# TPAC_logoRESPONSE FORM - TPAC Stakeholder Forum

STIP

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| Respondent | |
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| Organisation: Netherlands Centre for Indigenous peoples (NCIV) |  |
| Country: Netherlands |  |
| Date: 16 August 2019 |  |

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| Chain of Custody (CoC) | |
| Chain of Custody system | P 1. A Chain of Custody (CoC) must be in place from the forest unit of origin to the final point of sale, which provides a link between the certified material in the product or product line and certified forest units. |
| There is no link between the STIP certified product and the certified forest unit for which STIP is responsible and made an effort. STIP is taking advantage of other schemes (FSC and PEFC) that do have this link, take responsibility for it and invest in it. Therefore STIP does not fulfil this principle as it could not exist without the other schemes. Moreover, this harms the other schemes who make an investment in sustainable forest management, while STIP is profiting from it. | |
| Chain of Custody group certification | P 2. If Group certification of the CoC is allowed, the standard must require that the group as whole must comply with the same requirements which are posed on individual companies. |
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| Logos and labels | P 3. Logos and labels that belong to the certification system and occur on products and documents shall have an unambiguous meaning and shall be applied in accordance with the rules established by the certification system. |
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| Development, Application and Management of certification systems (DAM) | |
| Standard development | P 1. The process of standard development and the standard itself shall fulfil the requirements as established by international umbrella organisations (such as ISO and ISEAL). |
| ISEAL requires consultation with stakeholders, but SHR does not even consult the most obvious stakeholders (FSC, PEFC and other NGO’s) and therefore does not fulfil this principle. NCIV, for example, has a widely known track record with the Dutch timber procurement policy as it has been actively engaging with it since its inception phase, 2004 and onwards, but has never been consulted by SHR. | |
| System manager | P 2. The certification system shall be managed by a legal entity (system manager). The tasks and responsibilities shall be clearly distributed among the organisations, which form an organisational and/or functional part of the system. |
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| Decision-making bodies and objection procedures | P 3. Decision-making bodies shall reflect the interests of stakeholders and shall provide for adequate procedures for objection and appeal regarding the decisions made and the functioning of the decision-making bodies. |
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| Certification bodies and procedures | P 4. Certification bodies shall be independent and shall be competent to assess sustainable forest management and the chain of custody system. |
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| Accreditation | P 5. The accreditation agencies that grant the accreditations for certification of sustainable forest management and/or the chain of custody shall be competent and independent, national or international organisations that are preferably member of the IAF. |
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| General comments |
| NCIV is member of FSC because FSC supports indigenous peoples by having created the Permanent Indigenous Peoples Committee as an advisory body to its international board and is currently in the process of establishing an Indigenous Foundation aiming to provide further support to indigenous peoples in protecting and sustainably managing their forests. Thereby FSC is making an important contribution to objectives which the Dutch government also prioritizes, such as fulfilling the SDG’s and combatting the Climate Crisis. These investments by FSC will be jeopardized if STIP is taking over the CoC profits without contributing to these efforts of FSC. This goes against the whole purpose of the Dutch timber procurement policy which aims to promote and support sustainable forest management. STIP is achieving the opposite and should therefore not be part of the Dutch timber procurement policy. |