



The German Timber Trade Federation

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**Code of Practice for Suppliers**  
**who intend to export wood products to the EU from March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2013**

On March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2013, the EU Timber Regulation will become effectual. From that date on, every European importer has to prove the origin of the traded wood products on the basis of a due diligence system. Therefore, every importer is obliged to provide documentation to demonstrate where the concerned products come from. A lack of such documentation can bring forth judicial consequences to the European importer.

Hereafter you will find a list with all the information that has to be delivered in future as well as a list of all the possible documentation that can be considered in the framework of an importer's due diligence system.

## **I. Required Information**

The first step of the due diligence system is providing access to information concerning the traded products. At this, it is obligatory to bring forward the following information on **every supplier** and **every product bought from him**:

### 1.1 Assortment

Indication, if log, lumber, planed goods, plywood, particle board, fibreboard, etc.

### 1.2 Volume

Indication of traded volume

### 1.3 Wood Species

It is necessary to provide the botanic or scientific name of the traded wood species. It still needs to be clarified how to deal with composite products.

### 1.4 Supplier

It is also necessary to provide the name of the supplier. This information will be confidential.

### 1.5 Origin

The origin of the wood products shall be named. If possible, the region of harvest shall be indicated.



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## **II. Risk Mitigation**

On the basis of the above mentioned information the European importers are obliged to do a risk analysis. The following documentation can then be considered as part of the risk mitigation procedure:

### 2.1 Certification

- FSC
- PEFC
- By PEFC endorsed certification schemes (e.g. MTCC, CERFLOR, etc.)
- National systems of certification

### 2.2 Verification

- SGS
- TLTV
- Verified Legal Origin (VLO)
- Verified Legal Compliance (VLC)
- Forest Verification of Legal Compliance (FVLC)
- Legal Harvest Verification (LHV)
- NEPCo Legal Source (LS)
- Origin and Legality of Wood (OLB)
- comparable systems of verification

### 2.3 Certificate of Origin

- Any Certificate of Origin counts as documentation of origin
- In certain cases it is necessary to accredit the Certificate of Origin by an independent third party.

### 2.4 Documents of national forest agencies or concessions

Every paper, that can prove the origin of the wood products or even the point of harvest can be considered as documentation within the framework of the due diligence system.

### 2.5 Other

- ISO 9000
- National legality documents
- Phytosanitary certificate (not sufficient in itself)