



Type of document:	RA Standard
Scope:	Indonesia
Status of document:	FINAL
Date of this version:	09 February 2010
Consultation period:	Not Applicable
Approval body:	Rainforest Alliance
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Title:	SmartWood Standard for Verification of Legal Origin (VLO) in Indonesia
SW document code:	VER-05

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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 found within their supply chain. Verifying legal compliance is one way of realizing 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 has been adapted from the SmartWood Generic Standard for VLO (Version 18 January 2010) to incorporate applicable laws and regulations of Indonesia.

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

The Rainforest Alliance encourages public comments and inputs to standards and procedures, also outside the official consultation period. Organizations and individuals are encouraged to submit their concerns or comments regarding this standard to SmartWood, using the email address above.

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 principle 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 Indonesia.

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 a national or regional adaptation of this standard within 6 months of the new version date.

C References

VER-03 SmartWood Generic Standard for Verification of Legal Origin (VLO), FINAL 18 JAN 10
VER-04 SmartWood Generic Standard for Verification of Legal Compliance (VLC), FINAL 18 JAN 10
COC-33 SmartWood Master Report Template 05 Jan 09
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
Indonesia Eco-labelling Institute (LEI): Standard of Timber Legality Verification, Final Version, 1st May 2007 (English version).
Tropical Forest Trust: Framework for Documenting Legal Wood Supply Chains in Indonesia (Draft) May 2007.

D Terms and Definitions

BU: *Buku Ukur* (Log Measuring List)
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
DHH: *Daftar Hasil Hutan* (Forest Product list)
DKB: *Daftar Kayu Bulat* (Log List)
FA-KB: *Faktur Angkutan Kayu Bulat* (Invoice for Transporting Round Logs)
FA-KO: *Faktur Angkutan Kayu Olahan* (Invoice for Transporting Wood Products)
FMEs: Forest Management Enterprises (may signify individuals in case of private forest land or community groups).
HPHTI: *Hak Pengusahaan Hutan Tanaman Industri* (Industrial Forest Plantation Permit)
HPH: *Hak Pengusahaan Hutan* (Natural Forest Management Permit)
HTI: *Hutan Tanaman Industri* (Industrial Plantation Forest)
IPHH: *Izin Pemungutan Hasil Hutan* (Forest Product Collection Permit)
IUPHHK: *Izin Usaha Pemanfaatan Hasil Hutan Kayu* (Forest Timber Product Exploitation Permit)¹
IPKTM: *Izin Pemungutan Kayu pada Tanah Milik* (License for Harvest of Wood from Private Land)
KBNK: *Kawasan Budidaya Non-Kerhutan* (Decree for Rezoning Forest to Non-Forest)
LHC: *Laporan Hasil Cruising* (Pre-Harvest timber inventory Report)
LHP: *Laporan Hasil Produksi* (Production Report)
PBB: *Pajak Bumi dan Banguna* (Land and Building Tax)

¹ This permit is issued for both hutan alam (natural forest) and hutan tanaman (plantation forest).

Petak:	Compartment Block
PSDH:	<i>Pajak Sumber Daya Hutan</i> (Forest Resource Royalties)
PUHH:	<i>Penatausahaan Hasil Hutan</i> (Forest Use Plan)
RA:	Rainforest Alliance
RK-UPHHK:	<i>Rencana Kerja Usaha Pemanfaatan Hasil Hutan</i> (Work Planning to utilize wood as forest products/ Forest management plan) ²
RKL:	<i>Rencana Pengalolahan Lingkungan</i> (Five Year Forest management Plan)
RKT:	<i>Rencana Kerja Tahunan</i> (Annual Work Plan)
SKAU:	<i>Surat Keterangan Asal Usul</i> (
SK PKH:	<i>SK Penetapan Kawasan Hutan</i> (Forest Area Quotation Decree)
SKSKB:	<i>Surat Keterangan Sah Kayu Bulat</i> (Transporting Document for Round Logs) ³
SW:	SmartWood Program
VLC:	Verification of Legal Compliance
VLO:	Verification of Legal Origin

E Standards and Requirements

Part I: Principles and Criteria for Verification of Legal Compliance

In the standard each principle and its associated criteria are stated along with generic indicators and adapted requirements for Indonesia. 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.

- *FME is able to demonstrate the legality of IUPHHK permit*
 - *SK PKH (forest area quotation decree)*
 - *HPH and IUPHHK-HA, for natural forest; and,*
 - *HPHTI and IUPHHK-HT, for plantations forest.*
 - *Private land owners shall hold a valid "Sertifikasi Tanah" (land certificate)*

² The current Government Regulation No. 6/2007 which replaced Government Regulation No.6/1999 in January 2007 specifies changes to the document controls on Forest Harvesting. Previously, a 20 year forest management plan (RKPH) was required in combination with a five year forest management plan (RKL). The 2007 Regulation requires a 'Work Planning to utilize wood as forest products/ Forest management plan' (RKUPHHK) to replace these two documents. The RKUPHHK is a 10 year forest management plan, evaluated on a five year basis.

³ In 2006, the SKSHH Regulation was replaced with the SKSKB and *Faktur* Regulations (Minister Forestry Regulation No. P. 55/Menhut-II/ 2006 and P.63/Menhut- II/2006).

- 1.1.2: The registration of the FME shall have been granted according to the legally prescribed process.
- 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.
- *For natural forest management and plantations an Annual Work Plan (RKT/work chart) has been legally approved by relevant authorized official and demonstrated on the ground and a LHC (pre-harvest inventory) and tree map has been authorized by the Forest Service.*
 - *Where wood is harvested on private land the owner shall hold a valid IPKTM.*
 - *In case of community forest operations managing state forest land the FME possesses license to manage state forest:*
 - *Business license document for community-based forest management on state forests.*
 - *Map showing management area and its boundaries on the ground.*
 - *Payment evidence of Land and Building tax (PBB)*
 - *Document of community's agreement regarding forest management by community institution (including traditional law community institution)*
- 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.
- 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.
- 1.3.2: If legally required, the forest harvesting area shall be indicated on a map at a scale to permit identification of boundaries.
- 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.
 - *For natural forest and plantation forest FME shall hold a valid and approved 10 year management plan (RKUPHHK)*
 - 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.
 - *Annual Work Plan (RKT/work chart) shall have been formally approved by the appropriate government authority.*
 - *FME shall document authorized "Buku Ukur" (BU) and LHP*
 - 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.
- 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.
 - 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.

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.
- *The management unit shall show proof of full payments on the Reforestation Fund (DR) and Forest Resource Royalties (PSDH).*
- 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.
- *Management Unit shall be able to document records of wood transportation (Attached SKSKB files/archives and DHH (for natural forest); transportation invoice (for plantation forest).*
- 4.4: Organization shall adhere to applicable trade, import and/or export regulations and restrictions.
- 4.3.1: 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 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.

NOTE: verification can be carried out on the Rainforest Alliance website for legality verification services.
- CoC 20: Organization shall verify that material purchased and received is consistent with the Claim Category specified.

NOTE: Organization should use invoices and shipping documents as documentation in combination with Verification Statements.

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 also comply with all other relevant 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.

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 in Indonesia

<i>Elaboration of 'Nominally' Legal Sources</i>		
	Legal Sources of Timber	Clarification

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

- Forestry Act No.41/1999
- Minister of Forestry's Decree on HPH License
- Peraturan Pemerintah No.35/2002 on reforestation fund
- Undang-undang No.12/1985 on Land and Building Taxes (PBB)
- Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 59/1998 on Tariff of non-taxable state's revenues under Ministry of Forestry and Estate Crops
- Undang-undang No.21/1983 on Revenue Tax
- Government Regulation No.34/2002 on Forest Land Use and Development of Forest Management Plan
- Forest Concession License
- Act No.39/1999 on human rights
- Forest Concession License
- Forestry Minister's Regulation No. P.01/Menhut-II/2004 on Empowerment of Local People within and around forest areas as social forestry program
- Draft Government Regulation on Indigenous Forest (2002)
- Act No.32/2004 on decentralisation
- Forestry Act No.41/1999
- Act No.1/2000 on ratification of ILO Convention No. 182 on Prohibition and Immediate Action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor
- Act No.13/2003 on Manpower
- Other ILO conventions (will develop further)
- Government Regulation No.6/1999 on Utilisation of Production Forest and Forest Production Extraction
- SK Menhut No. 519/Kpts-II/1997 dated on August 12,1997 on Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Management, Environmental Monitoring in Forestry Development
- Environmental Act No.23/1997 on Environmental Management
- UU No.5/1994 on Biodiversity Conservation (Ratification on Convention on Biodiversity)
- Government Regulation No.68/1998 on Sanctuary Reserve and Nature Reserve
- Government Regulation No.14/2004 on requirements and methods of transferring protected tree varieties and the use of government-protected varieties
- UU No.5/1990 on Conservation of Biodiversity Sources and Its Ecosystems
- Government Regulation No.4/2001 Controlling environmental damage caused by forest fires.
- Government Regulation No.34/2002 on Forest Land Use, Development of Forest Management Plan
- Government Regulation No.44/2004 on Forest Planning
- Government Regulation No.45/2004 on Forest Protection
- Government Regulation No.7/1999 on Preservation of Flora and Fauna
- Government Regulation No.8/1999 on the use of wildlife
- Forestry Minister's Decree No.52/Kpts-II/2001 on Guidelines of watershed management

Annex 4: List of endangered species in Indonesia

A list of the endangered species in Indonesia can be obtained from the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (www.cites.org) website, of which Indonesia is a member country.

Indonesian Government regulation number 7 1999: List of protected flora and fauna in Indonesia

No.	Scientific name	Indonesian name
Fauna		
I. MAMALIA (Mammals)		
1	<i>Anoa depressicornis</i>	Anoa dataran rendah, Kerbau pendek
2	<i>Anoa quarlesi</i>	Anoa pegunungan
3	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	Binturung
4	<i>Arctonyx collaris</i>	Puluan
5	<i>Babyrousa babyrousa</i>	Babirusa
6	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Paus biru
7	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Paus bersirip
8	<i>Bos sondaicus</i>	Banteng
9	<i>Capricornis sumatrensis</i>	Kambing Sumatera
10	<i>Cervus kuhli</i> ; <i>Axis kuhli</i>	Rusa Bawean
11	<i>Cervus spp.</i>	Menjangan, Rusa sambar (All species of the genus <i>Cervus</i>)
12	<i>Cetacea</i>	Paus (All species of the family <i>Cetacea</i>)
13	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	Ajag
14	<i>Cynocephalus variegatus</i>	Kubung, Tando, Walangkekes
15	<i>Cynogale bennetti</i>	Musang air
16	<i>Cynopithecus niger</i>	Monyet hitam Sulawesi
17	<i>Dendrolagus spp.</i>	Kanguru pohon (All species of the genus <i>Dendrolagus</i>)
18	<i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis</i>	Badak Sumatera
19	<i>Dolphinidae</i>	Lumba-lumba air laut (All species of the family <i>Dolphinidae</i>)
20	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	Duyung
21	<i>Elephas indicus</i>	Gajah
22	<i>Felis badia</i>	Kucing merah
23	<i>Felis bengalensis</i>	Kucing hutan, Meong congkok
24	<i>Felis marmorata</i>	Kuwuk
25	<i>Felis planiceps</i>	Kucing dampak
26	<i>Felis temmincki</i>	Kucing emas
27	<i>Felis viverrinus</i>	Kucing bakau
28	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	Beruang madu
29	<i>Hylobatidae</i>	Owa, Kera tak berbuntut (All species of the family <i>Hylobatidae</i>)
30	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>	Landak
31	<i>Iomys horsfieldi</i>	Bajing terbang ekor merah
32	<i>Lariscus hosei</i>	Bajing tanah bergaris
33	<i>Lariscus insignis</i>	Bajing tanah, Tupai tanah
34	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Lutra
35	<i>Lutra sumatrana</i>	Lutra Sumatera
36	<i>Macaca brunnescens</i>	Monyet Sulawesi
37	<i>Macaca maura</i>	Monyet Sulawesi
38	<i>Macaca pagensis</i>	Bokoi, Beruk Mentawai
39	<i>Macaca tonkeana</i>	Monyet jambul
40	<i>Macrogalidea musschenbroeki</i>	Musang Sulawesi
41	<i>Manis javanica</i>	Trenggiling, Peusing
42	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Paus bongkok
43	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	Kidang, Muncak
44	<i>Mydaus javanensis</i>	Sigung
45	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	Kahau, Bekantan
46	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	Harimau dahan
47	<i>Nesolagus netscheri</i>	Kelinci Sumatera
48	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i>	Malu-malu
49	<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	Lumba-lumba air tawar, Pesut
50	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Macan kumbang, Macan tutul
51	<i>Panthera tigris sondaica</i>	Harimau Jawa
52	<i>Panthera tigris sumatrae</i>	Harimau Sumatera
53	<i>Petaurista elegans</i>	Cukbo, Bajing terbang
54	<i>Phalanger spp.</i>	Kuskus (All species of the genus <i>Phalanger</i>)
55	<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	Orang utan, Mawas
56	<i>Presbitys frontata</i>	Lutung dahi putih
57	<i>Presbitys rubicunda</i>	Lutung merah, Kelasi
58	<i>Presbitys aygula</i>	Surili
59	<i>Presbitys potenziani</i>	Joja, Lutung Mentawai
60	<i>Presbitys thomasi</i>	Rungka

No.	Scientific name	Indonesian name
61	<i>Prionodon linsang</i>	Musang congkok
62	<i>Prochidna bruijini</i>	Landak Irian, Landak semut
63	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>	Jelarang
64	<i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i>	Badak Jawa
65	<i>Simias concolor</i>	Simpei Mentawai
66	<i>Tapirus indicus</i>	Tapir, Cipan, Tenuk
67	<i>Tarsius spp.</i>	Binatang hantu, Singapuar (All species of the genus Tarsius)
68	<i>Thylogale spp.</i>	Kanguru tanah (All species of the genus Thylogale)
69	<i>Tragulus spp.</i>	Kancil, Pelanduk, Napu (All species of the genus Tragulus)
70	<i>Ziphiidae</i>	Lumba-lumba air laut (All species of the family Ziphiidae)
II. AVES (Birds)		
71	<i>Accipitridae</i>	Burung alap-alap, Elang (All species of the family Accipitridae)
72	<i>Aethopyga exima</i>	Jantingan gunung
73	<i>Aethopyga duyvenbodei</i>	Burung madu Sangihe
74	<i>Alcedinidae</i>	Burung udang, Raja udang (All species of the family Alcedinidae)
75	<i>Alcippe pyrrhoptera</i>	Brencet wergan
76	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Pecuk ular
77	<i>Aramidopsis plateni</i>	Mandar Sulawesi
78	<i>Argusianus argus</i>	Kuau
79	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Kuntul, Bangau putih
80	<i>Bucerotidae</i>	Julang, Enggang, Rangkong, Kangkareng (All species of the family Bucerotidae)
81	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Kakatua putih besar jambul kuning
82	<i>Cacatua goffini</i>	Kakatua gofin
83	<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	Kakatua Seram
84	<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	Kakatua kecil jambul kuning
85	<i>Cairina scutulata</i>	Itik liar
86	<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>	Junai, Burung mas, Minata
87	<i>Casuarus bennetti</i>	Kasuari kecil
88	<i>Casuarus casuaris</i>	Kasuari
89	<i>Casuarus unappendiculatus</i>	Kasuari gelambir satu, Kasuari leher kuning
90	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Bangau hitam, Sandanglawe
91	<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>	Burung sohabe coklat
92	<i>Crocius albonotatus</i>	Burung matahari
93	<i>Ducula whartoni</i>	Pergam raja
94	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	Kuntul karang
95	<i>Egretta spp.</i>	Kuntul, Bangau putih (All species of the genus Egretta)
96	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Alap-alap putih, Alap-alap tikus
97	<i>Elanus hypoleucus</i>	Alap-alap putih, Alap-alap tikus
98	<i>Eos histrio</i>	Nuri Sangir
99	<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	Wili-wili, Uar, Bebek laut
100	<i>Eutrichomyias rowleyi</i>	Seriwang Sangihe
101	<i>Falconidae</i>	Burung alap-alap, Elang (All species of the family Falconidae)
102	<i>Fregeta andrewsi</i>	Burung gunting, Bintayung
103	<i>Garrulax rufifrons</i>	Burung kuda
104	<i>Goura spp.</i>	Burung dara mahkota, Burung titi, Mambruk (All species of the genus Goura)
105	<i>Gracula religiosa mertensi</i>	Beo Flores
106	<i>Gracula religiosa robusta</i>	Beo Nias
107	<i>Gracula religiosa venerata</i>	Beo Sumbawa
108	<i>Grus spp.</i>	Jenjang (All species of the genus Grus)
109	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Trulek lidi, Lilimo
110	<i>Ibis cinereus</i>	Bluwok, Walangkadak
111	<i>Ibis leucocephala</i>	Bluwok berwarna
112	<i>Lorius roratus</i>	Bayan
113	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	Marabu, Bangau tongtong
114	<i>Leucopsar rothschildi</i>	Jalak Bali
115	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Blekek Asia
116	<i>Lophozosterops javanica</i>	Burung kacamata leher abu-abu
117	<i>Lophura bulweri</i>	Beleang ekor putih
118	<i>Loriculus catamene</i>	Serindit Sangihe
119	<i>Loriculus exilis</i>	Serindit Sulawesi
120	<i>Lorius domicellus</i>	Nori merah kepala hitam
121	<i>Macrocephalon maleo</i>	Burung maleo
122	<i>Megalaima armillaris</i>	Cangcarang
123	<i>Megalaima corvina</i>	Haruku, Ketuk-ketuk

No.	Scientific name	Indonesian name
124	<i>Megalaima javensis</i>	Tulung tumpuk, Bultok Jawa
125	<i>Megapodidae</i>	Maleo, Burung gosong (All species of the family Megapodidae)
126	<i>Megapodius reitwardtii</i>	Burung gosong
127	<i>Meliphagidae</i>	Burung sesap, Pengisap madu (All species of the family Meliphagidae)
128	<i>Musciscapa ruecki</i>	Burung kipas biru
129	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	Bangau putih susu, Bluwok
130	<i>Nectariniidae</i>	Burung madu, Jantingan, Klaces (All species of the family Nectariniidae)
131	<i>Numenius spp.</i>	Gagajahan (All species of the genus Numenius)
132	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	Kowak merah
133	<i>Otus migicus beccarii</i>	Burung hantu Biak
134	<i>Pandionidae</i>	Burung alap-alap, Elang (All species of the family Pandionidae)
135	<i>Paradiseidae</i>	Burung cendrawasih (All species of the family Paradiseidae)
136	<i>Pavo muticus</i>	Burung merak
137	<i>Pelecanidae</i>	Gangsa laut (All species of the family Pelecanidae)
138	<i>Pittidae</i>	Burung paok, Burung cacing (All species of the family Pittidae)
139	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Ibis hitam, Roko-roko
140	<i>Polyplectron malacense</i>	Merak kerdil
141	<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>	Kakatua raja, Kakatua hitam
142	<i>Psaltia exilis</i>	Glatik kecil, Glatik gunung
143	<i>Pseudibis davisoni</i>	Ibis hitam punggung putih
144	<i>Psittichas fulgidus</i>	Kasturi raja, Betet besar
145	<i>Ptilonorhynchidae</i>	Burung namdur, Burung dewata
146	<i>Rhipidura euryura</i>	Burung kipas perut putih, Kipas gunung
147	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>	Burung kipas
148	<i>Rhipidura phoenicura</i>	Burung kipas ekor merah
149	<i>Satchyris grammiceps</i>	Burung tepus dada putih
150	<i>Satchyris melanothorax</i>	Burung tepus pipi perak
151	<i>Sterna zimmermanni</i>	Dara laut berjambul
152	<i>Sternidae</i>	Burung dara laut (All species of the family Sternidae)
153	<i>Sturnus melanopterus</i>	Jalak putih, Kaleng putih
154	<i>Sula abbotti</i>	Gangsa batu aboti
155	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Gangsa batu muka biru
156	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	Gangsa batu
157	<i>Sula sula</i>	Gangsa batu kaki merah
158	<i>Tanygnathus sumatranus</i>	Nuri Sulawesi
159	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	Ibis putih, Platuk besi
160	<i>Trichoglossus ornatus</i>	Kasturi Sulawesi
161	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Trinil tutul
162	<i>Trogonidae</i>	Kasumba, Suruku, Burung luntur
163	<i>Vanellus macropterus</i>	Trulek ekor putih
III. REPTILIA (Reptiles)		
164	<i>Batagur baska</i>	Tuntong
165	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Penyu tempayan
166	<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	Kura-kura Irian
167	<i>Chelodina novaeguineae</i>	Kura Irian leher panjang
168	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Penyu hijau
169	<i>Chitra indica</i>	Labi-labi besar
170	<i>Chlamydosaurus kingii</i>	Soa payung
171	<i>Chondropython viridis</i>	Sanca hijau
172	<i>Crocodylus novaeguineae</i>	Buaya air tawar Irian
173	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	Buaya muara
174	<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	Buaya siam
175	<i>Dermodochelys coriacea</i>	Penyu belimbing
176	<i>Elseya novaeguineae</i>	Kura Irian leher pendek
177	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Penyu sisik
178	<i>Gonycephalus dilophus</i>	Bunglon sisir
179	<i>Hydrasaurus amboinensis</i>	Soa-soa, Biawak Ambon, Biawak pohon
180	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Penyu ridel
181	<i>Natator depressa</i>	Penyu pipih
182	<i>Orlitia borneensis</i>	Kura-kura gading
183	<i>Python molurus</i>	Sanca bodo
184	<i>Phyton timorensis</i>	Sanca Timor
185	<i>Tiliqua gigas</i>	Kadal Panan
186	<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>	Senyulong, Buaya sapit
187	<i>Varanus borneensis</i>	Biawak Kalimantan

No.	Scientific name	Indonesian name
188	<i>Varanus gouldi</i>	Biawak coklat
189	<i>Varanus indicus</i>	Biawak Maluku
190	<i>Varanus komodoensis</i>	Biawak komodo, Ora
191	<i>Varanus nebulosus</i>	Biawak abu-abu
192	<i>Varanus prasinus</i>	Biawak hijau
193	<i>Varanus timorensis</i>	Biawak Timor
IV. INSECTA (Insects)		
195	<i>Cethosia myrina</i>	Kupu bidadari
196	<i>Ornithoptera chimaera</i>	Kupu sayap burung peri
197	<i>Ornithoptera goliath</i>	Kupu sayap burung goliath
198	<i>Ornithoptera paradisea</i>	Kupu sayap burung surga
199	<i>Ornithoptera priamus</i>	Kupu sayap priamus
200	<i>Ornithoptera rotschldi</i>	Kupu burung rotsil
201	<i>Ornithoptera tithonus</i>	Kupu burung titon
202	<i>Trogonotera brookiana</i>	Kupu trogon
203	<i>Troides amphrysus</i>	Kupu raja
204	<i>Troides andromanche</i>	Kupu raja
205	<i>Troides criton</i>	Kupu raja
206	<i>Troides haliphron</i>	Kupu raja
207	<i>Troides helena</i>	Kupu raja
208	<i>Troides hypolitus</i>	Kupu raja
209	<i>Troides meoris</i>	Kupu raja
210	<i>Troides miranda</i>	Kupu raja
211	<i>Troides plato</i>	Kupu raja
212	<i>Troides rhadamantus</i>	Kupu raja
213	<i>Troides riedeli</i>	Kupu raja
214	<i>Troides vandepolli</i>	Kupu raja
V. PISCES (Fish)		
215	<i>Homaloptera gymnogaster</i>	Selusur Maninjau
216	<i>Latimeria chalumnae</i>	Ikan raja laut
217	<i>Notopterus spp.</i>	Belida Jawa, Lopis Jawa (All species of the genus <i>Notopterus</i>)
218	<i>Pritis spp.</i>	Pari Sentani, Hiu Sentani (All species of the genus <i>Pritis</i>)
219	<i>Puntius microps</i>	Wader goa
220	<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	Peyang malaya, Tangkelasa
221	<i>Scleropages jardini</i>	Arowana Irian, Peyang Irian, Kaloso
VI. ANTHOZOA		
222	<i>Anthiphatas spp.</i>	Akar bahar, Korall hitam (All species of the genus <i>Anthiphatas</i>)
VII. BIVALVIA		
223	<i>Birgus latro</i>	Ketam kelapa
224	<i>Cassis cornuta</i>	Kepala kambing
225	<i>Charonia tritonis</i>	Triton terompet
226	<i>Hippopus hippopus</i>	Kima tapak kuda, Kima kuku beruang
227	<i>Hippopus porcellanus</i>	Kima Cina
228	<i>Nautilus popillius</i>	Nautilus berongga
229	<i>Tachipleus gigas</i>	Ketam tapak kuda
230	<i>Tridacna crocea</i>	Kima kunia, Lubang
231	<i>Tridacna derasa</i>	Kima selatan
232	<i>Tridacna gigas</i>	Kima raksasa
233	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	Kima kecil
234	<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	Kima sisik, Kima seruling
235	<i>Trochus niloticus</i>	Troka, Susur bundar
236	<i>Turbo marmoratus</i>	Batu laga, Siput hijau
FLORA		
I. PALMAE		
237	<i>Amorphophallus decussilvae</i>	Bunga bangkai jangkung
238	<i>Amorphophallus titanum</i>	Bunga bangkai raksasa
239	<i>Borrassodendron borneensis</i>	Bindang, Budang
240	<i>Caryota no</i>	Palem raja/Indonesia
241	<i>Ceratolobus glaucescens</i>	Palem Jawa
242	<i>Cystostachys lakka</i>	Pinang merah Kalimantan
243	<i>Cystostachys ronda</i>	Pinang merah Bangka
244	<i>Eugeissona utilis</i>	Bertan

No.	Scientific name	Indonesian name
245	<i>Johanneste ijsmaria altifrons</i>	Daun payung
246	<i>Livistona spp.</i>	Palem kipas Sumatera (All species of the genus <i>Livistona</i>)
247	<i>Nenga gajah</i>	Palem Sumatera
248	<i>Phoenix paludosa</i>	Korma rawa
249	<i>Pigafatta filaris</i>	Manga
250	<i>Pinanga javana</i>	Pinang Jawa
II. RAFFLESIACEA		
251	<i>Rafflesia spp.</i>	Rafflesia, Bunga padma (All species of the genus <i>Rafflesia</i>)
III. ORCHIDACEAE		
252	<i>Ascocentrum miniatum</i>	Anggrek kebutan
253	<i>Coelogyne pandurata</i>	Anggrek hitan
254	<i>Corybas fornicatus</i>	Anggrek koribas
255	<i>Cymbidium hartinahianum</i>	Anggrek hartinah
256	<i>Dendrobium catinectoesum</i>	Anggrek karawai
257	<i>Dendrobium d'albertisii</i>	Anggrek albert
258	<i>Dendrobium lasianthera</i>	Anggrek stuberi
259	<i>Dendrobium macrophyllum</i>	Anggrek jamrud
260	<i>Dendrobium ostrinoglossum</i>	Anggrek karawai
261	<i>Dendrobium phalaenopsis</i>	Anggrek larat
262	<i>Grammatophyllum papuanum</i>	Anggrek raksasa Irian
263	<i>Grammatophyllum speciosum</i>	Anggrek tebu
264	<i>Macodes petola</i>	Anggrek ki aksara
265	<i>Paphiopedilum chamberlainianum</i>	Anggrek kasut kumis
266	<i>Paphiopedilum glaucophyllum</i>	Anggrek kasut berbulu
267	<i>Paphiopedilum praestans</i>	Anggrek kasut pita
268	<i>Paraphalaenopsis denevei</i>	Anggrek bulan bintang
269	<i>Paraphalaenopsis laycockii</i>	Anggrek bulan Kaliman Tengah
270	<i>Paraphalaenopsis serpentilingua</i>	Anggrek bulan Kaliman Barat
271	<i>Phalaenopsis amboinensis</i>	Anggrek bulan Ambon
272	<i>Phalaenopsis gigantea</i>	Anggrek bulan raksasa
273	<i>Phalaenopsis sumatrana</i>	Anggrek bulan Sumatera
274	<i>Phalaenopsis violacose</i>	Anggrek kelip
275	<i>Renanthera matutina</i>	Anggrek jingga
276	<i>Spathoglottis zurea</i>	Anggrek sendok
277	<i>Vanda celebica</i>	Vanda mungil Minahasa
278	<i>Vanda hookeriana</i>	Vanda pensil
279	<i>Vanda pumila</i>	Vanda mini
IV. NEPHENTACEAE		
281	<i>Nepenthes spp.</i>	Kantong semar (All species of the genus <i>Nepenthes</i>)
V. DIPTEROCARPACEAE		
282	<i>Shorea stenopten</i>	Tengkawang
283	<i>Shorea stenoptera</i>	Tengkawang
284	<i>Shorea gysberstiana</i>	Tengkawang
285	<i>Shorea pinanga</i>	Tengkawang
286	<i>Shorea compressa</i>	Tengkawang
287	<i>Shorea semiris</i>	Tengkawang
288	<i>Shorea martiana</i>	Tengkawang
289	<i>Shorea mexistopteryx</i>	Tengkawang
290	<i>Shorea beccariana</i>	Tengkawang
291	<i>Shorea micrantha</i>	Tengkawang
292	<i>Shorea palembanica</i>	Tengkawang
293	<i>Shorea lepidota</i>	Tengkawang
294	<i>Shorea singkawang</i>	Tengkawang

References:

IUCN's red list

CITES

SK Mentan No.54/Kpts/Um/2/1972

PP No.7/1999

Annex 5: List of international conventions Indonesia has ratified

- Convention No. 87 (1948) on freedom to join and get rights protection for organization, through Indonesia Presidential Decree No.83/1998
- Convention No.98 (1949) on freedom to organize and negotiate, through Undang-Undang No.18/1956
- Convention No.29 (1930) on Forced Labor, through the Dutch government ratification on March 31, 1933, Ned.Stbl.No. 26, 1933 jo Ned. Stbl. No. 236, 1933. It was then stated as came into effect by the Indonesian government through Ind. Stbl. No. 261, 1933
- Convention No. 105 (1957) on Elimination of Forced Labor, through Undang-Undang No.19/1999
- Convention No.100 (1951) on Equity of Wage for Women and Men for the equal jobs, through Undang-Undang No.80/1957
- Convention No.111 (1958) on Discrimination in jobs and positions, through Undang-Undang No.21/1999
- Convention No.138 (1973) on Minimum age for work, through Undang-Undang No.20/1999
- Convention No.182 (1999) on Violation and Immediate Actions for eliminating the worst forms of works for child labor through Undang-Undang No.1/2000
- Other conventions and international agreements signed by Indonesia:
 - Convention on Biodiversity (has been ratified through UU No.5/1994)
 - Convention on Combating Desertification
 - CITES
 - Tropical Timber 83
 - Tropical Timber 94
 - Ramsar