

UK GOVERNMENT TIMBER PROCUREMENT POLICY

Timber Procurement Advice Note January 2004 (Rev 1)

Purpose

This Note advises central departments of a new procedure for purchasing legal and sustainable timber.

This Note also supplements existing guidance by (a) giving contact details of organisations that can advise on timber procurement and (b) suggesting how to reduce the risk of inadvertently acquiring “illegal” timber.

New Procedure – Legal Timber

New Contract Condition

A new contract condition will require contractors to ensure that the timber and wood they supply to Government was legally logged and traded. This means that all tenderers must comply with the condition, and any bid that fails to do so, in whole or part, is non-compliant and must be rejected. The criterion for legal timber should not be referred to in the specification and does not need to be evaluated. Contractors will be required to obtain evidence to prove compliance before delivery. The model Condition of Contract at Annex B should be used for all new invitations to tender from the date of receipt of this Advice Note.

The condition does not apply to any recycled timber/wood but does apply to all virgin timber/wood used by contractors to perform contracts on government premises, e.g. temporary site works.

A paragraph for inclusion in ITT letters to draw tenderers’ attention to the new Condition is at Annex C

New Procedure – Sustainable Timber

Minimum Specification Requirement

The basic specification should be limited to the technical and physical characteristics of the timber or products required. It will set the minimum quality standard acceptable for performance of the contract. There should be no reference to “sustainable” timber criteria in the basic specification. This minimum standard is acceptable as a fallback if a competition is unable to produce an acceptable offer for “sustainable” timber – see following paragraph. .

Variant Specification for Sustainable Timber

Tenderers should be given the option of offering sustainable timber **as an addition** to the minimum specification. A model variant specification is at

Annex A and is discussed in more detail in paragraph 9 below. This variant specification includes all the minimum criteria plus additional criteria that require the majority of the timber/wood supplied to be either recycled or from forests that are managed to protect their well being and sustain future supplies of timber. This higher quality variant is the preferred choice of the UK Government. In all competitions the Authority should choose this variant bid if financial considerations support such an approach (see below).

Social Issues

To ensure transparency and non-discrimination, procurement regulations do not allow the Authority to include social and ethical criteria in contract specifications if they do not directly relate to the subject matter of the contract. There are unlikely to be any government contracts involving timber/wood supplies where social and ethical matters are a primary consideration in the specification of goods, services and works. Therefore, the criteria for “sustainable” timber, as set out in the variant specification cannot include specific requirements dealing with social customs, behaviour and conditions. However, it is legitimate to require that forests are managed in sustainable ways that may also have the consequence of benefiting social well being. The model specification is drafted with this aim.

The interests of people who depend on forests for their livelihoods or social well being may be protected to an extent as a consequence of forests being managed to sustain forest productivity, health, vitality and bio diversity. These are outcomes that can be legitimately reflected in production and process specifications because they relate directly to the material used to create the product being demanded. It doesn't matter that the finished product could look and perform equally well if made from trees grown in a badly managed forest. The Authority can legitimately specify production and process methods that can affect the physical product or sustain its future supply.

Local forest and employment law may in addition act to protect the rights, customs and general well being of forest dependent people. This is covered by the contractor's obligation to supply legal timber as a condition of contract.

Supplementary Guidance

The UK Government timber procurement policy remains as announced by Michael Meacher on 28 July 2000 – (DETR Press Notice at www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/sdig/improving/contextf.htm)

The above web address contains guidance on how to implement this policy. That guidance remains current but Departments may well need further guidance on how to judge the credibility of evidence submitted by suppliers in support of their claims for the status of the sources of wood supplied.

Departments have been promised a Central Point of Expertise on Timber (CPET) that will help them decide whether the timber and wood products being offered are acceptable. The CPET's major task will be to determine how certification schemes can provide buyers with the assurances they seek

on suppliers' claims. CPET guidance should be available mid 2004 but until that is available departments will have to judge for themselves the credibility and acceptability of assurances offered by suppliers.

This Advice Note provides departments with interim guidance to assist them until the CPET has produced its own guidance. It addresses each stage of the procurement process. It does not provide definitive solutions to what are clearly difficult issues for buyers and suppliers alike.

Departments should take credit for the effort they have put into implementing and promoting this policy. It has been difficult to accurately quantify improvements across central Government. Nevertheless there is evidence that departments' activities are encouraging the supply chain to look more closely at timber sources. More and more suppliers are realising that they need to have robust tracking systems to establish chain of custody and many see certification as the practical solution. The Timber Trade Federation is developing a procurement policy for its members to adopt.

Note. *Progress made by Departments in implementing the Government's commitment on timber procurement is reported in the annual Sustainable Development in Government reports (<http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/sdig/reports/index.htm>) The report for 2002/2003 indicates a significant increase over the previous year for the percentage by value of timber purchased from legal and sustainable sources.*

Stages of the Procurement Process

User Requirement

Specify requirements in performance output terms rather than demanding particular species unless unavoidable. This will give suppliers more flexibility in finding well managed forests for their sources of timber. Recycled wood of any description is preferable, if it meets the technical specification.

If the project team advise that only a particular species will meet the technical specification then seek confirmation from experts that there are no other species that would be technically acceptable and find out if the chosen species stands a reasonable chance of being grown in a well managed forest. If the species in question is unlikely to be grown in a well managed forest then that may raise concerns over a suppliers ability to comply with the condition to supply timber from a legal source and prove it.

Annex E gives contact details of organisations that can provide technical performance advice and advice on sustainable forest management

If it is necessary to demand that the products supplied are made from a particular species then you need to ensure that trade is not disproportionately restricted. For example, to demand *Quercus robur/petraea* (European Oak) would be fine but to specify English Oak would not. European Oak is the name of the timber of these species recognised in BS 13556 : 2003 whereas "English" would be an unacceptable restriction of the supply area. *Pinus*

sylvestris (Scots Pine) is acceptable. This is the name given in the standard for a timber that is grown widely in Europe.

Where it is not feasible to couch the requirement in performance output terms then ask those responsible for writing the technical specifications to consider lesser known species/timbers. There are many lesser known species being grown in well managed forests but are being under-used commercially in the UK perhaps because their performance properties are not widely known by the technical members of project teams.

Selection of Suppliers to Invite to Tender

As part of the technical capacity criteria you can notify potential suppliers that you will be assessing their previous record in supplying timber and ask for evidence of tracking systems employed to identify sources.

You can consider track record over the last three years but cannot go beyond that and must restrict consideration to the supply of goods of a similar type. For works contracts the time limit is 5 years. Evidence of failure to supply legal (or legal and sustainable) timber where there was a promise to do so can be taken into consideration when assessing how well suppliers meet the selection criteria.

You can ask for evidence (including independent verification) of systems employed to ensure chain of custody throughout the supply chain and reject suppliers if they are unable to show that they have the capacity to do this.

You cannot reject a supplier simply because an allegation of illegal conduct has been made. Examples of illegal conduct in this context are trading in “illegally logged” timber and corruption. Only if a firm has been convicted of a criminal offence, or is found guilty of grave professional misconduct in the course of their business, can you reject a supplier. In the EU it is not illegal to import and sell “illegally logged” timber. Your reaction to any such misdemeanour must be proportional and any attempt to subsequently rectify an offence by a supplier must also be taken into account.

Invitation to Tender

In the ITT letter draw attention to the timber condition requiring the contractor to supply legally felled timber or wood products and to arrange and pay for independent verification if requested – see Annex C.

Legally felled timber is now the minimum standard required. There is no need to refer to legality in the basic Specification because this is a condition of contract. The specification can be limited to technical and performance characteristics and other physical criteria, quantities etc.

Include the model variant specification at Annex A. It is recommended that this be kept as a separate document from the basic specification to avoid confusion. It should be listed on the form of tender as an optional document for return. Tenderers should be invited to either strike out the reference to it on the form of tender if they do not wish to offer sustainable timber or, alternatively, sign and return this document as part of their tender if they do wish to offer sustainable timber. To avoid any doubt and confusion as to precisely what is being offered, it is important that tenderers sign and return the model variant specification at Annex A but only if they want to offer sustainable timber.

The option for tendering variants should be clearly stated in OJEU Contract Notices.

The concept behind the minimum and variant standard options is that the field of competition is not closed to suppliers who do not offer sustainable timber/ wood products but those that do will have a distinct competitive advantage.

Note. At some future stage a second variant may be introduced covering timber that can be independently shown to have come from a forest that is progressing towards full sustainable management.

A model paragraph for inclusion with the ITT letter is at Annex C

Contract Award

When a supplier indicates that he cannot perform the contract conditions, including the condition on the supply of legal timber, then that bid should not be considered further.

In the event of no tender offering fully compliant bids under the open or restricted procedures of the EC public procurement Directives then the Authority needs to assess whether to reject all bids and re-tender (with all the consequent time and cost implications) or to move to the negotiated procedure.

The evaluation panel should divide tenders opened into variant and non-variant bids. Variant bids may be more expensive than non-variant bids. That is because some suppliers may have to invest in new tracking systems or change their supply chains to meet demand. Those suppliers who already have systems in place should have a competitive advantage and more will be encouraged to follow suit. Some suppliers may decide to bear any additional costs to gain market access. Indications are that price differentials should not be significant (1% or thereabouts for some certified products and reducing as more certified products come onto the market). However, when there is a difference in price between variant and non-variant bids the Authority must decide whether the premium is affordable and represents an efficient and effective use of resources. Where the variant bid does meet the affordability and effectiveness tests then the variant option should be preferred. It is then a matter of awarding the contract on the basis of the best value for money within the option (either variant or non variant) chosen.

A tenderer may indicate as part of his variant bid that the sustainable products on offer will not be certified under recognised certification body's standard. Even though you may have doubts as to a tenderers' ability to obtain independent verification you must take that offer at face value as a legitimate promise. As part of the bid clarification you can remind that tenderer of the contract condition obliging him to obtain independent verification if requested post award and the implications of failure to perform – see below.

Contract Management

Request documentary evidence before the wood is delivered. This may present difficulties for the supplier but you can explain that is in both parties interest to sort it out before resorting to rejecting deliveries.

There will be occasions when suppliers use their best endeavours to ensure that their supply chain provides legal and sustainable wood but are unable to perform the contract as promised. The Authority will need to consider whether there has been a clear breach and, if so, to consider notifying other Authorities who in turn can take non-performance into account when selecting suppliers to invite to bid for future contracts.

The CPET will consider, in due course, what forms of evidence provide reasonable assurance that the timber supplied or promised is (a) from a legal source and (b) from a sustainable timber source. In the absence of CPET advice departments can accept certification schemes as providing some degree of assurance from suppliers that they have taken steps to endeavour to comply with the terms of their contracts. The better known certification schemes currently operating are:

- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
- Pan European Forest Certification (PEFC)
- Canadian Standards Association (CSA)
- Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)
- Malaysian Timber Certification Council (MTCC)
- Indonesian Ecolabelling Institute (LEI)
- Brazilian Forest Certification System (CERFLOR)
- Finish Forest Certification System (FFCS)

The FSC scheme operates globally, has high forest management standards, is independent and has a robust chain of custody system (CoC). To check claims that a product is FSC certified simply look for the CoC number on the invoice and ask FSC to confirm the details.

The extent to which schemes other than FSC provide credible independent verification that products are from the requisite sources is not always so clear. Some schemes are better than others and in the case of PEFC some countries may operate to more robust standards and processes than others. If in doubt buyers are advised to seek guidance from one or more of the organisations listed in Annex E to this Advice Note.

An Authority cannot dismiss assurance evidence simply because it isn't in the form of a recognised certificate. A supplier may have engaged a third party to produce an independent assessment. When in doubt seek advice as indicated above.

Buyers are reminded that their duty is to actively seek to acquire timber and wood products from legal and sustainable sources. Final decisions must be made in the light of information available, advice given, affordability, value for money and operational exigencies. Where a decision is taken to purchase timber that cannot be shown beyond reasonable doubt to come from a legal source, or no action is taken in the light of a contractor being unable to demonstrate contract

compliance to the authority's satisfaction, an audit trail leading to such decisions should be maintained.

Annex A

UK Government Timber Procurement Policy

Model Contract Specification Clause (revised September 2003)

Variant Specification for Timber from a Sustainable Source

1. Sustainable Timber

1.1 The Contractor shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that at least 70% of each category of timber acquired by the Contractor for supply or use in the performance of the contract shall be either - (a) “recycled wood”; or (b) “virgin “ timber from a well managed forest source as defined below; or (c) a combination of (a) and (b). The General Conditions of Contract define these terms. A category in this context means timber supplied for a specific purpose distinct from that for which other timber is required. For example, hardwood window frames, wall panelling, floor joists, furniture, site hoardings are each separate categories.

1.2 The terms “sustainable sources” and “sustainable forest” or “well managed forest” in the context of this Contract Specification refer to production and process methods, hereinafter referred to as sustainable forest management standards, that sustain forest biodiversity, productivity and vitality, and minimise harm to ecosystems, including people, that depend on forests for their well being.

2. Sustainable Forest Management Standards.

2.1 When supplying or using virgin timber the Contractor is required to obtain such virgin timber from forests that are managed in accordance with a documented management plan that has been compiled in accordance with the recommendations contained in ISO/IEC Guide 59: code of good practice for standardisation or equivalent.

2.2 The standards and criteria set for demonstrating attainment of such standards will be acceptable to the authority only if they can be independently verified as appropriate for meeting the sustainable forest management standard objectives specified in 1.2.

2.3 Management of the forest or plantation shall be audited at intervals consistent with good forest management and by organisations independent of the forest owner with appropriate forest management experience.

3. Proof of Source of Virgin Timber

3.1 The Contractor is required to notify the Authority of the source or sources of all virgin timber supplied. Source in this context means the forest

or plantation where the trees were grown and all subsequent places of delivery through the supply chain prior to receipt by the Authority. The Contractor shall separately identify virgin timber supplied from forests and plantations that are claimed to be subject sustainable forest management and shall submit to the Authority documentation in respect of such wood to confirm that the criteria for sustainable forest management set out in this specification have been met.

3.2. The Authority will accept evidence from either or both of the following two categories.

Category A evidence.

3.3 An eco-label or a declaration certified by a qualified independent body whose organisation, systems and procedures conform to ISO Guide 65: 1996 (EN45011:1998) General Requirements for Bodies Operating Product Certification Systems and who have been accredited by a national or international organisation whose organisation, systems and procedures conform to ISO Guide 61: General Requirements for Assessment and Accreditation of Certification Bodies.

Category B evidence

3.4. Documentary evidence other than Category A evidence. Such Category B evidence may include, for example, declarations by the Contractor or his suppliers. The Contractor's attention is drawn to the General Conditions of contract which requires him or her to provide credible evidence on the source of products supplied that has been or can be independently verified as such by an individual or body whose organisation, systems and procedures conform to ISO Guide 65:1996 (EN 45011:1998) General Requirements for Bodies Operating Product Certification Systems: and who is accredited to audit against forest management standards by a national or international body whose organisation, systems and procedures conform to ISO Guide 61 General Requirements for Assessment and Accreditation of Certification Bodies.

3.5 The Contractor's attention is also drawn to the General Condition of Contract relating to timber in respect of the Contractor's obligation to ensure that all timber and wood acquired for supply or use in performance of the contract should derive from legally felled trees according to the laws operating in the country of origin.

Signed.....

Name in Capitals (as in tender).....

For and on behalf of

Date.....

General Conditions of Contract

Timber and Wood Products

1. Definition of Timber

1.1 For the purposes of the Contract Specification “timber” is deemed to include any product that at some stage in its creation requires the felling of trees and use of the timber so obtained. Such products range from lumber or timber in its raw state to those where the manufacturing processes obscure the wood element. Paper is an example of a wood product where the wood element has been obscured. Timber supplied or used in performance of the contract that has been reclaimed or re-used is referred to as “re-cycled” timber and is further defined below. Timber supplied or used in performance of the contract that is not recycled is referred to as “virgin” timber when the distinction needs to be made for clarity. Where the term “timber” is used as a generic term it includes both “virgin” timber and “recycled” timber.

2. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

2.1 The Contractor shall ensure that no virgin timber it procures for supply or use in performance of the contract shall have derived from any species of tree that is protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) unless the supplier can prove, by producing official documentation, that he has complied with the CITES requirements that permit trading in the particular species of tree so listed under that Convention.

3. Recycled Timber”

3.1 “Recycled timber” in the context of this Contract means recovered wood that has been in previous use and is no longer used for the purpose for which the trees from which it derives were originally felled. The terms “recycled”, “reclaimed” and “re-used” are interchangeable and cover the following categories: pre consumer recycled wood and wood fibre or industrial by products but excluding sawmill co products (sawmill co products are deemed to fall within the category of virgin timber), post consumer recycled wood and wood fibre and drift wood

4. Legal Timber

4.1. All virgin timber procured by the Contractor for supply or use in performance of the contract shall be Legal Timber and Legally Traded Timber. The terms “Legal Timber” and “Legally Traded Timber” in the context of this Contract Condition refer to the propriety of tree felling in the forest or plantation where the trees in question were grown. The contractor is required to ensure that the organisation or body that felled the trees and provided the timber therefrom from which the wood supplied under the Contract derived

had legal use rights to the forest, holds a register of all local and national laws and codes of practice relevant to forest operations, complied with all relevant local and national laws and codes of practice including environmental, labour and health and safety laws and paid all relevant royalties and taxes.

5. Proof of Legal Timber

5.1 The Contractor shall before delivering any timber under this contract, obtain documentary evidence that the timber is both “legal timber” and “legally traded timber”. If requested in writing by the Authority, the Contractor shall submit such documentary evidence to the Authority either prior to delivery or at such other times as the Authority may require. The Contractor shall identify, as part of the evidence submitted a chain of custody from the source of the timber through to delivery of the final product.

5.2 The Authority reserves the right at any time during the execution of the Contract and for a period of 6 years from final delivery under the Contract to require the Contractor to produce the evidence required for the Authority’s inspection within 14 days of the Authority’s written request.

5.3 The Contractor shall maintain records of all timber delivered to and accepted by the Authority *[as detailed on the Form described in the Contract Specification – delete if not applicable]*. A. Such information shall be made available to the Authority if requested at any time.

6. Independent Verification

6.1. The Authority reserves the right to decide whether the evidence submitted to demonstrate legality is adequate to satisfy the Authority that the timber is ‘legal timber’ and/or legally traded timber”. In the event that the Authority is not so satisfied, the Contractor shall, on written request by the Authority, commission and meet the costs of an independent report to (a) verify the source of the timber or wood and (b) assess whether the trees used were legally felled.

6.2 In this Contract “Independent Verification” means a report by an individual or body whose organisation, systems and procedures conform to ISO Guide 65:1996 (EN 45011:1998) General requirements for bodies operating product certification systems: and who is accredited to audit against forest management standards by a national or international body whose organisation, systems and procedures conform to ISO Guide 61 General Requirements for Assessment and Accreditation of Certification Bodies.

6.3 Where the Contract requires the Contractor to acquire “sustainable” timber, as defined in the Specification, and to submit evidence to demonstrate compliance, the Authority reserves the right to decide whether the evidence of forest management is sufficient to satisfy the Authority that the specification has been fully complied with. In the event that the Authority is not so satisfied, the Contractor shall, on written request by the Authority, commission and meet the costs of an independent report to (a) verify the source of the timber

or wood and (b) assess whether the forests of origin were managed in accordance with the specified quality standards.

6.4 In this context “independent” has the same meaning as defined for the assessment of legal timber.

7. Proof of Source of Recycled Timber

7.1. The requirements of Conditions 5 and 6 for documentary evidence and independent verification shall also apply to recycled timber.

8. Authority’s Right to Reject Timber

8.1 The Authority reserves the right to reject any timber that does not comply with the provisions of these Conditions or the Contract Specification. Where the Authority exercises its right to reject any timber, the Contractor shall supply alternative timber, which does so comply at no additional cost to the Authority and without causing delay to the Contract completion period.

MODEL ITT LETTER PARAGRAPH ON TIMBER

The tenderer's attention is drawn to the contract requirements governing the supply and use of timber in performing the contract. It is UK Government policy to require that all timber is felled and traded lawfully in the country where it is produced. Further, where possible, timber should be obtained from well managed sustainable sources. Timber in the context of this Contract includes all wood contained in products or materials supplied to the Authority or used by the Contractor, his agents and subcontractors in performance of the Contract.

The Contract Conditions require that all timber supplied to the Authority or used by the Contractor in performing the Contract has been legally felled and traded. The Authority will reject any bid that cannot offer to provide independent verification that all timber used in the Contract was felled and traded lawfully.

Further, tenderers are offered the option of providing either:

- (a) - legally felled and traded timber with no claim as to the nature of forest management (this is a condition of contract and so is an absolute minimum requirement); or
- (b) - legally felled timber from a sustainable source.

A Variant Specification covering the sustainable criteria has been included with the draft contract documents for tenderers to incorporate in their tender should they choose to offer timber from a sustainable source. The Authority will give preference to variant bids where they are affordable and provide an effective and efficient use of expenditure. The contract will be awarded to the tenderer offering the best value for money (MEAT) compliant bid within the variant chosen.

Well Known Timber Species Under Threat

Below is a small example of endangered species which have been taken from the Friends of the Earth website. The complete A-Z list can be found by clicking on the following link:

http://www.foe.co.uk/campaigns/biodiversity/resource/good_wood_guide/wood_timber_types_a_to_g.html This information is useful for verifying whether or not a specific type of timber is under threat.

Key to threat classification

CR **Critically Endangered:** a very high risk of extinction in the wild

EN **Endangered:** a high risk of extinction in the wild

VU **Vulnerable:** at risk of extinction

LR (NT) **Lower risk (near threatened):** close to qualifying as Vulnerable

Common name	Scientific name	Origin	Uses	Level of use in the UK	Global threat status	Available as reclaimed?
Afrormosia	Pericopsis elata	West Africa	Furniture, joinery	Minor	EN ; CITES Appx II	
Afzelia	Afzelia spp.	West Africa	Top quality exterior joinery	Minor	A. africana VU A. bipindensis VU A. pachyloba VU	
Agba	Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum	West Africa	Plywood, furniture	Minor	EN	
Andoung	Monopetalanthus spp.	Africa	Furniture, light construction, plywood, boxes and crates	Minor	M. durandii VU M. compactus VU M heitzii LR/NT	

Also useful for information is the data produced by CITES- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species which can be found on the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre site:

http://www.unep-wcmc.org/species/tree_study/contents.html

Annex E

TECHNICAL ADVICE

For advice on conservation status see Annexe D.

The organisations listed below can offer advice on technical requirements or forest management and chain of custody systems. Most can offer some assistance free of charge but this should be checked on an individual basis. More in depth queries will probably be subject to a charge. You are advised to establish at the commencement of any enquiry whether and to what extent free advice may be obtained.

TRADA

Advice on timber species for different requirements. Search for supplies, e.g. volumes and dimensions required.

Switchboard 01494 569600 Main Fax 01494 565487
TRADA Advisory Helpline 01494 569601
TRADA Information Centre (Publications) 01494 569602
information@trada.co.uk TRADA Membership Administration 01494 569642
membership@trada.co.uk
TRADA Members Enquiry Line 01494 569666
Publications can be found on the website and are priced as stated.
www.trada.co.uk

BRE

Advice on species (offer advice on technical and performance characteristics of timber)

Dr. Vahik Enjily
Building Research Establishment, Watford, Herts. WD2 7JR
Tel: +44 1923 66 4815 Fax: +44 1923 66 4785
E-mail: enjilyv@bre.co.uk

Rob Grantham
Senior Consultant
Building Research Establishment, Watford, WD25 9XX
Tel: +44 1923664397
E-mail: GranthamR@bre.co.uk

<http://www.bre.co.uk/>

Kew Gardens

Offer specialist advice on wood identification on a fee per identification basis.

Website: <http://www.rbgekew.org.uk/aboutus/intouch.html>

Wood Panel Industries Federation

David Duke – Evans or Alastair Kerr

Tel: 01476 579314
Fax: 01476 563707

Forest Industries Development Council

Advice on UK sourced timber.

Stuart Goodall
53 George St
Edinburgh
EH2 2HT
UK

Tel: 0131 220 9294
Fax: 0131 220 9291
E-mail: stuartgoodall@fidc.org.uk
Website: <http://www.fidc.org.uk/>

UK Forest Products Association

John Player Building
Stirling Enterprise Park
Springbank Road
Stirling
FK7 7RP

Tel: 01786 449029
Fax: 01786 473112
Website: www.ukfpa.co.uk

FOREST MANAGEMENT AND CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Offer some advice on certification schemes.

Kew Gardens – see above

TRADA – see above

ProForest

58 St Aldates
Oxford
OX1 1ST
UK

Tel: +44 (0)1865 243439
E-mail: info@proforest.net
Website: <http://www.proforest.net/>

Timber Trade Federation

Clareville House
26/27 Oxendon Street
London
SW1Y 4EL

Tel: 020 7839 1891
Email: tff@tff.co.uk
Website: <http://www.tff.co.uk>

Forest Stewardship Council

Unit D
Station Buildings
Llanidloes
Powys. SY18 6EB

Tel: 01686 413916
Fax: 01686 412176
E-mail: info@fsc-uk.org
Website: <http://www.fsc-uk.info/>

SGS- Certification Support Programme

Head Office : 3rd Floor, Wisma Beringin,
Damansara Heights,
50490 Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia.

Tel: (603) 2095 9200
Fax: (603) 2095 9611
E-Mail: sgs_malaysia@sgsgroup.com
Website: <http://www.sgs.com/my>

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