

CERTIFICATION SYSTEM  
**FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL™**



The mark of  
responsible forestry

**FOREST MANAGEMENT GENERIC  
STANDARD**



Bureau Veritas Certification

**Ref.: RF03 FSC FM generic standard - version 3.5**

Accredited March 2009

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## Foreword

The present standard has been designed by Bureau Veritas Certification, based on the Forest Stewardship Principle and Criteria (FSC-STD-01-001 v4) and the FSC Standard: 'Structure, content and local adaptation of Generic Forest Stewardship Standards' (FSC-STD-20-002).

This standard does not consider the requirements for the use of FSC trademark *off product*. The company has to use FSC trademark as stated in the standard FSC-STD-50-001 and have a validation of any use of FSC trademark by Bureau Veritas Certification prior any publication.

Bureau Veritas Certification Holding is an independent accredited certification body (for more information, see [www.bureauveritas.com/wps/wcm/connect/bv.com/Group/Home/About-Us/Our-Business/Certification](http://www.bureauveritas.com/wps/wcm/connect/bv.com/Group/Home/About-Us/Our-Business/Certification) ).

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## A – Introduction

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The present document is a **normative document** that specifies the requirements to be met by forest management enterprises in order to obtain a FSC forest management certificate.

It contains the FSC Principles (10) and Criteria (56) and 'generic indicators' that have been specified by Bureau Veritas Certification and endorsed by FSC. It is not an applicable standard by itself, as per FSC requirements **this document must be adapted to the local forest context according to FSC-STD-20-002** (for more information see BMS Specific to FSC) **prior its use and implementation on main forest management evaluation** (see scope).

Nevertheless and as a first approach, this generic standard may be used during a pre-audit and thus constitutes the requirements to fulfil in countries where there are no or few FSC organisations / experience.

Compliance with the standard shall be determined by evaluating observed performance at the Forest Management Unit (FMU) level against each indicator of the standard, and in comparison with any performance threshold(s) specified for the indicator, unless otherwise specified (e.g. certification of group).

For group certification, the compliance of the company shall be evaluated against this standard completed with the standard FSC-STD-30-005.

The present standard is publicly available.

## B – Scope

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This standard has a worldwide scope (everywhere applicable), it cannot be used as such for forest management evaluations and shall be adapted to evaluate forests in regions where there is no FSC endorsed National or Regional standard.

Indicators shall apply to all forests covered by the scope of the standard, including smaller or lower intensity managed forests, unless otherwise specified.

This adaptation is conducted according to Bureau Veritas Certification specific procedure. Principles and Criteria are not modified and only the indicators may be changed during the adaptation.

## C – Standard effective date

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This standard has been accredited by FSC on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of March 2009 and shall be used by Bureau Veritas Certification on the purpose of adaptation to local context from the accreditation date. The compliance of the forest management applicants will be evaluated against this version of the standard right away for main and complementary audits and by March 2010 for surveillance audit.

## D – References

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FSC-STD-01-001 FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship

FSC-STD-01-002 FSC glossary of terms

FSC-STD-01-003 SLIMF Eligibility Criteria

FSC-STD-20-001 General requirements for FSC accredited certification bodies

FSC-STD-20-002 Structure, content and local adaptation of generic forest stewardship standard

FSC-STD-20-007 Forest Management Evaluations

FSC-STD-30-001 Indicators and thresholds for the identification of 'highly hazardous' pesticides (HHP)

FSC-STD-30-001 a FSC List of 'highly hazardous' pesticides

FSC-STD-30-005 Standard for group entities in forest management groups

FSC-STD-40-004 Standard for Chain of Custody Certification

FSC-STD-50-001 Requirements for use of the use of the FSC trademarks by certificate holders

FSC-GUI-60-004 FSC Forest Stewardship Standards: structure, content and suggested indicators

## E – Forest Management requirements

In bold: Original FSC Principles and Criteria

In normal font: Generic indicators of Forest Management, specified by Bureau Veritas Certification, that have to be adapted locally for an initial audit.

<b>1</b>	<b>Compliance with laws and FSC Principles.</b> <b>Forest management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory, and comply with all FSC Principles and Criteria.</b>
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.</b>
1.1.1	There is an up-dated list of all the legal and administrative requirements, local and national, which apply to forestry.
1.1.2	A member of the personnel is responsible for the up-dating g of the list and/or of the reference copies of the laws and regulations.
1.1.3	The employees and sub-contractors are aware of the laws and regulations implications.
1.1.4	The proper laws and regulations apply to all activities by means of procedures and operational directives.
1.1.5	Where non-conformities are identified, corrective actions are implemented.
1.1.6	There is no evidence of non-conformity against legal requirements.
<b>1.2</b>	<b>All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.</b>
1.2.1	There is an up-dated list of legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges.
1.2.2	Evidences attesting the payment of taxes are available.
1.2.3	Future royalties costs have been taken into account in the budget.
<b>1.3</b>	<b>In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.</b>
1.3.1	Forest managers identified treaties and international conventions of which the country is signatory.
1.3.2	Forest managers are aware of the requirements of these treaties and conventions.
1.3.3	The necessary guidance ad procedures, in relation to these requirements, are interpreted and implemented to activities.
1.3.4	Forest managers are aware that ILO conventions specified in FSC-POL-30-401 and shall apply it to the management whether or not they have been ratified by the country.
<b>1.4</b>	<b>Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case-by-case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties.</b>
1.4.1	Any identified conflict must be documented.
1.4.2	The stakeholders or concerned parties are consulted.
1.4.3	The measures taken to treat the conflict are described and are documented.
<b>1.5</b>	<b>Forest management areas shall be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.</b>
1.5.1	There are resources and personnel of surveillance to prevent such activities

1.5.2	Illicit and illegal activities are identified and monitored, and suitable measures are taken.
<b>1.6</b>	<b>Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.</b>
1.6.1	There is a publicly available policy, endorsed by the direction that confirms its long term commitment to exercise a responsible forest management consistent with the FSC Principles and Criteria.
1.6.2	The diffusion of the policy is assured within the entity and sub-contractors.
1.6.3	The policy is reviewed and up-dated regularly.
1.6.4	If the entity has any kind of responsibilities on any other forest areas than the one evaluated during the audit; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.6.4.1. Bureau Veritas Certification team is informed;</li> <li>1.6.4.2. The management in those areas shows the commitment of the company to FSC;</li> <li>1.6.4.3. No considerable breach of FSC Principles and Criteria are noticed in those areas.</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	<b>Tenure and use rights and responsibilities. Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.</b>
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.</b>
2.1.1	There are documents demonstrating the legal status of lands and forests and describing long-term tenures and rights to the land management.
2.1.2	There are documents that describe common laws, rights of forest resource use as well as leases and conventions.
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.</b>
2.2.1	Local communities or other affected parties with legal or customary rights of use or tenure, are identified (list)
2.2.2	Likely impacts operations of forest management are evaluated.
2.2.3	The recipients of such rights are informed about forest management activities that may affect their rights of use.
2.2.4	There are evidences that groups and individuals concerned, gave their consent freely and informed to management activities that have an effect on their rights of use
<b>2.3</b>	<b>Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified.</b>
2.3.1	Appropriate mechanisms containing legal requirements and internal procedures, are used to solve any conflict
2.3.2	There are records of all past and present conflicts related to tenure and use rights
2.3.3	The entity is committed to find a solution to conflicts in-courses.

**3 Indigenous people's rights.**

**The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognized and respected.**

**Note: By “indigenous people” we consider people and population as described in the UN paper “The concept of indigenous people” PFII/2004/WS.1/3**

**3.1 Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.**

3.1.1 The indigenous people with legal and customary rights to their land and the forest resources are identified in a document.

3.1.2 Free, prior and informed consent is granted by indigenous peoples prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:

3.1.2.1. Ensuring indigenous peoples know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;

3.1.2.2. Informing the indigenous peoples of the value, in economic, social and environmental terms, of the resource over which they are considering delegation of control;

3.1.2.3. 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; and;

3.1.2.4. Informing the indigenous peoples of the current and future planned forest management activities.

3.1.3 Suitable mechanisms including legal requirements and internal procedures, are used to solve any conflict

3.1.4 The entity is committed to find a solution to conflicts in-courses.

**3.2 Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.**

3.2.1 The negative impacts of the forest management on the tenure or indigenous community usufruct are identified.

3.2.2 The measures taken to counter these negative impacts are documented.

**3.3 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in cooperation with such peoples, and recognized and protected by forest managers.**

3.3.1 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious value to indigenous peoples or other local community sections are identified in the operational plans and are, if necessary, delimited on the land.

3.3.2 Suitable rights of access to these sites are authorised.

3.3.3 There are processes for: complaints recording; formal recognition and protection of such sites; solution of conflicts.

**3.4 Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free and informed consent before forest operations commence.**

3.4.1 If such a traditional knowledge is used for commercial finality by the audited entity (or any other associated entity), compensations are granted (equitably while considering the commercial value of such skills) before the forest operations starting

3.4.2 There are evidences that the granted compensations are effectively paid.

<b>4 Community relations and workers' rights.</b>
<b>Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.</b>
<b>4.1 The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area shall be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.</b>
4.1.1 There is procedures to raise personnel's members' awareness on relations with the local communities; communication, solution of disagreements and compensations, and there is possibly training.
4.1.2 If necessary, training programs are implemented for the local populations, permitting to face the organism future needs of labour.
4.1.3 Employment and sub-contracting opportunities are offered preferentially to the local communities.
4.1.4 A financial or technical support is given to the local infrastructures as well as to social programs based on the importance of the forest resources.
4.1.5 The audited entity identifies actively the services for which it brings a financial or technical support to the local communities.
<b>4.2 Forest management shall meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.</b>
4.2.1 An up-dated documentation covering all regulatory aspects of health and safety at work is available.
4.2.2 Operational procedures covering all regulatory aspects of health and safety at work are developed and implemented.
4.2.3 There are up-dated statistics on work accidents.
4.2.4 Suitable safety equipments are available and used on the working site.
4.2.5 The tooling and equipments are checked regularly and maintained. Only verified equipments are used.
4.2.6 Zones of risk and dangerous substances must be known.
4.2.7 A member of the personnel is responsible for health aspects and safety at work (policy, prevention system, intervention system, training, continual improvement).
<b>4.3 The rights of workers to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).</b>
4.3.1 There are adequate procedures and policies allowing the workers to join freely trade unions, organise meeting and create collective negotiation, as outlined in ILO Conventions 87 and 98.
<b>4.4 Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups (both men and women) directly affected by management operations.</b>
4.4.1 There is an up-dated list of the interested parties.
4.4.2 The communication between the interested parties on critical points needing actions and monitoring, is documented.
4.4.3 The social impact of new kinds of operations in new sites is evaluated..
4.4.4 Results of social impact studies are integrated into the management plans and the potential points of conflict are treated.
4.4.5 A permanent consultation process is maintained with people socially affected by the forest operations.
<b>4.5 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.</b>

4.5.1	The personnel's member is trained and there are measures implemented in order to avoid such losses and damages affecting the legal or customary rights, property, or livelihoods of local peoples.
4.5.2	There is one member of the staff who is in charge of conflict management.
4.5.3	The policy implemented by the company for conflict management is oriented long term solutions, compensation and long term relationship with local population.
<b>5</b>	<b>Benefits from the forest.</b> <b>Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.</b>
<b>5.1</b>	<b>Forest management shall strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.</b>
5.1.1	The present and future budgets foresee clearly, all the costs of the forest management including those associated to environmental and social aspects
5.1.2	Investments are assured in order to permit the maintenance of the diversity of products and the ecological productivity of the forest (biologic growth).
<b>5.2</b>	<b>Forest management and marketing operations shall encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.</b>
5.2.1	The local transformation of the forest products and non-ligneous foresters products are encouraged (Statistics on the contribution of the entity to the local economy).
5.2.2	The local transformers, including those using small quantities of raw material, are not excluded.
<b>5.3</b>	<b>Forest management shall minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.</b>
5.3.1	The harvested wood and/or on-site transformed products are evacuated in time to avoid their deterioration and their depreciation
5.3.2	The volume of wastes generated during harvesting, on-site transformation and during hauling, is identified and avoided.
5.3.3	Specifications on dimensions and quantity of harvested wood, and extraction procedures permit to prevent wastes (while leaving on-site branches and other not usable wastes)
5.3.4	Extraction techniques are conceived to prevent harvesting damages caused to timber and population.
5.3.5	The other forest resources (non ligneous products, wild animals...) are collected in such a way as to prevent wastes and over exploitation
<b>5.4</b>	<b>Forest management shall strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.</b>
5.4.1	The forest is managed for several products and services (ligneous products and non-ligneous forest products)
5.4.2	The local companies are encouraged to use non-ligneous forest products
<b>5.5</b>	<b>Forest management operations shall recognize, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.</b>
5.5.1	Forest managers have identified the variety of services and resources that the forest can offer.
5.5.2	The potential impacts of forest management activities on services and resources are identified, documented and evaluated
5.5.3	The management practices minimize the negative impacts on services and other resources of the forest.



**5.6 The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.**

5.6.1 The rates of sustainable harvest for the management unit have been calculated from recent data.

5.6.2 The harvested volumes are recorded in a regular and precise way and are compared to numbers of yearly harvesting possibility.

5.6.3 The present harvesting levels do not exceed the capacity of long-term regeneration of the forest.

**6 Environmental impact.**

**Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest.**

**6.1 Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed -- appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources -- and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations.**

6.1.1 Environmental impact assessments adapted to the scale of the management unit and/or of the operation level, are made prior starting any site-disturbing operations.

**SLIMF:** prior starting any operation, potential negative impact on environment are identified and documented by the operator

**Group of SLIMF:** environmental impact assessments are made on a landscape approach in order to avoid an accumulation of negative effects caused by the operation

6.1.2 The whole impacts identified during impact assessments are taken into consideration in the management plan

6.1.3 Operations and activities are conceived in order to prevent or reduce the negative impacts on the environment

**6.2 Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas). Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources. Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.**

6.2.1 There is a program of inventory of the rare, threatened or endangered species and their habitat, possibly in collaboration with experts and/or qualified authorities. The above identified species and habitats are recorded on maps.

**SLIMF:** Information on rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitat likely to be present on the management unit are available and recorded on maps.

6.2.2 Procedures exist on measures to be implemented to effectively protect the above identified species.

**SLIMF:** Specific measures to protect the rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitat identified are defined.

6.2.3 The forest workers and sub-contractors are trained to recognise the rare, threatened or endangered species and their habitat, are informed and aware of their presence, and are trained to implement on field the measures required to reduce forest operation impacts to the minimum.

**SLIMF:** The forest workers and sub-contractors are trained to recognise the rare, threatened or endangered species and their habitat and are trained to implement on field the measures required.

<p>6.2.4 Conservation zones and protection areas to preserve the rare, threatened or endangered species identified are delimited (if permitted by the scale) and effectively protected.</p> <p><b>SLIMF:</b> When the scale of the management unit does not permit to establish conservation zones and protection areas, there are evidences that the measures taken effectively protect, conserve and prevent disturbance of the rare, threatened or endangered species and their habitats. (example records, population monitoring, stakeholder comments, etc)</p>
<p>6.2.5 The management has taken measures and given tools to the workers to prevent and control inappropriate hunting, fishing and collecting of the rare, threatened or endangered species.</p>
<p>6.2.6 In case of commercial hunting, the species and number of killed animals are known and are documented precisely. The number of killed animals is kept to a sustainable level (estimate from recent and public data).</p> <p><b>SLIMF:</b> not applicable</p>
<p><b>6.3 Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including: a) Forest regeneration and succession. b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity. c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.</b></p>
<p>6.3.1 The situation of the forest management unit must be known for: the natural cycles; the regeneration (% of naturally regenerated surface and rate of success of natural regeneration); the succession of the forest (% and zones of young, intermediate and mature populations)</p>
<p>6.3.2 The genetic diversity and the diversity of species and ecosystems (composition of populations, origin of seeds and seedlings, existing ecosystems types) must be known at the scale of the forest management unit</p>
<p>6.3.3 For the degraded sites, there are programmes of restoration of the functions and ecological values of the forest.</p>
<p>6.3.4 Dead woods, windfalls, hollow trunks and old populations make the object of suitable conservation measures taking into account their potential impact on health, forests stability and surrounding ecosystems</p>
<p>6.3.5 The silvicultural management treatments are implemented so that forest ecosystem, regeneration, succession and diversity are not put in jeopardy.</p>
<p><b>6.4 Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.</b></p>
<p>6.4.1 Programmes of protective and management measures of representative zones of present typical ecosystems are developed and implemented.</p> <p><b>SLIMF:</b> not applicable</p>
<p>6.4.2 There are maps showing these protection zones of ecosystems.</p> <p><b>SLIMF:</b> not applicable</p>
<p>6.4.3 <b>Applicable to SLIMF only:</b> where representative sample of ecosystems are present in the FMU they are effectively protected and recorded on maps.</p>
<p><b>6.5 Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimize forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources.</b></p>
<p>6.5.1 There are operational directives for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- prevention and fighting against fire ;</li> <li>- erosion ;</li> <li>- soils protection ;</li> <li>- water quality preservation ;</li> <li>- forestry.</li> </ul>

6.5.2	All forest operation with an impact on the environment is identified. Written forestry directives defining the acceptable practices are established and implemented. Ex: felling is not done across streams; wastes of cuts are not stored in rivers, ponds, humid zones or banks and the quality of water is not degraded by equipments and forest products; the wooded banks are protected by a protective band of suitable width; the felling orientation is chosen in order to prevent any damages to the remaining population; use of extraction equipments with limited soil compaction; appropriate forestry techniques are used depending on the slope and the soils quality; etc
6.5.3	Forest workers and sub-contractors are informed and are aware of the forestry directives.
<b>6.6</b>	<b>Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World Health Organization Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimize health and environmental risks.</b>
6.6.1	There is an up-dated list of chemicals used within the forest management unit.
6.6.2	Unless with a previous derogation by the FSC, there is no forbidden chemical products used as described by the FSC (FSC-STD-30-001 and FSC-STD-30-001a).
6.6.3	Equipments and suitable protective clothes conforming to legal requirements are available. A training program concerning their use is implemented.
6.6.4	Efforts aiming at the reduction of chemical products use are made by testing efficient non-chemical techniques or alternative management practices. A monitoring program is implemented. The results are controlled. Ex: Quantity and type of chemicals used, area treated with pesticides, surface managed following alternative silvicultural treatments, surface treated with biological products, etc.
6.6.5	The chemical products storage, their preparation and utilisation are covered by preventive procedures conforming to the law and to codes of practices in force.
6.6.6	All the incidents related to the utilisation of chemical products are recorded and documented.
6.6.7	The operators are aware of, trained and ready to take urgency measures in case of accidental spilling or other incidents concerning chemical products. Ex: Urgency kits available and usable, intervention programs...
<b>6.7</b>	<b>Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.</b>
6.7.1	On-site collecting equipments are available.
6.7.2	Chemical products and non-organic wastes are identified and treated off-site.
6.7.3	Non-organic wastes (used oils, tires, containers, etc.) are recycled out of the forest operation site.
6.7.4	The operators and sub-contractors are informed and put in practice the policy of management of the chemical products and non-organic wastes. Ex: Contractual obligation of the sub-contractors
<b>6.8</b>	<b>Use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimized, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.</b>
6.8.1	Brigade peoples are trained to use biological control agents.
6.8.2	Biological control agents are used in conformance with national and international laws.

6.8.3	Biological control agents are not used in production nor in research.
6.8.4	All the activities using biological control agents are documented and monitored.
<b>6.9</b>	<b>The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.</b>
6.9.1	Undesirable regeneration is monitored and controlled if necessary.
6.9.2	The potential ecological impacts of the considered exotic species are evaluated.
6.9.3	The exotic species with negative ecological impact are not to be used.
<b>6.10</b>	<b>Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.</b>
6.10.1	The forests conversion, if any, shall not exceed 0.5% of the area of the <i>Management Unit</i> * in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the <i>Management Unit</i> * (the dimensions are approved by the stakeholders). These changes are documented.
6.10.2	The conversion does not occur on high conversion value forest areas.
6.10.3	The benefits associated to the conservation are identified, evaluated and documented with the cooperation of recognised experts.
6.10.4	These benefits are important, new, additional and of long term acquisition.
<b>7</b>	<b>Management plan.</b> A management plan, appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations, shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated
<b>7.1</b>	<b>The management plan and supporting documents shall provide:</b> a) Management objectives. b) Description of the forest resources to be managed, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands. c) Description of silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories. d) Rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection. e) Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics. f) Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments. g) Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species. h) Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership. i) Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used.
7.1.1	There is a valid management plan (or a synthetic document summarizing the whole management activities).  <b>SLIMF:</b> There is a management document (or synthetic document, appendices, or reference documents). This document comprises the indicators 7.1.2 to 7.1.12).
7.1.2	The management objectives are described in the management documentations.
7.1.3	There is a description of forest resources, environmental limitations, plan of land use, land ownership status, socio-economic conditions of the evaluated forest as well as of adjacent lands.  <b>SLIMF:</b> There is a description of forest resources, environmental limitations, plan of land use, land ownership status, socio-economic conditions.
7.1.4	The planning holds short term (operational), medium term and long term (strategic) levels and associated silvicultural operations are described and implemented.  <b>SLIMF:</b> Silvicultural operations are described in a time frame and there is evidence of their implementation.

7.1.5	Rationale for rate of harvest and collected species is justified. <b>SLIMF:</b> There is evidence that the rate of harvest and collected species is rational and do not threaten the resources.
7.1.6	Any modification in the management plan or in the management objectives shall be justified.
7.1.7	Protective measures of the environment are elaborated.
7.1.8	Monitoring of forest growth and population is foreseen and described. <b>For small forest:</b> there is evidence that the forest condition is not threaten.
7.1.9	Harvesting techniques and equipment used are described and justified.
7.1.10	A program of identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species exists. <b>SLIMF:</b> The rare, threatened and endangered species are identified (see criteria 6.2).
7.1.11	Forest resources, protected areas, planned conservation activities and the land ownership are recorded on maps. <b>SLIMF:</b> There is map (and attached documents) recording forest resources, protected areas, planned conservation activities and the land ownership.
7.1.12	Responsibilities in term of management (inventory, management plan realisation, harvesting planning, worker management, management monitoring) and the responsible persons for it are defined.
<b>7.2</b>	<b>The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.</b>
7.2.1	The responsibilities related to the realisation and up dating of the management plan are specifically assigned to. <b>SLIMF:</b> not applicable
7.2.2	Plan reviews are planned and respect timing <b>SLIMF:</b> Management documents reviews are planned on a time-frame defined adapted to the scale and the intensity of the FMU.
7.2.3	Procedures ensure the integration into the management plan of relevant data obtained from monitoring activities. <b>SLIMF:</b> The management documents are updated by possible new data resulting from reviews and monitoring.
7.2.4	The plans review reflects the evolution of environmental and socio-economical considerations. <b>SLIMF:</b> The management documents are updated by possible new data resulting from evolution of environmental and socio-economical considerations.
7.2.5	The new scientific and technical developments are evaluated and included into the plans at the moment of their review. <b>SLIMF:</b> The management documents are updated by possible new data resulting from new developments
<b>7.3</b>	<b>Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.</b>
7.3.1	The responsibilities concerning training are defined and assigned specifically. <b>SLIMF:</b> not applicable
7.3.2	Forest workers at all levels (including subcontractors) received an adequate training (including health and safety at work, and forest and environmental aspects) in order to permit an efficient implementation of the management plan.

7.3.3	Supervision technical personnel (including sub-contractors) received an adequate training and have the resources needed.
7.3.4	Procedures to evaluate training efficiency are established. <b>SLIMF:</b> not applicable
7.3.5	The whole activities are supervised and monitored in order to insure that standards and procedures are properly implemented <b>SLIMF:</b> not applicable
<b>7.4</b>	<b>While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1.</b>
7.4.1	There is a public summary of the management plan that can be consulted. This index contains the elements listed under criterion 7.1. <b>SLIMF:</b> a summary of the management plan or the management plan its-self or any management documentation, without any confidential information, is available for consultation upon request.
<b>8</b>	<b>Monitoring and assessment.</b> <b>Monitoring shall be conducted, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management, to assess the condition of the forest yields of forest products, chain of custody, management activities and their social and environmental impacts.</b>
<b>8.1</b>	<b>The frequency and intensity of monitoring shall be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures shall be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.</b>
8.1.1	The frequency and intensity of monitoring are determined and adapted to the scale and the intensity of the activities.
8.1.2	The activities that need to be monitored are identified.
8.1.3	The responsible persons for the implementation of the monitoring programs are identified.
8.1.4	Monitoring procedures, coherent with each activity, are documented and implemented. <b>SLIMF:</b> Evidences of the implementation of monitoring procedures are available (report, database, maps, etc). And monitoring procedures are eventually documented.
8.1.5	These procedures are reproducible and provide comparable data in time.
<b>8.2</b>	<b>Forest management shall include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators:</b> <b>a) Yield of all forest products harvested.</b> <b>b) Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest.</b> <b>c) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna.</b> <b>d) Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations.</b> <b>e) Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.</b>
8.2.1	Harvesting rates of the forest products are documented.
8.2.2	A monitoring after exploitation is done in order to evaluate the level of damage caused to the managed site (damages of trees, wastes, deterioration of soils,...).
8.2.3	Data on growth rates, regeneration and forest condition are collected.
8.2.4	Data are raised on the composition and modifications observed of flora and fauna as well as on the efficiency of conservation activities. <b>SLIMF:</b> Composition and modifications observed of flora and fauna are monitored
8.2.5	The environmental and social impacts of the forest operations, including those regarding health and safety, are monitored.

8.2.6	The sites of wastes recuperation are regularly checked. <b>SLIMF:</b> not applicable
8.2.7	Data on cost, productivity and management efficiency are documented.
<b>8.3</b>	<b>Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organizations to trace each forest product from its origin (process known as the "chain of custody").</b>
8.3.1	The applicant has defined for the different cases where he is involved, the final place where he ensures the physical responsibility of the products.
8.3.2	The applicant has defined a quality management of its certified wood products chain of custody as required in the standard FSC-STD-40-004. <b>SLIMF:</b> The responsibilities of the certified wood products chain of custody are defined.
8.3.3	The products groups are defined.
8.3.4	If the applicant subcontracts parts of its activities of chain of custody, he applies the "outsourcing" requirements as stated in the FSC-STD-40-004. <b>SLIMF:</b> The applicant has identified the sub-contractors playing an important role in the chain of custody, identified the risks it represents and identified measures to be taken. An agreement on those measures has been signed between the applicant and those sub-contractors.
8.3.5	The applicant has established and documented an organisation allowing the traceability of timber from its origin up to its processing or sale.
8.3.2.1	This system comprises a physical and documented identification of the wood at all relevant levels: logging operation, transport, storage and dispatch.
8.3.2.2	Those documents indicate the forest of origin, per unit or per parcel, from the forest up to the client or, if relevant, to the processing unit. Those documents are sufficient to track the product back to its origin.
8.3.6	The relevant workers and sub-contractors are informed or trained to the implementation of the chain of custody control.
8.3.7	Invoices or other transmittal documents concerning the sell of certified products shall indicate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the origin of the certified product;</li> <li>- the name and contact of the applicant;</li> <li>- the name and contact of the buyer;</li> <li>- the sale's date;</li> <li>- the quantity (volume or another unit) of the certified products sold;</li> <li>- the nature, species and references of the certified products sold (dimensions and quality);</li> <li>- the point of sale (where the buyer becomes responsible for the control of the chain of custody);</li> <li>- the entity's certificate number;</li> <li>- information sufficient to link the invoice and related transport documentation to each other;</li> </ul>
8.3.8	If the applicant wishes to apply the FSC label <i>on product</i> , measures are taken to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8.3.8.1. Only FSC certified products are FSC-labelled;</li> <li>8.3.8.2. The products are labelled in compliance with "FSC-STD-50-001: Requirements for use of the FSC trademarks by Certificate Holders";</li> </ul>
<b>8.4</b>	<b>The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.</b>
8.4.1	Data of monitoring activities are maintained.
8.4.2	Research programs and monitoring results are regularly analysed.

8.4.3	The results of monitoring are incorporated into the management plans, the policy and the procedures at the time of their periodical reviews. <b>SLIMF:</b> The results of monitoring are incorporated into the management plans reviews.
<b>8.5</b>	<b>While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.</b>
8.5.1	Summaries of the results of monitoring are available for public consultation. <b>SLIMF:</b> a summary of the results of monitoring or the results of monitoring them-self, without any confidential information, are available for consultation upon request.
<b>9</b>	<b>Maintenance of high conservation value forests (HCVF). Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes which define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.</b>
<b>9.1</b>	<b>Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management.</b>
9.1.1	A study has been made on the evaluated forests areas defining the six types of HCVF (cfr FSC definition) and identifying their presence. The study identifies, describes and locates each HCVF on maps. <b>SLIMF:</b> A study has been made on the evaluated forests areas defining the six types of HCVF (cfr FSC definition) and identifying their presence on maps.
9.1.2	The regional attributes of the High Conservation Value Forests are known and properly defined by the forester entity (with the help) or by environment protection bodies, environmental, social experts, national initiatives, etc.
9.1.3	The study for the presence of HCVFs includes stakeholder consultation including consultation of local experts, relevant specialists, etc
9.1.4	The entity shall demonstrate a clear and practical understanding of the HCVF concept and definition, in the implementation of their measures. <b>SLIMF:</b> not applicable
<b>9.2</b>	<b>The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.</b>
9.2.1	The entity has consulted experts and local communities in order to identify the conservation attributes and to determine management options for the High Conservation Value Forests in the management unit.
<b>9.3</b>	<b>The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included into the publicly available management plan summary.</b>
9.3.1	Each one of the High Conservation Value Forests attributes in described in the management plan.
9.3.2	The plan describes specific measures that permit to maintain and enhance of the attributes (see also 7.1.).
9.3.3	Threats to HCVF are identified and measures are taken to address those threats. <b>SLIMF:</b> not applicable
9.3.4	The measures are described in the public management summary.
9.3.5	Intact Forest Landscape (IFL) shall be included in HCVF 2 category.
9.3.6	Global Forest Watch IFL maps <a href="http://www.globalforestwatch.org">www.globalforestwatch.org</a> , or a more recent IFL inventory using the same methodology, such as Global Forest Watch Canada, shall be used to identify potential IFL.



<p><b>9.3.7</b> Any applicant to the FSC Forest Management certification (not yet certified for the application scope) shall not perform any Forest Management operations including harvesting and road building in Intact Forest Landscape.</p>
<p><b>9.3.8</b> Forest Management operations including harvesting and road building of already certified Forest Management Units, may proceed in IFLs, if they:</p> <p><b>1.1.</b> Do not impact more than 20% of Intact Forest Landscapes within the Management Unit (MU), and</p> <p><b>1.2.</b> Do not reduce any IFLs below the 50,000 ha threshold in the landscape.</p>
<p><b>9.4 Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.</b></p>
<p>9.4.1 Indicators are defined to monitor the efficiency of each measure.</p>
<p>9.4.2 The monitoring frequency of the indicators is determined.</p>
<p>9.4.3 Monitoring data are recorded and used to modify the future management.</p>
<p>9.4.4 Managers actively monitor the developments of research that may influence the High Conservation Value Forests management.</p>
<p><b>10 Plantations.</b>  <b>Plantations shall be planned and managed in accordance with Principles and Criteria 1 - 9, and Principle 10 and its Criteria. While plantations can provide an array of social and economic benefits, and can contribute to satisfying the world's needs for forest products, they shall complement the management of, reduce pressures on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.</b></p>
<p><b>10.1 The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives, shall be explicitly stated in the management plan, and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan.</b></p>
<p>10.1.1 Natural populations are, as possible, identified.</p>
<p>10.1.2 Plantations management objectives include the restoration and conservation of natural forests.</p>
<p>10.1.3 These objectives are clearly established in the management plan (see also 7.1).</p>
<p>10.1.4 Brigade peoples, personnel and sub-contractors are informed about the protection and restoration prescriptions of the natural forests.</p>
<p><b>10.2 The design and layout of plantations shall promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests. Wildlife corridors, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods, shall be used in the layout of the plantation, consistent with the scale of the operation. The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape.</b></p>
<p>10.2.1 The scale and layout of the plantation blocks are in harmony with the natural populations, including at the landscapes level.</p>
<p>10.2.2 The plantation and replantation plans consider the maintenance or enhancement of the natural vegetation of the zone, such as habitat and/or wildlife corridors for the fauna in the zone or in the zone's neighbourhood.</p>
<p>10.2.3 Streamside zones are maintained or implemented in humid zones or near water streams.</p>
<p>10.2.4 A tampon zone protects the forests edges and riverain zones.</p>
<p><b>10.3 Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.</b></p>
<p>10.3.1 Different species and/or origins are utilised.</p>

10.3.2	Planning of plantations (new or after cutting) considers a diversity of age, species and rotations.
10.3.3	Species origin is known and documented.
10.3.4	The maximum size of clear cuttings is defined considering documented criterions (legal obligations, local uses...).
<b>10.4</b>	<b>The selection of species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives. In order to enhance the conservation of biological diversity, native species are preferred over exotic species in the establishment of plantations and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Exotic species, which shall be used only when their performance is greater than that of native species, shall be carefully monitored to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.</b>
10.4.1	The selection of species is done on the basis of tests whose results are available and show that these species are adapted to the site and correspond to the management objectives.
10.4.2	The information on the seeds and exotic species origin is known and documented. Suppliers give adequate warranties.
10.4.3	Exotic species are used only after a study of their performance in contact with indigenous species and in function of the management objectives.
10.4.4	A documented monitoring system is implemented in order to control any uncommon or harmful event occurring in the exotic species plantations.
<b>10.5</b>	<b>A proportion of the overall forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation and to be determined in regional standards, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.</b>
10.5.1	The plantations management concepts and objectives foresee zones dedicated to the restoration of natural populations (see also 7.1 and 8.2).  <b>SLIMF:</b> When it is proven that it is ecologically and/or economically unviable for small plantation to establish restoration areas, the plantation manager shall give evidence of his commitment to restoration of natural forest areas (on or off-site).
10.5.2	The plantations management objectives and activities are implemented in order to protect and conserve natural ecosystems and ecological values, mainly around conservation and protected areas
<b>10.6</b>	<b>Measures shall be taken to maintain or improve soil structure, fertility, and biological activity. The techniques and rate of harvesting, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the choice of species shall not result in long term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality, quantity or substantial deviation from stream course drainage patterns.</b>
10.6.1	There is available information on soils sensitivity to degradations caused by the operations.
10.6.2	Operations and exploitation works are implemented in order to avoid soils damages (see 6.5).
10.6.3	Operations that may provoke direct or potential degradations to the soils are identified.
10.6.4	A restoration of the soils degraded by precedent operations, is planned. Ex: The evolution of the quantity of mineral elements in the soil is considered. Amendments are done when necessary.
10.6.5	The principal water streams across the forest are identified.
10.6.6	Operations that may degrade the water streams are identified.
10.6.7	Streams degradation is avoided (see also 6.5) and possible restorations are planned.

**10.7 Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimize outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introductions. Integrated pest management shall form an essential part of the management plan, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and fertilizers. Plantation manager shall make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilizers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7.**

10.7.1 There is a documented fire-fighting and prevention system.

10.7.2 Routine audits are performed in order to test fire-fighting procedures.

10.7.3 There is a documented detection system of fires, defining clearly the responsibilities for alerts calls.

10.7.4 The whole employees and sub-contractors concerned by fire fighting received adequate training.

10.7.5 There are procedures describing the means of sanitary problems treatments (including invasive plants) and the responsibilities of the personnel involved.

10.7.6 Integrated management to solve sanitary problems is used where it is possible.

10.7.7 the permanent employees received an adequate training to detect and to identify the sanitary problems within plantations and, when appropriate, specialists are used to do diagnoses.

**10.8 Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operation, monitoring of plantations shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), in addition to those elements addressed in principles 8, 6 and 4. No species shall be planted on a large scale until local trials and/or experience have shown that they are ecologically well-adapted to the site, are not invasive, and do not have significant negative ecological impacts on other ecosystems. Special attention will be paid to social issues of land acquisition for plantations, especially the protection of local rights of ownership, use or access.**

10.8.1 Potential on-site and off-site impacts are identified and monitored, including, depending on the circumstances:

- the natural invading regeneration;
- impacts on water resource;
- impacts on the soils fertility;
- impacts on the local economic well-being;
- impacts on the landscape (see also 8.2).

Ex: the one-piece 40 ha clear cuttings must be the object of a suitable landscape management.

**SLIMF:** Potential negative environmental and social impacts are identified prior plantation. They are monitored and adequate measures are implemented to address them.

10.8.2 The local rights of use, of property and access preceding the acquisition (in cases of lands acquired to be afforested) are preserved or are transferred, with the full consent of the parts that have such rights

**10.9 Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 normally shall not qualify for certification. Certification may be allowed in circumstances where sufficient evidence is submitted to the certification body that the manager/owner is not responsible directly or indirectly of such conversion.**

10.9.1 The plantation doesn't occupy lands that were covered with natural forests after November 1994.

10.9.2 If the plantation is established on such lands, the present owner / manager can demonstrate he has no responsibility in relation to the conversion.

## F – Glossary of terms

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This glossary is extracted from the standard FSC-STD-01-002 “Glossary of terms”.

**applicant** (for certification): a person or body that seeks to obtain a licence from a certification body [ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991 paragraph 14.6].

**auditor:** an individual who is qualified and authorised to undertake all or any portion of an evaluation within an accreditation or certification scheme.

**biological control agents:** *Living organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other living organisms.*

**biological diversity values:** *The intrinsic, ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components. (see Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992).*

**biological diversity:** *The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. (see Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992).*

**certificate registration code:** a unique code or number issued by a certification body to a certificate holder; and (in this manual) by FSC to an accredited certification body.

**certification body:** a third party which assesses and registers the quality system standards and any supplementary documentation required under the system [ISO/CASCO 227 paragraph 3.2].

**chain of custody verification:** verification that the source(s) of a specified forest product is/are a forest(s) that has/have been awarded a certificate(s) for forest stewardship by a FSC-accredited certification body.

**chemicals:** *the range of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and hormones which are used in forest management.*

**chain of custody:** *the channel through which products are distributed from their origin in the forest to their end-use.*

**compliance/conformity:** fulfilment by a product, process or service of specified requirements [ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991 paragraph 13.1 and ISO/CASCO 193 paragraph 1.1]. In this manual, the terms "conformity" and "compliance" are used interchangeably.

**ecosystem:** *a community of all plants and animals and their physical environment, functioning together as an interdependent unit.*

**endangered species:** *any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.*

**exotic species:** *an introduced species not native or endemic to the area in question.*

**forest management enterprise:** an organization or other single legal entity engaged in forest management.

**forest management unit (FMU):** a clearly defined forest area with mapped boundaries, managed by a single managerial body to a set of explicit objectives which are expressed in a self-contained multiyear management plan.

**FSC logo:** the FSC logo consists of a half tree, half tick (or check), together with the initials FSC. It is designed for use on labels, claims and forest products certified with the FSC certification scheme. The FSC logo is an internationally registered trademark and its use is controlled by legally binding contracts.

**FSC trademarks:** the initials 'FSC', the words 'Forest Stewardship Council', and the FSC Logo are registered trademarks (see *FSC Logo* above).

**genetically modified organisms:** *biological organisms which have been induced by various means to consist of genetic structural changes.*

**group certification:** An arrangement by which forest management units (FMUs) or other sites owned or managed by a number of distinct legal entities (group members) may be evaluated and subsequently certified within the scope of a single certificate.

**High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF):** *High Conservation Value Forests are those that possess one or more of the following attributes:*

- a) *forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant : concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia); and/or large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance*
- b) *forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems*
- c) *forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control)*
- d) *forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health) and/or critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).*

The organisation Pro-Forest has also divided the concept of HCVF in six types that are described in their toolkit. Those six types are commonly used in the identification of HCVF in forest areas.

**Indigenous peoples:** *"The existing descendants of the peoples who inhabited the present territory of a country wholly or partially at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world, overcame them and, by conquest, settlement, or other means reduced them to a non-dominant or colonial situation; who today live more in conformity with their particular social, economic and cultural customs and traditions than with the institutions of the country of which they now form a part, under State structure which incorporates mainly the national, social and cultural characteristics of other segments of the population which are predominant." (Working definition adopted by the UN Working Group on Indigenous Peoples).*

**landscape:** *a geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area.*

**legal entity:** an entity having legal personality, that is, capable of enjoying and being subject to legal rights and duties.

**local laws:** *includes all legal norms given by organisms of government whose jurisdiction is less than the national level, such as departmental, municipal and customary norms*

**long term:** *the time-scale of the forest owner or manager as manifested by the objectives of the management plan, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent forest cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions, and will be a function of how long it takes a given ecosystem to recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or disturbance, or to produce mature or primary conditions.*

**native species:** *a species that occurs naturally in the region; endemic to the area.*

**non-timber forest products:** *all forest products except timber, including other materials obtained from trees such as resins and leaves, as well as any other plant and animal products.*

**normative document:** a document that provides rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results. Note: The term "normative document" is a generic term that covers such documents as standards, technical specifications, codes of practice and regulations [ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991 paragraph 3.1].

**organization:** company, corporation, firm, enterprise, authority or institution, or part or combination thereof, whether incorporated or not, public or private, that has its own functions, administration and legal personality.

**pesticide** (including fungicide and herbicide): any substance, preparation or organism prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from harmful organisms; in rendering such organisms harmless; and controlling organisms with harmful or unwanted effects. (The term pesticide is used here (instead of e.g. biocide) because (1) it is used in the FSC P&C and (2) the term biocide has other legal definitions and restrictions, and includes some household cleansing products). QV Chemical pesticide (FSC-POL-30-601 FSC Chemical Pesticides Policy July 2002-07)

**plantation:** *forest areas lacking most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems as defined by FSC-approved national and regional standards of forest stewardship, which result from the human activities of either planting, sowing or intensive silvicultural treatments.*

**requirement:** a provision that conveys criteria to be fulfilled [ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991 paragraph 7.5].

**SLIMF (small or low intensity managed forest):** a forest management unit which meets specific FSC requirements related to size and/or intensity of timber harvesting, and can therefore be evaluated by certification bodies using streamlined evaluation procedures. The applicable FSC requirements are defined in *FSC-STD-01-003 SLIMF Eligibility Criteria*.

**SLIMF group:** A group of forest management units each of which meets the criteria as a SLIMF.

**stakeholder:** individuals and organizations with a legitimate interest in the goods and services provided by an FMU; and those with an interest in the environmental and social effects of an FMU's activities, products and services. They include: those individuals and organizations which exercise statutory environmental control over the FMU; local people; employees; investors and insurers; customers and consumers; environmental interest and consumer groups and the general public [modified from Upton and Bass, 1995].

**tenure:** *socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by legal statutes or customary practice, regarding the "bundle of rights and duties" of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals, etc).*

**third party:** person or body that is recognized as being independent of the parties involved, as concerns the issue in question [ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991 paragraph 13.2 and ISO/CASCO 193 paragraph 1.9].

**threatened species:** *any species which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.*

**use-rights:** *rights for the use of forest resources that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques.*

**verification of conformity:** confirmation, by examination of evidence, that a product, process or service fulfils specified requirements [ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991 paragraph 13.4].



## G – Appendix

### APPENDIX 1. ILO Conventions

#### **FSC Policy on ILO conventions taken from FSC-POL-30-401 FSC certification and ILO conventions]**

Following the FSC policy document “FSC and the ILO Conventions” endorsed at the 24<sup>th</sup> Board Meeting of March 2002, compliance with all ILO Conventions relevant for forestry is a requirement for FSC forest management certification. The relevant ILO Labour Conventions are as follows. ILO Convention 87 and 98 are printed in full. Conventions number 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138, and 182 are Core Standards covered by the 1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its follow-up.

1. Forest managers are legally obliged to comply with all ILO conventions that are ratified in that country.
2. Forest managers are expected to comply with the eight core (fundamental) ILO conventions in all ILO member countries, by virtue of their country's ILO membership, even if not all the conventions have been ratified.
3. FSC's policy for voluntary certification expects managers to comply with all conventions listed in Annex 2 [of FSC-POL-30-401 FSC certification and ILO conventions], in all countries (including countries which are not ILO members, and have not ratified the conventions).

The following conventions represent consensus among the 170 member countries of ILO, and have been adopted/endorsed by the International Labour conference or the Governing body of ILO: (Core conventions highlighted in **bold**)

- 29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930**
  - 87 Freedom of association and protection of the right to organize conventions, 1948.**
  - 97 Migration for employment (revised) convention, 1949.
  - 98 Right to organize and collective bargaining convention, 1949.**
  - 100 Equal remuneration convention, 1951.**
  - 105 Abolition of forced labour convention, 1957.**
  - 111 Discrimination (occupation and employment) convention, 1958.**
  - 131 Minimum Wage fixing convention, 1970.
  - 138 Minimum age convention, 1973.**
  - 141 Rural workers organizations convention, 1975.
  - 142 Human Resources Development Convention, 1975
  - 143 Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975
  - 155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981
  - 169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989
  - 182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 199**
- ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.  
Recommendation 135 Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970

#### **APPENDIX 1a: ILO Conventions ratified in [name of country]**

*For local adaptation of this generic standard to the local context, add here the list of ratified conventions*

(see <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/index.htm> for information)



## APPENDIX 1b: Personal Protective Equipment

(Safety and health in Forestry work, ILO Code of practice, 1998)

**Table 1. Personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for forestry operations**

Parts of the body to be protected:	Feet	Legs	Trunk, arms, legs	Hands	Head	Eyes	Eyes/face	Hearing
PPE normally appropriate:	Safety boots or shoes <sup>1</sup>	Safety trousers <sup>2</sup>	Close-fitting clothing	Gloves	Safety helmet	Goggles	Visor (mesh)	Ear muffs <sup>3</sup>
<b>Operation</b>								
<i>Planting</i> <sup>4</sup>								
Manual	✓			✓ <sup>5</sup>				
Mechanized	✓		✓					✓ <sup>6</sup>
<i>Weeding/cleaning</i>								
Smooth-edged tools	✓			✓		✓		
Handsaw	✓			✓				
Chain-saw	✓ <sup>7</sup>	✓	✓	✓ <sup>8</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brush saw								
- with metal blade	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
- with nylon filament	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓
Rotating knife/flail	✓		✓	✓				✓ <sup>6</sup>
<i>Pesticide application</i>	To comply with those specified for the particular substance and application technique							
<i>Pruning</i> <sup>*</sup>								
Hand tools	✓ <sup>9</sup>			✓	✓ <sup>10</sup>	✓		
<i>Felling</i> <sup>11</sup>								
Hand tools	✓		✓	✓ <sup>12</sup>	✓			
Chain-saw	✓ <sup>7</sup>	✓	✓	✓ <sup>8</sup>	✓		✓	✓
Mechanized	✓		✓		✓			✓
<i>Debarking</i>								
Manual	✓			✓				
Mechanized	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓ <sup>6</sup>
<i>Splitting</i>								
Manual	✓			✓		✓		
Mechanized	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
<i>Extraction</i>								
Manual	✓			✓	✓ <sup>13</sup>			
Chute	✓			✓	✓ <sup>13</sup>			
Animal	✓			✓	✓ <sup>13</sup>			
Mechanized								
- skidder	✓		✓	✓ <sup>14</sup>	✓			✓ <sup>6</sup>
- forewarder	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓ <sup>6</sup>
- cable crane	✓		✓	✓ <sup>14</sup>	✓			✓ <sup>6</sup>
- helicopter	✓		✓ <sup>15</sup>	✓ <sup>14</sup>	✓ <sup>16</sup>	✓		✓
<i>Stacking/loading</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓ <sup>6</sup>
<i>Chipping</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓ <sup>6</sup>
<i>Tree climbing</i> <sup>17</sup>								
Using a chain-saw	✓ <sup>7</sup>	✓	✓	✓ <sup>8</sup>	✓ <sup>18</sup>	✓		✓
Not using a chain-saw	✓				✓			

Notes: \* If pruning involves tree climbing above 3 m, a fall restricting device should be used. <sup>1</sup>With integrated steel toe for medium or heavy loads. <sup>2</sup>Safety trousers incorporating clogging material, in hot climates/weather chain-saw leggings or chaps may be used. Safety trousers and chap contain fibres that are inflammable and melt, and should

**Table 1. Personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for forestry operations**  
(cont.)

not be worn during fire-fighting. <sup>3</sup>Ear plugs and ear valves not generally suitable for forestry because of risk of infection. <sup>4</sup>For planting of chemically treated plants and for dipping of plants in chemicals see relevant section of Chapter 13. <sup>5</sup>When planting spiny seedlings or chemically treated plants. <sup>6</sup>When noise level at work position exceeds 85dB(A). <sup>7</sup>Chain-saw boots with protective guarding at front vamp and instep. <sup>8</sup>Cut-resistant material incorporated in the back of the left hand. <sup>9</sup>When falling branches are likely to cause injury. <sup>10</sup>When pruning to a height exceeding 2.5 m. <sup>11</sup>Felling includes debranching and crosscutting. <sup>12</sup>When using a handsaw. <sup>13</sup>When extracting near unstable trees or branchwood. <sup>14</sup>Only if manipulating logs; gloves with heavy-duty palm if handling wire choker rope or tether line. <sup>15</sup>Highly visible colours. <sup>16</sup>With chin strap. <sup>17</sup>For required tree-climbing equipment see Chapter 15 of this code. <sup>18</sup>Climbing helmets are preferable: if they are not available, safety helmets with chin straps may be used.

## APPENDIX 2: National Legislation

*For local adaptation of this generic standard to the local context, add here the list of all relevant national legislation.*

## APPENDIX 3: CITES

### Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

Additional Guidance for Timber Importers and traders GN15 (November 2005)

Latin name	Common/Trade name	Notes / Distribution
<b>Appendix I:</b>		
<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	Guatemalan fir	Central America
<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey-puzzle tree	Chile and Argentina
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	Brazilian Rosewood	Brazil
<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i>	Alerce	Costa Rica, Panama, Columbia
<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i>		Argentina, Chile
<i>Podocarpus parlatorei</i>	Parlatore's Podocarp	Argentina, Bolivia, Peru
<b>Appendix II:</b>		
<i>Aquilaria</i> spp.	<i>Agarwood</i>	Asia (all species)
<i>Caryocar costaricense</i>	Ajillo	Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama
<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	e.g. Ramin Lignum-vitae/Tree of life	Asia (all species) Central America, Caribbean (all species)
<i>Guaiacum</i> spp.		Central America, Caribbean (all species)
<i>Gyrinops</i> spp.	<i>Agarwood</i>	Asia (all species)
<i>Oreomunnea pterocarpa</i>	Gavilaan	Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama
<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	Afromosia	Central and West Africa logs, sawn wood and veneers controlled only
<i>Platymiscium pleiostachyum</i>	Quira macawood	Central America
<i>Prunus africana</i>	African cherry	Africa&Madagaskar
<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	Red Sandalwood	India logs, wood-chips and unprocessed broken material controlled only
<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	Honduras Mahogany	Central America
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Big-leaf Mahogany	Central-South America
<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	Caribbean mahogany	USA, West Indies, Central America logs sawn wood and veneer sheets controlled only
<i>Taxus: chinensis</i>	Yew: Chinese	
<i>cuspidata</i>	Japanese	
<i>fauana</i>	Tibetan	
<i>sumatrana</i>	Sumatran	
<i>wallichiana</i>	Himalayan	
<b>Appendix 3:</b>		
<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cigarbox Cedar	South&Central America (logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets only)
<i>Dipteryx panamensis</i>	Almendro	Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia
<i>Magnolia liliifera</i> var.	Safan, Champak	Bhutan, China, India, Nepal

obovata

Podocarpus nerifolius

Yellow wood

Asia

Tetracentron sinense

Tetracentrons

Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, Myanmar

Soil Association Woodmark supports the inclusion of the following species in Appendix II; all are known to be in international trade and to be suffering or having already suffered substantial decline:

Berchemia zeyheri

Pink ivorywood

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana

Port Orford cedar

Dalbergia cearensis

Kingwood

Dalbergia frutescens

Tulipwood

Dalbergia latifolia

Indian rosewood, Sonokeling

Dalbergia melanoxylon

African blackwood

Diospyros celebica

Macassar ebony

Diospyros crassiflora

African ebony

Diospyros ebenum

Sri Lankan ebony

Diospyros muni

Thai ebony

Diospyros philippinensis

Philippine ebony

Entandrophragma (all 11 spp.)

Utile, Sapele, African mahogany

Khaya (all 7 spp.)

African mahogany

## APPENDIX 4: Biological Diversity Convention

*For local adaptation of this generic standard to the local context, add here any implication of the BDC on the national situation.*

*(See <http://www.cbd.int/countries/> for details of country specific information)*

## **APPENDIX 5: Other international agreements**

*For local adaptation of this generic standard to the local context, add here other relevant international agreements that may have any implication on Forest Management evaluation in the country/region.*