



Department
of Energy &
Climate Change

Checklist for Regional Supply Base Evaluation

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Introduction

The checklist for regional supply base evaluation helps woodfuel buyers and suppliers provide evidence for compliance with sustainability and legality requirements of the Timber Standard without the use of certification.

This document is based on requirements of the UK Timber Procurement Policy's (TPP) Framework for Evaluating Category B Evidence¹ (for legality and sustainability in the forest) and the UK Timber Standard (TS) which adopts a "risk-based regional approach". This approach is based on the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Controlled Wood and Controlled Sources regional risk assessment and also borrows from the work of the Sustainable Biomass Partnership (SBP).

Do I need to demonstrate compliance with this checklist?

If you are a RHI supplier who is, or wishes to be, registered on the RHI Biomass Suppliers List (BSL), then from Spring 2015 you are required to demonstrate to the List Administrator that you meet the sustainable forest management criteria for raw material and woodfuel in the Timber Standard mentioned above. If you are a generator or participant under the RHI, RO or CfD you need to demonstrate to Ofgem that the woodfuel you have used meets these requirements.

The *Woodfuel Advice Note* document sets out examples of material that is deemed to be compliant with the Timber Standard, such as that provided with a certification claim under a Timber Standard approved scheme (TS Category A), arboriculture residues and material removed for ecological reasons originating from non-forest land. It also sets out examples of organisations for whom compliance with the Timber Standard is not required, such as self-supplying estates.

Use of the checklist is not mandatory but alternative approaches would need to ensure that evidence of compliance with each of the Timber Standard requirements for sustainability and legality is presented.

For generators under the RO or Contracts for Difference (CfD), compliance with the sustainability requirements as listed in the Timber Standard may be assessed by an independent auditor who is accredited to ISAE 3000 or equivalent or, for biomass suppliers on the Biomass Suppliers List (BSL), assessed by the List Manager.

The checklist includes the requirements specified in the Timber Standard as well as the TPP Category B requirements. The Timber Standard permits a regional risk and mass balance approach (MBA) which are not permissible under the TPP. Compliance with the Timber Standard requirements must be demonstrated. The government has indicated that it plans to bring the Timber Standard requirements into alignment with the TPP requirements in the future

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/framework-for-evaluating-category-b-evidence>

but compliance with the TPP Category B requirements is currently optional for Woodfuel suppliers.

Why should I use this checklist?

This checklist has been developed to help raw material and woodfuel suppliers as well as generators provide bespoke evidence of compliance with the legal and sustainable forest management criteria as set out in the Timber Standard, without relying on Timber Standard Category A certification. The *Woodfuel Advice Note* document sets out the circumstances in which Timber Standard Category B bespoke evidence (TS Cat B) is required.

Where TS Cat B is required, the checklist provides one way of presenting evidence against each of the requirements in the Timber Standard. Suppliers/Generators may choose not to use this Checklist but instead use their own framework – this is acceptable so long as they can provide the same low level of risk assurance as would be expected under this Checklist.

This checklist provides a framework to help ensure that evidence of compliance with all aspects of the Timber Standard criteria is provided.

Raw material or woodfuel that meets UK-TPP requirements is considered to meet the Timber Standard criteria.

What do I need to demonstrate?

Evidence needs to be provided that at a regional level there is a low risk that the legality and sustainability requirements are not met.

This regional risk assessment needs to cover the totality of the area from which raw material and woodfuel originates (i.e. the location of the tree stump from where the raw material was harvested). This area is referred to as the Supply Base.

The Supply Base of a supplier or generator may cover multiple non-contiguous areas which may be in different countries. In this case several regional assessments will be required.

What is a region?

The risk-based regional approach presented here is consistent with that used in Timber Standard approved certification schemes such as FSC and PEFC.

A region can be defined as the *largest area in which reliable and independent information is available at which conditions are sufficiently homogenous to evaluate the risk of the sustainability and legality characteristics*. In a single 'region' we would expect that the following characteristics should be the same:

- a. legislation covering land ownership, use and harvesting rights;
- b. legislation covering biodiversity, water, air and soil protection;
- c. legislation covering basic labour rights and health and safety of forest workers;
- d. legislation covering waste handling and disease control, and
- e. legislation covering tree felling licensing and replanting/regeneration requirements.

Within a region the risk of compliance with each criterion for sustainability (S1-S10) will need to be evaluated (see Woodfuel Advice Note for details of sustainability criteria). For RO or CfD this evaluation is the responsibility of the generator and for the RHI of a supplier on the Biomass Suppliers List. Only raw material or wood fuel determined to be low risk at the regional level for

all legality and sustainability criteria (S1-S10) shall be supplied as legal and sustainable. Raw material or wood fuel determined to be low risk at the regional level for legality shall be supplied as legal only and not sustainable. Raw material and woodfuel cannot be considered 'legal and sustainable' if it is not also legal.

What evidence can I use to demonstrate compliance?

The evidence used to demonstrate that regional risk is low can vary greatly but must include evaluation against all legality and/or sustainability criteria.

Examples of evidence may include:

- national legislation and evidence of implementation of this legislation
- control systems implemented by companies in the supply chain, such as approved supplier lists or supplier audits
- vertical integration of forest management operations with wood fuel processing operations where processors retain direct control over forest management activities

The kind of evidence used will vary greatly between different criteria and different regions. In some regions criteria such as “the effective abolition of child labour” can be effectively demonstrated at the national level by reference to existing legislation and evidence of effective implementation of this legislation. In other regions the implementation of legislation may not be effective and other evidence would need to be provided, such as wood fuel producers only sourcing from approved contractors and undertaking periodic audits of those contractors and their employment practices and records.

For a single region, whilst a low risk of noncompliance with “the effective abolition of child labour” criteria might be demonstrable at the national level it may not be possible to do this for other criteria such as “adequate training of all personnel, both employees and contractors.” In this case, the raw material producer might demonstrate low risk by requiring contractors to provide training records and industry qualifications of their teams prior to contracting them.

Such an approach would include identifying for particular consideration within the ‘region’ any areas of high conservation or carbon stock value, protected or locally environmentally-sensitive areas, features of exceptional value or interest and areas not disturbed by previous human activity. These areas should receive particular consideration as to how the Criteria will be met.

Traceability evidence (Chain of Custody) must link the end-use for energy with the original source and this must demonstrate that the original source was within the region for which the risk based assessment was undertaken.

Similarly, evidence is also required that the regional risk assessment covers the origin (i.e. location of the tree stump) of the raw material and woodfuel for which Timber Standard bespoke evidence is provided.

Do I need to have my evidence verified?

For generators under the RO or Contracts for Difference (CfD), compliance with the sustainability requirements as listed in the Timber Standard may be assessed by an independent auditor who is accredited to ISAE 3000 or equivalent or, for biomass suppliers on the Biomass Suppliers List (BSL), assessed by the List Manager.

The checklist

How do I use the checklist?

The checklist provides a framework for ensuring that raw material and woodfuel meets the legality and sustainability requirements specified in the Timber Standard.

The checklist identifies the source of requirement and sets out examples of appropriate evidence that might be provided to demonstrate compliance. The guidance section presents interpretative information on the intent of the requirement.

The means of verification and the evidence provided (or available) should be presented against each criteria.

The checklist

Structure;

1. credibility requirements
2. definition of the Supply Base
3. Supply Chain Management applicable at the forest level
4. legality requirements
5. legality requirements additional to the Timber Standard and specific to TPP Category B
6. sustainability requirements
7. sustainability requirements additional to the Timber Standard and specific to TPP Category B

Credibility requirements

Source of requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
<p>Timber standard (Mandatory)</p>	<p>S1. The definition must be consistent with a widely accepted set of international principles and criteria defining sustainable or responsible forest management at the forest management unit level.</p> <p>S2. The definition must be performance-based, meaning that measurable outputs must be included and cover all of the issues set out in S5 to S10.</p> <p>S3. The process of defining sustainable must seek to ensure balanced representation and input from the economic, environmental and social interest categories.</p> <p>S4. The process of defining sustainable must seek to ensure:</p> <p>a. no single interest can dominate the process for setting or changing the policy;</p> <p>and</p> <p>b. no decision on the contents of the policy can be made in the absence of agreement from the majority of an</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proactive engagement with stakeholders. • appropriate responsiveness to stakeholder comments. • transparency in results and evidence gathering approach. • evidence is objective and performance based. • maintenance of records of stakeholder comments and complaints. 	<p>This requirement relates to the process by which the other legality and sustainability requirements can be demonstrated to have been complied with. This requirement relates to both the evidence used and the process for gathering the evidence.</p>

	interest category.		
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Definition of the Supply Base

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible evidence	Guidance
Timber Standard (Mandatory)	1.1. Woodfuel meets the Timber Standard for Heat & Electricity if it originates from an independently verifiable legal and sustainable source and appropriate documentation is provided to prove it.	<p>The Supply Base is defined and mapped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the scope is defined and justified • maps to the appropriate scale are available • key personnel demonstrate an understanding of the Supply Base 	The description of the Supply Base and accompanying maps should be appropriate to its size and any variation within it.

Supply Chain Management applicable at the forest level.

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
TPP Category B	Woodfuel can be traced back to the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transport documentation 	Woodfuel claimed to have originated from the Supply Base

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
(Optional)	<p>defined Supply Base.</p> <p>1.1 Is the supply chain clearly described and complete from point of supply back to the forest source(s)?</p> <p>1.2 Has an adequate mechanism for preventing uncontrolled mixing or substitution been described for each stage in the supply chain?</p> <p>1.3 Has information been provided on how the mechanisms in 1.2 are checked/verified and is the approach used adequate to confirm the mechanisms described are in place and functional?</p> <p>1.4 Is the evidence provided, or available, adequate to confirm the information provided is accurate?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • woodfuel input records • existing legislation • level of enforcement. • implementation of procedures to avoid mixing. • woodfuel inputs, including species and volumes, are consistent with the defined Supply Base. • transport documentation and goods-in records are compatible. 	<p>can be traced back to that Supply Base.</p> <p>Reference CPET Practical Guides: Category B evidence, supply chain information.</p>

Legality requirements

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
Timber Standard (Mandatory)	<p><i>“Applicable legislation’ means the legislation in force on the country of harvest covering the following matters:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>rights to harvest timber within legally gazetted boundaries,</i> 	<p>Legality of ownership and land use can be demonstrated for the Supply Base</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing legislation • level of enforcement • documents demonstrating that harvesting companies are legally defined entities. • documentation showing legal ownership patterns in the region, level of enforcement, records of disputes over land tenure, etc. In situations where customary rights govern use and access, these rights are clearly identifiable. • long term unchallenged use. 	<p>Factors affecting the risks of compliance will include the effectiveness of the land tenure system in place in the Supply Base.</p> <p>Where there are, or have been, disputes, evidence should be available that fair compensation has been made to previous owners and occupants, and that this has been accepted with Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).</p>
Timber Standard (Mandatory)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>payments for harvest rights and timber including duties related to timber harvesting,</i> 	<p>Records of payments and correspondence with revenue authorities show payments are complete and up to date.</p>	<p>Payments for harvest rights and timber, including duties, relevant royalties and taxes related to timber harvesting, are complete and up to date.</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
<p>Timber Standard (Mandatory)</p>	<p>- <i>timber harvesting, including environmental and forest management including forest legislation and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to timber harvesting,</i></p> <p>- <i>third parties' legal rights concerning use and tenure that are affected by timber harvesting, and</i></p> <p>- <i>trade and customs, in so far as the forest sector is concerned."</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing legislation • level of enforcement • reference to sources of information in guidance notes • interviews with key staff show a good knowledge of relevant forestry legislation. • producers have an up-to-date forest legislation/regulations registry. • producers demonstrate that the risk of sourcing illegally-harvested woodfuel is low. • producers make use of public information on legal non-compliance, provided by regulatory authorities. 	<p>There should be evidence that systems are in place to ensure forestry operations are legal.</p> <p>Reference: Article 2 of the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR). <i>Regulation (EU) No. 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market</i> (OJ L 295, 12.11.2010, p.23).</p> <p>Risks of non-compliance are greater in areas with high levels of corruption relating to the granting of harvesting permits and other aspects of the harvesting and wood trade.</p> <p>Sources of information may include interviews with involved stakeholders.</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
			<p>Potential reference sources include:</p> <p>The Royal Institute of International Affairs: www.illegal-logging.org</p> <p>Environmental Investigation Agency: www.eia-international.org</p> <p>Global Witness: www.globalwitness.org</p> <p>Transparency international index: www.transparency.org</p>

Legality requirements additional to the Timber Standard and specific to TPP Category B

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
TPP Category B	L4. There is compliance with the requirements of CITES ² .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> list of species purchased. 	Where appropriate to the operation, CITES requirements are understood

² Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

(Optional)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • records of field inspections • assessment of risk that CITES species may be mixed in with non-CITES species in the supply chain • interviews demonstrate that the CITES requirements are understood. • CITES species are known and identified. • where relevant, the operation possesses permits for harvest and trade in any CITES species. 	<p>at planning and operational level, and the requirements are implemented.</p> <p>Lists of species purchased should be verified as being consistent with the species available in the Supply Base.</p> <p>It should be verified that tree species purchased by are not listed in CITES or have been purchased with the appropriate permits and approvals.</p>
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Sustainability requirements

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
Timber Standard S5a (Mandatory)	<p>S5. Management of the forest must ensure that harm to ecosystems is minimised. In order to do this the policy must include requirements for:</p> <p>a. appropriate assessment of impacts and planning to minimise</p>	<p>Appropriate assessment of impacts, and planning, implementation and monitoring to minimise them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regional Best Management Practices • supply contracts • assessment of potential impacts 	<p>Potential impacts of woodfuel harvesting on ecosystems and biodiversity should be identified, with mitigation measures implemented in the field as necessary. Impacts should be monitored and there should be a mechanism to feed monitoring results back into operational</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
	impacts;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at operational level • assessment of measures to minimise impacts • monitoring results • publicly available information on protecting the values identified • level of enforcement • regional, publicly available data from a credible third party • the existence of a strong legal framework in the region. 	<p>practice.</p> <p>Impacts include those originating in the area of operation but impacting outside the area of operation, such as downstream.</p> <p>Producers may require suppliers and forest owners to adopt specific Best Management Practices and to be certified for certain tasks. These should be specified in purchasing or procurement policies.</p>
Timber Standard S5b (Mandatory)	b. protection of soil, water and biodiversity;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regional Best Management Practices • supply contracts • records of Producer's field inspections • assessment at an operational level of measures designed to minimise impacts on the values identified. • monitoring records • interviews with staff • publicly available information on 	<p>Potential impacts of woodfuel harvesting on soil, water and biodiversity should be identified, with mitigation measures implemented in the field as necessary. Impacts should be monitored and there should be a mechanism to feed monitoring results back into operational practice.</p> <p>Producers may require suppliers and forest owners to adopt specific</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
		<p>the protection of soil, water and biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • level of enforcement • regional, publicly available data from a credible third party • the existence of a strong legal framework in the region. 	<p>Best Management Practices and to be certified for certain tasks. These should be specified in purchasing or procurement policies.</p>
<p>Timber Standard S5c (Mandatory)</p>	<p>c. controlled and appropriate use of chemicals and use of Integrated Pest Management wherever possible</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing legislation • level of enforcement • regional Best Management Practices • supply contracts • records of Producer's field inspections • operational assessment of measures designed to minimise impacts on the values identified • monitoring records • interviews with staff • regional, publicly available data from a credible third party • the existence of a strong legal framework in the region. 	<p>The requirement relates to current and ongoing use rather than historic use.</p> <p>If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training should be provided to minimise health and environmental risks.</p> <p>Chemical use should be justified, and there should be evidence that non-chemical alternatives have been considered.</p> <p>There should be evidence that the options for implementing IPM have been considered and where appropriate, IPM is being</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
			<p>implemented.</p> <p>Producers may require suppliers and forest owners to adopt specific Best Management Practices and to be certified for certain tasks. These should be specified in purchasing or procurement policies.</p>
Timber Standard S5d (Mandatory)	d. proper disposal of wastes to minimise any negative impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regional Best Management Practices • supply contracts • operational Assessment of potential impacts and of measures to minimise impact • monitoring results. 	<p>Waste is defined as any substance or object that the holder discards or intends to discard, or is required to discard.</p> <p>Ref: 2008 Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC)</p>
Timber Standard (Mandatory)	S6. Management of the forest must ensure that productivity of the forest is maintained. In order to achieve this, the policy must include requirements for:		
Timber Standard S6a (Mandatory)	a. management planning and implementation of management activities to avoid significant negative impacts on forest	Harvest levels are justified by inventory and growth data.	Evaluation should cover the entire Supply Base and, where appropriate, should be based on regional markers, such as

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
	productivity;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ harvesting records, inventory and growth data and yield calculations demonstrate that woodfuel harvesting rates are not having significant negative impacts on forest productivity and long-term economic viability ▪ documentation of Operational Practice 	growth/drain, inventory, mortality, and age class distribution.
Timber Standard S6b (Mandatory)	b. monitoring which is adequate to check compliance with all requirements, together with review and feedback into planning;	Monitoring records and planning documents providing evidence of adequate management and monitoring,	<p>Compliance should be determined by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the existence of a monitoring plan ▪ the implementation of a monitoring programme ▪ adequate resourcing of monitoring functions ▪ feedback of monitoring results into management planning.
Timber Standard S6c (Mandatory)	c. operations and operational procedures which minimise impacts on the range of forest resources and services;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing legislation • level of enforcement ▪ supply contracts • records of Producer's field 	Forest services, not specifically covered elsewhere in this standard indicate forest health and vitality. These include functions that the forests provide for people and/or the

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inspections • monitoring records • interviews with staff 	<p>environment, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) erosion control b) flood control c) access for recreation, where possible. <p>There should be ongoing maintenance and improvement for other forest services provided, such as access for recreation.</p>
Timber Standard S6d (Mandatory)	d. adequate training of all personnel, both employees and contractors; and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing legislation • level of enforcement ▪ supply contracts • records of Producer’s field inspections • monitoring records • interviews with staff • training plans, training records, and records of qualifications. 	Adequate training provision should include assessment of training needs, and the delivery of training programmes.
Timber Standard S6e (Mandatory)	e. harvest levels that do not exceed the long-term production capacity of the forest based on adequate inventory and growth and yield data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • harvesting records, inventory and growth data and yield calculations demonstrate that woodfuel harvesting rates are 	Calculations show that woodfuel harvesting does not exceed the long-term production capacity of the forest, avoids significant negative

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
		<p>not having significant negative impacts on forest productivity and long-term economic viability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> documentation of Operational Practice. 	<p>impacts on forest productivity and ensures long-term economic viability. Harvest levels are justified by inventory and growth data.</p> <p>Evaluation must cover the entire Supply Base and, where appropriate, should be based on regional markers, such as growth/drain, inventory, mortality, and age class distribution.</p>
Timber Standard (Mandatory)	<p>S7. Management of the forest must ensure that ecosystem health and vitality is maintained. In order to achieve this, the definition of sustainable must include requirements for:</p>		
Timber Standard S7a (Mandatory)	<p>a. management planning which aims to maintain or increase the health and vitality of ecosystems;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> overall evaluation of potential impacts of operations on forest ecosystem health and vitality assessment of potential impacts at operational level and of measures to minimise impacts regional Best Management Practices supply contracts 	<p>Health and vitality of the forest ecosystem relate to the resilience of the ecosystem to withstand change. Indicators of health and vitality may include the level of disturbance observed, changes in biodiversity, and the presence or absence of keystone 'indicator' species.</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring results. 	<p>Relevant ecological functions and values may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) forest regeneration and succession b) genetic, species and ecosystem diversity c) natural cycles affecting productivity of the forest ecosystem
Timber Standard S7b (Mandatory)	b. management of natural processes, fires, pests and diseases; and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regional Best Management Practices • supply contracts • assessment of potential impacts at operational level and of measures to minimise impacts • monitoring results • regional, publicly available data from a credible third party • the existence of a strong legal framework in the region. 	<p>Appropriate management of such situations will depend upon the forest type, management objectives and local best practice and guidance.</p> <p>Fire, for example, may be an appropriate and necessary natural process in some forest types and seasons, and inappropriate in others. Where they are natural and necessary, the characteristics of any fire control interventions will be different to those taking place in forests where fire is not naturally part of their ecology.</p> <p>Pests and diseases also need to be managed appropriately, and this will vary according to management objectives. In conservation areas,</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
			<p>for example, it may not always be appropriate to attempt eradication of certain pests and diseases.</p> <p>Where pesticides and other chemicals are used to address pests and diseases, regional and other best management practices must be adhered to.</p> <p>Control systems and procedures should, define appropriate management practice for the particular forest type and region.</p>
<p>Timber Standard S7c (wording modified to match TPP Category B, S7 c.) (Mandatory)</p>	<p>c. Adequate protection of the forest from unauthorised activities such as illegal logging, mining and encroachment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maps • records of Producer’s field inspections • monitoring records • interviews with staff • publicly available information 	<p>Where the forest owner or management organisation is not legally able to protect the forest fully, there must be a system for working with appropriate regulatory bodies to identify, report, control and discourage unauthorised activity within the forest.</p> <p>Where illegal/ unauthorised activities are detected, appropriate action should be taken.</p> <p>Control systems and procedures</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
			must firstly stipulate the adequate protection measures for the particular forest type and region, and secondly, verify that these are being implemented.
Timber Standard (Mandatory)	S8. Management of the forest must [seek to] ensure that biodiversity is maintained. In order to achieve this, there must be:		
Timber Standard S8a (Mandatory)	a. implementation of safeguards to protect rare, threatened and endangered species;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • internet research • maps • interviews • regional, publicly available data from a credible third party • the existence of a strong legal framework in the region. 	<p>Sources of information include:</p> <p>The High Conservation Value Network: http://www.hcvnetwork.org/</p> <p>Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI): Section 6: Guidance to SFI 2015-2019 Standard, January 6. 2014 Forests with Exceptional Conversation Value: http://www.sfiprogram.org/files/pdf/draft-sfi-2015-2019-standard-section-6/</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
			<p>NatureServe: http://www.natureserve.org/</p> <p>The Global Forestry Risk Register: http://www.globalforestregistry.org/</p>
Timber Standard S8b (Mandatory)	b. the conservation/set-aside of key ecosystems or habitats in their natural state; and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maps, Standard Operating Procedures, Codes of Practice and monitoring records indicate that appropriate safeguards are implemented. 	<p>Key ecosystems or habitats include areas with statutory designations or high conservation value. Such conservation of set aside areas need to be of sufficient size or suitably connected with other similar areas to ensure their long-term viability.</p> <p>Potential reference sources include:</p> <p>RSB Conservation Impact Assessment Guidelines RSB-GUI-01-007-01.</p>
Timber Standard S8c (Mandatory)	c. the protection of features and species of outstanding or exceptional value.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maps guidance provided by Producers to suppliers/forest operators, regarding threats to the identified forests and areas of high conservation values, and 	<p>The potential impacts of management activities on forests and other areas with high conservation values and biodiversity should be evaluated, and Producers should have systems in place to</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
		<p>verification of conformance through field inspections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regional Best Management Practices • Standard Operating Procedures • codes of practice • records of Producer’s field inspections • monitoring records • interviews with staff • publicly available information on the protection of the values identified 	<p>verify that mitigation measures are implemented in the field.</p> <p>There is communication with suppliers/forest operators, and they are provided with records of meetings, talks, workshops, etc.</p> <p>Impacts include those originating in the area of operation but impacting outside the area of operation, such as downstream.</p> <p>Sources of information include:</p> <p>The High Conservation Value Network: http://www.hcvnetwork.org/</p> <p>Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI): Section 6: Guidance to SFI 2015-2019 Standard, January 6. 2014 Forests with Exceptional Conversation Value</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
			<p>http://www.sfiprogram.org/files/pdf/draft-sfi-2015-2019-standard-section-6/</p> <p>NatureServe: http://www.natureserve.org/</p> <p>The Global Forestry Risk Register: http://www.globalforestregistry.org/</p>
Timber Standard (Mandatory)	S9. The forest management organisation and any contractors must comply with local and national legal requirements relevant to:		
Timber Standard S9a (Mandatory)	a. labour and welfare; and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing legislation • level of enforcement ▪ supply contracts • records of Producer’s field inspections • monitoring records • interviews with staff • payroll records <p>Company policies indicating that the</p>	

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
		requirements are met.	
Timber Standard S9b (Mandatory)	b. health and safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing legislation • level of enforcement ▪ supply contracts • records of Producer's field inspections • monitoring records • interviews with staff. 	Appropriate safeguards include the requirement to identify risks, to provide appropriate training courses, and to provide appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
Timber Standard (Mandatory)	S10. Management of the forest must have full regard for:		
Timber Standard S10a (Mandatory)	a. identification, documentation and respect of legal, customary and traditional tenure and use rights related to the forest;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing legislation • level of enforcement • documentation showing legal ownership patterns in the region, level of enforcement, records of disputes over land tenure, etc. In situations where customary rights govern use and access, these rights are clearly identifiable. • long term unchallenged use. 	<p>Factors affecting the risks of compliance will include the effectiveness of the land tenure system in place in the Supply Base.</p> <p>Where there are, or have been, disputes, evidence should be available that fair compensation has been made to previous owners and occupants, and that this has been accepted with Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
Timber Standard S10b (Mandatory)	b. mechanisms for resolving grievances and disputes including those relating to tenure and use rights, to forest (or land) management practices and to work conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing legislation • level of enforcement • regional Best Management Practices • supply contracts • records of Producer’s field inspections • monitoring records • interviews with staff 	<p>Mechanisms for resolving complaints and grievances at the workplace level may be incorporated into existing legislation. Grievances related to tenure and use rights may require additional mechanisms where appropriate.</p> <p>Potential reference sources include:</p> <p>RSB-GUI-01-005-01: <i>Social Impact Assessment Guidelines</i></p> <p>RSB-GUI-01-012-01: <i>Land Rights Guidelines</i></p>
Timber Standard S10c and TPP Category B S12. (Mandatory)	<p>c. safeguarding the basic labour rights and health and safety of forest workers.</p> <p>TPP Category B. S12 Management of the forest must ensure that appropriate safeguards are put in place to protect the health and safety of forest workers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing legislation • level of enforcement ▪ supply contracts • records of Producer’s field inspections • monitoring records • interviews with staff 	<p>Appropriate safeguards include the requirement to identify risks, to provide appropriate training courses, and to provide appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
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Sustainability requirements additional to the Timber Standard and specific to TPP Category B

Source of requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
TPP Category B (Optional)	S9 Management of the forest must ensure that the legal, customary and traditional tenure and use rights of indigenous peoples and local communities related to the forest are identified, documented and respected.	<p>Customary and traditional tenure and use rights are identified and documented.</p> <p>Interviews with indigenous peoples, local communities and other stakeholders, indicate that their rights are being respected.</p> <p>Appropriate mechanisms exist to resolve disputes.</p> <p>Agreements exist regarding these rights.</p>	<p>The requirement includes ILO convention 169, which relates to the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples.</p> <p>Indigenous peoples and local communities should be allowed to control and protect their rights and resources, unless they have chosen to delegate control with free and informed consent.</p> <p>Indigenous peoples and local communities should be fully compensated for appropriation of traditional community knowledge or intellectual property.</p> <p>Appropriate mechanisms should be in place to resolve disputes over</p>

Source of requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
			<p>tenure claims and use rights.</p> <p>Substantial disputes involving multiple interests will normally prevent this Indicator from being considered Low Risk.</p>
<p>TPP Category B (Optional)</p>	<p>S10 Management of the forest must ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in place for resolving grievances and disputes including those relating to tenure and use rights, to forest management practices and to work conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing legislation • level of enforcement • regional Best Management Practices • supply contracts • records of BP's field inspections • monitoring records • interviews with staff 	<p>Mechanisms for resolving complaints and grievances at the workplace level may be incorporated into existing legislation. Grievances related to tenure and use rights may require additional mechanisms where appropriate.</p> <p>Potential reference sources include:</p> <p>RSB-GUI-01-005-01: <i>Social Impact Assessment Guidelines</i></p> <p>RSB-GUI-01-012-01: <i>Land Rights Guidelines</i></p>
<p>TPP Category B (Optional)</p>	<p>S11 Management of the forest must ensure that the basic labour rights of forest workers are safeguarded. In order to do this the standard must</p>		

Source of requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
	include requirements concerning the following:		
TPP Category B (Optional)	Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing legislation • level of enforcement ▪ supply contracts • records of BP’s field inspections • operational assessment of measures designed to minimise impacts on the identified values • monitoring records • interviews with staff. 	<p>The following ILO conventions have not been ratified in all countries.</p> <p>ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) based on the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions</p> <p>ILO Convention 98 (Right to Collective Bargaining)</p> <p>ILO Convention 87 (Freedom of Association)</p> <p>ILO Convention 135 (Workers Representatives Convention).</p> <p>Reference source: http://www.sa-intl.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.ViewPage&PageID=937</p>
TPP Category B (Optional)	the elimination of all forms of compulsory or forced labour;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing legislation • level of enforcement • supply contracts • records of BP’s field inspections 	<p>‘Compulsory labour’ is defined as “All work or service that a person has not offered to do voluntarily and is made to do under the threat of punishment or retaliation, or is demanded as a means of</p>

Source of requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring records • interviews with staff. 	<p>repayment of debt”.</p> <p>The Indicator must be met in countries where ILO conventions have not been ratified.</p> <p>ILO Conventions 29 and 105 (Forced & Bonded Labour)</p> <p>Reference source:</p> <p>http://www.sa-intl.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.ViewPage&PageID=937</p>
<p>TPP Category B (Optional)</p>	<p>the effective abolition of child labour;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing legislation • level of enforcement • supply contracts • records of BP’s field inspections • operational assessment of measures designed to minimise impacts on the values identified • monitoring records • interviews with staff 	<p>Child labour is defined as any work performed by a child younger than the age stipulated below, except as provided for by ILO Recommendation 146.</p> <p>Definition of a child: any person less than 15 years of age, unless the minimum age for work or mandatory schooling is stipulated as being higher by local law, in which case the stipulated higher age applies in that locality.</p>

Source of requirement	Requirement	Examples of possible Evidence	Guidance
			<p>The Indicator must be met in countries where ILO conventions are not ratified.</p> <p>ILO Convention 138 & Recommendation 146 (Minimum Age and Recommendation).</p> <p>Reference source: http://www.saintlouis.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.ViewPage&PageID=937</p>
<p>TPP Category B (Optional)</p>	<p>the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing legislation • level of enforcement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ supply contracts • records of BP’s field inspections • monitoring records • interviews with staff • payroll records <p>Company policies indicating that the requirements are met.</p>	<p>ILO Conventions 100 (Equal remuneration for male and female workers for work of equal value) and 111 (Discrimination)</p> <p>Reference source: http://www.saintlouis.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.ViewPage&PageID=937</p>

Examples of Regional Supply Base Evaluations: Two US based biomass producers.

Company A facility is located in the Gulf Coast region of the United States. The catchment area extends for an approximate radius of 70 miles. Pine is the only species purchased. Annual roundwood input is approximately 75% of total wood consumption. This is purchased through two main suppliers. It is anticipated that the two major suppliers will supply nearly 70% of the roundwood purchases. One of the main suppliers is SFI certified, the other is not certified. The rest of the round wood is purchased through as many as 200 different suppliers on an annual basis.

Company B facility is situated in the US East Coast coastal plain, a heavily forested area of the US.

The Southeast Coastal plain's commercially valuable forests are owned primarily by individuals and families, although there is still significant company ownership in some areas. SFI and American Tree Farm System (both PEFC endorsed) constitute the overwhelming portion of certified properties in the region with FSC certification making up less than 5% of the volume. However, this is still an insignificant portion of total forested area. The facility catchment area will extend for an approximate radius of 75 miles. Hardwood roundwood will constitute the majority of the procured wood furnish. Annual roundwood furnish is expected to reach approximately 73% of total wood consumption. This will be purchased through approximately 130 suppliers.

Credibility requirements

Source of requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
Timber standard	S1. The definition must be consistent with a widely accepted set of international principles and criteria defining sustainable or responsible forest management at	Company A uses core legislation (i.e Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, Endangered Species Act, EPA regulations, Forestry acts, pesticides legislation FIFRA, H&S controls through OSHA) all drawn up within a dynamic democratic system, subject to free comment by

	<p>the forest management unit level.</p> <p>S2. The definition must be performance-based, meaning that measurable outputs must be included and cover all of the issues set out in S5 to S10.</p> <p>S3. The process of defining sustainable must seek to ensure balanced representation and input from the economic, environmental and social interest categories.</p> <p>S4. The process of defining sustainable must seek to ensure:</p> <p>a. no single interest can dominate the process for setting or changing the policy;</p> <p>and</p> <p>b. no decision on the contents of the policy can be made in the absence of agreement from the majority of an interest category.</p>	<p>all stakeholders.</p> <p>BMP's (voluntary guides for forest practices) are drawn up by multi-stakeholder groups and subject to periodic revision.</p> <p>Activities of all actors are open to comment, and the process of democratic change, in an environment where free speech is strongly protected.</p>
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Definition of the Supply Base

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
Timber Standard	1.1. Woodfuel meets the Timber Standard for Heat & Electricity if it originates from an independently verifiable legal and sustainable source and appropriate documentation is provided to prove it.	<p><u>Company A</u> provides a map of forests in the catchment; Have PEFC/FSC CoC in place and a Fiber study available</p> <p><u>Company B</u> states that all wood fibre sourced originates from the forests of the Southeastern United States.</p> <p>Electronic and hardcopy maps of the Wood Procurement Areas are maintained as part of demonstrating conformance to the following Standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -SFI Fiber Sourcing -SFI Chain of Custody -PEFC Chain of Custody and Due Diligence System -FSC Chain of Custody -FSC Controlled Wood

Supply Chain Management applicable at the forest level.

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
<p>TPP Category B</p>	<p>Woodfuel can be traced back to the defined Supply Base.</p> <p>1.1 Is the supply chain clearly described and complete from point of supply back to the forest source(s)?</p> <p>1.2 Has an adequate mechanism for preventing uncontrolled mixing or substitution been described for each stage in the supply chain?</p> <p>1.3 Has information been provided on how the mechanisms in 1.2 are checked/verified and is the approach used adequate to confirm the mechanisms described are in place and functional?</p> <p>1.4 Is the evidence provided, or available, adequate to confirm the information provided is accurate?</p>	<p>Company A records location / species / product type as part of tract details.</p> <p>FSC/PEFC CoC in place provides 3rd party check on this aspect.</p> <p>Company B maintains formal contracts and keeps records of payments and receipts. These documents provide sufficient records of all suppliers.</p> <p>1.1 PEFC, SFI and FSC Chain of Custody and Controlled Wood requirements address the need to define the supply base.</p> <p>1.2 The mix of feedstock inputs are described as Categories of Origin in the Chain of Custody Procedures</p> <p>Material categories are also identified in the Product Group Lists</p> <p>1.3 PEFC, SFI and FSC Chain of Custody and Controlled Wood requirements address the need to define the supply base.</p> <p>1.4 The mix of feedstock inputs are described as Categories of Origin in the Chain of Custody Procedures</p>

		Material categories are also identified in the Product Group Lists
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Legality requirements

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
Timber Standard	<p><i>“Applicable legislation’ means the legislation in force on the country of harvest covering the following matters:</i></p> <p><i>- rights to harvest timber within legally gazetted boundaries</i></p>	<p>Company A evidences that property law is well established and policed through effective courts.</p> <p>The Right to sell material is clearly established as part of legal contract to sale. It refers to product rather than land.</p> <p>It provides evidence for the absence of land use challenges in the area.</p> <p>Company B requires contracts and documentation verifying legal ownership. It conducted an FSC/PEFC Controlled Wood/Sources risk assessment for all of its procurement areas.</p> <p>The Certification Body (CB) has agreed with Company B’s Risk Assessment that all source of supply are "Low/Negligible Risk" for Legality and the other controversial categories.</p>
Timber Standard	<p><i>- payments for harvest rights and timber including duties related to timber</i></p>	<p>Company A states that non-payment is controlled through effective legislature.</p>

	<p><i>harvesting</i></p>	<p>Payment of severance taxes on purchased fibre.</p> <p>Sales and use taxes paid for sundry purchases at plant.</p> <p>Product is exempt from sales and use tax at point of sale as it is exported.</p> <p>Company B has conducted a risk assessment for its wood supply areas and has concluded Low Risk for “Illegally Harvested Wood.”</p> <p>Copies of the FSC/PEFC Controlled Wood Procedures and Risk Assessment are available for review and discussion.</p> <p>Additional findings included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law enforcement in the Districts of Origin is active and aggressive. 2. There is evidence within the district that demonstrates the legality of harvests and wood purchases that includes robust and effective systems for granting licenses and harvest permits. 3. There is little or no evidence or reporting of illegal harvesting in the district of origin. <p>There is a low perception of corruption related to the granting or issuing of harvesting permits and other areas of law enforcement related to harvesting and wood trade.</p>
<p>Timber Standard</p>	<p>- <i>timber harvesting, including environmental and forest management</i></p>	<p>Company A states that Federal and State legislation (Clean Water Act, Endangered Species etc) are enforced effectively.</p>

	<p><i>including forest legislation and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to timber harvesting</i></p> <p><i>- third parties' legal rights concerning use and tenure that are affected by timber harvesting, and</i></p> <p><i>- trade and customs, in so far as the forest sector is concerned."</i></p>	<p>FSC Controlled Wood assessment, and PEFC Due Diligence, provide evidence of low risk for these criteria (they may refer to websites as listed).</p> <p>Contractual requirement to follow BMPs.</p> <p>SFI inconsistent practices capture breach of regulation.</p> <p>Legislation available to procurement staff</p> <p>Breach of customs or tax regulation subject to strong effective legislation.</p> <p>Company B has conducted a risk assessment for its wood supply areas and has concluded Low Risk for "Illegally Harvested Wood."</p> <p>Copies of the FSC/PEFC Controlled Wood Procedures and Risk Assessment are available for review and discussion.</p> <p>Additional findings included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Law enforcement in the Districts of Origin is active and aggressive. 5. There is evidence within the district that demonstrates the legality of harvests and wood purchases that includes robust and effective systems for granting licenses and harvest
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		<p>permits.</p> <p>6. There is little or no evidence or reporting of illegal harvesting in the district of origin.</p> <p>There is a low perception of corruption related to the granting or issuing of harvesting permits and other areas of law enforcement related to harvesting and wood trade</p>
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Legality requirements additional to the Timber Standard and specific to TPP Category B

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
TPP Category B	L4. There is compliance with the requirements of CITES.	<p>Company A states FSC and PEFC procedures give 3rd party validation so this is low risk.</p> <p>Record of species purchased.</p> <p>CITES legislation available to procurement staff.</p> <p>Company B has conducted FSC and PEFC Controlled Wood Risk Assessments that address this issue. Those procedures are available upon request</p> <p>No wood is imported from outside the Southeastern U.S.</p> <p>No CITES Listed Tree Species are found within the wood and fibre procurement areas.</p> <p>See the CITES website: http://www.unep-wcmc.org/cites-listed-trees_501.html</p>

Sustainability requirements

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
Timber Standard	<p>S5. Management of the forest must ensure that harm to ecosystems is minimised. In order to do this the policy must include requirements for:</p> <p>a. appropriate assessment of impacts and planning to minimise impacts;</p>	<p><u>Company A</u> states: Use of BMP's and trained loggers.</p> <p>Records of state wide compliance with BMPs.</p> <p>SFI inconsistent practices records.</p> <p>Maps of known areas of concern available.</p> <p>Ad hoc monitoring and formal audit records.</p> <p>FSC/PEFC due diligence exercise may inform us of particular risks.</p> <p>S5a. <u>Company B</u> states: the SFI Fiber Sourcing Standard certification provides evidence of logger training, use and promotion of forestry "Best Management Practices", and monitoring of the use of these practices.</p> <p>SFI Indicator 10.2.1, requires that Company annually conduct and use BMP monitoring information to maintain rates of conformance to best</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
		<p>management practices and to identify areas for improved performance.</p> <p>Each State Forestry Agency/Commission conducts periodic BMP implementation monitoring. See the websites listed in requirement 1.4.1.</p>
Timber Standard	b. protection of soil, water and biodiversity;	<p><u>Company A</u> states: Federal and State legislation such as Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act etc.</p> <p>Some areas already under State/Federal management and therefore protected.</p> <p>Use of BMP's and trained loggers.</p> <p>Records of state wide compliance with BMPs.</p> <p>Ad hoc monitoring and formal audit records.</p> <p>Maps of known areas of concern available.</p> <p>FSC/PEFC due diligence exercise may inform us of particular risks.</p> <p>S5b. <u>Company B</u> states: Best Management Practices that are required by SFI address the protection of soils from erosion, compaction and</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
		<p>disturbance. BMP compliance is consistently higher than 95%, which is considered Full Compliance.</p> <p>See SFI Fiber Sourcing Program and BMP Monitoring Reports</p> <p>Virtually all of the wood in the supply area is harvested by trained loggers; Company requires the use of trained loggers.</p> <p>Compliance with BMPs is required in contracts with loggers and suppliers.</p> <p>Conformance can be judged and confirmed as adequate at the State level.</p> <p>Company requires compliance with applicable forestry and environmental laws in its contracts with dealer and brokers, but is not directly involved in harvesting and land management operations.</p> <p>Each State Forestry Agency/Commission conducts periodic BMP implementation monitoring. See the websites listed in requirement 1.4.1.</p> <p>Company takes steps to communicate the importance of wildlife and biodiversity protection with landowners.</p> <p>Landowners and their consulting foresters engage in such activities outside</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
		<p>of the procurement contract with Company.</p> <p>The Standard should differentiate those activities and practices conducted by landowners and not wood procurement organizations.</p>
Timber Standard	c. controlled and appropriate use of chemicals and use of Integrated Pest Management wherever possible	<p>Company A: Strong legal framework for the use of pesticides, enforced effectively through EPA. Penalties for non-compliance.</p> <p>Application by licensed operators.</p> <p>Periodic inspection</p> <p>Company B states: Chemicals applied commercially (on lands not owned) are strictly regulated, with trained, licensed applicators.</p> <p>See EPA website for regulation of forest chemicals under FIFRA.</p> <p>U. S. Environmental Protection Agency home page</p> <p>U. S. Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Water home page</p>
Timber Standard	d. proper disposal of wastes to minimise any negative impacts.	<p>Company A uses as evidence State and federal legislation regarding waste.</p> <p>Implementation of BMP's.</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
		<p>Inspection results</p> <p>Company B monitors removal of trash and other garbage through its BMP Monitoring Reports.</p> <p>State BMPs require the removal of garbage.</p> <p>The Company BMP Monitoring Checklist includes the removal of all such trash.</p>
Timber Standard	<p>S6. Management of the forest must ensure that productivity of the forest is maintained. In order to achieve this, the policy must include requirements for:</p>	
	<p>a. management planning and implementation of management activities to avoid significant negative impacts on forest productivity;</p>	<p>Company A uses access to State and FIA data</p> <p>State summary of forestry activity</p> <p>Fibre study available</p> <p>Company B's procurement of wood material contributes to reducing environmental impacts and enhancing the productivity of forests. Markets for low valued wood products allow for more efficient site preparation and reforestation.</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
		<p>However, this requirement is outside the scope of Company's wood procurement/fiber sourcing program.</p> <p>The latest forest inventory data for the Southeastern States indicate that softwood and hardwood inventories are increasing.</p> <p>Selected FIA Updates are available on-line:</p> <p>Alabama: http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/su/su_srs042.pdf</p> <p>Arkansas: http://www.srs.fs.fed.us/pubs/su/su_srs055.pdf</p> <p>North Carolina: http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/su/su_srs044.pdf</p> <p>Florida: http://www.srs.fs.fed.us/pubs/su/su_srs071.pdf</p>
Timber Standard	b. monitoring which is adequate to check compliance with all requirements, together with review and feedback into planning;	<p>Company A relies on SFI inconsistent practices records</p> <p>SFI training programmes</p> <p>Monitoring program at pellet mill</p> <p>Feedback through minutes and actions</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
		<p>Company B does not monitor forest growth and productivity on private lands owned by family forest owners and corporate entities.</p> <p>The Company BMP Monitoring Checklist, monitoring conducted by the State of Florida, inventory and analysis, statewide forest resources assessments, etc. all address monitoring.</p> <p>SFI Objective 20 requiring an annual management review of monitoring and other information adequately</p>
Timber Standard	c. operations and operational procedures which minimise impacts on the range of forest resources and services;	<p><u>Company A</u> sites: Compliance with legislation – Clean Water Act, Endangered Species, etc</p> <p>Follow BMPs</p> <p>Use of trained loggers</p> <p>Fire response plans, wet weather response plan</p> <p>Outreach to landowners</p> <p>Company B has a Program to ensure that harvests of purchased stumpage</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
		<p>comply with BMPs. This includes use a BMP Monitoring Form (10.1,2,b).</p> <p>Company annually uses BMP monitoring information to maintain rates of conformance to best management practices and to identify areas for improved performance.</p>
Timber Standard	d. adequate training of all personnel, both employees and contractors; and	<p><u>Company A</u> uses trained loggers</p> <p>In-house training of personnel</p> <p><u>Company B</u> conducts in-depth internal SFI training for all responsible staff.</p> <p>Company requires logging contractors that work directly for the company to be SFI trained and encourages its indirect Wood Producers to encourage their contractors to attend SFI Training.</p> <p>Training records of all SFI, FSC, PEFC Standards training are maintained and are available upon request.</p>
Timber Standard	e. harvest levels that do not exceed the long-term production capacity of the forest based on adequate inventory and growth and yield data.	<p><u>Company A</u> uses FIA Data for catchment where available</p> <p>State summary of forestry activity</p> <p>Fibre study available</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
		<p>Records of fibre used available</p> <p>Regular review of fibre position around facility</p> <p>Company B states: The latest forest inventory data for Southeastern States reflect increases in both hardwood and softwood volume.</p>
Timber Standard	<p>S7. Management of the forest must ensure that ecosystem health and vitality is maintained. In order to achieve this, the definition of sustainable must include requirements for:</p>	
Timber Standard	<p>a. management planning which aims to maintain or increase the health and vitality of ecosystems;</p>	<p>Company A and B submit: US Forest Service and State forest services undertake research into forest health, their research results are available.</p> <p>BMPs in place</p> <p>Outline local fire response plans</p> <p>Outline any other operations for forest health eg thinning</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
		<p>Have State data to hand to show increasing yields per acre</p> <p>Monitoring</p>
Timber Standard	b. management of natural processes, fires, pests and diseases; and	<u>Company A and B</u> : As “a” above
Timber Standard (wording modified to match TPP Category B, S7 c.)	c. Adequate protection of the forest from unauthorised activities such as illegal logging, mining and encroachment.	<p><u>Company A</u> states: Generally low risk of illegal logging see PEFC DD RA.</p> <p>Demonstrate reports from SFI inconsistent practices, other prosecutions by EPA</p> <p><u>Company' B</u>'s SFI Fibre Sourcing Procedures address security, legality and vandalism.</p> <p>BMP Monitoring Reports address legality and unauthorized activities.</p> <p>Copies of the SFI Procurement Program are available.</p>
Timber Standard	S8. Management of the forest must [seek to] ensure that biodiversity is maintained. In order to achieve this, there must be:	
Timber Standard	a. implementation of safeguards to	<u>Company A</u> puts forth: Federal and State legislation such as Endangered

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
	protect rare, threatened and endangered species;	<p>species act, Clean Water Act are policed effectively.</p> <p>Demonstrable compliance with BMP's especially in SMZ's.</p> <p>Trained loggers.</p> <p>Knowledge (maps) of known sensitive areas, some with statutory protection.</p> <p>Where the pellet mill is using residue from sawmills, it satisfies itself that these requirements are being met in the sawmill's catchment</p> <p>Company B's existing certification under the SFI Fiber Sourcing Standard requires: "shall provide information to landowners ... for identification and protection of important habitat elements for wildlife and biodiversity, including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value."</p>
Timber Standard	b. the conservation/set-aside of key ecosystems or habitats in their natural state; and	<p>Company A: See answer to "a" above</p> <p>Company B states: All of the Southeastern States have Forestry Assessments and Strategies, as well as Wildlife Action Plans.</p> <p>These website for example States include:</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
		<p>http://www.forestationplans.org/regional-state</p> <p>Florida: http://myfwc.com/conservation/special-initiatives/fwli/action-plan/</p> <p>Alabama: http://teaming.com/wildlife-action-plan/alabama</p>
Timber Standard	c. the protection of features and species of outstanding or exceptional value.	<p>Company A: See answer to “a’ above.</p> <p>Company B has accessed the State Natural Heritage Databases for the wood supply areas where purchased stumpage tracts are located.</p> <p>Where the Natural Heritage Database indicates that a G-1 or G-2 species or community is known to exist in close proximity to the tract, Company will assess whether the species or community is actually present on the tract and notify the landowner prior to harvesting.</p>
Timber Standard	S9. The forest management organisation and any contractors must comply with local and national legal requirements relevant to:	
Timber Standard	a. labour and welfare; and	Company A evidences that Federal and State legislation provides good

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
		<p>protection and strong recourse if breached.</p> <p>Monitoring records.</p>
Timber Standard	b. health and safety.	<p>Company A states: In the forest, Federal and State laws and OSHA apply – plus requirement in contract.</p> <p>In pellet plant, strong systems.</p> <p>Monitoring records</p>
Timber Standard	S10. Management of the forest must have full regard for:	
Timber Standard	a. identification, documentation and respect of legal, customary and traditional tenure and use rights related to the forest;	<p>Company A states: Federal and State legislation provides good protection and strong recourse if breached.</p> <p>Company B has a formal process for receiving and responding to public inquiries, particularly those that potentially relate to practices that appear to be inconsistent with the SFI requirements.</p>
Timber Standard	b. mechanisms for resolving grievances and disputes including those relating to tenure and use rights, to forest (or land) management practices and to	<p>Company A and B puts forth: Mechanisms in the courts, and at State and Federal level, are effective.</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
	work conditions	
Timber Standard and TPP Category B S12.	<p>c. safeguarding the basic labour rights and health and safety of forest workers.</p> <p>TPP Category B. S12 Management of the forest must ensure that appropriate safeguards are put in place to protect the health and safety of forest workers.</p>	<p><u>Company A</u> ; Existing Federal and State legislation, enforced through OSHA covers H&S aspects.</p> <p>Basic labour rights are also covered by Federal and State legislation</p> <p>Company H&S policies.</p> <p><u>Company B</u>'s contract provisions address worker compensation insurance coverage.</p> <p>SFI/FSC/PEFC Certificates provide sufficient evidence.</p> <p>OSHA records of reportable injuries and rates are publicly available.</p> <p>Contracts containing workers compensation insurance are available for inspection.</p>

Sustainability requirements additional to the Timber Standard and specific to TPP Category B

Source of requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
TPP Category B	<p>S9 Management of the forest must ensure that the legal, customary and traditional tenure and use rights of indigenous peoples and local communities related to the forest are identified, documented and respected.</p>	<p>Company A: Federal and State legislation provides good protection and strong recourse if breached.</p> <p>Indian Affairs programs available to contribute to improved circumstances for Tribes.</p> <p>Company B: Refer to the Bureau of Indian Affairs list of American Indian Tribes and the locations of their reservations at the following website:</p> <p>http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/RegionalOffices/Eastern/WeAre/Tribes/index.htm</p>
TPP Category B	<p>S10 Management of the forest must ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in place for resolving grievances and disputes including those relating to tenure and use rights, to forest management practices and to work conditions.</p>	<p>Company A: Mechanisms in the courts, and at State and Federal level, are effective.</p> <p>Company B has a formal process for receiving and responding to public inquiries, particularly those that potentially relate to practices that appear to be inconsistent with the SFI requirements.</p>
TPP Category B	<p>S11 Management of the forest must ensure that the basic labour rights of forest workers are safeguarded. In order to do this the standard must</p>	

Source of requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
	include requirements concerning the following:	
TPP Category B	freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;	<p><u>Company A</u>: US Dept of Labor and State labor commissions provide and enforce legislation concerning these aspects.</p> <p>No impediment to collective bargaining within the pellet plant.</p> <p><u>Company B</u>: U.S. law clearly specifies rights to collective bargaining and freedom of association.</p>
TPP Category B	the elimination of all forms of compulsory or forced labour;	<p><u>Company A</u> states; Low risk in US circumstances. At pellet plant, proper contracts of employment are in place. In the forest, State & Federal laws provide protections.</p> <p>No evidence of contravention of ILO conventions</p> <p><u>Company B</u> has conducted a Risk Assessment covering this issue: “There is no evidence of child labor or violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work taking place in forest areas in the district concerned.”</p>
TPP Category B	the effective abolition of child labour;	<u>Company A</u> : Covered by State and

Source of requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
		<p>Federal law.</p> <p>No evidence of contravention of ILO conventions</p> <p><u>Company B</u> has completed a Risk Assessment that covers this issue: “There is no evidence of child labour or violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work taking place in forest areas in the district concerned.”</p>
TPP Category B	the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.	<p><u>Company A</u> states the criteria are Covered by State and Federal law.</p> <p>No evidence of contravention of ILO conventions</p> <p>Company policy.</p> <p><u>Company B</u> quotes, “Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to comply with all applicable social laws at the federal, provincial, state and local levels in the country in which the Program Participant operates.”</p> <p>Company has completed a Risk Assessment that covers this issue: “Based upon the risk assessment and evaluation of available information, there is a “low risk” that any wood that is sourced into the facilities is in violation of traditional, civil and indigenous peoples' rights.”</p>

Examples of regional Supply Base Evaluation – UK biomass producer

The following regional supply base evaluation is presented for a UK based biomass producer. The company uses a variety of raw materials which are 100% sourced from the UK, predominantly mainland GB including Scotland, England and Wales but occasionally with material originating from Northern Ireland.

The company thinks that as a region the UK can be considered low risk against the Timber Standard legality and sustainability criteria. In addition, it uses the checklist to identify additional measures taken to ensure that the biomass it uses is in compliance, which includes sample audits of suppliers and sample audits of felling licences. The company operates on a risk-based approach, for example, with increased checks on supplies which are received from new suppliers.

The rationale for the determination of low risk at the UK regional level is as follows:

All commercial timber in the GB must be felled with a felling license.

[http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/treefellingaugust.pdf/\\$FILE/treefellingaugust.pdf](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/treefellingaugust.pdf/$FILE/treefellingaugust.pdf)

The Forest Commission estimates that significantly less than 1% of timber on the market is illegal.

Approximately 85% of the timber traded in the GB is supplied with a Timber Standard approved certification claim. The Company is aware that more timber is grown within the scope of an FSC or PEFC forest management certificate in the GB than is sold with a corresponding FSC or PEFC claim.

The Company estimates that of the remaining 15% of FSC/PEFC uncertified timber traded 2/3 is supplied under the scope of a UK Forest Standard approved management plan, which has been approved by the regulatory authorities, including the forestry commission.

Of the remaining 5% of timber the Company considers that all timber received is covered by a felling licence. Although the incidence of illegally harvested timber is low it undertakes a program of spot checks on 10% of all contracts which are not FSC/PEFC certified to ensure that they are covered by a corresponding valid felling licence. Where timber is offered outside of long term contracts or not from regular suppliers then the Company requires the supplier to provide a felling licence covering the incoming material.

The Timber Standard provides exception for arboricultural residues which do not require a felling license which are considered to be legal and sustainable.

Timber removed for infrastructure projects must comply with planning legislation which includes statutory and public consultation processes. The felling license process includes a 28 day period of statutory and public consultation, with all application being place on a public register <http://www.forestry.gov.uk/publicregisters>

Felling licenses are only granted where the Forestry Commission is satisfied that the social and environmental criteria in the UKFS are met. The determination of sustainability is therefore an open, transparent and consultative process throughout UK, and all stakeholders have the opportunity to comment on any application.

The risk of non-compliance with these requirements in the UK can be considered to be low risk.

See <http://www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs>

Credibility requirements

Source of requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
Timber standard	<p>S1. The definition must be consistent with a widely accepted set of international principles and criteria defining sustainable or responsible forest management at the forest management unit level.</p> <p>S2. The definition must be performance-based, meaning that measurable outputs must be included and cover all of the issues set out in S5 to S10.</p> <p>S3. The process of defining sustainable must seek to ensure balanced representation and input from the economic, environmental and social interest categories.</p> <p>S4. The process of defining sustainable must seek to ensure:</p>	<p>All commercial timber in the UK must be felled with a felling license.</p> <p>http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/treefellingaugust.pdf/\$FILE/treefellingaugust.pdf</p> <p>Timber removed for infrastructure projects must comply with planning legislation which includes statutory and public consultation processes</p> <p>The felling license process includes a 28 day period of statutory and public consultation, with all application being place on a public register http://www.forestry.gov.uk/publicregisters</p>

	<p>a. no single interest can dominate the process for setting or changing the policy; and</p> <p>b. no decision on the contents of the policy can be made in the absence of agreement from the majority of an interest category.</p>	<p>Felling licenses are only granted where the Forestry Commission is satisfied that the social and environmental criteria in the UKFS are met.</p> <p>The determination of sustainability is therefore an open, transparent and consultative process through the UK, and all stakeholders have the opportunity to comment on any application.</p> <p>The risk of non-compliance with these requirements in the GB can be considered to be low risk.</p> <p>See http://www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs</p>
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Definition of the Supply Base

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
Timber Standard	1.1. Woodfuel meets the Timber Standard for Heat & Electricity if it originates from an independently verifiable legal and sustainable source and appropriate documentation is provided to prove it.	<p>The Company sources a variety of raw materials solely from UK predominantly mainland GB, including Scotland, England and Wales and occasionally from material originating from Northern Ireland</p> <p>The company defines its supply base as the United Kingdom of Great Britain, including Scotland, England and</p>

		Wales and Northern Ireland
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Supply Chain Management applicable at the forest level

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
TPP Category B	<p>Woodfuel can be traced back to the defined Supply Base.</p> <p>1.1 Is the supply chain clearly described and complete from point of supply back to the forest source(s)?</p> <p>1.2 Has an adequate mechanism for preventing uncontrolled mixing or substitution been described for each stage in the supply chain?</p> <p>1.3 Has information been provided on how the mechanisms in 1.2 are checked/verified and is the approach used adequate to confirm the mechanisms described are in place and functional?</p> <p>1.4 Is the evidence provided, or available, adequate to confirm the information provided is accurate?</p>	<p>In addition to material received with an FSC and PEFC certified claim the Company uses a combination of delivery notes, contracts, and statutory transport documents to ensure that the incoming raw material can be traced back to the Supply Base.</p> <p>Additionally, the company includes requirements in its supply contracts that its suppliers ensure that material is only supplied from within the UK.</p> <p>The company contracts with sawmills require that only UK based material is being fed into the sawmill and hence the secondary products are of UK origin.</p>

Legality requirements

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
Timber Standard	<p><i>“Applicable legislation’ means the legislation in force on the country of harvest covering the following matters:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>rights to harvest timber within legally gazetted boundaries,</i> 	<p>Legal ownership is well documented and determined in the UK and there are no long term challenges to land tenure related to forestry in the UK.</p> <p>The company requires to see felling licences for 10% of all contracts which are not FSC/PEFC certified.</p>
Timber Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>payments for harvest rights and timber including duties related to timber harvesting,</i> 	<p>Payments for timber and duty are strongly regulated by government regulators.</p> <p>The UK is considered to be low risk on the corruption perception index and also on World Bank Indices or illegality.</p> <p>http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2013/results/</p>
Timber Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>timber harvesting, including environmental and forest management including forest legislation and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to timber harvesting,</i> 	<p>Timber operations in UK are heavily regulated and timber harvested in the UK requires a felling license which includes a process of statutory and public consultation and review by the regulatory body, including the forestry commission.</p> <p>Felling licenses are issued Compliance with the requirements of the UK</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
	<p>- <i>third parties' legal rights concerning use and tenure that are affected by timber harvesting, and</i></p> <p>- <i>trade and customs, in so far as the forest sector is concerned."</i></p>	<p>Forestry Standard.</p> <p>As the timber is not imported trade and customs regulations are not relevant.</p> <p>http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IQ.CPA.TRAN.XQ</p> <p>Biodiversity requirements of UKFS http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-8bveh4</p>

Legality requirements additional to the Timber Standard and specific to TPP Category B

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
TPP Category B	L4. There is compliance with the requirements of CITES.	<p>There are no CITES listed species in the UK.</p> <p>The company is aware of the CITES requirements and keeps a copy of the regulations in the office.</p>

Sustainability requirements

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
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Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
Timber Standard	<p>S5. Management of the forest must ensure that harm to ecosystems is minimised. In order to do this the policy must include requirements for:</p> <p>a. appropriate assessment of impacts and planning to minimise impacts;</p>	<p>85% of UK forestry is covered by FSC/PEFC certification.</p> <p>And additional 10% is estimated to be managed under an approved UKFS management plan.</p> <p>Of the remained all timber received by the company can be considered to be received with a valid UKFS Felling licence which includes statutory and public consultation and approval by the regulatory authority.</p> <p>This item is adequately covered under the PEFC/FSC certification process and also in woodlands managed under a UKFS approved management plan.</p> <p>For timber harvested under a UKFS felling licence the felling licence must be approved by the regulatory authority and may be inspected.</p> <p>All woodlands must be managed in compliance with the statutory legislation which is actively enforced in UK.</p> <p>Biodiversity requirements of UKFS http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-8bveh4</p>
Timber Standard	b. protection of soil, water and biodiversity;	As 5a above

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
		<p>See http://www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs</p> <p>Biodiversity requirements of UKFS http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/inf-d-8bveh4</p> <p>UKFS and Water http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/inf-d-8bvgx9</p> <p>UKFS and Soil http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/inf-d-8bvguk</p>
Timber Standard	c. controlled and appropriate use of chemicals and use of Integrated Pest Management wherever possible	<p>As 5a above</p> <p>There is a UK pesticide policy to regulate and minimise the use of pesticides in UK Forestry http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-76LGM7</p> <p>Extensive guidance and resource is available to support integrated pest management http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-76LGSN</p>
Timber Standard	d. proper disposal of wastes to minimise any negative impacts.	<p>As 5a above</p> <p>Waste management is tightly regulated in UK forests</p>

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
		http://www.sepa.org.uk/planning/forestry.aspx
Timber Standard	S6. Management of the forest must ensure that productivity of the forest is maintained. In order to achieve this, the policy must include requirements for:	
	a. management planning and implementation of management activities to avoid significant negative impacts on forest productivity;	As 5a above
Timber Standard	b. monitoring which is adequate to check compliance with all requirements, together with review and feedback into planning;	As 5a above
Timber Standard	c. operations and operational procedures which minimise impacts on the range of forest resources and services;	As 5a above
Timber Standard	d. adequate training of all personnel, both employees and contractors; and	As 5a above
Timber Standard	e. harvest levels that do not exceed the long-term production capacity of the forest based on adequate inventory and growth and yield data.	As 5a above
Timber Standard	S7. Management of the forest must ensure that ecosystem health and vitality is maintained. In order to achieve this, the definition of sustainable must include requirements for:	

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
Timber Standard	a. management planning which aims to maintain or increase the health and vitality of ecosystems;	As 5a above
Timber Standard	b. management of natural processes, fires, pests and diseases; and	As 5a. above Additionally the regulatory authority has active policies for control of pests and diseases including the imposition of plant health restrictions, timber movement restrictions and enforced felling.
Timber Standard (wording modified to match TPP Category B, S7 c.)	c. Adequate protection of the forest from unauthorised activities such as illegal logging, mining and encroachment.	As 5a above
Timber Standard	S8. Management of the forest must [seek to] ensure that biodiversity is maintained. In order to achieve this, there must be:	
Timber Standard	a. implementation of safeguards to protect rare, threatened and endangered species;	As 5a above Note also that statutory regulatory authorities with responsibility for protecting and safeguarding rare, threatened and endangered species are included in the statutory consultation process. Biodiversity requirements of UKFS http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/inf-d-8bveh4

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
Timber Standard	b. the conservation/set-aside of key ecosystems or habitats in their natural state; and	<p>As 5a above</p> <p>Note also that statutory regulatory authorities with responsibility for conservation/set-aside of key ecosystems or habitats are included in the statutory consultation process.</p> <p>Biodiversity requirements of UKFS http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-8bveh4</p>
Timber Standard	c. the protection of features and species of outstanding or exceptional value.	<p>As 5a above</p> <p>Note also that statutory regulatory authorities with responsibility for protection of features and species of outstanding or exceptional value are included in the statutory consultation process.</p> <p>Biodiversity requirements of UKFS http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-8bveh4</p>
Timber Standard	S9. The forest management organisation and any contractors must comply with local and national legal requirements relevant to:	
Timber Standard	a. labour and welfare; and	As 5a above.

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
		Note that there is extensive labour and welfare legislation in the UK which is actively enforced.
Timber Standard	b. health and safety.	<p>As 5a above.</p> <p>Note that there is extensive labour and welfare legislation in the UK which is actively enforced.</p> <p>A list of health and safety regulation is included at the end of this checklist.</p>
Timber Standard	S10. Management of the forest must have full regard for:	
Timber Standard	a. identification, documentation and respect of legal, customary and traditional tenure and use rights related to the forest;	Legal, customary and traditional tenure and use rights are protected through the UK legal system which is actively enforced.
Timber Standard	b. mechanisms for resolving grievances and disputes including those relating to tenure and use rights, to forest (or land) management practices and to work conditions	There are active mechanisms in the UK for resolving disputes relating to use rights, to forest (or land) management practices and to work conditions.
Timber Standard and TPP Category B S12.	<p>c. safeguarding the basic labour rights and health and safety of forest workers.</p> <p>TPP Category B. S12 Management of the forest must ensure that appropriate safeguards are put in place to protect the health and safety of forest</p>	Basic labour rights and health and safety of forest workers are safeguarded through the UK legal system which is actively enforced.

Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
	workers.	

Sustainability requirements additional to the Timber Standard and specific to TPP Category B

Source of requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
TPP Category B	S9 Management of the forest must ensure that the legal, customary and traditional tenure and use rights of indigenous peoples and local communities related to the forest are identified, documented and respected.	<p>There are no indigenous peoples in the UK.</p> <p>Traditional tenure and use rights of local communities related to the forest are identified, documented and respected in forests certified to FSC/PEFC and those managed under an approved UKFS Management plan.</p> <p>For the remaining 5% of woodland these Traditional tenure and use rights of local communities related to the forest may not be documented.</p> <p>The company considers that within this small proportion the risk that these rights are not respected is very low.</p> <p>Consideration and consultation on these use rights is made during the felling licence consultation process.</p>
Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
TPP Category B	S10 Management of the forest must ensure that	There are active mechanisms in the UK for resolving

	appropriate mechanisms are in place for resolving grievances and disputes including those relating to tenure and use rights, to forest management practices and to work conditions.	disputes relating to use rights, to forest (or land) management practices and to work conditions.
Source of Requirement	Requirement	Evidence provided
TPP Category B	S11 Management of the forest must ensure that the basic labour rights of forest workers are safeguarded. In order to do this the standard must include requirements concerning the following:	
TPP Category B	freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;	Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining are included in UK legislation which is actively enforced. Forestry was specifically exempted from UK Gangmasters legislation http://www.gla.gov.uk/Guidance/Information-on-Licensing/Forestry/
TPP Category B	the elimination of all forms of compulsory or forced labour;	There is a very low risk of compulsory or forced labour in UK. Forestry was specifically exempted from UK Gangmasters legislation http://www.gla.gov.uk/Guidance/Information-on-Licensing/Forestry/
TPP Category B	the effective abolition of child labour;	There is a low risk of child labour in the UK.

TPP Category B	the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.	Elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation is included in UK legislation which his actively enforced.
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Examples of regional Supply Base Evaluation – Biomass producer in a country with high corruption perception index and identified as high risk for sustainable forest management

A biomass producer operating in a country where there is poor implementation of legislation and regulation cannot rely on that regulation as evidence of meeting the Timber Standard criteria.

This producer operates a vertically integrated operation, through a combination of directly managed and contracted forest operation. To demonstrate compliance the biomass producer has implemented comprehensive management systems, including extensive internal audit and training functions. The woodfuel producer has evidence that these systems are adequate to ensure the legality and sustainability of the woodfuel and that these systems are implemented.

Where can I get more help?

Timber Standard for Heat & Electricity: This document sets out how the Sustainable Forest Management Criteria will apply to the use of woodfuel under the Renewable Heat Incentive and Renewables Obligation.

Woodfuel Advice Note: The Woodfuel Advice Note provides background information about the Timber Standard and guidance on how to implement it.

Mass Balance Guidance for non-certified woodfuel: This document provides guidance on implementing the Mass Balance approach in order to comply with Timber Standard requirements.

Central Point of Expertise on Timber (CPET) offer a helpline service providing advice to suppliers and generators of woodfuel on how they can comply with the sustainable forest management criteria for woodfuel set out in the Timber Standard.

Web: www.gov.uk/government/groups/central-point-of-expertise-on-timber

Email: cpet@efeca.com

Tel: +44 (0)1305 236 100 (Mon-Fri 9am – 5pm)

Ofgem can help provide enquiries regarding the RO scheme and Renewable Heat Incentive (Domestic and Non-Domestic) application processes.

Web: www.ofgem.gov.uk

For Renewables Obligation (RO):

Email: renewable@ofgem.gov.uk

Tel: 020 7901 7310

For Domestic RHI Applicants:

Email: DomesticRHI@ofgem.gov.uk

Tel: 0300 003 0744 (Mon to Fri 8am to 7pm)

For Non-Domestic RHI Applicants:

Email: rhi.enquiry@ofgem.gov.uk

Tel: 0845 200 2122 (Mon to Thurs 9am-5pm, and Fri 9am-4.30pm on Fridays)

Please contact **DECC** if you have any enquiries regarding the RO and RHI policy or legislation process:

Web: www.gov.uk/decc

Email: correspondence@decc.gsi.gov.uk

Tel: 0300 060 4000

The **BSL Helpdesk** provides advice and support regarding the authorisation process to the Biomass Suppliers List.

Web: biomass-suppliers-list.service.gov.uk

Email: bslhelpdesk@gemserv.com

Tel: +44 (0)20 7090 7769 (Mon-Fri 9am – 5pm)

Glossary

[To be inserted into the final document]

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