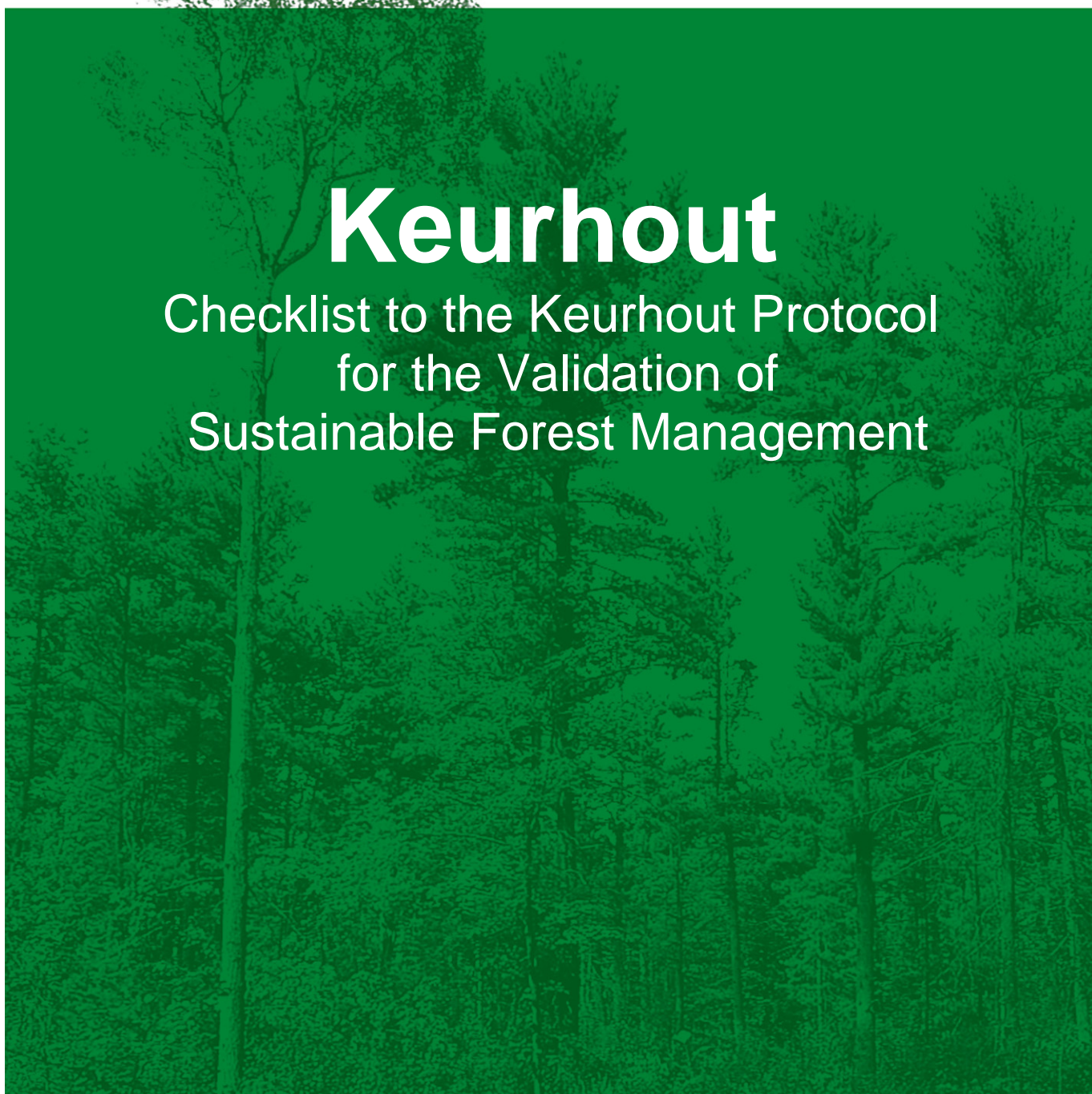


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Keurhout

Checklist to the Keurhout Protocol
for the Validation of
Sustainable Forest Management



Dossier:

Verificatie van de 4 Keurhout toetsen (datum)

Table 1: Verification 1, the Keurhout requirements with regard to the forest management system.

Principle 1	The organisation responsible for the management of the forest shall have an adequate forest management system.	Preliminary comments
<i>Criterion 1.1</i>	<i>There is a management body, responsible for the quality of the management for the short as well as the medium and long term.*</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The management body is legally entitled and qualified to manage the forest.• The management body is responsible for the quality of the forest management for a period of at least one cycle.	
<i>Criterion 1.2</i>	<i>There is a forest management unit, which has been clearly demarcated in both the field and on management maps. The various functions of the management unit, within the framework of a national or regional land use planning, are known and recognised.*</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The management unit is demarcated on maps.• The management unit is clearly demarcated in the field.• The national and or regional functions of the management area are known by the management body and are documented in the management plan.	
<i>Criterion 1.3</i>	<i>The management body is committed to the long-term objectives for sustainable forest management (SFM) in the management area.* This commitment should be made in an official, publicly available document.</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The management body is committed to the guidelines for sustainable forest management, as specified in the certification standard, by means of a signed and publicly available statement.• The management body takes the variety of ecosystems in the management area into consideration and adapts the management to suite this variety.• The management body has formulated both short and long-term goals, within the framework of SFM.• The management body shall consult with local stakeholders on its policy and goals on SFM and provide opportunity to these stakeholders to really influence the policy, goals and forest management plan.• The management body ensures that the forest management is conducted according to BMP (Best Management Practises).	

<i>Criterion 1.4</i>	<i>The management body subscribes the international agreements that are signed and ratified by the government it belongs to. The management body complies with the national legislation on forest management and in particular with legislation on forest and nature conservation and tenure requirements.*</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management is aware of and implements national and international treaties of relevance, with regards to forest conservation and management. • The national laws on forest and nature conservation and concession guidelines are of particular importance. • An up-to-date register of national and local legislation and relevant international agreements is maintained. • Staff and contractors are aware of all implications of legislation, regulations and relevant international agreements. 	
<i>Criterion 1.5</i>	<i>There is a management plan which should demonstrably and sufficiently show that attention has been paid to the integrity of ecological functions and the continuity of the socio-economic and socio-cultural functions of the forest, as described in KH verification 2.*</i>	
Indicators	<p>There is a management plan and supporting documents which includes the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of the forest resources, environmental limitations, socio-economic conditions and information on the lands surrounding the concession. • Maps of the management area indicating management area, protected areas, road network, planned activities and land ownership. • The management objectives and the means of achieving these objectives are specified. • Reference is made to (inter)national legislation and to any treaties that are of relevance. • A description of the silvicultural management system to be applied, with the rationale for its use, based on information gathered through resource inventories. • The annual rate of harvesting and species selection. • Provisions for monitoring forest growth and dynamics. • Plans for identification and protection of rare and endangered species. • A description and justification of the harvesting techniques applied is given. 	
<i>Criterion 1.6</i>	<i>The management body ensures that sufficiently trained personnel conduct the forest management.</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All employees have the appropriate qualifications and receive additional training, if necessary. • External contractors must meet the same requirements as the company personnel. 	
<i>Criterion 1.7</i>	<i>The management body operates a forest management system, according to ISO 9001 or ISO 14001 or based on a comparable systematic approach.*</i>	
<i>Subcriterion 1.7.1</i>	<i>Planning part of the management system.</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aspects of the forest management activities must 	

	<p>be identified in order to determine if these have a positive or negative impact on the environmental, social and economic functions of the forest area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organisation is required to identify and have access to all the relevant legal and other requirements, to which it subscribes. • The organisation must formulate and maintain objectives on SFM, consistent with its policy on SFM. • The organisation must establish and maintain a management programme for achieving its objectives. 	
<i>Subcriterion 1.7.2</i>	<i>The operational control part of the forest management system – The organisation shall provide for the necessary organisational measures to ensure that forest activities are adequately controlled.</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organisation shall establish a clear management structure in which the roles and responsibilities of its personnel with respect to forest management activities are clearly defined. • The organisation shall provide for adequate internal communication processes. • The organisation shall document key parts of the forest management system and ensure that these documents are adequately controlled. • The organisation shall ensure that operational procedures are established (e.g. procedures on RIL) to ensure adequate control of forest activities that can have impact on the environmental, social and economic functions of the forest area. • The organisation shall ensure emergency preparedness. 	
<i>Subcriterion 1.7.3</i>	<i>The measurement and monitoring part of the management system - The management activities need to be monitored and where necessary corrective or preventative measures must be taken.</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organisation shall regularly monitor the key characteristics of its operations that can have significant influence on the environmental, social and economic functions of the forest area, consistent with the policy objectives. • The organisation shall identify non-conformities with measures and performance requirements and take appropriate corrective and preventive actions. • The organisation shall periodically monitor compliance with applicable legislation. • The organisation shall establish a procedure for periodically conducting management system audits. • The activities of third parties in the management area shall be documented. 	
<i>Subcriterion 1.7.4</i>	<i>The review and improvement part of the forest management system - The organisation must periodically review the environmental management system to ensure its continuing adequacy and effectiveness.</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management has developed a methodology for reviewing its management system. • It has a means of evaluating its adequacy and efficiency. • If necessary adaptations are made to the system. 	

*These criteria are considered to be pre-conditional or nearly pre-conditional for a company to be able to participate in the Keurhout traject.

Table 2: Requirements with regard to forest management performance

Principle 1 The regulatory functions of the forest are preserved.		Preliminary comments
<i>Criterion 1.1</i>	<i>Soil quality is maintained.</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The soil characteristics of importance for productivity must be preserved. • Structural changes do not occur to the soil. • The risk of soil pollution is kept to a minimum. Working with products such as fuels, fertilisers and poisons is limited to specially designated areas, where contamination of the soil is impossible. • Waste products are disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. 	
<i>Criterion 1.2</i>	<i>Quality and quantity of the groundwater regime is maintained.</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage of solid and liquid waste products occurs in specially designated containment areas where leakage into the soil water is impossible. • The placement of new vegetation types and infrastructure, that could affect the quality and quantity of the soil water is kept to a minimum. • If certain infrastructure, that might cause disruption to the environment, is unavoidable, then an Environmental Impact Assessment is required. • No infrastructure works are allowed in areas where the groundwater regime results in a site-specific ecosystem. Such works could irreversibly alter the specific conditions, required to maintain the ecosystem. • Harvest residues and other organic waste products are disposed of in such a way that eutrophication of the local soil water is avoided. • The quantity and quality of the soil water is monitored and evaluated. This information is made available to interested parties, in the form of reports. 	
<i>Criterion 1.3</i>	<i>Watersheds are managed in an appropriate manner.*</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The influence of the forest management practices, on the waterways and water bodies in the management area, needs to be kept to a minimum. • Bufferzones are placed in the vicinity of the waterways. Such zones are managed in an appropriate manner. • The bufferzones are wide enough to protect the watercourses. The breadth of these zones should be based on BMP, for the region in question. • Poisons, fertilisers or other chemicals are not applied in these zones. • New infrastructure designed to regulate the drainage patterns in these zones is not permitted. The admittance of water from other drainage areas is to be restricted unless there is direct evidence of the necessity of this. 	

<i>Criterion 1.4</i>	<i>Erosion prevention measures are implemented. *</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities that could result in large-scale erosion are not permitted. • Measures are taken to prevent erosion, with the placement of new infrastructure works. • Waterway crossings should be kept to a minimum and the necessary infrastructure should be of good quality. • Roadside drainage is reduced and slowed down by means of vegetation. • Erosion sensitive areas are surrounded by bufferzones. Management practices that can cause erosion are not conducted in these zones. These zones are marked as protected areas in the management plan and on management maps. • Harvesting practices are conducted in such a way as to minimise the risk of erosion. • Harvesting should be done in the season where the least amount of erosion can occur. 	
Principle 2	The biodiversity of the various ecosystems is preserved.	
<i>Criterion 2.1</i>	<i>The main ecosystem(s) and species found on site have been identified. *</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The locations of special ecosystems, in the management area, are known and indicated in the management plan. These areas are excluded from the regular forest management. • An inventory should be made of the rare and endangered species present in such areas. • The legal requirements with regards to these species are known, as well as any international agreements of relevance (Ramsar, CITES, IUCN red list). • The habitats of endangered species shall be identified. • The management practices should in no way threaten these species. 	
<i>Criterion 2.2</i>	<i>Measures are taken for the conservation, protection, management and restoration of threatened ecosystems and species. *</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management units are arranged in such a way that fragile ecosystems are protected by means of buffer zones. • Bufferzones are to be managed in an appropriate manner and production in these areas is limited, so that the existence of these ecosystems is not threatened. • Conservation areas need to be identified and should have a minimum area of 5% of the total surface of the management area. This percentage should be based on the quality of the protected area and the minimum area required to maintain this ecosystem. • The habitats of endangered species should be excluded from the regular forest management. • The harvest and use of endangered (such as the IUCN Red list, CITES etc) species is prohibited. • The management is aware of considers the UN list of protected areas, when developing the management plan for the area. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are measures to restrict poaching activities. Hunting is limited to those species that can legally be hunted. The impact of hunting on wildlife populations needs to be monitored. • Information on the species that can be hunted is made available to the personnel and general public. Training on the preservation and management of the species should also be given, where relevant. • The biodiversity of the region can be improved by measures such as, leaving dead or dying trees standing. Some trees and snags from the original stand can be left after harvesting. • Preference should be given to the use of native species instead of exotic species, when replanting or upheating the original stand. 	
<i>Criterion 2.3</i>	<i>The forest management shall have an adequate monitoring system, appropriate to the size and impact of its operations.*.</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventories of rare and endangered species shall be conducted periodically. If management practices appear to be having a negative influence, then the management practices shall be adapted accordingly. • The affect of management activities on ecosystems shall be monitored. • The mean annual increment of the forest shall be monitored, where possible. 	
Principle 3	The prevention of adverse side effects as a result of the forest management.	
<i>Criterion 3.1</i>	<i>Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) shall be conducted, appropriate to the size and impact of the operations.</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA shall be made for all the relevant management practices and should be included in the management plan or annual operational plan. • An EIA is required before introducing new management activities. If the results of the EIA indicate that the activity is of negative influence on the environment, then the activity can only be implemented, if the management can provide compelling evidence of the necessity of the proposed activity. 	
Principle 4	The timber production capacity of the forest is preserved.	
<i>Criterion 4.1</i>	<i>Harvest and management data are maintained.*</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of the mean annual increment of the forest are maintained. • Harvest planning can be based on these growth and yield records. • The management aims to maintain the current composition of species, unless the management objective is the conversion of plantation-like vegetation to more natural vegetation. 	
<i>Criterion 4.2</i>	<i>The natural regeneration capacity of the management area is preserved.*</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural regeneration is the preferred means of regeneration, unless impossible due to site-specific 	

	<p>conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The natural regeneration is monitored on an annual basis. If the regeneration is insufficient, then appropriate measures should be taken. • Exotic species with prolific regeneration, which can threaten the regeneration of local species, should be disadvantaged to decrease their competitiveness, unless the manager can provide compelling evidence for the need to retain such species. • There needs to be sufficient mother trees in the forest to provide sufficient seed of a good quality. These trees need to be registered, in the stands and on management maps, and shall be excluded from harvesting activities. 	
<i>Criterion 4.3</i>	<i>Appropriate silvicultural and harvesting systems are implemented.*</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The silvicultural system does not harvest more than the mean annual increment. • A silvicultural system based on the natural regeneration of local species is preferred. • The silvicultural production and rotation do not negatively affect the other functions of the forest. • The silvicultural system shall maintain the forest stability. Forest stability refers to the ecological and physical stability (the natural ability of the forest to cope with disturbances such as pests or storms). • The silvicultural system does not make use of regeneration tactics that are foreign to the ecosystem (such as large clear cut areas). • A certain percentage of the trees should be allowed to mature beyond the length of the harvesting cycle, to maintain biodiversity and to preserve seed trees (a minimum of X mature trees, based on BMP, should be left standing for at least one further rotation). • The harvesting takes place in such a way that there is a minimal amount of disruption to the environment, in both time and space. • Harvesting systems are based on BMP and as such are open to new developments in this field. 	
<i>Criterion 4.4</i>	<i>The damage caused by harvesting is minimised.*</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The harvesting system is such that a minimal amount of damage is caused to the residual stand. The harvesting is conducted in a way that is suitable to the site-specific conditions. • The continuity of the forest as an ecosystem is not jeopardised by harvesting. • The personnel or contractor the conducting the harvest are trained in techniques that are aimed at minimising the damage to the forest (RIL). Additional training and refresher courses in these techniques should be offered. • Areas that are sensitive to the harvesting techniques applied should not be harvested or should be harvested in a way that is more suitable for the site. • Harvesting shall be planned in such a way that it occurs in the most efficient manner. • The harvesting operations are continuously monitored and improved, where necessary. 	

Principle 5 The production capacity of non-timber forest products (NTFP) is preserved.		
<i>Criterion</i> 5.1	<i>Harvest and management data on NTFPs are maintained.</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The parties involved with NTFPs monitor the production of these goods. Based on these results a report should be written, which forms the basis of decisions on production volumes for these products. The reports shall be open to interested parties. • The harvestable volume of these products is dependent on the way the product is produced and the amount that can be harvested in a sustainable manner. • The management of NTFPs is integrated in the management plan for the forest. Interested parties should indicate how the production of NTFPs could be stimulated in the forest management. • Education on the use and production of NTFPs should be given, where necessary. 	
<i>Criterion</i> 5.2	<i>The local processing of NTFPs is actively stimulated.</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company has an active policy to stimulate the local processing of NTFPs. 	
<i>Criterion</i> 5.3	<i>Development of the local economy.</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an active policy to develop the local processing capacity of both NTFPs and wood. Some additional assistance may be necessary from the forest management. • Other developmental activities should also be stimulated, if not contradictory to management objectives or local laws. Such activities could include privatisation and decentralisation of certain management activities. The company could also help improve the market opportunities for locally produced products. 	
Principle 6 The participation of the local population is ensured.		
<i>Criterion</i> 6.1	<i>Consultation and participation of the stakeholders.</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stakeholders are consulted in the process of developing and implementing the management plan. • All stakeholders have the ability to influence the management and exploitation depending on the land use and ownership rights of the land. • The rights of the different parties, including the forest management, are known and respected. • There is an arbitration commission to settle disputes, when necessary. • The rights of minorities are respected when handling disputes. • The solutions to disputes are sought in consensus, according to local legislation. • The various parties ensure that their activities fit harmoniously in the management plan. • The rights, responsibilities, duties and obligations of the interested parties are harmonised, as much as possible. There is a committee, with executive 	

	powers, responsible for this.	
<i>Criterion 6.2</i>	<i>Opportunities to share in the profits.</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management ensures that the activities of the various parties be incorporated in the management plan, where possible. • The rights, responsibilities, duties and obligations of the interested parties are harmonised. There is a committee with executive powers, responsible for this. • The rights of minorities are respected and supported during negotiations, where possible. 	
<i>Criterion 6.3</i>	<i>The rights and responsibilities of the various stakeholders are known and respected.*</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports indicating the rights, responsibilities and obligations of the various actors are publicly available. These reports form the basis for the settlement of disputes, by the arbitration committee. • The workers and local inhabitants are aware of their responsibilities and obligations. They are informed of any changes in their responsibilities and obligations and are able to obtain impartial information if and when necessary. • There is a consultative body to monitor the implementation of these responsibilities. 	

Principle 7 The social and economic well being of the local population and employees is ensured.		
<i>Criterion 7.1</i>	<i>Job opportunities are provided to the local population.</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management must ensure that job opportunities be filled by the local people, as much as possible. • The management must also provide appropriate training, where necessary. 	
<i>Criterion 7.2</i>	<i>Working conditions are conforming national and international guidelines.*</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The manager ensures that the personnel are provided with the appropriate insurance(s). • The manager provides the appropriate equipment for the given working conditions, unless otherwise agreed. • The manager ensures that the personnel adhere to the appropriate safety regulations, as stipulated in the local laws or the ILO (International Labour Organisation). The manager also ensures that the personnel have access to the appropriate safety equipment required to conduct their work in a safe manner. • The manager ensures that the personnel are able to perform their work without being exposed to high risks. 	
<i>Criterion 7.3</i>	<i>The company supplies sufficient training, health and safety provisions.*</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The personnel are trained in the use of machinery, chemicals and first aid, to ensure the optimal functioning and safety of the personnel. • The need for training is regularly evaluated by the management and personnel. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The personnel are appropriately trained when new machinery or techniques are introduced. • Customised training is available and can be repeated, when necessary. • The management stringently stipulates and monitors the use of protective clothing and safety techniques. • A sufficient number of workers have been trained in first aid techniques. This training is available to all interested personnel and should be repeated as often as necessary. • Local medical care, of a sufficient standard, is available. 	
<i>Criterion 7.4</i>	<i>Legislative instruments and regulations are known and respected.*</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The forest management is aware of and implements all relevant legislation with regards to health and safety, employment, forestry legislation etc. • All interested parties have knowledge of the relevant local legislation with regards to forest management. • There is an active policy to ensure that the local forest legislation is understood and put into practise, where relevant. • The relevant legislation is available at the head office and is openly accessible to all interested parties. • The rights and obligations of the employer and employee are known and respected. There is documentation available, in which these are described, in an understandable manner. • There is a clear system for imposing sanctions if these rules are breached. This is done in a transparent manner by means of an independent arbitration board. 	
Principle 8	The preservation of socio-cultural forest functions and utilisation by the people living in and around the forest.	
<i>Criterion 8.1</i>	<i>Traditional land use rights are acknowledged and respected.</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The land use rights of all the different stakeholders, including those related to forest management, are known and respected. • These rights have been documented and included in the management plan, if relevant. • The rights, responsibilities, duties and obligations of the interested parties are harmonised, as much as possible. There is a committee with executive powers, responsible for this. • Reports indicating the rights, responsibilities and obligations of the various actors need to be publicly available. These reports form the basis for the settlement of disputes, by the arbitration committee. • There is an arbitration commission to settle disputes with regards to land use rights, when necessary. • The rights of minorities are respected when handling disputes. • The solutions to disputes are sought in consensus, according to local legislation. 	
<i>Criterion 8.2</i>	<i>The traditional use of NTFPs are known and respected.</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rights of the local inhabitants to gather NTFPs in the forest is respected and well regulated, with the 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> parties involved. • The zones in which such activities may occur are clearly indicated in the management plan. • The management is aware of the type of products involved and periodically conducts inventories. • These inventories form the basis of management decisions, with regards to the amounts that can be harvested in a sustainable manner. • The legal regulations with regards to use and harvest of these products are known. There is an active policy of ensuring that the local forest legislation is understood and put into practise, where relevant. • There is a clear system for imposing sanctions if these rules are breached. This is done in a transparent manner by means of an independent arbitration board. 	
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<i>Criterion 8.3</i>	<i>The religious areas of importance are known and respected.</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of religious or cultural importance are known. • They are clearly indicated on maps, in the management plan, and in the field. • If necessary, these sites are surrounded by a buffer zone for protection and are excluded from the regular forest management. 	
<i>Criterion 8.4</i>	<i>The aesthetic value of the area is maintained.</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The forest management is applied in such a way that damage to the landscape and cultural values of the management area are minimised. 	
Principle 9	Reduction of the negative social impacts caused by forest exploitation.	
<i>Criterion 9.1</i>	<i>Compensation for damaged property.</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management is conducted in such a way as to minimise the negative impacts caused by forest exploitation. • If negative impacts occur there is a clear system for the compensation of damage caused by forest management. • The rights of minorities are respected when negotiating settlements. • The appropriate laws are observed during negotiations. • The rights, responsibilities, duties and obligations of the interested parties are harmonised, as much as possible. There is a committee, with executive powers, responsible for this. 	
<i>Criterion 9.2</i>	<i>Legislative instruments and regulations are known and respected.*</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appropriate legislation is known and applied. • If the local legislation is considered insufficient, then additional regulations can be formulated. 	

Table 3: requirements with regard to the certifying body.

Principle 1	The certification body must be able to demonstrate that it is capable of assessing forest management and the management system.	Preliminary comments
<i>Criterion 1.1</i>	<i>The certification body is independent.*</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The certifying body can demonstrate that the organisation and personnel have no commercial, financial or other interests that could influence the assessment, in any way. • Documentation on the organisation structure, indicating the responsibilities of the certification body, is supplied upon request. Additional information about the company, ownership and sources of income must also be provided, if required. 	
<i>Criterion 1.2</i>	<i>The certification body complies with international guidelines for organisation structure and operating procedures.*</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The certification body meets the requirements as specified in the ISO/IEC Guide 62 and/or ISO/IEC guide 66 and the additional guidelines specified by the IAF, for the application of these guides. • The certifying body is accredited by an accrediting body, which in principle meets the requirements of the ISO 61 guide and is a member of the IAF. • The requirements with regards to confidentiality are met. • Developments with regards to standards and legislation are kept up to date. These developments are evaluated to see if they are applicable to the certification body. These evaluation reports are available, upon request. • The certification body has an acceptable assessment procedure. The assessment procedure shall be documented and available for interested parties, at their request. • Confidential information is handled in an appropriate manner. • New standards and/or guidelines with regards to procedures for certification are carefully monitored. If necessary, the certification procedures are adapted to meet the new requirements. 	
<i>Criterion 1.3</i>	<i>The certification body has the necessary expertise in the area of forest management.*</i>	
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The certification body is competent with regards to the certification of forest management activities. These areas of expertise must include: auditing, management information and process systems, environmental issues, legislation with regards to certification, the relevant silviculture and socio-economic knowledge and the relevant sampling techniques 	

Table 4: requirements with regard to the chain of custody.

<p>Principle 1 The timber must be traced and monitored from the moment of felling through all its eventual stages of processing and transport up to the moment of being imported in The Netherlands.</p>	<p>Preliminary comments</p>
<p><i>Criterion 1.1</i> <i>There shall be a well-documented procedure in the forest.*</i></p>	
<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All timber products that leave the forest are identified and marked and the organisation applies a registration and control system in which all timber that is logged for commercial reasons is included. • Distinction between certified and non-certified timber products are clearly made at any transport facility and transformation or storage side. • Registration of production, processing, storage, transport and sales are transparent and distinguishing between certified and non-certified timber products. • The forest boundaries are clearly identified and established in the field. • The certified output is clearly identified. 	
<p><i>Criterion 1.2</i> <i>There shall be a well-documented procedure for the tracing of timber through processing .</i></p>	
<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A registration system with a clear stock and storage registration is applied. • A conclusive administration on incoming and outgoing products is available. • Procedures for determining the share of certified timber in mixed products or cargo's (proportionality principle) are in place. • A manageable product labelling system is applied. 	