FSC® INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

FSC International Generic Indicators
FSC-STD-01-004 V1-0 EN

DRAFT 2-0 FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION
The Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC) is an independent, not for profit, non-government organization established to support environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.

FSC's vision is that the world's forests meet the social, ecological, and economic rights and needs of the present generation without compromising those of future generations.
Note on this draft

This Second Draft of International Generic Indicators will be submitted for a public consultation period of minimum 60 days.

The Final Draft of International Generic Indicators will be developed after the second public consultation, unless further rounds of public consultation are required due to substantial feedback from stakeholders. The timeline and outline of the process can be viewed on the IGI Website (www.igi.fsc.org).

The Final Draft of the IGIs will be approved by the FSC Board of Directors.

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A  Objective

The objective of the Standard is to provide a set of International Generic Indicators (IGIs) that aim to:

- Operationalize at national level the FSC Principles and Criteria Version 5 (P&C V5).
- Ensure the consistent application of the P&C across the globe.
- Improve and strengthen the credibility of the FSC System.
- Improve the quality of the National Standards.
- Support a faster and more efficient National Standards approval process.
- Replace the Certification Body's Interim Standards in countries that lack approved National Standards.

B  Scope

The International Generic Indicators will be used as the starting point for the development of National Standards either by registered Standard Development Groups (SDGs) or by FSC-accredited Certification Bodies (CBs).

All aspects of this standard are considered to be normative, including the scope, effective date, references, glossary of terms, tables and annexes, unless otherwise stated. As part of the FSC Normative Framework, this Standard is subject to the review and revision cycle as described in Procedure FSC-PRO-01-001.

C  Effective date

| Approval date | xxx |
| Publication date | xxxx |
| Effective date | xxxx |
| Period of validity | until xxxxxxx (or until replaced or withdrawn) |

D  References

The following referenced documents are relevant for the application of this document. For references without a version number, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

- FSC-DIR-20-007  FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations
- FSC-POL-01-004  Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC
- FSC-POL-20-003  The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification
- FSC-POL-30-001  FSC Pesticides Policy
- FSC-POL-30-401  FSC Certification and the ILO Conventions
E Glossary of Terms

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0 FSC Principles and Criteria apply.
Part I: Introduction to the IGIs

1. Purpose of the International Generic Indicators

The International Generic Indicators (IGIs) are a set of indicators which address each element of each criterion in FSC Principles & Criteria Version 5 (P&C V 5-0). Together with National Standards and interim standards, where either exist, they will form a common starting point for regional or national standard setting.

The International Generic Indicators are adaptable at regional or national level. The rules for this adaptation are defined in FSC-STD-60-002 and any refinement to those rules (e.g. the Transfer Procedure).

2. Towards the International Generic Indicators - Draft 2-0

The process towards the second draft of the IGIs started after finalizing the first public consultation of Draft 1-0 in April 2013. From the feedback received on the first consultation, it was clear that several broad themes needed to be addressed for the second draft. These fall into four categories:

- simplify;
- reduce the number;
- consider the Scale, Intensity and Risk (SIR) and;
- focus on performance.

The IGI Group created a set of Drafting Rules for the drafting process that addresses these four ‘meta issues’. In addition, the IGI Group made some changes on its organizational structure, creating the following committees to respond to the complexity and different aspects associated with developing the second draft:

- Consultation committee: responsible for selecting the methodology to collect and analyze the comments received during the second public consultation.
- Drafting committee: responsible to analyze every comment and propose indicators for each criterion applying the Drafting Rules.
- Communication and engagement committee: responsible to coordinate all the communications and gather a more comprehensive feedback from all stakeholders during the second public consultation.

The methodology for preparing the second draft was a systematic and iterative process in which the Drafting Committee, through the use of the Drafting Rules, revised and proposed indicators for each criterion. The proposed indicators were analyzed by the Technical Experts and approved in their final form by the Working Group.

For the revision of the standard, a set of filter questions were applied as a first step, asking whether each indicator was:

1. Globally Applicable: Does the indicator apply to ALL types of forest?
2. Auditable?
3. Performance based?
4. Written in clear, simple language?
5. Redundant?
6. Addresses SIR?

Finally, any remaining concerns were identified and addressed throughout the standard.
3. **Drafting Rules**

The Drafting Rules were used to complete the second draft of the IGIs. The purpose of the Drafting Rules was to clarify how Draft 1-0 Indicators were revised to Draft 2-0 Indicators.

The following documents were used as basis for the Drafting Rules:

- Filter Questions, as developed in the IGI Group meeting in Madrid, June 2013.
- Drafting Rules developed for Draft 2-0 during the IGI Group meeting in Madrid, June 2013.
- Methodology to deal with 'lists', developed in the IGI Working Group meeting in Vancouver, August 2013

The following Drafting Rules were applied to the IGIs Draft 1-0, to develop the indicators suggested in Draft 2-0:

1. Each indicator shall specify one aspect of compliance.
2. When an FSC Criterion includes several requirements (e.g. FSC Criterion 6.9 a), b), c), associated indicators shall be developed for each requirement.
3. Specific: Each indicator should refer to a single aspect of performance to be evaluated. An indicator which includes more than one aspect to be evaluated shall list these aspects separately as sub-divisions of the indicator.
4. Measurable: Indicators shall specify outcomes or levels (i.e. thresholds) of performance that are measurable during an evaluation at a reasonable cost. The level of performance required to comply with the indicators should be clear to the reader.
5. Achievable: Indicators shall not be defined in terms of design or descriptive characteristics, and shall not favour a particular technology or patented item.
6. Relevant: Indicators shall only include elements that contribute to the achievement of the objective of the applicable FSC Criterion.
7. Tangible: Indicators shall be written using a clear and consistent vocabulary, free from subjective elements. The use of such phrases as “ordinarily”, “substantial”, “proactive”, “appropriate to”, “minimize”, “wherever possible”, “thorough” or “best available” should be avoided.
8. Indicators shall reflect the Precautionary Approach.
9. Each indicator applies to The Organization, as stated in the Principle and Criteria. As a result, the indicator will not state, “The Organization shall ...’.
10. Each indicator is stated in the present tense, meaning that it expresses what is meant to be in place at the time of audit and not at some future date.
11. As the Principles and Criteria are written as 'shall' statements, this is not repeated in the indicators.
12. Each indicator applies throughout the Management Unit. As a result, the indicator will not state ‘... within the Management Unit...’.
13. The only exception for this is when a Criterion also includes activities outside, adjacent to / surrounding the Management Unit. In these cases the geographic scope of the requirement will be clarified by including ‘... within the Management Unit...’.
14. In order to avoid duplication, identical requirements that fall within more than one criterion (such as training and monitoring) are put in a single indicator in one criterion. Generally, training requirements are under Criterion 2.5. Generally, monitoring requirements are within Criteria 8.1 or 8.2. The
exception to this rule is when monitoring is explicitly mentioned in the Criteria, such as 9.4.

15. Cross reference to be included where there is a duplicate indicator elsewhere in the standard.


17. If a normative document is referenced (e.g., ILO Code of Practice), reference the code and point to national adaptation to bring in national laws and codes which address this where they exist.

18. Do not replace a specific requirement with a more general one (e.g., if ILO only requires a first aid kit, indicator must not require a full-blown first aid program).

4. **Scale, Intensity and Risk – SIR**

During the first public consultation, stakeholders commented that the IGIs should address Scale, Intensity and Risk (SIR). The IGI group worked hard to address this feedback.

For each Criterion where SIR is explicitly incorporated, the IGIs Draft 2-0:

- Provides an interpretation Note (included in the FSC-STD-01-004 D2-0 with Notes) on how SIR applies for that Criterion;
- Identifies Scale, Intensity, and/or Risk as the key variable(s);
- If needed, refines or adds information to the indicator(s).

Two parallel projects have been initiated by FSC to help explore and define the SIR concept. The first directed at very large scale operations, and the second directed at small operations and community forestry.

1. The General Assembly 2011 (Motion 20) requested FSC to commission a participatory study of the social and environmental landscape level impacts of large operations, with recommendations of best practice indicators and procedures. The study also aims at defining quantifiable thresholds on what constitutes a 'large' operation, affecting whole towns and local, regional or national policies and development. The results of the study can be used to clarify the concept of Scale, Intensity and Risk as expressed in IGIs and to assist the standard developers in setting specific requirements to the large operations in the national context. The Final Report of the study will be available at the General Assembly 2014.

2. As a first step to responding to concerns about smallholders, a project has been launched to carry out a series of field tests with community and indigenous Certificate Holders in order to assess the level of applicability of the IGIs for smallholders and inform guidance for the development of indicators within National Standards adequate for these forest managers.

The first round of field testing was carried out in early November 2013 in Honduras, in one timber-producing community and one non-timber forest product producing indigenous community. The assessment was at the criterion level and focused primarily on the new elements in the Principles & Criteria Version 5 and those changed from Version 4, using indicators from IGI Draft 1-0 and the Honduran SLIMF standard to assess understanding, applicability and the ability for the communities to comply. The fieldwork component was followed by a Working Group meeting to discuss the results and propose measures to address issues identified in the field.
A second round of field testing will be carried out in February in Bolivia and Tanzania. This second round will include a full indicator-level assessment of the IGIs Draft 2-0 in both smallholder and indigenous contexts.

The results of both these rounds will be compiled into a formal report and circulated widely in order to gather input and feedback as to the best way to proceed. The results will also be presented in the global Social Chamber meeting and Certification Body meeting in February 2014, and their participants consulted.

The public consultation on the IGIs Draft 2-0 is viewed as an essential contribution to this work. In the online survey, a field has been developed to allow providing feedback on smallholder applicability for each IGI. Proposed wording for indicators is also welcome.
Part II: FSC Principles, Criteria and International Generic Indicators

Principle 1: Compliance with laws

The Organization* shall* comply with all applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements. (P1 V4)

NOTE: please, see Annex A of this Standard for a table of Applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements.

1.1 The Organization* shall* be a legally defined entity with clear, documented and unchallenged legal registration, with written authorization from the legally competent* authority for specific activities. (C1.1 V4)
   1.1.1 Legal registration* to carry out all activities within the scope of the certificate is documented.
   1.1.2 Legal registration* is granted by a legally competent* authority according to legally prescribed processes.

1.2 The Organization* shall* demonstrate that the legal status of the Management Unit, including tenure and use rights, and its boundaries, are clearly defined. (C2.1 V4)
   1.2.1 Legal* tenure* to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate is documented.
   1.2.2 The boundaries of all Management Units* within the scope of the certificate are clearly marked or documented and clearly shown on maps.

1.3 The Organization* shall have legal rights to operate in the Management Unit*, which fit the legal status of The Organization* and of the Management Unit*, and shall* comply with the associated legal obligations in applicable national and local laws and regulations and administrative requirements. The legal* rights shall provide for harvest of products and/or supply of ecosystem services* from within the Management Unit*. The Organization* shall pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations. (C1.1, 1.2, 1.3 V4)
   1.3.1 All activities, including the harvest of products and/or supply of ecosystem services*, are carried out in compliance with:
       1. Applicable laws* and regulations and administrative requirements,
       2. Obligatory codes of practice, and
       3. Legal* and customary rights*.
   1.3.2 Timely payment is made of all applicable legally prescribed charges connected with forest* management
   1.3.3 Activities covered by the management plan* and operational plans are designed to comply with all applicable laws*. 
1.4 *The Organization* shall develop and implement measures, and/or shall engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the *Management Unit* from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement and other illegal activities. (C1.5 V4)

1.4.1 Measures are developed and implemented to systematically provide *protection* from illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.

1.4.2 Where *protection* by *The Organization* is not legally possible, a system is implemented to work with regulatory bodies to identify, report, control and discourage unauthorized or illegal activities.

1.4.3 If illegal or unauthorized activities are detected, appropriate actions are undertaken to address them.

1.5 *The Organization* shall comply with the *applicable national laws*, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice, relating to the transportation and trade of forest products within and from the *Management Unit*, and/or up to the point of first sale. (C1.1, 1.3)

1.5.1 Records demonstrate compliance with *applicable national laws*, local laws, *ratified* international conventions and obligatory codes of practice, relating to the transportation and trade of forest products up to the point of first sale.

1.5.2 Where CITES has been *ratified* nationally, compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of certificates for harvest and trade in any CITES species that are harvested by *The Organization*.

1.6 *The Organization* shall identify, prevent and resolve disputes over issues of statutory or customary law, which can be settled out of court in a timely manner, through *engagement* with *affected stakeholders*. (C2.3 V4)

1.6.1 A publicly available dispute resolution mechanism is in place; developed through *engagement* with *affected stakeholders*.

1.6.2 Disputes related to issues of *applicable laws* or *customary law* that can be settled out of court in a timely manner are responded to promptly, and are either resolved or in the process of being resolved.

1.6.3 An up to date record of disputes related to issues of *applicable laws* or *customary law*, is held including:

1. Steps taken to resolve grievances;
2. Outcomes of all grievances resolution processes including fair compensation; and
3. Unresolved grievances and the reasons why they are not resolved.

1.6.4 Operations cease in areas while disputes exist of:

1. Substantial magnitude;
2. Substantial duration; or
3. Involving a *significant* number of interests.

1.7 *The Organization* shall publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption, and shall comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, *The
Organization* shall* implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the scale* and intensity* of management activities and the risk* of corruption. (New)

1.7.1 An anti-corruption policy is developed, endorsed by senior management, made publically available at no cost and implemented that meets or exceeds existing anti-corruption legislation, including a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption.

1.7.2 In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, alternative measures are developed, endorsed by senior management, made publically available at no cost and implemented that include a commitment not to engage in any form of bribery and/or corruption.

1.7.3 No evidence is found of bribes offered or received in money or any other form of corruption.

1.8 The Organization* shall* demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles* and Criteria* in the Management Unit*, and to related FSC Policies and Standards. A statement of this commitment shall be contained in a publicly available document made freely available. (C1.6)

1.8.1 A publicly available statement, endorsed by senior management and made publically available at no cost, makes a long-term commitment to forest* management practices consistent with the FSC Principles* and Criteria* and related Policies and Standards.

1.8.2 The Organization* is not directly or indirectly engaged in any of the unacceptable activities identified in the Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC (FSC-POL-01-004)
Principle 2: Workers’ rights and employment conditions.

*The Organization* shall* maintain and/or enhance the social and economic wellbeing of workers (New)*

2.1 *The Organization* shall* uphold* the principles* and rights at work as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) based on the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions. (C4.3 V4)

2.1.1 Employment practices and conditions for workers* demonstrate conformity with or uphold the principles and rights of work addressed in the ILO Core Labour Conventions.

2.1.2 Workers* can establish or join labour organizations of their own choosing subject only to the rules of the labour organization concerned.

2.1.3 Agreements resulting from collective bargaining with representatives of trade unions or informal organizations are implemented.

2.2 *The Organization* shall* promote gender equality* in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement* and management activities. (New, per Motion 12 at GA 2002)

2.2.1 There is no evidence of discrimination in employment practices and working conditions, and terms of employment take appropriate account of gender-based needs.

2.2.2 There is no evidence of systematic sexual harassment and gender discrimination.

2.2.3 An effective mechanism is in place to allow workers* to confidentially and without retaliation report on sexual harassment and gender discrimination.

2.2.4 Incidents involving gender discrimination or sexual harassment are dealt with in an effective and timely manner.

2.3 *The Organization* shall* implement health and safety practices to protect workers* from occupational safety and health hazards. These practices shall*, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of management activities, meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work. (C4.2 V4, revised to comply with ILO and FSC-POL-30-401)

2.3.1 A health and safety (H&S) program is developed and implemented that meets or exceeds the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

2.3.2 Workers* are provided with personal protective equipment appropriate to their assigned tasks. Use of this equipment is enforced.

2.3.3 Records are kept on compliance with the H&S program and on accident rates and lost time to accidents.

2.3.4 The frequency and severity of accidents are generally decreasing, over time.

2.3.5 The H&S program is periodically reviewed and informed by the Health and Safety records. Additional to periodic review, a focused review of policies and practices is undertaken after every major incident or accident.
2.4 *The Organization* shall pay wages that meet or exceed minimum forest industry standards or other recognized forest industry wage agreements or living wages*, where these are higher than the legal* minimum wages. When none of these exist, *The Organization* shall through engagement* with workers* develop mechanisms for determining living wages*. (New)

2.4.1 Wages paid by The Organization meet or exceed, in all circumstances, legal* minimum wage rates, where such rates exist.

2.4.2 When either minimum forest industry wage standards or other recognized forest industry wage agreements or living wages* exist that are higher than legal* minimum wage rates, then wages paid meet or exceed at least one of those higher minimums.

2.4.3 When no minimum wage levels exist, living wages* are established through engagement* with workers*. Wages paid meet or exceed the established living wage* rates.

2.4.4 Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time.

2.5 *The Organization* shall demonstrate that workers* have job-specific training and supervision to safely and effectively implement the Management Plan* and all management activities. (C7.3 V4)

2.5.1 A documented, up to date training program is in place to ensure that all workers* are safely and effectively contributing to the implementation of the management plan* including:

1. Effective procedures are developed and implemented to ensure all staff including workers* and contractors responsible for implementing forest* activities comply with applicable legal* requirements. (Criterion 1.5);

2. Managers, employees and contractors have training about the content and meaning of the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions (Criterion 2.1);

3. Training is provided to manager, security staff and supervisors to recognize and report on instances of sexual harassment and gender discrimination. (Criterion 2.2);

4. Workers* and contractors that use hazardous substances are given adequate instruction in their safe use and disposal to ensure that use does not pose health risks*. (Criterion 2.3);

5. For particularly dangerous jobs or jobs entailing a special responsibility, workers* receive specialized training ensuring that they are equipped to carry out their responsibilities. (Criterion 2.5).

6. Workers* are fully aware of where indigenous peoples* have legal* and customary rights related to management activities (Criterion 3.2);

7. All relevant workers* are trained to identify and implement applicable elements of UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 (Criterion 3.4);

8. All relevant workers* are trained to identify sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to indigenous peoples* and implement the necessary measures to protect them before the start of forest* management activities to avoid negative impacts (Criterion 3.5 and Criterion 4.7);
9. *Workers* are fully aware of where local *communities* have legal* and customary rights related to management activities (Criterion 4.2);

10. *Workers* trained to carry out social, environmental and economic impact assessment and develop appropriate mitigation measures. (Criterion 4.5);

11. If *pesticides* are used, all *workers* involved in their use have up-to-date training in handling, application and storage procedures. (Criterion 10.7); and

12. *Workers* are appropriately trained and able to effectively implement procedures for cleaning up spills of waste products. (Criterion 10.12).

2.5.2 Training and education records are maintained for all *workers*.

2.6 The *Organization* through *engagement* with *workers* *shall* have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation to workers for loss or damage to property, *occupational diseases*, or *occupational injuries* sustained while working for The *Organization*. (New to address gap in P&C V4).

2.6.1 A publicly available dispute resolution process is in place, developed through *engagement* with *workers*.

2.6.2 Grievances related to *workers* loss or damage of property, *occupational diseases* or injuries are responded to promptly, and are either resolved or in the process of being resolved.

2.6.3 An up to date record of grievances related to *workers* loss or damage of property, *occupational diseases* or injuries is held including:

1. Steps taken to resolve grievances;

2. Outcomes of all grievance resolution processes including fair compensation; and

3. Unresolved grievances and the reasons why they were not resolved.

2.6.4 Fair compensation is provided to *workers* for loss or damage of property and *occupational disease* or injuries.
**Principle 3: Indigenous peoples’ rights**

*The Organization* shall identify and uphold* indigenous peoples’* legal* and customary rights* of ownership, use and management of land, territories and resources affected by management activities. (P3 V4)*

3.1 *The Organization* shall* identify the indigenous peoples* that exist within the Management Unit* or those that are affected by management activities. *The Organization* shall* then, through engagement* with these indigenous peoples, identify their rights of tenure*, their rights of access to and use of forest resources and ecosystem services*, their customary rights* and legal* rights and obligations, that apply within the Management Unit*. *The Organization* shall* also identify areas where these rights are contested. (New).

3.1.1 A systematic process is used to identify all indigenous peoples* within the Management Unit* or that may be affected by management activities.

3.1.2 Through engagement* with the indigenous peoples*, the following are identified, documented and/or mapped:

1. Their customary and legal* rights of tenure*;
2. Their customary and legal* access to, and use rights* of the forest* resources and ecosystem services*;
3. Their customary and legal* rights and obligations that apply within the Management Unit*;
4. The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
5. Areas where rights are contested between indigenous peoples*, governments and/or others.

3.2 *The Organization* shall* recognize and uphold* the legal* and customary rights* of indigenous peoples* to maintain control over management activities within or related to the Management Unit* to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources and lands and territories*. Delegation by indigenous peoples* of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent*. (C3.1 and 3.2 V4)

3.2.1 Indigenous peoples* are informed in culturally appropriate ways when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories*. 

3.2.2 There is no evidence of infringement on the legal* and customary rights* of indigenous peoples* related to management activities.

3.2.3 Where such rights exist, indigenous peoples* are permitted to access and/or transit through the Management Unit* where this does not cause non-compliance with this standard and the management objectives*.

3.2.4 Delegation of control by indigenous peoples* over management activities of resources over which they have rights occurs only with the indigenous peoples’* free, prior and informed consent*, including:
1. Ensuring indigenous peoples* know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
2. Informing the indigenous peoples* of the value, in economic, social and environmental terms, of the resource over which they are considering delegation of control;
3. Informing the indigenous peoples* of their right to withhold consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect rights, resources, lands and territories*;
4. Informing the indigenous peoples* of the current and future planned forest* management activities;
5. Defining the decision making processes to be used by the community and the Organisation;
6. Defining the fair negotiation of consent agreements including fair compensation for the use of the resource, in a culturally acceptable way for the indigenous peoples*, and if needed with the assistance of neutral advisors;
7. Ensuring any agreement reached is documented and formally acknowledged;
8. Monitoring that the agreement is being upheld by all parties;
9. Periodically re-negotiating the terms of the consent agreement to take into account changing conditions and grievances; and
10. Traditional knowledge and intellectual property* is identified, recognized and documented if feasible, while respecting the confidentiality of that knowledge and the protection* of intellectual property* rights.

3.3 In the event of delegation of control over management activities, a binding agreement between The Organization* and the indigenous peoples* shall* be concluded through Free, Prior and Informed Consent*. The agreement shall* define its duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions. The agreement shall make provision for monitoring by indigenous peoples* of The Organization*'s compliance with its terms and conditions. (New)

3.3.1 In the event of delegation of control over management activities, a binding agreement is concluded that includes:

1. Duration
2. Provisions for renegotiation, renewal and termination
3. Economic conditions including but not limited to costs and benefit sharing;
4. Provisions for monitoring by indigenous peoples* to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the agreement; and
5. Other terms and conditions agreed to by all parties.

3.3.2 Records of binding agreements are maintained.
3.4 The Organization shall recognize and uphold the rights, customs and culture of indigenous peoples as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and ILO Convention 169 (1989) (C3.2 V4, revised to comply with FSC-POL-30-401, ILO 169 and UNDRIP)

3.4.1 Indigenous peoples are informed of their rights, customs and culture defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169.

3.4.2 There is no evidence of infringement of UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169.

3.5 The Organization, through engagement with indigenous peoples, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance and for which these indigenous peoples hold legal or customary rights. These sites shall be recognized by The Organization and their management, and/or protection shall be agreed through engagement with these indigenous peoples. (C3.3 V4, revised to POL 30-401)

3.5.1 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which indigenous peoples hold legal or customary rights and measures to protect them are identified through culturally appropriate engagement.

3.5.2 Measures to protect such sites are agreed, documented and implemented through culturally appropriate engagement with indigenous peoples.

3.5.3 Wherever and whenever cultural or archaeological sites are newly observed or discovered, management activities cease immediately in the vicinity until protective measures have been agreed to with the indigenous peoples, and as directed by local and national laws.

3.6 The Organization shall uphold the right of indigenous peoples to protect and utilize their traditional knowledge and shall compensate local communities for the utilization of such knowledge and their intellectual property. A binding agreement as per Criterion 3.3 shall be concluded between The Organization and the indigenous peoples for such utilization through Free, Prior and Informed Consent before utilization takes place, and shall be consistent with the protection of intellectual property rights. (New)

3.6.1 Traditional knowledge and intellectual property is protected and is only used when the holders of that traditional knowledge and intellectual property have provided their Free, Prior and Informed Consent.

3.6.2 A binding agreement is concluded with the indigenous peoples through Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the utilization of indigenous peoples’ traditional knowledge and intellectual property before such utilization takes place.

3.6.3 The benefits accruing from the use of indigenous peoples’ traditional knowledge and intellectual property are shared equitably with indigenous peoples.
Principle 4: Community relations.

*The Organization* shall* contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social and economic wellbeing of local communities*.

4.1 *The Organization* shall* identify the local communities* that exist within the Management Unit* and those that are affected by management activities. *The Organization* shall* then, through engagement* with these local communities*, identify their rights of tenure*, their rights of access to and use of forest resources and ecosystem services*, their customary rights* and legal* rights and obligations, that apply within the Management Unit*. (New)

4.1.1 A systematic process is used to identify all local communities* within the Management Unit* or that may be affected by management activities.

4.1.2 Through engagement* with the local communities*, the following are identified, documented and/or mapped:

1. Their customary and legal* rights of tenure*;
2. Their customary and legal* access to, and use rights* of the forest* resources and ecosystem services*;
3. Their customary* and legal* rights and obligations that apply within the Management Unit*;
4. The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
5. Areas where rights are contested between local communities*, governments and/or others.

4.2 *The Organization* shall* recognize and uphold* the legal* and customary rights* of local communities* to maintain control over management activities within or related to the Management Unit* to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources and lands and territories*. Delegation by local communities* of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent*. (C3.1 and 3.2 V4)

4.2.1 Local communities* are informed in culturally appropriate ways of when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories*.

4.2.2 There is no evidence of infringement on the legal* and customary rights* of local communities* related to management activities.

4.2.3 Where such rights exist, local communities* are permitted to access and/or transit through the Management Unit* where this does not cause non-compliance with this standard and the management objectives*.

4.2.4 Delegation of control by local communities* over management activities of resources over which they have rights occurs only with their free, prior and informed consent*, including:

1. Ensuring local communities* know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
2. Informing the local communities* of the value, in economic, social and environmental terms, of the resource over which they are considering delegation of control;

3. Informing the local communities* of their right to withhold consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect rights, resources, lands and territories*;

4. Informing the local communities* of the current and future planned forest* management activities;

5. Defining the decision making processes to be used by the community and the Organisation;

6. Defining the fair negotiation of consent agreements including fair compensation for the use of the resource, in a culturally acceptable way for the local communities*, and if needed with the assistance of neutral advisors;

7. Ensuring any agreement reached is documented and formally acknowledged;

8. Monitoring that the agreement is being upheld by all parties;

9. Periodically re-negotiating the terms of the consent agreement to take into account changing conditions and grievances; and

10. Traditional knowledge and intellectual property* is identified, recognized and documented if feasible, while respecting the confidentiality of that knowledge and the protection* of intellectual property* rights.

4.3 The Organization* shall* provide reasonable* opportunities for employment, training and other services to local communities*, contractors and suppliers proportionate to scale* and intensity* of its management activities. (C4.1 V4)

4.3.1 Reasonable* opportunities for employment, training and other services are identified, communicated and provided to local communities*, contractors and suppliers.

4.4 The Organization* shall* implement additional activities, through engagement* with local communities*, that contribute to their social and economic development, proportionate to the scale*, intensity* and socio-economic impact of its management activities. (C4.4 V4)

4.4.1 Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified through engagement* with local communities* and other relevant organizations.

4.4.2 Local development projects and activities and associated budgets are developed and implemented for local social and economic development taking into account related activities promoted by relevant organizations.

4.5 The Organization*, through engagement* with local communities*, shall* take action to identify, avoid and mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of its management activities on affected communities. The action taken shall* be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of those activities and negative impacts. (C4.4 V4)
4.5.1 Through engagement* with local communities*, effective measures are identified and implemented to avoid and mitigate any significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities.

4.6 The Organization*, through engagement* with local communities*, shall* have mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing fair compensation to local communities* and individuals with regard to the impacts of management activities of The Organization*.

4.6.1 A publically available dispute resolution process is in place, developed through engagement* with local communities*.

4.6.2 Grievances related to the impacts of management activities are responded to promptly, and are either resolved or in the process of being resolved.

4.6.3 An up to date record of grievances related to the impacts of management activities is held including:
1. Steps taken to resolve grievances
2. Outcomes of all grievances resolution processes including fair compensation; and
3. Unresolved grievances and the reasons why they are not resolved.

4.6.4 Fair compensation is provided to local communities* and individuals for damage caused by negative impacts of management activities.

4.6.5 Operations cease in areas while disputes exist of:
1. Substantial magnitude;
2. Substantial duration; or
3. Involving a significant* number of interests.

4.7 The Organization*, through engagement* with local communities*, shall* identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, and for which these local communities* hold legal* or customary rights*. These sites shall* be recognized by The Organization*, and their management and/or protection* shall* be agreed through engagement* with these local communities*.

4.7.1 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, for which local communities* hold legal* or customary rights* and measures to protect them are identified through culturally appropriate engagement*.

4.7.2 Measures to protect such sites are agreed, documented and implemented through culturally appropriate engagement* with local communities*.

4.7.3 Wherever and whenever cultural or archaeological sites are newly observed or discovered, management activities cease immediately in the vicinity until protective measures have been agreed to with the local communities*, and as directed by local and national laws*.

4.8 The Organization* shall* uphold* the right of local communities* to protect* and utilize their traditional knowledge and shall* compensate local communities* for the utilization of such knowledge and their intellectual property*. A binding agreement as per Criterion* 3.3 shall* be concluded between The Organization* and the local communities* for such utilization through Free, Prior and Informed Consent* before
utilization takes place, and shall* be consistent with the protection* of intellectual property* rights. (New)

4.8.1 Traditional knowledge and intellectual property* is protected and is only used when the holders of that traditional knowledge and intellectual property* have provided their Free, Prior and Informed Consent*.

4.8.2 A binding agreement is concluded with the local communities* through Free, Prior and Informed Consent* for the utilization of local communities’* traditional knowledge and intellectual property* before such utilization takes place.

4.8.3 The benefits accruing from the use of local communities’* traditional knowledge and intellectual property* are shared equitably with local communities*.
Principle 5: Benefits from the forest.

*The Organization* shall efficiently manage the range of multiple products and services of the *Management Unit* to maintain or enhance long term *economic viability* and the range of social and environmental benefits.

5.1 *The Organization* shall identify, produce, or enable the production of, diversified benefits and/or products, based on the range of resources and *ecosystem services* existing in the *Management Unit* in order to strengthen and diversify the local economy proportionate to the *scale* and *intensity* of management activities. (C5.2 and 5.4 V4).

5.1.1 Consistent with management *objectives* the range of resources and *ecosystem services* are identified.

5.1.2 Consistent with management *objectives*, the identified benefits and products are produced and/or made available for others to produce, to strengthen and diversify the local economy.

5.2 *The Organization* shall normally harvest products and services from the *Management Unit* at or below a level which can be permanently sustained. (C5.6 V4)

5.2.1 Harvest rates for timber are based on an analysis that includes:

1. A *precautionary approach* that reflects the quality of information used;
2. Up-to-date growth and yield information;
3. Up-to-date inventory data;
4. Volume and area reductions caused by mortality and decay as well as natural disturbances such as fire, insects and disease;
5. Sensitivity analyses of the factors that apply to harvest rate calculations, with specific attention to input estimations and assumptions where data are weak; and
6. Volume and area reductions to account for adherence to all other requirements in this standard.

5.2.2 Based on the harvest rates analysis, a maximum allowable annual cut for timber is determined that does not exceed a harvest level that can be permanently sustained including by ensuring that harvest rates do not exceed growth over successive harvests.

5.2.3 Actual annual harvest rates for timber are recorded and the harvest over a ten-year period does not exceed the allowable cut determined in 5.2.2 for the same ten-year period.

5.2.4 For extraction of *non-timber forest products* under *The Organization’s* control a sustainable harvest level is calculated and adhered to. Sustainable harvest levels are based on best available inventory and productivity data.

5.2.5 Where *non-timber forest products* under *The Organization’s* control are identified as being threatened by management activities, actual harvest rates are documented.
5.2.6 Harvest rates for commercially harvested *non-timber forest products* under *The Organization’s* control are adjusted when monitoring of actual harvest rates indicates over-harvesting.

5.2.7 Strategies are developed and implemented to maintain and/or enhance the provision of *ecosystem services*.

5.3 *The Organization* shall demonstrate that the positive and negative *externalities* of operations are included in the *management plan*. (C5.1 V4)

5.3.1 Strategies to address *externalities* that result from management activities are identified and included in the *management plan*.

5.4 *The Organization* shall use local processing, local services, and local value adding to meet the requirements of *The Organization* where these are available, proportionate to scale, intensity and *risk*. If these are not locally available, *The Organization* shall make *reasonable* attempts to help establish these services. (C5.2 V4)

5.4.1 Where cost and quality are at least equivalent to non-local versions, local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are used.

5.4.2 *Reasonable* attempts are made to establish and encourage capacity where local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are not available and where this does not encourage harvest in excess of those established on *Criterion*.

5.5 *The Organization* shall demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to *scale, intensity and risk*, its commitment to long-term economic viability*. (C5.1 V4)

5.5.1 Budgets allocate sufficient funds to implement the *Management Plan* in order to meet this standard and to ensure long-term economic viability*.

5.5.2 Expenditures and investments are made to implement the *Management Plan* in order to meet this standard and to ensure long-term economic viability*.
**Principle 6: Environmental values and impacts**

The *Organization* shall maintain, conserve and/or restore ecosystem services and *environmental values* of the *Management Unit*, and shall avoid, repair or mitigate negative environmental impacts. (P6 V4)

NOTE: please, see Annex B of this Standard for a chart on Representative Sample Areas.

6.1 (New) *The Organization* shall *assess environmental values* in the *Management Unit* and those values outside the *Management Unit* potentially affected by management activities. This assessment *shall* be undertaken with a level of detail, scale and frequency that is proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk* of management activities, and is sufficient for the purpose of deciding the necessary *conservation* measures, and for detecting and monitoring possible negative impacts of those activities.

6.1.1 Best Available Information is used to assess *environmental values* within, and, where potentially affected by management activities, outside of the *Management Unit*, including:

1. Ecosystem *functions* (including a baseline of carbon stocks and fluxes);
2. Biological diversity* (natural community types and their extent, current community types and their extent, rare species (*Criterion* 6.5) and community types (*Criterion* 6.4), natural disturbance regimes);
3. Water resources (water quality, riparian habitats, condition and characteristics of watercourses and water bodies; sensitive areas; water bodies needing restoration; and presence of mangroves, wetlands, and other water purifying or flood regulating ecosystems);
4. Soils (soil types, sensitive soils, soils in need of restoration, etc.); and,
5. Landscape *values* (*Criterion* 6.8).

6.1.2 Assessments are conducted at appropriate *scales* so that:

1. Impacts of management activities are assessed (*Criterion* 6.2);
2. *Risks* to *environmental values* are identified;
3. Necessary *conservation* measures to protect values are identified; and,
4. Monitoring of impacts or environmental changes can be conducted.

6.2 (revised 6.1) Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, *The Organization* shall *identify and assess the scale, intensity and risk* of potential impacts of management activities on the identified *environmental values*. (C6.1 V4)

6.2.1 Potential impacts of all management activities on identified *environmental values* within and outside the *Management Unit*, are identified and assessed during management planning and prior to site-disturbing activities.

6.2.2 The assessment of potential impacts is at a level of detail and at a *scale* that is sufficient to identify and describe:

1. Necessary impact prevention and mitigation measures;
2. Monitoring to detect and mitigate possible negative impacts can be identified; and
3. Both site-specific and larger-scale impacts can be identified and addressed.

6.2.3 The potential cumulative impacts of multiple management activities on identified environmental values* are identified and assessed.

6.3 (revised 6.1) The Organization* shall* identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities on the environmental values*, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of these impacts. (C6.1 V4)

6.3.1 Management activities are planned and implemented to prevent negative impacts and to protect environmental values*.

6.3.2 Negative impacts to environmental values* are prevented, including through implementation of prescribed management activities.

6.3.3 Where impact prevention is unsuccessful, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts to environmental values* are mitigated and repaired.

6.4 (revised 6.2) The Organization* shall* protect rare species* and threatened species* and their habitats* in the Management Unit* through conservation zones*, protection areas*, connectivity* through conservation zones*, protection areas*, connectivity* and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall* be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities and to the conservation* status and ecological requirements of the rare and threatened species*. The Organization* shall* take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of rare and threatened species* beyond the boundary of the Management Unit*, when determining the measures to be taken inside the Management Unit*. (C6.2 V4)

6.4.1 The Best Available Information is used to identify rare and threatened species*, and their habitats*, including CITES species and those listed on national, regional and local lists of rare and threatened species* that are present or likely to be present within the Management Unit* and adjacent to the Management Unit*.

6.4.2 Potential impacts of management activities on rare and threatened species* and their habitats* are identified.

6.4.3 The rare and threatened species* and their habitats* are protected, including through the provision of conservation zones*, protection areas*, connectivity*, and other direct measures for their survival and viability, such as the species’ recovery programs.

6.4.4 Hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or threatened species* is prevented.

6.5 (revised 6.4 and 10.5) The Organization* shall* identify and protect representative sample areas of native ecosystems* and/or restore them to more natural conditions*. Where representative sample areas do not exist, The Organization shall* restore a proportion of the Management Unit* to more natural conditions*. The size of the areas and the measures taken for their protection or restoration shall* be proportionate to the conservation* status and value of the ecosystems* at the landscape* level, and the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities. (C6.4 and 10.5 V4)
6.5.1 Prior to the first assessment and using the Best Available Information and scientifically rigorous methods, *native ecosystems* that exist, or would exist under *natural conditions* are identified.

6.5.2 Prior to the first assessment and using the Best Available Information and scientifically rigorous methods, representation analysis is conducted to identify *native ecosystems* that are not adequately represented in the *Management Unit* in sufficient condition to function as natural ecosystems.

6.5.3 Representative sample areas of *natural native ecosystems* are designated, protected, and/or restored in the *Management Unit*:

1. Existing representative sample areas of sufficient condition to function as natural ecosystems are mapped and protected within the *Management Unit*;
2. If representative sample areas of sufficient condition do not exist within the *Management Unit*, or if existing representative sample areas inadequately represent native ecosystems, a proportion of the *Management Unit* is restored to more *natural conditions*; and
3. The sum of existing representative sample areas and/or restoration areas is proportionate to the *conservation* status and value of the *ecosystems* at the landscape level, the size of the Management Unit and the *intensity* of forest management."

6.6 *(revised 6.2 and 6.3) The Organization* shall* effectively maintain the continued existence of naturally occurring native species and *genotypes*, and prevent losses of biological diversity*, especially through *habitat* management in the *Management Unit*. The Organization* shall* demonstrate that effective measures are in place to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting. (C6.2 and C6.3 V4)

6.6.1 Best Available Information is used to identify the habitat characteristics required by the range of naturally occurring species and their genetic diversity, that may be affected by management activities.

6.6.2 Experts knowledgeable about the local biodiversity are engaged, and relevant sources are consulted in identifying naturally occurring species and *genotypes* and their natural distribution.

6.6.3 Assessments are completed to determine if management activities provide sufficient habitat characteristics for the range of naturally occurring species and their genetic diversity.

6.6.4 *Habitat* characteristics to maintain and *restore* biodiversity are protected or recruited, including through the implementation of management activities.

6.6.5 Up-to-date information is maintained about hunting, fishing, trapping or collecting activities, including authorized or permitted harvest levels;

6.6.6 Effective measures are in place to limit hunting, fishing, trapping or collecting activities so that naturally occurring native species, their genetic diversity and their natural distribution are maintained

6.7 *(revised 6.5 and 10.2) The Organization* shall* protect or restore natural water courses, water bodies, riparian zones and their *connectivity*. The Organization*
shall* avoid negative impacts on water quality and quantity and mitigate and remedy those that occur. (C6.5 V4)

6.7.1 Natural water courses and water bodies are identified and mapped.

6.7.2 Natural water courses, and water bodies, and water quality are protected,

6.7.3 Where protection* measures implemented do not protect watercourses and water bodies from impacts of forest* harvesting activities, measures are implemented that restore*:

1. Natural water courses, water bodies and their connectivity*;
2. Habitat* for aquatic species that breed in surrounding uplands;
3. Habitat* for predominantly terrestrial species that breed in adjacent aquatic habitats*;
4. Habitat* for species that use riparian areas for feeding, cover, and travel;
5. Habitat* for plant species associated with riparian areas;
6. Stream shading and inputs of wood and leaf litter into the adjacent aquatic areas;
7. In stream habitat*; and
8. Water quality and water quantity.

6.7.4 Natural water courses and water bodies, and water quality that have been damaged by past land or water use by The Organization*, are restored. Where there is continued environmental degradation caused by previous managers and the activities of third parties, measures are implemented that prevent or mitigate continued environmental degradation.

6.7.5 Blockages of watercourses, stream flows and fish passages are not created, and existing artificial blockages are removed or remedied wherever the Organization has the authority to do so.

6.8 (revised 10.2 and 10.3) The Organization* shall* manage the landscape* in the Management Unit* to maintain and/or restore a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales and regeneration cycles appropriate for the landscape values* in that region, and for enhancing environmental and economic resilience*. (C10.2 V4)

6.8.1 The landscape* is managed to maintain and/or restore* habitat connectivity and a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales and regeneration cycles consistent with natural forest types and disturbance patterns.

6.8.2 Where the current mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales and regeneration cycles is significantly different than the natural condition, or where the current structure of the forest* lacks natural levels of diversity, management activities and measures are implemented that enhance or restore spatial diversity

6.9 (revised 6.10) The Organization* shall* not convert natural forest* to plantations*, nor natural forests* or plantations* to any other land use, except when the conversion:

a) a) affects a very limited portion of the area of the Management Unit*  
b) b) will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term conservation* benefits in the  
c) c) Management Unit*, and
d) c) does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values*, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values*. (C6.10 V4)

6.9.1 Forest* areas that have been converted (either from plantation* to non-forest* use or from natural forest* to plantation* or to non-forest* use) since 1994 and / or are scheduled for conversion are identified.

6.9.2 No conversion to plantations* or non-forest* lands occurs, except in circumstances where the conversion:

1. Affects no more than 0.5% of the total area of the Management Unit* in the current or any future year and does not result in a cumulative total area converted in excess of 5% of the Management Unit* since November 1994; and
2. The conversion will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation* benefits in the Management Unit*; and
3. Does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values*, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values*.

6.10 (revised 10.9) Management Units* containing plantations* that were established on areas converted from natural forest* after November 1994 shall* not qualify for certification, except where:

a) Clear and sufficient evidence is provided that The Organization* was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion, or
b) the conversion affected a very limited portion of the area of the Management Unit* and is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure long term conservation* benefits in the Management Unit*. (C10.9 V4)

6.10.1 Areas of plantations*, their original establishment dates, and the prior status of the areas are identified.

6.10.2 No areas have been converted from natural forest* to plantation* since November 1994 except where:

1. The Organization* provides clear and sufficient evidence that it was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion; or
2. The conversion will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation* benefits in the Management Unit*; and
3. The total area of plantation* on sites converted from natural forest* since November 1994 is less than 5% of the total area of the Management Unit*
Principle 7: Management planning

The Organization* shall have a management plan* consistent with its policies and objectives* and proportionate to scale, intensity and risks* of its management activities. The management plan shall be implemented and kept up to date based on monitoring information in order to promote adaptive management*. The associated planning and procedural documentation shall be sufficient to guide staff, inform affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders* and to justify management decisions.

NOTE: please, see Annex C of this Standard for a Guidance - Conceptual Framework for Planning / Monitoring.

7.1 The Organization* shall, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of its management activities, set policies (visions and values) and objectives* for management, which are environmentally sound, socially beneficial and economically viable. Summaries of these policies and objectives* shall be incorporated into the management plan*, and publicized. (C7.1 V4)

7.1.1 Policies (vision and values) that contribute to meeting the requirements of this standard are described in the management plan*.

7.1.2 Specific, operational management objectives* that collectively address the requirements of this standard are presented in the management plan*.

7.2 The Organization* shall have and implement a management plan* for the Management Unit* which is fully consistent with the policies and objectives* as established according to Criterion* 7.1. The management plan* shall describe the natural resources that exist in the Management Unit* and explain how the plan will meet the FSC certification requirements. The management plan* shall cover forest management planning and social management planning proportionate to scale*, intensity* and risk* of the planned activities. (C7.1 V4)

7.2.1 The management plan* includes management actions, procedures, strategies and other measures to achieve the objectives* for management.

7.2.2 The management plan* is implemented and addresses the following elements:

1. A summary of the results of assessments, including:
   a) Natural resources and environmental values*, as identified in Principle* 6 and Principle* 9;
   b) Social, economic and cultural resources and condition, as identified in Principle 6, Principle* 2 to Principle* 5 and Principle* 9; and
   c) Major social and environmental risks in the area, as identified in Principle 6, Principle* 2 to Principle* 5 and Principle* 9.

2. A summary of programs and activities regarding:
   a) Workers** rights, occupational health and safety, gender equality*, as identified in Principle 4;
   b) Indigenous peoples*, community relations, local economic and social
development, identified, as in Principle* 3, Principle* 4 and Principle* 5; and

c) Stakeholder engagement* and the resolution of disputes; and grievances, as identified in Principle* 7 and Principle* 9;
d) Planned management activities and timelines, silvicultural systems used, typical harvesting methods and equipment, as identified in Principle* 10
e) The rationale for harvesting rates of timber and other natural resources, as identified in Principle 5;

3. Measures to identify, conserve and/or restore:
   a) Rare and threatened species and habitats;
   b) Water bodies and riparian zones;
   c) Landscape connectivity, including wildlife corridors;
   d) Representative Sample Areas, as identified in Principle* 6; and
e) High Conservation Values*, as identified in Principle* 9

4. Measures to assess, prevent, and mitigate negative impacts of management activities on:
   a) Environmental values*, as identified in Principle* 6 and Principle* 9;
   and
   b) Social Values, as identified in Principle* 2 to Principle* 5 and Principle* 9;

5. A description of the monitoring program, as identified in Principle* 8, including:
   a) Growth and yield, as identified in Principle* 5;
   b) Environmental values, as identified in Principle* 6;
   c) Operational impacts, as identified in Principle* 10;
   d) High Conservation Values, as identified in Principle* 9; and
e) Monitoring systems based on stakeholder engagement* planned or in place, as identified in Principle* 2 to Principle* 5 and Principle* 9; and

6. Maps describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the FMU.

7.3 The management plan* shall include verifiable targets by which progress towards each of the prescribed management objectives* can be assessed. (New)

7.3.1 Verifiable targets, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for monitoring the progress towards each management objective* and used as the basis for monitoring in Principle* 8.

7.4 The Organization* shall update and revise periodically the management planning and procedural documentation to incorporate the results of monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder engagement* or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances. (C7.2 V4)

7.4.1 The management plan* is revised and updated periodically to incorporate:
   1. Monitoring results, including results of certification audits;
   2. Evaluation results;
   3. Stakeholder engagement* results;
   4. New scientific and technical information, and
   5. Changing environmental, social, or economic circumstances

7.5 The Organization* shall make publicly available* a summary of the management plan* free of charge. Excluding confidential information, other relevant components
of the management plan* shall be made available to affected stakeholders* on request, and at cost of reproduction and handling. (C7.4 V4)

7.5.1 A summary of the management plan* is publicly available* at no cost, unless The Organization* makes the entire management plan* available at no cost, excluding confidential information, in which case a summary is not required.

7.5.2 The complete management plan*, excluding confidential information, is available to affected stakeholders* on request. At its discretion, The Organisation* may charge for the actual costs of reproduction and handling.

7.6 The Organization* shall, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of management activities, proactively and transparently engage affected stakeholders* in its management planning and monitoring processes, and shall engage interested stakeholders* on request. (C4.4 V4)

7.6.1 Procedures are developed and implemented to ensure that affected stakeholders* are proactively and transparently engaged in the following processes:

1. Dispute resolution mechanisms (Criterion* 1.6, Criterion* 2.6, Criterion* 4.6);
2. Definition of Living wages* (Criterion* 2.4);
3. Identification of rights (Criterion* 3.1, Criterion* 4.1), sites (Criterion* 3.5, Criterion* 4.7) and impacts (Criterion* 4.5);
4. Local communities’ socio-economic development activities (Criterion* 4.4); and

7.6.2 Engagement* procedures describe how:

1. Appropriate representatives and contact points are determined (including where appropriate, local institutions, organizations and authorities);
2. Mutually agreed, culturally appropriate communication channels are established and then used, allowing for information to flow in both directions;
3. All actors (women, youth, elderly, minorities) are represented and engaged with equally;
4. All meetings, all points discussed and all agreements reached are recorded;
5. The content of meeting records is approved; and
6. The results of all engagement* activities will be shared with those involved and how their formal content and intended use will be approved before proceeding with management activities.

7.6.3 Affected stakeholders* are notified in advance of management planning and monitoring processes that are likely to have negative impact on them, and provided with an opportunity for engagement* in order to identify ways to avoid or reduce any expected impacts.

7.6.4 Interested stakeholders* are notified in advance of, and provided with an opportunity for engagement* in management planning and monitoring processes that are likely to have an impact on their interests.
Principle 8: Monitoring and assessment

The Organization shall demonstrate that, progress towards achieving the management objectives, the impacts of management activities and the condition of the Management Unit, are monitored and evaluated proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of management activities, in order to implement adaptive management.

8.1 The Organization shall monitor the implementation of its Management Plan, including its policies and objectives, its progress with the activities planned, and the achievement of its verifiable targets.

8.1.1 A regular, comprehensive, and replicable written approach is in place and implemented that monitors the implementation of the Management Plan including its policies and objectives and achievement of the verifiable targets.

8.2 The Organization shall monitor and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the activities carried out in the Management Unit, and changes in its environmental condition. (C8.2 V4)

8.2.1 A regular, comprehensive, and replicable written approach is in place and implemented that monitors the environmental impacts of management activities.

8.2.2 A regular, comprehensive, and replicable program is in place and implemented that monitors social impacts of management activities.

8.2.3 A regular, comprehensive, and replicable written approach is in place and implemented that monitors changes in environmental conditions.

8.3 The Organization shall analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process. (C8.4 V4)

8.3.1 Monitoring and evaluation results are analyzed and activities are adapted in a timely way to ensure that the requirements of this standard are met.

8.3.2 The analysis of the monitoring and evaluation results is incorporated in the periodic revision of the Management Plan.

8.3.3 Management objectives, planned targets and / or management activities are revised if their results are not in conformance with the requirements of this standard.

8.4 The Organization shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring free of charge, excluding confidential information. (C8.5 V4)

8.4.1 A summary of the monitoring results, excluding confidential information, is publicly available at no cost.

8.5 The Organization shall have and implement a tracking and tracing system proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of its management activities, for demonstrating the source and volume in proportion to projected output for each year, of all products from the Management Unit that are marketed as FSC certified. (C8.3 V4)
8.5.1 A system is implemented to track and trace all products that are marketed as FSC certified.

8.5.2 Information about all products that leave the forest* is compiled and documented, including, at a minimum, the following information:

1. Species;
2. Product type;
3. Volume (or quantity) of product;
4. Information to trace the material to the cutblock;
5. Logging or production date; and
6. Whether or not the material was sold to a Chain of Custody certified organization.

8.5.3 Sales invoices are kept for a minimum of five years for all products sold with an FSC claim, which identify at a minimum, the following information:

1. Name and address of purchaser;
2. The date of sale; Species;
3. Product type;
4. The volume (or quantity) sold;
5. Forest Management / Chain of Custody certificate code; and
6. FSC Product Group.
Principle 9: High Conservation Values

The Organization* shall* maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values* in the Management Unit* through applying the precautionary approach*.

9.1  The Organization*, through engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and other means and sources, shall assess and record the presence and status of the following High Conservation Values* in the Management Unit*, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of impacts of management activities, and likelihood of the occurrence of the High Conservation Values*:

- **HCV 1** – Species diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity* including endemic species, and rare*, threatened* or endangered* species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.
- **HCV 2** – Landscape-level ecosystems* and mosaics. Large landscape-level ecosystems* and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
- **HCV 3** – Ecosystems* and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems*, habitats* or refugia*.
- **HCV 4** – Critical ecosystem services*. Basic ecosystem services* in critical* situations, including protection* of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.
- **HCV 5** – Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities* or indigenous peoples* (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement with these communities or indigenous peoples.
- **HCV 6** – Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes* of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical* cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities* or indigenous peoples*, identified through engagement with these local communities* or indigenous peoples*.

(C9.1 V4)

9.1.1  An assessment is completed using Best Available Information that identifies and records the location and status of High Conservation Values* Categories 1-6, as defined in Criterion 9.1; the High Conservation Value* Areas they rely upon; and their condition.

9.1.2  The assessment includes engagement* with affected* and interested stakeholders* in the conservation of the High Conservation Values*.

9.2  The Organization* shall* develop effective strategies that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values*, through engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts. (C9.2 V4)

9.2.1  Threats to identified High Conservation Values* are documented using Best Available Information.
9.2.2 Management strategies and actions are developed to maintain and/or enhance the identified HCVs and associated areas prior to implementing potentially harmful management activities.

9.2.3 *Affected* and *interested stakeholders* and local and regional experts are engaged in the identification and development of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified *High Conservation Values*.

9.2.4 The strategies developed are effective to maintain and/or enhance the *High Conservation Values* and are subject to the *Precautionary Approach*.

9.3 The *Organization* shall implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified *High Conservation Values*. These strategies and actions shall implement the *precautionary approach* and be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of management activities. (C9.3 V4).

9.3.1 The *High Conservation Values* and the areas on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, including by implementing the strategies developed.

9.3.2 The *precautionary approach* is applied when strategies and actions for each *High Conservation Value* are implemented, subject to the *scale, intensity and risk* of the management activities.

9.3.3 Activities that harm *High Conservation Values*, cease immediately and actions are taken to restore and protect the High Conservation Values.

9.4 The *Organization* shall demonstrate that periodic monitoring is carried out to assess changes in the status of *High Conservation Values*, and shall adapt its management strategies to ensure their effective protection. The monitoring shall be proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk* of management activities, and shall include engagement with *affected stakeholders*, *interested stakeholders* and experts. (C9.4 V4).

9.4.1 A program of periodic monitoring assesses:

1. Implementation of strategies;
2. The status of *High Conservation Values* including areas on which they depend; and
3. The effectiveness of the management strategies and actions for the protection of the HCVs.

9.4.2 The monitoring program includes engagement with *affected* and *interested stakeholders* and experts.

9.4.3 The monitoring program has sufficient scope, *scale*, detail and frequency to detect changes in *High Conservation Values*, relative to the initial baseline assessment and status identified for each *High Conservation Value*.

9.4.4 Management strategies and actions are adapted when monitoring or other new information shows that these strategies and actions are ineffective to protect to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of *High Conservation Values*. 
Principle 10: Implementation of Management Activities

Management activities conducted by or for The Organization* for the Management Unit* shall* be selected and implemented consistent with The Organization*'s economic, environmental and social policies and objectives* and in compliance with the Principles and Criteria collectively. (New)

10.1 After harvest or in accordance with the management plan*, The Organization* shall*, by natural or artificial regeneration methods, regenerate vegetation cover in a timely fashion to pre-harvesting or more natural conditions* (New).

10.1.1 All harvested sites are regenerated in a timely manner that:

1. Protects affected environmental values*, for example, exposed soils where these are at risk* of erosion; and

2. Is suitable to recover overall pre-harvest or natural forest* composition, structure, productivity, full stocking, and optimum growth rates of the managed species in order to maintain or enhance overall production from the Management Unit*.

10.1.2 Regeneration activities are implemented in a manner consistent with:

1. Regeneration objectives that will produce pre-harvest or more natural conditions*;

2. Natural vegetation characteristics of the site determined in the environmental assessment, and

3. The allowable annual cut determination.

10.2 The Organization* shall* use species for regeneration that are ecologically well adapted to the site and to the management objectives*. The Organization* shall* use native species* and local genotypes* for regeneration, unless there is clear and convincing justification for using others. (C10.4 C4).

10.2.1 Species* chosen for regeneration are of local genotypes and ecologically well adapted to the site, unless clear and convincing justification is provided for using non-local genotypes or non-native species*

10.2.2 Species chosen for regeneration are consistent with the regeneration objectives.

10.3 The Organization* shall* only use alien species* when knowledge and/or experience have shown that any invasive impacts can be controlled and effective mitigation measures are in place. (C6.9 and C10.8 V4)

10.3.1 Alien species* are used only when direct experience and/or the results of scientific research demonstrate that impacts can be controlled and effective measures are in place to control their spread outside the area in which they are established.

10.3.2 Spread of invasive species is controlled.

10.3.3 If systems and measures to control invasiveness are ineffective with species introduced by the Organization, programs to eliminate the alien species* are devised and implemented.
10.4 The Organization* shall* not use genetically modified organisms* in the Management Unit*. (C6.8 V4).

10.4.1 Genetically Modified Organisms* (GMOs) are not used.

10.5 The Organization* shall* use silvicultural practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives*. (New)

10.5.1 Silvicultural practices are implemented that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives*.

10.6. The Organization* shall* avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of fertilizers. When fertilizers are used, The Organization* shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values*. (C10.7 V4)

10.6.1 The use of fertilizers is avoided, or is being reduced with the aim of elimination, including by the use of silvicultural practices that avoid or reduce the need for fertilizers.

10.6.2 When fertilizers are used, their types, rates and frequencies of application are documented.

10.6.3 When fertilizers are used, environmental values are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage.

10.6.4 Damage to environmental values* resulting from fertilizer use is mitigated or repaired

10.7 The Organization* shall* use integrated pest management and silviculture* systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of chemical pesticides*. The Organization* shall* not use any chemical pesticides* prohibited by FSC policy. When pesticides* are used, The Organization* shall* prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values* and human health. (C6. and C10.7 V4)

10.7.1 Integrated pest management, including selection of silviculture* systems, is used to avoid, or aim to eliminate the frequency, extent, and amount of chemical pesticide* applications, and result in non-use or overall reductions in applications.”

10.7.2 Chemical pesticides* prohibited by FSC’s pesticide Policy are not used in the Management Unit unless derogation has been granted by FSC.

10.7.3 Records of pesticide* usage are maintained, including trade name, active ingredient, quantity of active ingredient used, date of use, location of use, and reason for use.

10.7.4 The use of pesticides* complies with the requirements for the transport, storage, handling, application and emergency procedures for clean-up following accidental spillages as specified in ILO publications on the use of chemicals, national publications and national laws* and local laws*.

10.7.5 If pesticides* are used, application methods minimize quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective protection* to surrounding landscapes* including:

1. Non-use of pesticides* known to harm aquatic species and other wildlife;
2. Restrictions on applications during unfavorable (e.g., windy) conditions;
3. Avoidance of chemicals whose initial or break-down components are toxic to plants and animals; and
4. No-application buffer zones around:
   Rare and threatened species* habitat*;
   Rare plant communities; and
   Riparian zones.

10.7.6 Damage to environmental values* or human health from pesticide* use is prevented. If damage occurs then it is mitigated or repaired.

10.8 The Organization* shall* minimize, monitor and strictly control the use of biological control agents* in accordance with internationally accepted scientific protocols*. When biological control agents* are used, The Organization* shall* prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values*. (C6.8 V4)

10.8.1 Use of biological control agents* complies with the national laws* and internationally accepted scientific protocols*.

10.8.2 Environmental values* are protected from adverse impacts caused by the use of biological control agents*.

10.8.3 The use of biological control agents* is recorded including type, quantity used, date of use, location of use, and reason for use.

10.8.4 The use of biological control agents* is minimized, monitored and controlled.

10.8.5 Damage to environmental values* caused by The Organization*’s use of biological control agents* is identified and mitigated or remediated.

10.9 The Organization* shall* assess risks* and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from natural hazards proportionate to scale, intensity, and risk*. (New)

10.9.1 The risk* of management activities to increase natural hazards is assessed.

10.9.2 Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified risks*.

10.10 The Organization* shall* manage infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture* so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to rare and threatened species*, habitats*, ecosystems* and landscape values* are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired. (C6.5 V4)

10.10.1 Measures are developed and implemented in existing infrastructure and infrastructure development, transport and silviculture* activities to ensure:

1. Erosion control;
2. Protection of rare and threatened species*, habitats*, ecosystems* and landscape values*;
3. Protection* of water quality and quantity within and outside the Management Unit* affected by management activities;
4. Protection* of streams, wetlands and water bodies within and outside the Management Unit*;
5. Protection* of soils;
10.10.2 Disturbance or damages to water resources, soils, rare and threatened species*, habitats*, ecosystems* and landscape values* are repaired and restored in a timely manner, and management activities modified to prevent further damage.

10.11 The Organization* shall* manage activities associated with harvesting and extraction of timber and non-timber forest products* so that environmental values* are conserved, merchantable waste is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided. (C5.3 and C6.5 V4)

10.11.1 Harvesting and extraction practices for timber and non-timber forest products* are implemented in a manner that conserves environmental values* as identified in Criterion* 6.1.

10.11.2 Harvesting practices optimize utilization of forest* products and merchantable materials

10.11.3 Sufficient amounts of dead and decaying biomass and forest* structure are retained on-site after harvesting to conserve environmental values*.

10.11.4 Harvesting practices minimize damage to environmental values*.

10.11.5 Damage to other products and services is avoided.

10.11.6 Harvesting practices minimize damage to standing residual trees and residual woody debris on the ground.

10.12 The Organization* shall* dispose of waste materials in an environmentally appropriate manner. (C6.7 V4)

10.12.1 Collection, clean up, transportation and disposal of all wastes are done in an environmentally appropriate way.
### Annex A

Examples of applicable laws*, regulations and nationally-ratified* international treaties, conventions and agreements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Legal rights to harvest</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em><em>1.1 Land tenure</em> and management rights</em>*</td>
<td>Legislation covering land tenure* rights, including customary rights as well as management rights that includes the use of legal* methods to obtain tenure* rights and management rights. It also covers legal* business registration and tax registration, including relevant legal* required licenses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.2 Concession licenses</strong></td>
<td>Legislation regulating procedures for the issuing of forest* concession licenses, including use of legal* methods to obtain concession license. Especially bribery, corruption and nepotism are well-known issues in connection with concession licenses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.3 Management and harvesting planning</strong></td>
<td>Any national or sub-national legal* requirements for Management Planning, including conducting forest* inventories, having a forest* Management Plan* and related planning and monitoring, impact assessments, consultation with other entities, as well as approval of these by competent authorities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.4 Harvesting permits</strong></td>
<td>National and sub-national laws and regulations regulating the issuing of harvesting permits, licenses or other legal* document required for specific harvesting operations. It includes the use of legal* methods to obtain the permit. Corruption is a well-known issue in connection with the issuing of harvesting permits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Taxes and fees</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.1 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees</strong></td>
<td>Legislation covering payment of all legally required forest* harvesting specific fees such as royalties, stumpage fees and other volume based fees. It also includes payments of the fees based on correct classification of quantities, qualities and species. Incorrect classification of forest* products is a well-known issue often combined with bribery of officials in charge of controlling the classification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes</strong></td>
<td>Legislation covering different types of sales taxes which apply to the material being sold, including selling material as growing forest* (standing stock sales).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.3 Income and profit taxes</strong></td>
<td>Legislation covering income and profit taxes related to the profit derived from sale of forest* products and harvesting activities. This category is also related to income from the sale of timber and does not include other taxes generally applicable for companies or related to salary payments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| 3. Timber harvesting activities |  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.1 Timber harvesting regulations</th>
<th>Any legal* requirements for harvesting techniques and technology including selective cutting, shelter wood regenerations, clear felling, transport of timber from felling site and seasonal limitations etc. Typically this includes regulations on the size of felling areas, minimum age and/or diameter for felling activities and elements that shall* be preserved during felling etc. Establishment of skidding or hauling trails, road construction, drainage systems and bridges etc. shall* also be considered as well as planning and monitoring of harvesting activities. Any legally binding codes for harvesting practices shall* be considered.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Protected sites and species</td>
<td>International, national, and sub national treaties, laws, and regulations related to protected areas allowable forest* uses and activities, and/or, rare, threatened, or endangered species, including their habitats* and potential habitats*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Environmental requirements</td>
<td>National and sub national laws and regulations related to the identification and/or protection* of environmental values* including but not limited to those relating to or affected by harvesting, acceptable level for soil damage, establishment of buffer zones (e.g. along water courses, open areas, breeding sites), maintenance of retention trees on felling site, seasonal limitation of harvesting time, environmental requirements for forest* machineries, use of pesticides* and other chemicals, biodiversity conservation*, air quality, protection* and restoration* of water quality, operation of recreational equipment, development of non-forestry infrastructure, mineral exploration and extraction, etc..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 Health and safety</td>
<td>Legally required personal protection* equipment for persons involved in harvesting activities, use of safe felling and transport practice, establishment of protection* zones around harvesting sites, and safety requirements to machinery used. Legally required safety requirements in relation to chemical usage. The health and safety requirements that shall* be considered relate to operations in the forest* (not office work, or other activities less related to actual forest* operations).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 Legal employment</td>
<td>Legal requirements for employment of personnel involved in harvesting activities including requirement for contracts and working permits, requirements for obligatory insurances, requirements for competence certificates and other training requirements, and payment of social and income taxes withhold by employer. Furthermore, the points cover observance of minimum working age and minimum age for personal involved in hazardous work, legislation against forced and compulsory labor, and discrimination and freedom of association.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Third parties’ rights</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3 Indigenous peoples rights

Legislation that regulates the rights of *indigenous people* as far as it’s related to forestry activities. Possible aspects to consider are land *tenure*, right to use certain *forest* related resources or practice traditional activities, which may involve *forest* lands.

5. Trade and transport

**NOTE:** This section covers requirements for *forest* management operations as well as processing and trade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5.1 Classification of species, quantities, qualities</th>
<th>Legislation regulating how harvested material is classified in terms of species, volumes and qualities in connection with trade and transport. Incorrect classification of harvested material is a well-known method to reduce/avoid payment of legality prescribed taxes and fees.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Trade and transport</td>
<td>All required trading permits <em>shall</em> exist as well as legally required transport document which accompany transport of wood from <em>forest</em> operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing</td>
<td>Legislation regulating offshore trading. Offshore trading with related companies placed in tax havens combined with artificial transfer prices is a well-known way to avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees to the country of harvest and considered as an important generator of funds that can be used for payment of bribery and black money to the <em>forest</em> operation and personal involved in the harvesting operation. Many countries have established legislation covering transfer pricing and offshore trading. It <em>should</em> be noted that only transfer pricing and offshore trading as far as it is legally prohibited in the country, can be included here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4 Custom regulations</td>
<td>Custom legislation covering areas such as export/import licenses, product classification (codes, quantities, qualities and species).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5 CITES</td>
<td>CITES Certificates (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the Washington Convention).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex B

Representative Sample Areas

<table>
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<th>Size of Management Unit</th>
<th>Intensity of Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Large</td>
<td>Highly Natural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intensive Plantation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Low PA Levels / High Forest Significance
- Ecosystem Status/Value in Landscape
- High PA Levels / Low Significance
NOTE: The percentage of the management unit in RSA status is generally expected to increase proportionately with increases in the size of the management unit, the intensity of management, and/or the status and value of ecosystems at the landscape level. The arrows and their direction represent these increases.

The status and value of ecosystems at the landscape level refers to: a) protected area (PA) levels, i.e., the extent to which natural ecosystems are protected in the landscape, both within the management unit and the immediately surrounding area; and b) the significance of the forest management unit from the perspective of landscape level conservation. As management unit size increases, the focus will be increasingly on conditions within the management unit, as very large management units are themselves likely to comprise landscapes.

The significance of the chart is in its substantive content and concepts, including the preceding notes, and not in its specific formatting. The number of columns, rows, and cells is, at present, merely illustrative. It less critical that National/Regional Standards use a chart per se, and more important that their provisions are substantively commensurate, regardless of their format.
### Annex C

**Guidance: Conceptual Framework for Planning / Monitoring.**

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<th>MANAGEMENT PLANNING DOCUMENT</th>
<th>PLAN REVISION PERIODICITY</th>
<th>ELEMENT BEING MONITORED (PARTIAL LIST)</th>
<th>MONITORING PERIODICITY</th>
<th>WHO MONITORS THIS ELEMENT (FOR EXAMPLE, WILL VARY WITH SIR AND JURISDICTION)</th>
<th>FSC PRINCIPLE OR CRITERION</th>
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<td>Site Plan</td>
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<td>Creek crossings</td>
<td>When in the field and annually</td>
<td>Operational staff</td>
<td>P10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>When in the field and annually</td>
<td>Operational staff</td>
<td>P10</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Retention patches</td>
<td>Annually, sample</td>
<td>Operational staff</td>
<td>P6, P10</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RTE species</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>Consulting Biologist</td>
<td>P6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AAC</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>Woodlands manager</td>
<td>C5.2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Insect disease outbreaks</td>
<td>Annually, sample</td>
<td>Consulting Biologist / Ministry of Forests</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Business Plans</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Expenditures</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>COO</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Contribution to local economy</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>General Manager</td>
<td>P5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engagement Plan</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Employment statistics</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>General Manager</td>
<td>P3, P4</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Social Agreements</td>
<td>Annually, or as agreed in Engagement Plan</td>
<td>Social Coordinator</td>
<td>P3, P4</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grievances</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>HR Manager</td>
<td>P2, P3, P4</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sexual discrimination</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>HR Manager</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Management Planning Document (For example, will vary with SIR and Jurisdiction)</td>
<td>Plan Revision Periodicity</td>
<td>Element Being Monitored (Partial List)</td>
<td>Monitoring Periodicity</td>
<td>Who Monitors This Element (For example, will vary with SIR and Jurisdiction)</td>
<td>FSC Principle or Criterion</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>5-Year Management Plan</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Wildlife populations</td>
<td>To be determined</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment</td>
<td>P6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Coarse Woody Debris</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>Ministry of Forests</td>
<td>P10</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Free growing / regeneration</td>
<td>Annually, sample</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Forestry Management Plan</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>Age class distribution</td>
<td>Ten years</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment</td>
<td>P6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 year AAC</td>
<td>Annually, ten years</td>
<td>Ministry of Forests / Woodlands manager</td>
<td>C5.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>