are identified and inventoried in consultation with the stakeholders and are respected.	
Health and labour conditions	P 3. Safety, health, and labour conditions shall be sufficiently safeguarded and where relevant enhanced.	
Health and safety	C 3.1. The forest manager must take adequate health and safety measures, at least in compliance with relevant legislation and in accordance with ILO conventions, in order to protect the personnel, including contractors and their employees and, where appropriate, the local and indigenous population.	Guidance: The core conventions of ILO in relation to this criterion are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention 155 - Occupational Safety and Health and its accompanying Recommendation No. 164; • Convention 161 - Occupational Health Services and its accompanying Recommendation No. 171.

Employment conditions	C 3.2. Employees have the right to organise and negotiate wages and employment conditions, in accordance with national laws and the core conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).	<p>Guidance: The following ILO conventions are relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining' (Conventions 87 and 98); • 'Elimination of Forced and Compulsory Labour' (Conventions 29 and 105); • 'Elimination of Discrimination in respect of employment and occupation' (Conventions 100 and 111).
Ecological Aspects		
Biodiversity	P 4. Biodiversity shall be maintained and where possible enhanced.	Guidance: The objective that biodiversity shall be maintained should be reviewed taking into account time and scale.
Species and Ecosystems	C 4.1. Objects of high ecological value and representative areas of forest types that occur within the forest management unit are identified, inventoried and protected.	Guidance: 5% is considered to be a relevant proportion
	C 4.2. Protected and endangered plant and animal species are not exploited for commercial purposes. Where necessary, measures have been taken for their protection and, where relevant, increase of their population.	Guidance: Plant species include tree species.
Conversion	C 4.3. Conversion of forests in the FMU to other types of land use, including timber plantations, shall not occur unless in justified exceptional circumstances.	<p>Guidance: Exceptional circumstances are for example natural disasters. In addition conversion can take place if the area to be converted is insignificant, if it enables clear long term conservation benefits, or if it is based on undisputed governmental decisions.</p> <p>Guidance: The forest manager of a plantation should aspire to make clear how the plantation helps in relieving pressure from natural forests; for instance when the plantation is established on degraded land instead of by conversion of natural forest.</p>
Plantations	C 4.4. In case of plantations native species are preferred and a relevant proportion of the plantation shall be allowed to regenerate to natural forest.	Guidance: 5% is considered to be a relevant proportion
	C 4.5. Plantations shall not be established through the conversion of natural forests after 1997.	Guidance: Degraded land and degraded forest may be converted into plantations if this is ecologically and economically beneficial and if the owner or user has no relation to the actors behind the degradation.

Non-timber forest products, hunting and fishing	C 4.6. The exploitation of non-timber forest products, including hunting and fishing, are regulated, monitored and controlled. Insofar as relevant, knowledge of the local population, indigenous peoples, and locally active environmental organisations is utilised in monitoring commercial exploitation.	
Genetically modified organisms	C 4.7. Genetically modified organisms are not used.	
Regulation functions	P 5. The regulation function and quality, health, and vitality of the forest shall be maintained and where possible enhanced.	
Soil	C 5.1. The soil quality of the forest management unit is maintained and, where necessary, improved, whereby special attention is given to shores, riverbanks, erosion-prone parts and slopes.	Guidance: Thresholds for allowable maximum altitude and maximum gradient are relevant indicators for the prevention of soil erosion.
Water	C 5.2. The water balance and quality of both groundwater and surface water in the forest management unit, as well as downstream (outside of the forest management unit), are maintained and, where necessary, improved.	
Ecological cycles	C 5.3. Important ecological cycles, including carbon and nutrient cycles, which occur in the forest management unit, are at least maintained.	Guidance: e.g., no lowering of groundwater table on peat soils, avoidance of turbidity of streams, measures which avoid large leakage of nutrients after logging.
Reduced impact logging	C 5.4. Avoidable damage to the ecosystem is prevented by application of the most suitable and available methods and techniques for logging and road construction under the prevailing conditions.	
forest fires	C 5.5. Initiating of forest fires is only permitted if that is necessary for the achievement of the management goals of the forest management unit and adequate safety measures are taken.	Guidance: Small scale, traditional sustainable "slash and burn" practices within a FMU are not restricted by this criterion.
Diseases and pests	C 5.6. Forest management is geared towards preventing and controlling diseases and pests, inasmuch as they threaten the timber production.	
Chemicals	C 5.7. The use of chemicals is only permitted if maximum use of ecological processes and sustainable alternatives proves insufficient. The use of class 1A and 1B pesticides, as drafted by the World Health Organisation, and of chlorinated hydrocarbons is not permitted.	
Waste and litter	C 5.8. Non-organic waste and litter are avoided, collected, stored in the designated places and removed in an environmentally responsible manner.	

Economic Aspects

Production function	P 6. The production capacity of timber and relevant non-timber forest products shall be maintained.	
Production capacity	C 6.1. The production capacity of each forest type of the forest management unit as a whole is maintained.	Guidance: Over-exploitation of individual commercial tree-species shall be avoided.
Contribution to local economy	P 7. Forest management shall contribute to the local economy and employment. Applicable to forest management units > 1000 ha.	
Employment	C 7.1. Forest management stimulates employment of the local population, including indigenous peoples, as	Guidance: The employment of local people, including

	well as the local processing of timber and non-timber forest products.	indigenous peoples, shall be stimulated, for example through training.
Infrastructure	C 7.2. Insofar as not provided for otherwise, a contribution is made to the development of local physical infrastructure and of social services and programmes for the local population, including indigenous peoples. This contribution is made in agreement with the local population.	
Management Aspects		
Management system	P 8. Sustainable forest management shall be realised through a management system. Applicable to forest management units > 100 ha.	
Management cycle	C 8.1. Forest management aims to achieve the goals formulated in the forest management plan and comprises the cycle of inventory and analysis, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and improvement.	
Forest management plan	C 8.2. There is a forest management plan, consisting of, or dealing with at least: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a description of the current condition of the forest management unit b. long-term objectives c. the average annual allowable cut per forest type, and, if relevant, the annually allowable exploitation of non-timber forest products, based on reliable and current data d. budget for the implementation of the forest management plan. 	<p>Guidance: A realistic budget should allow the implementation of the management plan.</p> <p>Guidance: In the management plan attention should be given to economic, social as well as ecological (ecosystems, species, functions) elements.</p>
Maps	C 8.3. Essential elements for forest management are indicated on maps.	
Monitoring	C 8.4. The implementation of the forest management plan and the ecological, social, and economic effects of forest management on the FMU and its surroundings are monitored periodically on the basis of adequate data.	
Knowledge and expertise	C 8.5. Forest management is based on scientific research and, if needed, information on comparable forests types.	

Evidence is required that **each relevant principle is satisfactorily covered**.
Some criteria may be considered to be not relevant (n.r.).

Requirement from the standard	How does the forest comply? Guidance: Describe actual situation pertaining to each relevant criterion. When the criterion is not relevant fill in: n.r.	Mechanism for verification Guidance: Describe the type of information and by whom it was verified First party, second party or third party.	Evidence provided or available Guidance: Self declaration Second party report Audit report of third party
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C 1.1			
C 1.2			
C 1.3			
C 1.4			
P 2. The interests of directly and indirectly involved stakeholders shall be taken into account.			
C 2.1			
C 2.2			
C 2.3			
C 2.4			
C 2.5			
C 2.6			
P 3. Safety, health, and labour conditions shall be sufficiently safeguarded and where relevant enhanced.			
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C 4.7			
P 5. The regulation function and quality, health, and vitality of the forest shall be maintained and where possible enhanced.			
C 5.1			

C 5.2			
C 5.3			
C 5.4			
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C 5.7			
C 5.8			
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C 6.1			
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C 7.1			
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