

Annex II: Verifying SVLK certificates

All timber from state's owned forests or private forests In Indonesia is obliged to adopt verification of legality. This procedure is to provide assurance that the timber is originated from legal sources. Similarly, in the industry (primary and secondary), the timber for material and the end-products also have to undergo verification of legality. Timber products for export require an accompanying V-Legal Document for all HS codes covered in Annex 1 of the VPA (= equivalent to IDN export regulation).

The SVLK system in Indonesia includes online information about certified forests and processing industry. Acknowledging the progress of the SVLK system, it must also be considered that until the system has formally been approved by the EC and FLEGT licenses are issued, it will be necessary to evaluate the scope and integrity of V-Legal Document claims when importing material to regulated markets such as the EU. The Indonesian Government maintains an online platform, the SILK Website: <http://silk.dephut.go.id/>, with publicly available information about certified organisations, as well as certification bodies.

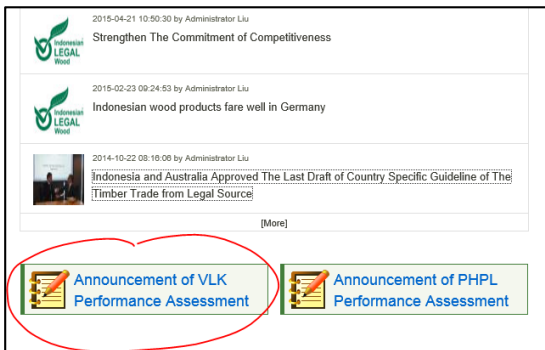
Accredited certification bodies

Certification Bodies are divided on their accreditation to provide SVLK certification for legality (so called LVLK¹) or sustainable forest management (LP-PHLP²). To access information on accredited legality verification bodies' information can be seen by accessing the drop down menu "Information" on the SILK homepage as seen on the screen capture to the right.



Public announcements of SVLK certification

It is also possible to access a list of SVLK certified forests or industry organisations. This is done by clicking the "List of Certificate Holders" in the drop down menu, as illustrated in the screenshot above.



The SILK website contains information on the results of certification audits. To access information about the outcome of an assessment open the links to "announcement for [LVLK or PHPL] performance assessment" and then click "View Plan" (=certification announcement) and view results (= public summary).

Not all Certification Bodies are currently up to speed with publicising announcements. With regards to the publicly available information, the public summary that are posted on the SILK website does not contain information about the performance of the certified organisations, but only refers to their status as certified or not.

No	Auditee	LVLK	Start Date	End Date	View Plan	View Result	Status
1	CV. MEKAR ASIH ROTAN	Intishar	31 Aug 2015	02 Sep 2015			PROSES
2	PT. HIKARI	Intishar	25 Aug 2015	27 Aug 2015			PROSES
3	PT KAMULYAN USAHA BERSAMA	Transtra	25 Aug 2015	26 Aug 2015			PROSES
4	INTI MAKMUR	INTI MULTIMA SERTIFIKASI	24 Aug 2015	26 Aug 2015			PROSES

¹LVLK is the acronym for organisations accredited to conduct legality verification.

²PHLP is the acronym used in Indonesia to denote Sustainable Forest Management Certification which includes legality verification.

Information on Natural Forest Concessions (SVLK certification)

All natural forest concessions units in Indonesia must hold a valid SVLK certificate – as described above, the SILK website can be used to identify certificate holders.

In addition, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) also runs timber tracking databases. E.g. all forest managers holding a harvesting permit for timber from a natural forest concession must declare all their production data in a national online-tracking system at each stage of the supply chain from the forest concession until intermediate log-yard and primary industry (see http://pemasaran.dephut.go.id/pls/jtts/home_default). Though the website holds mostly general information on concession holders and their production, it is possible to access information about permits, felling reports and volumes of timber harvested from individual forest management units.

Plantation timber (SVLK certification or SDOC)

If plantation species originates from privately owned areas the operation can either be SVLK certified (e.g. by using SVLK group certification) or identified by using SDOC (supplier's declaration of conformity). If using SDOC, the direct supplier shall have made an initial check to be assured that the timber is from the area indicated in the SDOC (the forest owner delivers a copy of the land title certificate and his ID-card when selling the timber, the buyer is responsible to conduct at least an initial check - see Annex V of the Indonesia-EU VPA³). If such timber is from state forests (including all concessions and Perum Perhutani), this shall be SVLK certified.

How to use the available information

The information available from V-Legal Documents, combined with the publicly available information on the SILK and the timber tracking, can be used in combination with supply chain information, to evaluate the integrity of supply chains, and status of legality verification. It should be underlined that material imported into Indonesia, is not yet covered by the SVLK system, and thus, such material should be included in a full DDS process.

Also, it is still necessary to conduct due diligence on materials with V-Legal Document. This process may include mapping of supply chains and reassuring that all entities are covered by a valid SVLK certificate, as well as evaluating any risks that the material sourced may be from unknown sources.

³[http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:22014A0520\(02\)&from=EN](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:22014A0520(02)&from=EN)

Documentation within the SVLK system

The below diagram provides an overview of the different supply chain options and related documents in the timber supply chain under the SVLK certification system.

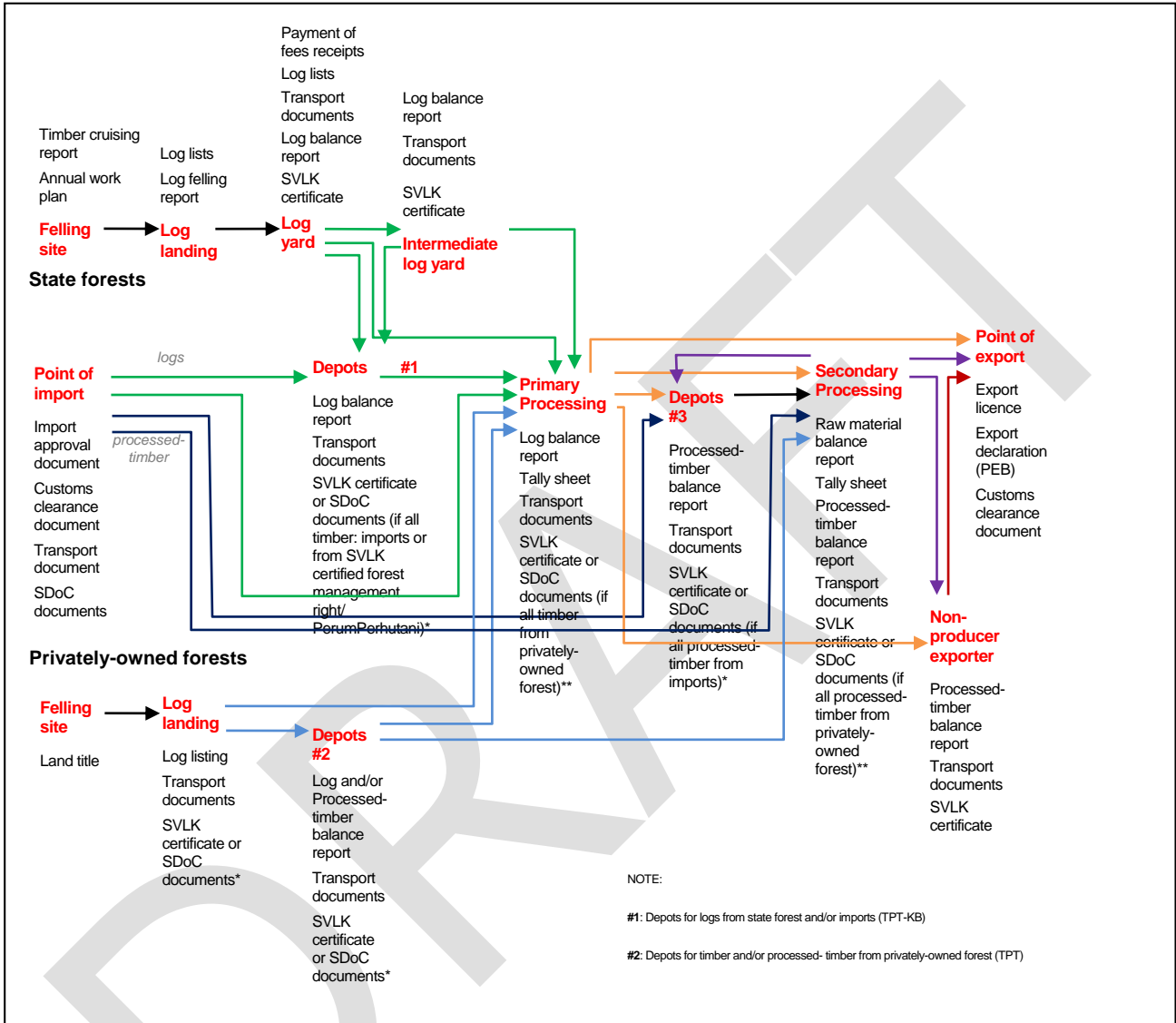


Diagram 1: Control of the supply chain which shows the required key documents at each point in the supply chain where data reconciliation takes place (Annex V of the VPA).