

The logo for CPET (Central Point of Expertise on Timber) consists of the lowercase letters 'cpet' in a white, sans-serif font, centered within a solid black rectangular box.

Central Point of Expertise on Timber

UK Government Timber Procurement Policy

**Definition of
Legal and Sustainable
for timber procurement
Fourth Edition**

April 2010

Background

The UK Government's procurement policy on timber and timber products was announced in July 2000. From April 2009 there has been a step-change in timber procurement policy. Central government departments, their executive agencies and non-departmental public bodies are now required to procure timber and wood-derived products originating from either legal and sustainable or FLEGT-licensed or equivalent sources. From April 2010, application of the timber procurement policy includes certain social criteria as contract performance conditions.

If requested by Contracting Authorities, contractors are required to provide evidence that their timber or wood-derived products comply with the UK Government's procurement policy on timber and wood-derived products. If requested by the Contracting Authority, independent verification that the contract requirements are met must be provided. The provision of evidence is based on meeting the Government's definitions for 'legal' and 'sustainable', which are contained in this document. Two types of evidence are accepted:

- Contractors can choose to use forest certification schemes (Category A evidence). A list of assessed certification schemes that currently meet the government's requirements can also be found on the CPET website¹. Acceptable schemes must ensure that at least 70% (by volume or weight) is from a legal and sustainable source with the balance from a legal source.
- Alternatively, contractors can choose to use some other sufficiently robust form of assurance (Category B evidence) that the source is sustainable. Guidance can be found on the CPET website². Sources can be accepted provided that at least 70% (by volume or weight) is from a legal and sustainable source with the balance from a legal source.

1. Definition of legal

For UK Government procurement, legal timber and wood derived products are those which originate from a forest where the following requirements are met:

Content of the definition

1.1 The forest owner/manager holds legal use rights to the forest.

1.2 There is compliance by both the forest management organisation and any contractors with local and national legal requirements including those relevant to:

- Forest management;
- Environment;
- Labour and welfare;
- Health & safety.
- Other parties' tenure and use rights

¹ <http://www.cpet.org.uk/evidence-of-compliance/category-a-evidence/approved-schemes>

² <http://www.cpet.org.uk/evidence-of-compliance/other-evidence-as-assurance>

1.3 All relevant royalties and taxes are paid.

1.4 There is compliance with the requirements of CITES.

Process for developing the definition

In most countries it will not be necessary to have any process to define legality as set out above. However, it is now recognised in some countries laws may be unclear or conflicting making clear definition of legality difficult to achieve. The FLEGT³ process has proposed that in such countries it will be necessary to have or develop a practical working definition of 'legal' or a set of core laws which must be met which has support from major stakeholder groups. This can be done through a national standard-setting process or other appropriate means.

2. Definition of sustainable

For the purpose of the UK Government timber procurement policy, sustainable timber and wood products must meet the legality requirements listed above and come from a forest which is managed in accordance with a definition of sustainable that meets the requirements set out below:

Content of the definition

2.1 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.

2.2 The definition must be performance-based, meaning that measurable outputs must be included.

2.3 Management of the forest must ensure that harm to ecosystems is minimised. In order to do this the definition of sustainable must include requirements for:

- Appropriate assessment of impacts and planning to minimise impacts;
- Protection of soil, water and biodiversity;
- Controlled and appropriate use of chemicals and use of Integrated Pest Management wherever possible.
- Proper disposal of wastes to minimise any negative impacts.

2.4 Management of the forest must ensure that productivity of the forest is maintained. In order to achieve this, the definition of sustainable must include requirements for:

- Management planning and implementation of management activities to avoid significant negative impacts on forest productivity.
- Monitoring which is adequate to check compliance with all requirements, together with review and feedback into planning.

³ Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade is the European Union's response to the problem of illegal logging and trade in associated timber products.

- Operations and operational procedures which minimise impacts on the range of forest resources and services.
- Adequate training of all personnel, both employees and contractors.
- Harvest levels that do not exceed the long-term production capacity of the forest, based on adequate inventory and growth and yield data.

2.5 Management of the forest must ensure that forest ecosystem health and vitality is maintained. In order to achieve this, the definition of sustainable must include requirements for:

- Management planning which aims to maintain or increase the health and vitality of forest ecosystems
- Management of natural processes, fires, pests and diseases.
- Adequate protection of the forest from unauthorised activities such as illegal logging, mining and encroachment.

2.6 Management of the forest must ensure that biodiversity is maintained. In order to achieve this, the definition of sustainable must include requirements for:

- Implementation of safeguards to protect rare, threatened and endangered species.
- The conservation/set-aside of key ecosystems or habitats in their natural state.
- The protection of features and species of outstanding or exceptional value.

Process for developing the definition

2.7 The process of defining sustainable must seek to ensure balanced representation and input from the economic, environmental and social interest categories.

2.8 The process of defining sustainable must seek to ensure:

- No single interest can dominate the process;
- No decision can be made in the absence of agreement from the majority of an interest category.

3. Miscellaneous:

From April 2010, application of the timber procurement policy includes certain social criteria. The social criteria must not be included in technical specifications for procurement of timber and wood-derived products, but only in recommended contract conditions. The social criteria that are included in model contract conditions are noted below for information purposes, as contractors may be required by contract conditions to provide evidence of compliance, for example through certification schemes.

Social criteria

Management of the forest must have full regard for:

- Identification, documentation and respect of legal, customary and traditional tenure and use rights related to the forest;

- Mechanisms for resolving grievances and disputes including those relating to tenure and use rights, to forest management practices and to work conditions; and
- Safeguarding the basic labour rights and health and safety of forest workers.