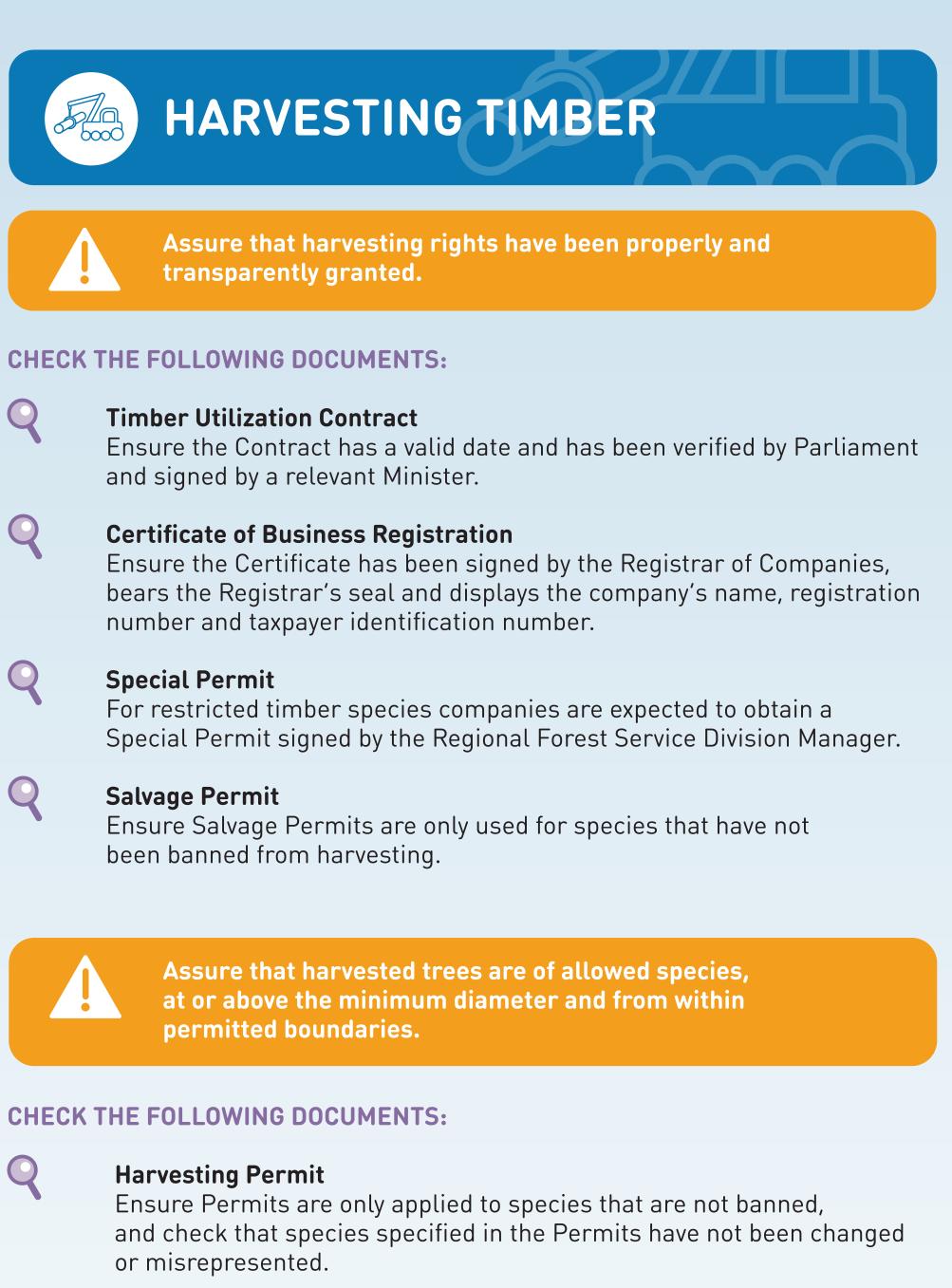
# Implementing Timber Legality Assurance Systems

## A guide to comply with timber legality requirements in Ghana and to support due diligence

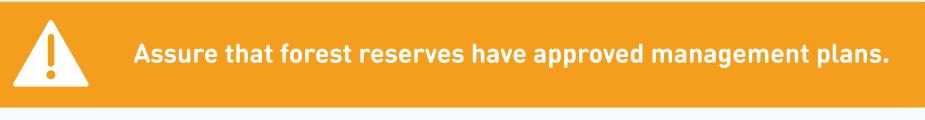
Timber Legality Assurance Systems are being developed in a number of countries. They ensure that wood products conform to national laws and help to prevent the illegal importation of timber. The systems are dependent on governments developing effective control and verification systems and operators complying with legal requirements and conducting due diligence – in this context identifying and minimizing the risks associated with imported timber. By being aware of legal requirements in Ghana and the risks of legal non-compliance, highlighted below, law enforcement agencies and importers can implement control and mitigation measures to prevent timber being illegally harvested, transported and traded.





#### Planning documents

The absence of approved or detailed planning documents are known as risk factors for illegal harvesting activities.



#### CHECK THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS:

#### Planning documents

The absence of approved or detailed planning documents are known as risk factors for illegal harvesting activities.

On behalf of:





#### Implemented by:





name of the species, details of the exporter and the signature and stamp of the Wildlife Division of Ghana's Forestry Commission.



**Timber Industries Development Division (TIDD) Export Permit** Check the Permit is valid and signed and stamped by the TIDD, and ensure the company name on the Permit is the same as the exporter.

#### TIDD contract

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A TIDD-approved contract covers the products that are to be produced from the exported timber.



# PROCESSING TIMBER

Assure that processors have obtained valid permits.

#### CHECK THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS:

#### Environmental Permit

Issued by the Environmental Protection Authority.

#### **TIDD Registration Permit**

#### Factory Inspection Registration Certificate

Confirms factories have safeguarded employee health, welfare and safety. It should be signed by the Chief Inspector of Factories and have a valid expiry date.

Assure that processors comply with health and safety regulations.

#### **CHECK THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS:**

#### **Collective Bargaining Agreement**

Signed Agreement with a trade union that specifies the conditions of employment and confirms whether workers have access to personal protective equipment.

#### Proof of purchasing protective equipment and clothing

#### **Official Audit documentation**

Provides evidence that Ghana's Forestry Commission has undertaken an audit of a company's operations.

Assure that workers are contracted and receive due entitlements.

#### **CHECK THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS:**

**Records of SSNIT contributions** Employers are required to maintain records of SSNIT contributions.

#### **Collective Bargaining Agreement**

Signed Agreement with a trade union that specifies the conditions of employment and confirms worker entitlements.



Undertake on-site visits to timber harvesting areas and processing centers to investigate whether workers are contracted and labor regulations are followed.

Check that each document is up to date, has been signed/stamped by the authorized agencies, and is consistent with other documents and with actual products and volumes being sold/exported.

**For more information on the Ghana Timber Legality Risk Assessment:** https://preferredbynature.org/projects/developing-background-analysesvoluntary-partnership-agreement-vpa-support-project

### ACTIONS FOR IMPORTERS

Evaluate the validity of documentation with relevant authorities.

Ensure only tree species that are permitted to be harvested and exported are purchased.

Undertake on-site visits to timber harvesting areas and processing centers to investigate whether workers are protected and health and safety requirements are followed.

