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Introduction

With the growing recognition of the scale, extent and adverse impacts of illegal logging throughout the world, practical solutions are needed for companies to demonstrate that illegally harvested forest products are not in their supply chain. Verifying legal origin is one means to realize that objective.

The Rainforest Alliance's SmartWood Program (hereafter SmartWood) has developed a Generic Standard for Verification of Legal Origin (VLO) that verify that timber originates from forest sources that has a documented legal right to harvest pursuant to the laws and regulations of the specific jurisdiction. In addition the source of wood shall show proof of approved planning authorizations, and documents required by the specific permitting framework as well as possession of permits, documentation for payment of taxes and royalties. Lastly, trade, transport, and registration requirements shall be adhered to in addition to the maintenance of a rigorous chain of custody system.

This standard is an adaptation of the SmartWood generic standard for verification of legal origin to incorporate applicable laws and regulations of India.

SmartWood requires that companies apply legality verification as a first step towards sustainable forest management certification and will carry out an evaluation of the organization's activities to attain a higher level of certification, based on which a decision whether or not to continue the provision of verification services will be taken. SmartWood also actively promotes entry of verification clients into the SmartWood stepwise approach to FSC certification; the SmartStep Program. Please go to the Rainforest Alliance's legality verification website for more information about stepwise approaches to certification (http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/forestry.cfm?id=legal_verification).

Public Comment

Note on the use of this standard

All aspects of this standard are considered to be normative, including the scope, standard effective date, references, terms and definitions, tables and annexes, unless otherwise stated.

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A Scope

This standard shall be applicable to producers, manufacturers, traders and suppliers of forest products either as individual companies or as parts of a defined supply chain.

Forest management enterprises (FMEs) shall be evaluated to all principles of the standard. The standard is area-based and does not verify individual batches of material.

Other processing, manufacturing or trading companies within the supply chain under evaluation which purchase, manufacture, handle, and/or sell forest products from VLO forest sources shall have a documented Chain of Custody system linking verified material to the forest of origin. In cases where manufacturing or trading companies are buying, processing, and selling verified material, these shall only be evaluated against Principle 4 and the CoC under the pre-condition that the companies in question can document a supply of verified material.

In order to verify the existence of credible Chain-of-Custody systems, this standard incorporates elements from the SmartWood Chain-of-Custody Standard for General Applications, or Generic CoC (CoC-36).

Principles 1 through 4 constitutes Verified Legal Origin (VLO) standard and the Chain of Custody Principle contains requirements which refer to the process and systems used to trace wood or wood products from point to point. The geographic scope of the standard covers India.

The following adaptation / adoption of the generic SW VLO standard is intended to be used in India, with appropriate local state specific variants at the field level.

Broadly the following categories of forest / tree management need to be documented in India for adaptation of the SW Generic standard for VLO timbers from forest / tree sources conforming with laws and regulations within the specific jurisdiction.

1. State Forest Divisions (FMUs) with publicly notified(gazetted) boundaries
2. State owned forest development corporations (FDCs).
3. People's Joint forest Management Committees
4. Individual tree/ woods owners (trees on private holdings)
5. Community forests and tree groves

This classification is required as these are administered differently both legally and procedurally (Annex 2).

B Standard Effective Date

This standard shall be effective from the date of the approved final version. The standard may be updated annually, replacing outdated versions as revised. All verified operations shall be required to comply with revised versions of this standard within 6 months of the new version date.

C References

- Generic Indian Forest Act 1927 with its state adaptations and updates; rules and regulations there under.
- The Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 and updates; rules and regulations there under pertaining to protected area network and allied matters.
- Forest (Conservation) act 1980 and updates; rules and regulations there under.
- The Biological Diversity Act 2002 to identify species of plants and animals that are on verge of extinction and prohibit/regulate the collection thereof, subject to specified conditions in consultation with the respective state governments.
- The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006”
- Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.
- Forest Working Plan Codes; Government of India Guidelines and state working plan codes.
- Foreign trade policy, procedures thereof, fixation of tariffs and duties, and exim negative lists.
- State specific Sawmills regulation act and rules (like Bihar Saw mills {Regulation} Act 1990)
- State specific establishment of timber depot acts and rules
- The Haryana Forest Development Act, 1983 to provide for the establishment of a board for undertaking development of forest resources, utilisation of, processing of and trade of forest products in Haryana.
- State specific act and rules for preservation of trees growing on private and revenue (common property) lands (like The Delhi Preservation of Trees Act, 1994, Himachal Pradesh Land Preservation, Act 1968, The Madhya Pradesh Lok Vaniki Adhiniyam, 2001, et al.)
- State specific Private Forest Acts for conservation of private forests, their vesting in the state and acquisition et al.
- National Forest Policy 1988.
- Rules and regulations for management of forests in scheduled and tribal areas, including autonomous district councils, recognised in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.
- Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003.
- VER-03 SmartWood Generic Standard for Verification of Legal Origin (VLO) 18 Jan 10
- VER-04 SmartWood Generic Standard for Verification of Legal Compliance (VLC) 18 Jan 10
- COC-36 SmartWood Chain-of-Custody Standard for General Applications (Generic CoC)
- COC-52 SmartWood Guidance for Multi-site and Group CoC Revisions in 2007
- FSC-STD-30-010 V2-0 EN Controlled Wood Standard for Forest Management Enterprises
- FSC-STD-40-005 V2-0 EN Standard for Company Evaluation of Controlled Wood
- FSC-STD-40-003 (version 1) EN Standard for Multi-site certification of COC Operations

D Terms and Definitions

CAR:	Corrective Action Request
CITES:	The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CoC:	Chain-of-Custody
CW:	Controlled Wood
FMEs:	Forest Management Enterprises
ILO:	International Labor Organization
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee
MFP	Minor Forest Produce (NWFP/ NTFP)

TP:	Transit Permit
RA:	Rainforest Alliance
SW:	SmartWood Program
VLC:	Verification of Legal Compliance
VLO:	Verification of Legal Origin
WCCB:	Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (Govt. of India)

E Standards and Requirements

Part I: Principles and Criteria for Verification of Legal Origin

In the standard each principle its associated criteria are stated along with generic indicators. All the criteria and indicators shall be audited in every verification audit, unless certain criteria or indicators are not applicable for the jurisdiction or the operation under evaluation.

Principle 1: Legal Right to Harvest

The legal status of the forest management unit (FMU) shall be clearly defined and boundaries delineated. The forest management enterprise (FME) shall prove that it has validly obtained the legal right to operate and to harvest timber from within the defined forest management unit.

- 1.1: Clear and documented legal registration of FME with authorization to carry out forest management activities shall exist.
 - 1.1.1: FME shall have valid tax registration number/forms and business license to operate within the jurisdiction.
 - a. FME shall have a valid business license from the forest department of the state government and appropriate tax registration number(s) for filing returns.
 - b. Individual tree owners are not required to have a registration number or business license.
 - c. Forest contractors who provide the services for arranging tree felling permissions, conversion of felled material, transportation etc, shall be registered with the government offices in the departments of forests, sales tax/VAT and income tax.
 - 1.1.2: The registration of the FME shall have been granted according to the legally prescribed process.
 - a. Permission for timber harvesting over a specified area (forest tenure, period allowed for extraction, fees, etc.,) shall be issued by the competent forest authority vested in the Divisional Forest Officer of the state government having jurisdiction in the matter.

Note: no such permission is required in case of exempted tree species as identified by the respective state governments.
 - 1.1.3: Where legally required, the issuance of legal rights and registration shall have been subject to public disclosure prior to commencement of any activities within FMUs.
 - 1.1.4: Legal status of the operation or rights for conducting the established activities shall not be subject to a court or other legally established order to cease operations.
 - 1.1.5: If the legal status and rights are being challenged, the FME shall be engaged in a legal process to resolve the challenges.
- 1.2: FME shall have authorization to harvest in Forest Management Units.
 - 1.2.1: FME shall have documented permission from the resource owner to harvest, including those with rights held according to customary law, where legally recognized.

- a. Forest development corporations shall have MOU entered into with the forest departments / private tree owners on interrelated issues like fire protection, regeneration measures, implementation of good harvest practices, social responsibility and /or other relevant documents.
- 1.2.2: Where applicable, the FME shall hold a valid permit, license or similar instrument governing the harvesting of forest resources.
- 1.2.3: Legal permit, license or similar instrument shall have been issued pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations by the legally designated competent authority.
 - a. In case of harvest of forest produce in the JFMC managed areas, detailed instrument laying down the conditionality for implementing the MOU with the state Forest Department for adoption of agreed silvicultural practices, including subsidiary silvicultural operations (SSOs), and sharing of the revenues between committee members and the maintenance of the resource, etc., shall be made available on demand.
 - b. Private contractors having power of attorney from individual tree owners for harvesting of trees (or other forest produce like NTFP), shall have tree felling permission from the competent authority, in original, and shall be produced on demand.
- 1.3: Evidence shall exist that the forest management area has been legally classified for the type of land-use or commercial activities conducted.
 - 1.3.1: The forest harvesting activities shall correspond to the legal land use classification for the forest management unit.
 - a. Harvest activities shall abide by the conditions set forth in the felling permission and the lease agreement.
 - b. In case of harvest of forest produce arising out of conversion of forest land into non-forest uses, the companies shall possess and produce on demand, certified copy of the permission of the Government of India under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 and comply with the relevant conditions laid therein.
 - 1.3.2: If legally required, the forest harvesting area shall be indicated on a map at a scale to permit identification of boundaries.
 - a. FME shall have an operational map, drawn to scale, to demarcate the harvesting area, boundaries of the leased area, depiction of exclusively protected zones, if any, buffer zones, stream, road and other facilities.
 - b. In case the JFMCs, or individual tree owners, do not have such maps; the felling permission by the FMU (government) or the competent agency shall include a map of the harvest area, along with other relevant details.
 - c. In case of harvest on private ownership areas, maps of such holdings shall be obtained from the revenue records and retained on record for inspections and field verifications.
 - 1.3.3: The harvesting areas shall not conflict with land-use classifications for areas where timber harvesting is prohibited.
 - 1.3.4: The designation of the FMU for timber harvesting of the type being carried out shall have followed the legally prescribed procedures.

Principle 2: Approved Planning Authorizations and Operations

The forest management enterprise shall have received the necessary approval for the basic and fundamental planning requirements legislated as necessary to enable forest management and shall

adhere to fundamental planning and operational requirements and production restrictions and quotas within the permitted harvest rights.

2.1: If legally required, a forest management plan shall be in place and approved by the relevant authorities.

2.1.1: A forest management plan shall be in place and approved by the relevant authorities, if legally required.

- a. State-owned FMEs shall have currently valid forest management/ working plans, approved by the competent authority
- b. Forest Corporations shall get annual felling programmes approved by the competent authorities as per the approved working plan for the area.
- c. For JFMCs, a forest management / working plan shall be approved by the forestry authorities of the state government under the prescribed guidelines.

2.1.2: The forest management plan shall have been approved according to the legally prescribed process.

2.1.3: Clear evidence (e.g. maps) shall confirm that the management plan area is located within the licensed FMU.

2.1.4: Where legally required, plans for carrying out harvesting operations shall have been subject to public disclosure and objections prior to commencement.

2.2: If legally required, annual operating or harvesting plans shall be in place and approved by legally qualified authorities.

2.2.1: If legally required, a current, approved operating or harvesting plan shall exist.

2.2.2: The contents of the operating and harvesting plans shall be consistent with approved forest management plans and adhered to in the field.

2.3: Legally prescribed dimension restrictions and annual allowable cut or production quotas shall clearly be included in applicable planning and operational documents and adhered to in practice.

- a. The allowable cut (by volume/ numbers / area) prescribed in the forest-working plan / work plan for the area shall be adhered to. Deviations in yield for reasons beyond control shall be adjusted, within specified limits, against future yield, and balanced out every five years. Such deviations, and adjustments within a working plan / working schemes period shall be approved by the competent authority.
- b. Losses in forests inventory (pestilence, snow & fire damage, illegal logging, etc.,) shall be counted against yield prescriptions in the year of occurrence and brought on to the control forms, maintained by the FMUs (state forest divisions), for approval of the competent authority, and pro rata reduction in the allowable cut within the prescribed yield in future years, as worked out in the forest working plans.

2.4: Harvesting and felling shall be strictly confined to areas and species approved for harvesting by national, regional or local regulations; these shall be adhered to in practice and, if legally required, identified in the operating or harvesting plans.

2.4.1: Only species allowed for harvest by applicable laws shall be harvested.

- a. FME shall maintain a list of the species that cannot be harvested.
- b. FME shall keep a list of CITES species found in the region.

2.4.2: If legally required, tree species found within the FMU for which felling is prohibited shall be listed in operational plans, identified on maps, and marked on the ground.

- 2.4.3: Harvesting shall only be conducted within the authorized boundaries of FMU and shall not take place in areas where harvesting is prohibited or subject to restrictions.
- 2.4.4: If legally required, the management plans and maps shall include identification of areas within the FMU where harvesting is not permitted or subject to legal restrictions (e.g. riparian buffers, slopes exceeding a set gradient, etc.).
- 2.4.5: Wood confiscated or seized from illegal operations shall not in any case be allowed as legally verified.
- 2.5: If legally required, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments shall be prepared.
 - 2.5.1: Social and Environmental Impact Assessments shall be approved by the legally qualified authority.
 - a. FME shall document that they possess an Environmental Impact Assessment and be factoring in any negative consequences of tree felling, conversion of timber in situ and its extraction without irreversibly damaging the forest floor.
 - b. FME shall be socially sensitive and accommodating in case the commercial harvests adversely impact the sustenance needs of local communities having traditional rights, privileges and concessions in the area.

Principle 3: Payment of Relevant Fees and Taxes

The forest management enterprise shall fulfill all obligatory taxes, fees and/or royalty payments associated with maintaining the legal right to harvest and permitted harvesting volumes.

- 3.1: All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.
 - 3.1.1: Clear and documented evidence shall exist that FME is current with required payments and maintains documentation for receipt of royalties, fees and dues by beneficiaries.
 - a. FME shall document payment of all relevant taxes, including, but not limited to, Income Tax and Value-added Tax.
 - b. FME shall document payment of relevant fees including, but not limited to, Compensatory Afforestation Funds, Transit fees.
 - 3.1.2: Taxation of species, size, volume and qualities shall be carried out according to legal prescriptions.
 - 3.1.3: Taxes and royalties for the actual harvested volume, species and qualities shall be paid according to the legislation.

Principle 4: Legal Registration, Transport, and Trade

The organization (company or FME) shall be legally registered and approved for conducting the defined business as well as it shall adhere to applicable transport as well as trade, import or export regulations, procedures and restrictions.

- 4.1: Organization shall be legally registered and licensed as a business and approved for conducting the defined business activities with the relevant authorities as required by law.
- 4.2: Income from wood and wood products sales shall be declared according to the legislation, and income tax shall be paid in full within required timelines.
- 4.3: Organization shall adhere to applicable wood and wood products transport regulations and/or restrictions.
 - a. Wood movement shall take place under transit permits (TPs) issued by the forest authorities on payment of prescribed fee and for duration fixed therein, except for such trees as have been exempted by a specific order of the competent authority.

- b. The transportation vehicles shall carry the TPs in original for checking by the staff at forest check gates (check posts).
 - c. No vehicles carrying forest produce shall be allowed to cross the forest gates (check posts) from sunset to sunrise.
- 4.4: Organization shall adhere to applicable trade, import and/or export regulations and restrictions.
- 4.4.1: Permission to trade CITES-listed species shall be documented, and compliance with the applicable provisions and requirements of CITES shall be demonstrated.
- 4.5: Organization shall document clear evidence of possession of all applicable official documents of wood and wood products for import and export in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.
- 4.6: The terms of wood and wood products sales agreements or contracts shall be adhered to.

Principle CoC: Chain of Custody

Documented control of the chain of custody (CoC) of forest products is a fundamental requirement in the traceability of the verified forest products from the forest source through manufacturing and distribution to ensure the authenticity of a verified product claim.

This principle applies from the point of harvest up to the forest gate for forest management enterprises (FMEs) and between handling steps for processing facilities, suppliers, manufacturers, and traders. The “In-forest Production Criteria” refer specifically to CoC for FMEs. The multi-site criteria are only applicable in case the verification includes multiple sites in the scope of verification. The CoC checklist is currently only applicable to SmartWood standards for VLO and VLC; other legality verification schemes may be approved by SmartWood as equivalent to VLO or VLC; such approvals will be posted on the Rainforest Alliance website when applicable. Note: in the CoC criteria, “verified” refers to materials qualifying as SmartWood VLO/VLC or equivalent.

Quality System Criteria:

- CoC 1: Organization shall define CoC system responsibilities and appoint staff positions, including the following:
- a. One overall responsible person shall be designated for the CoC control system; and,
 - b. Individual responsible persons shall be designated for each part of the CoC control system.
- CoC 2: Organization shall develop and maintain an up-to-date documented control system, procedures and/or work instructions to ensure implementation of all applicable CoC standard requirements.
- CoC 3: Organization shall develop and implement procedures for addressing non-conformances (corrective action requests, observations) identified by auditors.
- CoC 4: Organization shall develop and implement procedures for internal auditing of its systems as related to the requirements in this standard.
- CoC 5: Organization shall develop training requirements and implement training as follows:
- a. All applicable staff and workers shall be trained according to the CoC procedures; and,
 - b. Records shall be kept to demonstrate training has taken place.
- CoC 6: Organization shall define and document verified Claim Categories and shall define each product group that will be tracked under the applicable Claim Category.
- CoC 7: Organization shall document the availability of supply of verified material.

- CoC 8: Organization shall develop and maintain records (felling registers, conversion outturn % into standard sawn sizes as per demand in the market, justification in case the values are beyond norms, et al) to document quantities of verified materials for the following:
- a. Production of raw material;
 - b. Purchased as inputs/raw material;
 - c. Used in production, including conversion factors;
 - d. Inputs and final products in stock;
 - e. Final products sold with and without a claim.

In-forest Production Criteria:

In-forest production criteria are only applicable to FMEs. In addition to the in-forest production criteria FME under evaluation shall also comply with all additional applicable criteria in the CoC Principle.

- CoC 9: FME procedures and practices shall provide effective control of forest products from standing timber until ownership is transferred at the forest gate.
- CoC 10: FME procedures and practices shall control the risk of mixing verified forest products with non-verified products which originate outside the scope of the verification.
- CoC 11: FME shall identify the "Forest Gate", for each verified product covered by the COC system: standing stock; sale from log yard in the forest; sale at the buyer's gate; sale from a log concentration yard, etc.
- CoC 12: A system shall exist to identify FME products as verified (e.g. through documentation or marking system) at the forest gate.

Segregation of Material:

- CoC 13: Organization shall keep verified material physically separate as secure units during all stages of receiving, processing, storing, and shipping.
- CoC 14: All material that cannot be identified as verified shall be kept physically separate from verified material. Note: material that is pending evidence of its legal status shall be kept separate until such time that adequate documentation is obtained.
- CoC 15: Organization shall use a distinguishing mark (e.g. the verification code) to identify products as verified during processing and transport.
- CoC 16: Organization shall develop and implement procedures to ensure that other verification bodies' claims, marks or codes are distinguishable from that used to identify SmartWood verified material.
- CoC 17: Organization shall not mix verified and non-verified material though processing; only products containing 100% verified material (or material verified or certified against an equivalent or higher level standard approved by SmartWood) are eligible for SmartWood claims.
- CoC 18: If VLO or VLC verified material is mixed with material verified or certified against an equivalent or higher standard approved by SmartWood, the organization shall only apply the lowest level verification claim to the total amount of the mixed product.

Purchasing and Receiving Criteria:

- CoC 19: Organization shall verify the validity of the supplier's Certificate or Verification Statement.

CoC 20: Organization shall verify that material purchased and received is consistent with the Claim Category specified.

Processing Criteria:

CoC 21: Organization shall use a tracking system and production records to document production of verified material.

CoC 22: Organization shall ensure that any off-site processing that takes place at a subcontracted facility follows CoC procedures and is covered by a signed outsourcing agreement.

Shipping and Sales Criteria:

CoC 23: Organization shall include claim information on sales invoices and shipping documents, including the following:

- a. A description of the product as verified by SmartWood (“SW VLO” or “SW VLC”);
- b. The quantity/volume and species for each product;
- c. The SmartWood verification code (SW-VLO-XXXXXX or SW-VLC-XXXXXX).

Claims and Public Information Criteria:

CoC 24: Organization shall have procedures in place to ensure that all VLO or VLC verification claims and marks follow the applicable SmartWood policies:

- a. On-product labeling shall not be permitted;
- b. Use of the Rainforest Alliance Verification Mark off-product shall only be allowed in combination with a qualifying and approved Verification Claim;
- c. Use of the verification code (SW-VLO-XXXXXX or SW-VLC-XXXXXX) on products shall only be used for traceability of products; and
- d. Use of the Rainforest Alliance verification mark in promotion of the Organization’s verification shall not imply that any aspects are included which are outside the scope of the verification.

CoC 25: Organization shall have procedures in place to ensure and demonstrate submission of all Rainforest Alliance/SmartWood claims to SmartWood for review and approval prior to use.

CoC 26: Organization shall have procedures in place and demonstrate that all review and approval correspondence with SmartWood for verification claims is kept on file for a minimum of five (5) years.

Multi-site Criteria:

The multi-site Chain-of-Custody criteria have been developed to facilitate CoC evaluation for organizations that have a number of company sites/facilities or participating entities (hereafter referred to as “sites”) included in the scope of their supply chain. The multi-site management requirements, plus communication with SmartWood, are coordinated by the Verification Statement Holder. Multi-site criteria allow SmartWood to evaluate the participating sites based on audit sampling in recognition of control and reporting systems monitored by the Verification Statement Holder. In addition to these criteria, SmartWood shall ensure that all sites of a multi-site supply chain comply with all relevant CoC requirements in the VLO/VLC verification standard.

Documented Procedures and Responsibility

CoC 27: The Verification Statement Holder shall appoint one person (or position) with overall responsibility for the Organization’s multi-site management and conformance with SmartWood’s multi-site requirements.

CoC 28: The Verification Statement Holder shall have documented procedures in place, covering all multi-site requirements of this standard.

Records

CoC 29: The Verification Statement Holder shall have access to, and collate data from all sites for SmartWood's annual audits as well as upon request.

CoC 30: The Verification Statement Holder shall maintain up-to-date, centralized records for all sites, including:

- a. List of sites in the scope, including name, address, site manager, date of entry, and removal when applicable;
- b. Signed consent forms for all sites;
- c. Records showing the scope of verification for each site;
- d. Volume summary data for each product group, including purchases, production and conversion, inventory, and sales for each site.

Site Management and Auditing

CoC 31: All sites in the scope of the verification shall have signed a consent form that includes the following:

- a. Agreement to conform to the obligations and responsibilities of participation in the multi-site verification for the period as described in the Verification Statement Holder procedures and the SmartWood VLO or VLC Verification Agreement;
- b. Agreement to conform to the relevant SmartWood Standard(s) and any Corrective Action Requests (CARs) issued by SmartWood and/or the Verification Statement Holder.

CoC 32: Prior to being admitted as a site within the scope of the verification, the Verification Statement Holder designated auditor shall carry out an initial audit of each site to ensure that it complies with all the requirements of the applicable SmartWood verification standard.

CoC 33: The Verification Statement Holder designated auditor shall carry out an annual audit of each site to confirm continual conformance with all the requirements of the applicable SmartWood verification standard.

CoC 34: When non-conformances are found during internal audits, the Verification Statement Holder shall issue CARs to applicable sites and verify implementation.

CoC 35: The Verification Statement Holder shall provide an annual report on the results of all internal audits.

Part II: Verification Statement, Reporting, and Auditing

1. Verification Statement

SmartWood will provide any organization that has been successfully audited and compliant with these standards opportunities to communicate that message by means of a Verification Statement that SmartWood issues. The Verification Statement is regulated similarly to a certificate, with reference to scope, period of validity, and other required information.

The Verification Statement includes the following information:

- Company, seller, or representatives' name(s) and contact details;
- Verification code;
- Validity period of the statement;
- Forest products types;
- Location and jurisdiction of suppliers;
- Overview of all participating sites in case of multi-site verification scope.

2. Reporting

SmartWood shall provide public summary reporting of information about the companies audited and those covered by an active verification statement. This public summary information is maintained up to date and posted on the SmartWood website. The verification statement shall be available upon request.

All legality verification shall be documented and supported by both a SmartWood Verification Audit Report and Verification Statement.

3. Auditing

SmartWood shall determine the frequency and scope of surveillance audits for the application of this standard, with a minimum frequency of 6 months. Surveillance audits (e.g. 6 months audits) may be carried out in the form of desk audits. SmartWood provides further guidance on audit frequency and on what entities need to be audited within the SmartWood verification evaluation procedures.

Part III: Verification Service Policies

SmartWood policies related to VLO/VLC:

1. SmartWood reserves the right to refuse the provision of VLO/VLC to a client where association may damage SmartWood's reputation. This decision shall be based on an analysis of the organization's activities and the portfolio of facilities and/or entities under its management, both as it relates to the sites directly included in the scope of the verification as well as other company owned or managed companies or facilities.
2. SmartWood shall not provide VLO or VLC verification of wood or wood products originating from conversion of natural forest to plantation or other land uses, even if the local regulatory authority has deemed it legal for natural forest to be cleared.
3. SmartWood require that clients verified to either VLO or VLC standards are proactive in attaining a higher level of performance and strive to achieve sustainable forest management and FSC certification of their sources of wood. SmartWood may decide to limit the time during which it will provide verification services to 3 years if it is found that the client does not take appropriate action to seek a higher level of certification or identify certified sources. The decision on whether or not to continue verification services will be taken based on an evaluation of the organizations activities to achieve a higher level of certification. Dependent on progress and the type of organization (FME or industry) SmartWood may require the organization to enter into our SmartStep Program or move on to a higher level of verification.
4. SmartWood will allow material or products verified as VLO or VLC to pass through a portion of a supply chain with a COC control system audited by another certification body only when SmartWood has approved said system (contact SW for information about which systems have been formally approved).
5. SmartWood requires full access to audit all entities included in the scope of the verified supply chain even if these are not under the direct ownership of the Verification Statement Holder. If auditors are denied access to any facilities, places, or documents the site in question shall be immediately excluded from the scope of the verification. If the holder of the Verification Statement exercises such limitations of the auditors, the Verification Statement shall be immediately terminated.
6. Customary rights are considered to be an integral part of legality verification and it is expected that applicants for legality verification have identified and recognized customary rights and tenure where applicable and are recognized by law. In cases where customary tenure is regarded as a particularly important issue, SW may choose to carry out stakeholder consultation in connection to the verification assessment or audits.
7. Rainforest Alliance will determine the limits of use to Rainforest Alliance and/or SmartWood names, verification mark or logos in conjunction with this service for business to business and off-product communications.

Annex 1: Glossary of terms

Chain-of-Custody (CoC): CoC in the forest products industry refers to the path taken by raw materials from the forest to the consumer, including all successive stages of processing, transformation, and distribution. For the purposes of the SmartWood generic CoC standard, CoC refers to the tracking and handling systems in use for specific materials from the point of purchase to the point of shipment and sale for the organization being audited.

CITES: The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is a convention established in 1973 that regulates or prohibits the international trade of plant and animal species that are believed to be harmed by or that may be harmed by international trade. The authority to implement this is under section 8 of the [Endangered Species Act](#).

Claim Category: Definition of the type of certification or verification scheme that applies to the material/product that is being tracked within the CoC control system.

Controlled Wood (CW): Wood or wood fiber that has been determined not to originate from one of the 5 excluded categories within the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) Controlled Wood standards. These categories are: forest areas where traditional or civil rights are violated; non FSC-certified forest areas having high conservation values which are threatened; genetically modified trees; illegally harvested wood; and natural forest areas converted to plantations or for non-forest use. FSC CoC certification requires that non-certified wood materials used in products with FSC claims must be controlled.

Corrective Action Request (CAR): Required action or improvement that addresses a non conformance identified in assessments, audits, or evidence presented at other points in time. CARs include defined timetables or deadlines for completion. Note: failure to successfully complete/close out CARs in a timely manner will mean suspension or termination of the Verification Statement.

Customary Use Right: The FSC defines customary rights as rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit.

Documented Control System (DCS): Site-specific procedures for handling and tracking VLO or VLC verified material.

Forest Gate: Defined as the point at which the timber harvested in the FME changes physical or legal ownership from the FME to a second legal entity. This may be at the point of felling (the standing tree or stump, the log landing, log yard, off-site mill or log yard, or at another defined point.

Forest Management Enterprise (FME): An organization or other single legal entity engaged in forest management. The forest management enterprise may be responsible for forest management over one or more forest management units.

Forest Management Unit (FMU): A clearly defined forest area with mapped boundaries, managed by a single managerial body to a set of explicit objectives which are expressed in a self-contained multiyear management plan. This may also refer to privately held small-holder forest areas.

ILO: The International Labor Organization (ILO) is devoted to advancing opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. Its main aims are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection, and strengthen dialogue in handling work-related issues.

ILO Fundamental Conventions: Adopted in 1998, the Declaration commits Member States to respect and promote principles and rights in four categories, whether or not they have ratified the relevant Conventions. These categories are: freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining, the elimination of forced or compulsory labor, the abolition of child labor, and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation. These ILO Conventions have been identified as fundamental and are at times referred to as the core labor standards:

- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
- Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
- Forced Labor Convention, 1930 (No. 29)

- Abolition of Forced Labor Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111).

[View the text via this link.](#)

Legality verification: Verification of the source of raw material for compliance with legal issues, which could be Verification of Legally Harvested, Legally Traded, or Legal Right to Harvest.

Legally Harvested: Raw material harvested:

- Pursuant to a legal right to harvest timber in the forest management unit in which the wood was grown; and,
- In compliance with national and sub-national laws governing the management and harvesting of forest resources.

Legally Traded: The wood, or products made from the wood, was:

- Exported in compliance with exporting country laws governing the export of wood and wood products, including payment of any export taxes, duties, or levies;
- Imported in compliance with importing country laws governing the import of wood and wood products, including payment of any import taxes, duties or levies or not in contravention of exporting country laws governing the export of wood and wood products, including payment of any export taxes, duties, or levies;
- Traded in compliance with legislation related to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), where applicable.

Legal Right to Harvest: Authorization to harvest in the forest management unit has been granted:

- From the resource owner(s);
- Under a valid permit, license or similar instrument issued pursuant to the laws and regulations governing the management and harvesting of forest resources.

Organization: May be a company or a FME or may refer to a specific client of Rainforest Alliance or the Verification Statement Holder.

Outsourcing: Subcontracted manufacturing or other handling services of materials by an off-site operation.

Product group: A product or group of products specified by the organization, which share basic input and output characteristics and thus can be combined for the purpose of Chain of Custody control and labeling.

Resource owner: The holder(s) of property and usufruct rights over the land and/or trees within a forest management unit, including legally recognized rights held according to customary law.

Set of sites: Describes sites that are producing or handling the same kinds of products, and producing or handling them according to fundamentally the same methods or procedures.

Example: A multi-site verification applicant receives material from 10 participating sites: 2 FMEs, 4 saw mills, and 4 molding and carpentry plants. The verification scope would include 3 sets of sites. SmartWood shall check that the products originating from or handled at all sites within a potential set are substantially of the same kind, and are produced or handled according to fundamentally the same methods and procedures. This will enable SmartWood to determine if and how the sites may be divided into sets.

Site: Refers to a company/facility/business that is included in the scope of the verification; a participating site may or may not be directly owned by the Verification Statement Holder. Participating sites do not hold individual certificates, but as long as they comply with all the requirements of their agreement with the

Verification Statement Holder, and with the SmartWood verification standard(s), they can be included in the multi-site verification scope. Participating sites may include FMEs, processing, and storage facilities. Participating sites within multi-site supply chain verification can be divided into “set of sites”.

SmartLogging: The SmartWood certification program for loggers that includes evaluation for best practice logging standards, quality of harvesting activities, protection of high conservation values, and Controlled Wood requirements, as well as optional evaluation according to FSC CoC requirements and Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) procurement requirements. The SmartLogging service is not accredited or recognized by either FSC or SFI (or PEFC) at this time, but steps are being taken to achieve this. [Visit the Rainforest Alliance website for information.](#)

SmartStep: The SmartWood stepwise approach to FSC certification, designed to provide forest management operations with a clear path to achieving FSC certification, while gaining access to potential market benefits before achieving certification. The SmartStep service, which is provided by the SmartWood Program, is not accredited or recognized by the FSC, but FSC is currently developing a system for accrediting “stepwise” approaches such as SmartStep. [Visit the Rainforest Alliance website for information.](#)

Subset of sites: See “Set of Sites”.

Verification Claim: A statement clarifying the scope of the Verification required to be accompanying any use of Rainforest Alliance or SmartWood Verification Mark.

Verification Scope: A definition of all participating sites and species included under the Verification Statements coverage. s

Verification Statement: The Verification Statement is issued by the Rainforest Alliance and constitutes proof that the Organization fulfills the requirements of the VLO or VLC standard and defines the scope of the verification.

Verification Statement Holder: Organization that has been audited by SmartWood, approved against a specific verification standard, and issued a third-party verification statement with a specified scope and period of validity.

Annex 2: Nominally legal sources and tenure in India

Elaboration of 'Nominally' Legal Sources		
	Legal Sources of Timber	Clarification
1	State Forest Divisions (FMUs)	FMU is a territorially well-defined administrative unit of the state government and the government owned forests therein are managed under approved working plans that are revised/updated periodically. It is placed in the charge of a professionally qualified Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), who exercises statutory powers for management of forests under his jurisdiction. The commercial harvesting of the trees/forest products is generally entrusted to SFDCs. The trees for harvesting are enumerated and measured (for girth/diameter) by the forest officials and expected normative yield/outturns are worked out from the marking list. Further transit of the converted timber, against Transit Permits (TP), is regulated against the species wise volumes computed in the marking list.
2	State Forest Development Corporation (SFDC)	SFDCs are state owned legally registered entities. The SFDC harvest the FMU areas through a long term MOU with State Forest Department. The annual plan of harvesting is prepared according to the prescribed working plan. The SFDCs prepare the detailed list for transportation of timber and get these checked at various forest gates en route, if any. The sale of the timber is carried out from authorised central depots through open auctions.
3	Joint Management Forest committees (JFMC)	JFMC are unique civil society organizations in the forest areas that have been given direct economic stakes in management of state forests through revenue sharing arrangements from the sale of forest produce from the identified areas as per MOU. These are generally registered bodies under relevant statutes.
4	Individual Tree Owners	Growing trees on farmlands has been an integral part of the traditional agriculture practices in India. The farmers generally resort to selling farm grown trees on the farmlands themselves, or through agents (contractors), as per regulatory regime, if any. Of late agro forestry has gained commercial prominence due to dwindling supplies from the natural forests due reduction in felling of the natural forests.
5	Imported Timber	Imported timber is an important source of meeting the huge short fall in supply of wood/ timber to meet the growing requirements in the country. Govt. of India has been encouraging import of timber through affirmative fiscal and tariff policies. The import documents provide for foolproof check and verification of the source of imported wood.

Annex 3: List of applicable national or local forest laws, administrative requirements and legal documents for India

Principle	Criteria	Laws/Regulations/documents	Source/link
1	1.1	Govt. Forest are harvested generally through SFDC (State Forest Development Corporation) which are statutory autonomous units of the state govt. All are registered under The Companies Act, 1956 and respective Sales Tax Act / Authorities.	State Forest / Excise and Taxation Departments
	1.2	Felling permission issued by the competent authority of forest Department as per the extant laws prevalent at that time. In case of harvest and disposal of timber / forest produce from private lands, revenue records for the clear title to the land are obtained and retained in office of the authority issuing felling permission.	Felling order issued by the State Govt. forest and Revenue Department
	1.3	As per detailed working plans duly approved by the central govt. and also revenue records in case of privately owned trees / forest produce.	Approved state forest working plan documents.
2	2.1	Validity of the working plan (FMU) shall be checked. Counter signing of the working plan prepared by the forest department by the DM (District Magistrate) of the area concerned.	FMU
	2.2	Approved Working plan and incase of private owned trees revenue records for showing clear title of the land by the applicant.	FMU
	2.3	Approved Working plan and incase of private owned trees revenue records for showing clear title of the land by the applicant.	FMU
	2.4	CITES, Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, Biological Diversity Act 2002 Approved Working plan and incase of private owned trees revenue records for showing clear title of the land by the applicant. Forest department maintain the detail accounts of the confiscated wood / forest produce and its transit, these will be verified form the field records, maintained by sub FMU units (range).	FMU
	2.5	Directions in the Approved Working plan	FMU
3	3.1	Sales Tax Act, Income Tax Act, Indian Forest Act and other related state laws and regulation.	FMU
4	4.1	Sales Tax Act, Companies Act and other statutory requirement.	FMU
	4.2	Income Tax Act, Companies Act	Organization
	4.3	Section 41 of Indian Forest Act, 1927 or its state adaptations.	Exporting Organization

	4.4	The Custom Act, Excise Act, Sales Tax Act as applicable in instant case. CITES	Exporting Organization
	4.5	Custom Act. In case of CITES species Wildlife crime control Bureau (Govt. of India) certificate.	Exporting Organization
	4.6	Work / Purchase order. Marking list containing the details of species number and volumes handed over to the relevant SFDC / entrepreneur.	FMU in charge / Exporting Organization

Annex 4: List of endangered tree species in India

<http://www.bsienviis.nic.in/citesplant.htm>

Species

Aloe vera
Alsophila balakrishnanii
Alsophila costularis
Aquilaria malaccensis
Alsophila gigantea
Alsophila spinulosa
Araucaria araucana
Cycas circinnalis
Cycas rumphii
Cycas revoluta
Cycas beddomei
Cycas pectinata
Cyripedium cordigerum
Cyripedium himalaicum
Dioscorea deltoidea
Frerea indica
Gnetum montanum
Nardostachys grandiflora
Nepenthes khasiana
Podophyllum hexandrum
Pterocarpus santalinus
Paphiopedilum charlesworthii
Paphiopedilum druryi
Paphiopedilum hirsutissimum
Paphiopedilum insigne
Paphiopedilum fairieanum
Paphiopedilum spicerianum
Paphiopedilum venustum
Paphiopedilum villosum
Paphiopedilum wardii
Picrorhiza kurrooa
Rauvolfia serpentina
Renanthera imschootiana
Saussurea costus
Sphaeropteris albosetacea
Sphaeropteris brunoniana
Sphaeropteris holttumiana
Sphaeropteris crinita
Vanda coerulea
Taxus wallichiana

Annex 5: List of multilateral environmental agreements and ILO Conventions that India has ratified

Title	Year	Entry into force	Ratification by India
Convention on Wetlands of International importance (Ramsar Convention)	1971	21.12.1975	11.02.1982
Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage	1972	17.12.1975	4.11.1977
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species	1973	1.07.1975	20.07.1976
Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)	1979	1.11.1983	01.11.1983
Convention on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Vienna)	1985	22.09.1988	18.03.1991
Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal)	1987	1.01.1989	19.06.1992
Convention on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel)	1989	5.05.1992	24.06.1992
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC)	1992	21.03.1994	01.11.1993
Protocol to the UNFCC (Kyoto)	1997	16.02.2005	26.08.2002
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	1992	29.12.1993	18.02.1994
Protocol on Bio safety to the CBD (Cartagena)	2000	11.09.2003	11.09.2003
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification UNCCD	1994	26.12.1996	17.12.1996
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade	1998	24.02.2004	24.05.2005
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	2001	17.05.2004	13.01.2006