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Title: Draft BS ISO 8347 Measurement procedures associated with the chain of custody in native tropical forest management areas.

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Introduction

This draft standard is based on national and international discussions. Your comments on this draft are invited and will assist in the preparation of the consequent standard.

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Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date: xx/xx/20xx	Document: ISO/DIS xxxx
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1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	7
MB	Clause No./ Subclause No./Annex (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/Table/Note	Type of comment	Comment (justification for change) by the MB	Proposed change by the MB	Secretariat observations on each comment submitted
	3.1	Definition 1	ed	Definition is ambiguous and needs clarifying.	Amend to read '...so that the mains connector to which no connection...'	
	6.4	Paragraph 2	te	The use of the UV photometer as an alternative cannot be supported as serious problems have been encountered in its use in the UK.	Delete reference to UV photometer.	



DRAFT International Standard

ISO/DIS 8347

Measurement procedures associated with the chain of custody in native tropical forest management areas

ICS: 65.020.01

ISO/TC 287

Secretariat: **ABNT**

Voting begins on:
2024-08-19

Voting terminates on:
2024-11-11

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 287, *Sustainable processes for wood and wood-based products*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The proposed standard is developed in the context of the challenges faced by the international commercialization of tropical wood. However, it does not suggest that the standard will be a remedy for unacceptable practices such as intentional deforestation, illegal harvesting, or documentary fraud in the chain of custody of wood products. It describes the concept of the proposed methodology. It proposes how remote technology can be used without requiring a specific one.

Traceability of the origin of wood extracted through selective logging of native forests in tropical regions of the world has become a standard requirement by consumers of wood products, who increasingly favour purchasing products from areas that have been legally authorized and have a certified forest management and chain of custody process. Particularly in markets such as the EU, the USA, Australia and Japan, the lack of reliable information regarding the practices adopted at the origin of wood extraction and throughout industrialization may hinder the commercialization of such wood-based products.

The upcoming demand in the EU, for instance, that these products are “deforestation-free” requires strong evidence that they have originated from a specific location where the forest area under management has not been subject to forest degradation.

Typically, forest management and chain of custody certification is based on the periodic auditing of detailed documentation and a sample of evidence collected on site covering the various stages of production, from receiving the logged wood originated at the forest management unit, through primary processing of logs, further industrialization, and final commercialization of wood-based products. However, because not all the logged wood from native tropical forests commercialized internationally will be covered by certification, questions may be raised by consumer markets with respect to the effectiveness of available information and supporting documentation in ensuring the origin of the wood-based products being commercialized.

On the other hand, in the last decades, remote sensing technologies have been frequently utilised with the purpose of detecting changes in forest coverage and of determining the extent of land use conversion. As an example, satellite remote sensing integrated in to alert mechanisms have helped detect deforestation in areas of native tropical forest in Brazil. Likewise, progressive effort in monitoring and evaluating canopy opening by remote sensing tools during selective logging (within a previously informed time period) suggest there may be an effective way to correlate the amount of retrieved trees from a declared origin with the information that accompanies the logged wood that arrives at a sawmill for primary processing to support the chain of custody of resulting wood-based products (hence commercialized to a variety of destinations).

Adding geospatial referenced information at the source of the wood extracted from native tropical forest areas will strengthen the link between the documentation provided as “proof of origin” of the logged wood at the sawmill (beginning of the process) to the documentation that accompanies the wood-based products to the end of the chain of custody. As a result, remote sensing technologies can then be used to analyse the native tropical forest management areas and verify consistency between the declared amount of logged wood and the related selective logging features (geographical location, dates, logged areas, canopy opening associated to logged trees or infrastructure).

Therefore, the field of work of this Standard is to establish the guidelines of a methodology to assess the impact on forest coverage resulting from the implementation of a Native Forest Management Plan by using remote sensing tools, within a pre-established region in space and a similarly delimited time interval. The magnitude of the impact thus determined will be compared to the logged wood’s documentation (formal and georeferenced) extracted by the organisation interested in the commercialization of its wood-based products, to verify consistency between the two distinct sources of information. This proposed verification methodology will be an independent means for a variety of stakeholders to monitor the selective logging forest areas, and hence will significantly enhance the credibility of the overall process.

