

EU Timber Regulation: Due Diligence for Timber Grown in Great Britain.

This document is intended to help meet the obligations placed on "operators", as defined under EU Timber Regulation (No 995/210), to undertake a risk assessment. It outlines the risk factors associated with timber grown in Great Britain (see overleaf). The details of the timber' species, volume etc are listed on the felling licence/grant scheme contract /management plan or in the absence of these on a separate sheet.

Evidence of Lawful Harvesting

1. Felling licence, grant scheme, statutory plant health notice or management plan ref no (s)	Date approved

Signed :
(on behalf of Forestry Commission)
OR

Dated :

<p>2. In the absence of felling licence or management plan: Please attach a separate sheet with details of the species and volumes.</p> <p>Where the timber came from: Name & address of supplier/land owner:</p> <p>Reason the timber does not derive from an approved felling licence or management plan:</p>

Certification: If the timber is independently certified enter the certificate number below:

3.

Additional Risk Factors: If there are any factors (not covered overleaf) that indicate a risk that the timber could be illegally harvested, enter these below with an explanation of how that risk has been mitigated. Continue on a separate sheet if necessary.

4. Factor	Means of mitigation

Declaration by the operator: I declare that the timber referred to above is grown in Great Britain. I have identified any additional risk factors and the action taken to mitigate that risk, and I have no reason to believe that there are further risks of the timber being illegal.

Signed :

Dated :

The timber described overleaf was produced from Great Britain forests where the following risk factors apply.

- 1 Illegality** - Forests in Great Britain are regulated by the Forestry Commission or Natural Resources Wales. The incidence of illegal felling is low, estimated at much less than 1% of the timber volume harvested.
- 2 Governance** - The UK is ranked highly for good governance in independent assessments, such as The Worldwide Governance Indicators project (funded by The World Bank). Moreover forestry proposals in Great Britain are available for comment and Great Britain is well served by bodies from civil-society that contribute specialist knowledge and opinion to the assessment of forestry proposals.
- 3 International Perspective** - There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the UK and the UK is not associated with or designated as a source of 'conflict timber', both of which are key international indicators of illegality.
- 4 Forest Regulation** - Great Britain has specific forest laws (principally, The Forestry Act 1967, which convey powers to regulate forestry activities, control felling, administer woodland grants and to manage state forests. The Forestry Commission issued a revised UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) in 2011 which provides a benchmark against which forestry is regulated and is explicit in terms of legal requirements and the assurances of legality and sustainability that can be given by the process of forest regulation. The Forestry Commission/Natural Resources Wales are the competent authorities with respect to Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) Regulations. The Forestry Commission reports on behalf of the UK the sustainability of UK forests in the Global Forest Resources Assessment and Forest Europe indicators and compiles annual statistical information. These various sources of information indicate that forests in the UK are managed on a sustainable basis.
- 5 Endangered Timber Species** - There are no endangered timber species present in the UK.
- 6 Assessment of UK grown timber by the certification schemes** - The two major international certification schemes, FSC and PEFC, have assessed Great Britain as being of low risk in terms of their "Controlled Wood" and "Avoidance of Controversial Sources" respectively. This allows up to 30% of non-certified GB grown timber to enter supply chains. Approximately 85% of timber coming to the market in Great Britain has been independently certified as coming from well managed forests. This is in addition to the regulatory processes outlined above

Notes on completing the form.

- a) The person who first places timber and/or timber products on the market or uses them in his/her business is defined as an "operator" under the Regulation.
- b) If you are a landowner, harvesting and selling the trees, then complete this form and keep it with the felling licence/management plan or other details (as appropriate) together with a copy of the contract for sale of the timber.
- c) If you are buying the timber 'standing' and harvesting the trees, then complete this form, ask for a copy of the felling licence or management plan approval from the owner and keep this form together with details of the contract for purchase of the timber.
- d) It is important to keep a record for at least 5 years, as required by the legislation, of timber sales and purchases.