



FSC-STD-01-001
Version 5-0
Draft 4-0

Body responsible for drafting:	P&C Review Working Group
Scope:	Internationally applicable
Date of this draft:	20 th March 2011
Circulation:	Public
Next stage of process:	Redraft by P&C Review Working Group
Consultation period:	20 March – 19 May 2011
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Title:	FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship
Document reference code:	FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0 D4-0 EN

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FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship

FSC-STD-01-001 Version 5-0

Draft 4-0

Note on use of this standard

All aspects of this standard are considered to be normative, including the Preamble, standard effective date, references, terms and definitions, notes, tables and annexes, unless otherwise stated (for example Explanatory Notes).

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A. Standard Effective Date

This standard becomes effective on (To be included after approval of Version 5-0).

B. References

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For references without a version number, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies. (To be included after approval of Version 5-0)



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C. Preamble

Welcome

Welcome to the Preamble to the FSC Principles and Criteria of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC P&C).

The purpose of the Preamble is to:

- Introduce the underpinning logic of the FSC Principles and Criteria
- Explain where the P&C fit within the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
- Address issues that apply across all principles and criteria

The Preamble contains essential information for everyone interested in FSC certification because it is normative in that it defines:

- What is eligible for FSC certification
- Who is responsible for compliance with the P&C
- Who is responsible for interpreting the P&C
- How the P&C relate to laws and regulations
- What is the basis for certification decisions
- How the P&C can be applied in the field

The Preamble contains the following sections:

- The Forest Stewardship Council
- The Principles and Criteria
- Scope
- Scale, Intensity and Risk
- Responsibility for compliance
- Basis for certification
- Interpretations and disputes
- About This Revision

A set of Explanatory Notes has been developed together with this version of the FSC Principles and Criteria to expand on their meaning and desired outcomes. The Explanatory Notes also provide background information on the context of particular Principles and Criteria including, where needed, reference to the applicable FSC, and other, documents. The Explanatory Notes are not mandatory. However, they are intended to serve as the basis for the development of international or locally adapted forest stewardship standards and thereby reduce differences in interpretation.

Terms for which a definition is provided in the Glossary are in italics and marked with an *asterisk**

1. The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

It is widely accepted that forest resources and associated lands should be managed to meet the social, economic, ecological, cultural and spiritual needs of present and future generations. Furthermore, growing public awareness of forest destruction and degradation has led to demands that the provision of wood and other forest products will contribute to



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securing forest resources for the future.

The Forest Stewardship Council A.C. (FSC A.C.) was established 1993 in response to this demand with the mission to “promote environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world’s forests.

- Environmentally appropriate forest management ensures that the harvest of timber and non-timber products maintains the forest’s biodiversity, productivity, and ecological processes.
- Socially beneficial forest management helps both local people and society at large to enjoy long term benefits and also provides strong incentives to local people to sustain the forest resources and adhere to long-term management plans.
- Economically viable forest management means that forest operations are structured and managed so as to be sufficiently profitable, without generating financial profit at the expense of the forest resource, the ecosystem, or affected communities. The tension between the need to generate adequate financial returns and the principles of responsible forest operations can be reduced through efforts to market the full range of forest products and services for their best value.

FSC A.C. is an international standard setting body that provides a system for voluntary accreditation and certification that allows certificate holders to market their products and services as being the result of responsible management. In order for this system to function, the FSC sets standards for the development and approval of international or locally adapted forest stewardship standards, which are based on the FSC Principles and Criteria. In addition FSC A.C. sets standards for the accreditation of conformity assessment bodies (CABs, also known as certification bodies) that certify compliance with FSC’s standards. Based on these standards FSC provides a system for certification for *Organizations** seeking to market their products as FSC certified.

2. The FSC Principles and Criteria

The FSC A.C. first published the FSC Principles and Criteria in November 1994 as a worldwide standard for the responsible management of forests and associated vegetation types.

The FSC Principles are the essential rules or elements of responsible forest management and the Criteria provide the means of judging whether or not a Principle has been fulfilled. They are the foundation of the FSC certification scheme and, together with the Preamble and Glossary, constitute a comprehensive standards package. There is no hierarchy between the Principles or between Criteria. They share equal status, validity and authority and apply, jointly and severally, at the level of the individual *Management Unit**.

The FSC Principles and Criteria sit at the centre of the FSC standards framework and need to be applied together with other interlinked documents such as

- guidance, directives and other documents, which are issued or approved by FSC,
 - international or locally adapted forest stewardship standards,
 - standards for particular vegetation types, products and services,
 - standards, for particular types of management units such as small and low intensity forests or large scale high intensity plantations and conservation areas,
- as approved by the Board of Directors of FSC A.C.



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3. Scope

The scope of application of FSC-STD-01-001 FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Management, includes *natural forests**, *plantations** and other (i.e. non-forest) vegetation types. The concept of 'other vegetation types' should be limited to those land-uses involving the growing of trees but includes, in principle, 'non-forest' land-uses as they contribute to the mission of FSC.

In terms of geographical space, the FSC Principles and Criteria apply generally to the entire geographic space inside the boundary of the Management Unit which is being submitted for (re)certification. However, some of the Principles and Criteria, where indicated, apply to the geographic and social landscapes in which the Management Unit is situated, and therefore extend beyond its physical geographical space. This would include those infrastructural facilities that are part of the Management Unit, as defined by the FSC Principles and Criteria.

In terms of products and services, the FSC Principles and Criteria cover the production of wood and non-timber products, conservation, protection, ecosystem services and other uses. Such ecosystem services include the sequestration and storage of carbon which contributes to the mitigation of climate change. FSC certified operations, through their adherence to the robust social and environmental standards within the FSC Principles and Criteria, ensure that such use does not jeopardize the well-being of local people.

In terms of the law, FSC intends to complement, not supplant, other initiatives that support responsible forest management worldwide. The FSC Principles and Criteria are to be used in conjunction with international, national and local laws and regulations, though they may contain provisions that are more stringent or demanding than these laws and regulations.

*Traditional Peoples** whose rights are not acknowledged in national law as equivalent to those of *Indigenous Peoples** in the context of the Management Unit are treated as local communities for the purpose of the FSC Principles and Criteria. Traditional Peoples whose rights are acknowledged in national law to be the equivalent of those of Indigenous Peoples in the context of the Management Unit are treated as equal to Indigenous Peoples for the purpose of the FSC Principles and Criteria.

Where there might be situations of conflict between the FSC Principles and Criteria and laws, specific FSC procedures will apply.

4. Scale, Intensity and Risk

In accordance with ISEAL requirements, the FSC Principles and Criteria are generally independent of spatial scale and intensity of management activities. All certified Management Units must comply with all Principles and Criteria including its Preamble. However, the FSC Principles and Criteria recognize that achieving compliance with the Principles and Criteria may differ depending on the scale, intensity and risk of negative impacts related to *The Organization**, its Management Unit and/or management activities.

Depending on scale, intensity and risk, the actions required to comply with the Principles and Criteria may vary from one Organization to another. Generally, the concept of *Scale, Intensity and Risk** applies to all Criteria. However, explicit reference is included in specific Criteria where it is known that a level of flexibility arising from Scale, Intensity and Risk is



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required to achieve compliance across the range of potentially certifiable vegetation types, land uses and related management systems. Further details concerning the interpretation of Scale Intensity and Risk, including the types and limits of flexibility, are provided in Indicators of FSC approved regional, national or sub-national Forest Stewardship Standards (FSS) and certification body adapted standards.

The uniqueness of the environmental resources and the relative ecological fragility of the area submitted for certification will be considered in all certification assessments.

5. Responsibility for compliance

As a performance based standards system, the FSC Principles and Criteria are explicit about defining where responsibility lies.

Responsibility for ensuring compliance with the FSC Principles and Criteria lies with the person(s) or entities who is/are the certificate applicant or holder. For the purpose of FSC certification these person(s) or entities are referred to as '*The Organization*'* which is responsible for decisions, policies and management activities related to the Management Unit. The Organization is also responsible for ensuring that other persons or entities permitted or contracted by The Organization to operate in, or for the benefit of, the Management Unit comply with the requirements of the FSC Principles and Criteria. Accordingly, The Organization is required to take corrective actions in the event of such persons or entities not being in compliance with the P&C.

6. Basis for certification

FSC does not insist on perfection in satisfying the FSC Principles and Criteria. Unforeseen changes in cultural, ecological, economic and social environments may cause occasional failures in performance. Because the FSC Principles and Criteria are a performance based standard, certification decisions are guided by:

- the extent to which management activities satisfy each FSC Criterion
- the importance and/or consequence of failing to satisfy each FSC Criterion

FSC A.C. develops specific standards that address all aspects of failure to satisfy the FSC Principles and Criteria, whether that failure (non-conformity) is partial or complete.

7. Interpretations and disputes

Questions of interpretation of the P&C are normally addressed at the regional, national or sub-national level where this is supported by national stakeholders subject to final approval by the Board of Directors of FSC A.C.

When disputes arise between stakeholders concerning compliance or the interpretation of the P&C then the relevant FSC procedures for dispute resolution and interpretation shall apply.

8. This Revision

This version of the FSC Principles and Criteria has been developed and revised in accordance with FSC-PRO-01-001 V2-0 The Development and Approval of FSC Social and Environmental International Standards.

This standard has, in turn, been developed in compliance with:



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- the ISEAL Code of Good Practice for Setting Social and Environmental Standards (public version 4, document P005, January 2006)
- the applicable requirements of ISO/IEC Guide 59 Code of Good Practice for Standardization
- the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), Annex 3: Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards (January 1995).



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D. The FSC Principles and Criteria

1 Principle #1 (revised): Compliance with laws

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

1.1 (new) 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.

1.2 (revised 2.1) The Organization shall demonstrate that the *legal status** of the Management Unit, including *tenure** and *use rights**, and its boundaries are clearly defined.

1.3 (revised 1.1, 1.2 and 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.

1.4 (revised 1.5) The Organization shall develop and implement measures, and/or shall engage with regulatory agencies, to protect the Management Unit from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement and other illegal activities.

1.5 (revised 1.3) The Organization shall comply with the applicable *national and local laws** and *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.

1.6 (revised 2.3) 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**.

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

1.8 (revised Criterion 1.6) The Organization shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria in all the Management Units which are under the *managerial control** of The Organization. A statement of this commitment shall be contained in a *publicly available** document made freely available.



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2 Principle #2 (revised): Workers rights and employment conditions

The Organization shall maintain or enhance the social and economic well being of *workers**.

2.1 (revised 4.3) 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 8 ILO core conventions.

2.2 (new) The Organization shall promote *gender equality** in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, *engagement** processes and management activities.

2.3 (revised 4.2) 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.

2.4 (new) 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.

2.5 (revised 7.3) The Organization shall demonstrate that workers have job-specific training and supervision to implement safely and effectively the *management plan** and all management activities.

2.6 (new) The Organization through *engagement** with workers shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation to employees for loss or damage to property, *occupational diseases**, or *occupational injuries** sustained while working for The Organization.

3 Principle #3 (revised): 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.

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

3.2 (revised 3.1 and 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



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requires *free, prior and informed consent**.

3.3 (new) 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.

3.4 (revised 3.2) 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).

3.5 (revised 3.3) 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.

3.6 (revised 3.4): The Organization shall *uphold** the right of Indigenous Peoples to protect and utilize their traditional knowledge and shall compensate Indigenous Peoples 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.

4 Principle #4 (revised): Community relations

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

4.1 (new) 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**, access to and usage of forest resources, *customary rights**, legal rights and obligations that apply within the Management Unit.

4.2 (revised 2.2) 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, lands and territories.

Delegation by local communities of control over management activities to third parties requires *free, prior and informed consent**.

4.3 (revised 4.1) 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.

4.4 (revised 4.4) The Organization shall implement additional activities, through



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*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.

4.5 (revised 4.4) 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.

4.6 (revised 4.5) 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.

4.7 (new) 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 people.

4.8 (new) 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.

5 Principle #5 (revised): 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 environmental and social benefits.

5.1 (revised 5.2 and 5.4) The Organization shall identify, produce, or enable the production of, diversified benefits and 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.

5.2 (revised 5.6) The Organization shall demonstrate that effective measures are in place so that the harvesting rates and yields of products and other services derived from the Management Unit do not impair the long-term ability of the Management Unit to continue providing those products and services, the *ecosystem functions** and *ecosystem services** of the Management Unit.

5.3 (revised 5.1) The Organization shall demonstrate that the positive and negative *externalities** of operation are included in the *management plan**.

5.4 (revised 5.2) 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



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shall make *reasonable** attempts to help establish these services.

5.5 (new) If The Organization seeks financial reward for the provision of *ecosystem services** related to carbon sequestration and storage, or avoided deforestation or degradation The Organization shall demonstrate compliance with an FSC recognized defensible and credible carbon standard.

5.6 (revised 5.1) The Organization shall demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to scale, intensity and risk its commitment to long-term *economic viability**.

6 Principle #6 (revised): Environmental values and Impacts

The Organization shall maintain and/or restore *ecosystem functions**, *biological diversity**, water and biomass resources, soils, *landscape values** and *ecosystem services** of the Management Unit.

6.1 (new) The Organization shall assess *environmental values** in the Management Unit 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.

6.2 (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**.

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

6.4 (revised 6.2) The Organization shall protect *rare** and *threatened species** and their *habitats** in the Management Unit through *conservation areas**, *connectivity** and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These *conservation areas** and other 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.

6.5 (revised 6.4 and 10.5) The Organization shall identify, conserve and/or restore representative sample areas of natural *ecosystems** within the Management Unit. The size, design and *connectivity** of these areas, and the management measures applied in them, shall be proportionate to the uniqueness, vulnerability, conservation status and value of these ecosystems at the *landscape** level, and to the scale, intensity and risk of management activities in the Management Unit as a whole.

6.6 (revised 6.2 and 6.3) The Organization shall implement management activities that



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effectively maintain the continued existence of the naturally-occurring *native species** in viable populations in the Management Unit, and that prevent losses of *biological diversity**. The Organization shall demonstrate that measures are in place to manage hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting.

6.7 (revised 6.5 and 10.2) The Organization shall protect or restore natural water courses and water bodies, and riparian zones, including their natural cycles and flows and aquatic connectivity.

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**.

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

- affects a very limited portion of the area of the Management Unit, and
- will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure *long term** conservation benefits in the Management Unit, and
- does not occur in or threaten HCVs, nor any sites necessary to maintain or enhance those HCVs.

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

- clear and sufficient evidence is provided that The Organization was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion, or
- 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.

Principle #7 (revised): 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** and *interested stakeholders** and to justify management decisions.

7.1 (revised 7.1a) 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.

7.2 (revised 7.1) 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



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requirements. The management plan shall cover forest management planning and social management planning proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of the planned activities.

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

7.4 (revised 7.2) 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.

7.5 (revised 7.4) 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

7.6 (revised 4.4) The Organization, proportionate to scale intensity and risk of management activities, shall proactively and transparently *engage** *affected stakeholders** in its management planning and monitoring processes. The Organization shall respond transparently to requests from *interested stakeholders** for engagement in the planning and monitoring processes.

8 Principle #8 (revised): 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 (new) 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.

8.2 (revised 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.

8.3 (revised 8.4) The Organization shall analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process.

8.4 (revised 8.5) The Organization shall make *publicly available** a summary of the results of monitoring free of charge, excluding confidential information.

8.5 (revised 8.3) The Organization shall have 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.

9 Principle #9 (revised): High Conservation Values



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

9.1 (revised 9.1) The Organization, through stakeholder *engagement** and other means and sources shall assess and record the presence and status of the following High Conservation Values in the Management Unit, matching the likelihood of their occurrence and proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of impacts of management activities:

HCV 1 - Species Diversity: Concentrations of *biological diversity** including endemic species, and *rare, threatened or endangered** species, that are recognized as 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 most 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 critical water catchments and control of erosion of critically vulnerable soils and slopes, identified through *engagement** with *local communities** and other *stakeholders**.

HCV 5 - Community needs: Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or *Indigenous Peoples** (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition), 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 cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples.

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

9.3 (revised 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.

9.4 (revised 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 stakeholders and experts.

Principle #10 (new): 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 compliance with the FSC standard.



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

10.2 (revised 10.4 and 10.8) 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.

10.3 (revised 6.9 and 10.8) *Alien species** may be used only after local trials and/or experience have shown that they are not *invasive** or if the invasive tendencies are minor and are effectively controlled or mitigated.

10.4 (revised 6.8) The Organization shall not use *genetically modified organisms** in the Management Unit.

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

10.6 (revised 10.7) The Organization shall avoid or aim at eliminating, the use of fertilizers. When fertilizers are used, The Organization shall prevent, mitigate, and/or remedy damage to *environmental values**.

10.7 (revised 6.6. and 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 remedy damage to *environmental values** and human health.

10.8 (revised 6.8) 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 remedy damage to *Environmental Values**.

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

10.10 (revised 6.5) The Organization shall manage infrastructural development and transport activities 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.

10.11 (revised 5.3 and 6.5) 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.

10.12 (revised 6.7) The Organization shall dispose of waste materials in an



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environmentally appropriate manner.



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E. Glossary of Terms

This glossary includes internationally accepted definitions from a limited number of sources whenever possible. These sources are:

- **Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), Article 2:**
<http://www.cbd.int/convention/articles.shtml?a=cbd-02>
- **Convention on Biological Diversity Invasive species programme – Glossary of terms:** <http://www.cbd.int/invasive/terms.shtml>
- **Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005:**
<http://www.millenniumassessment.org/documents/document.776.aspx.pdf>
- **IUCN**
 - Definitions as provided on IUCN website:
http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/en_iucn_glossary_definitions.pdf
 - Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests
http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/itto_biodiversity_guidelines_june2006.pdf
- **ILO Thesaurus:** <http://www.ilo.org/thesaurus/defaulten.asp>

When other sources have been used they are quoted together with the definition and a hyperlink to the specific source is provided.

Definitions developed in the course of the Principles and Criteria Review are referenced as FSC 2010. Definitions derived from the original Principles and Criteria (Version 4-0) as originally published in November 1994 are referenced as FSC 1994.

‘Based on’ means that a definition was adapted from an existing definition as provided for example in the original Principles and Criteria or other international source.

Adaptive management (new): A systematic process of continually improving management policies and practices by learning from the outcomes of existing programs (**Source:** IUCN)

Alien species (new): A species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past or present distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce. (**Source:** Convention on Biological Diversity, Invasive Alien Species Programme Glossary of Terms)

Affected stakeholder (new): Any person, group of persons or entity that is or may be subject to the effects of the activities of a management unit. Examples include, but are not restricted to (for example in the case of downstream landowners), persons, groups of persons or entities located in the neighborhood of the Management Unit. (**Source:** FSC 2010)

Applicable law (new): Law applicable to the Management Unit in question and those laws which affect the implementation of the FSC Principles and Criteria. This includes any combination of statutory law (Parliamentary-approved) and case law (court interpretations), subsidiary regulations, associated administrative procedures, and the national constitution (if present) which invariably takes legal precedence over all other legal instruments. (**Source:** FSC 2010)



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Biological diversity (original definition): 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. (**Source:** Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), Article 2)

Biological control agents (revised): Organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other organisms. (**Source:** Based on FSC 1994 and IUCN)

Conflicts between the Principles and Criteria and laws (new): Situations where it is not possible to comply with the Principles and Criteria and a law at the same time (**Source:** FSC 2010).

Connectivity (new): A measure of how connected or spatially continuous a corridor, network, or matrix is. The fewer gaps, the higher the connectivity. Related to the structural connectivity concept; functional or behavioral connectivity refers to how connected an area is for a process, such as an animal moving through different types of landscape elements. (**Source:** Forman, R. T. T. (1995): Land mosaics. The ecology of landscapes and regions. – 632 p.; Cambridge.)

Conservation Area (new): A defined area managed primarily for conservation of species, habitats, ecosystems or other site-specific values, or for purposes of monitoring, evaluation or research, not necessarily excluding other management activities (**Source:** FSC 2010).

Criterion (pl. Criteria) (original definition): A means of judging whether or not a Principle (of forest stewardship) has been fulfilled (**Source:** FSC 1994)

Customary law (new): Is a system of rules of conduct which is felt as obligatory upon them by members of a definable group of people . . . accepting that the boundaries of the group may be partially obscure. (**Source:** Blackman, J. (1971) Australian Federal Law Report 17 FLR 44.

In Australia (New South Wales) this is further interpreted as ‘a body of rules, values and traditions which are accepted as establishing standards or procedures to be followed and upheld’. That body of rules, values and traditions can also be thought of as a collection of responsibilities, rights and penalties. Customary law may be accepted constitutionally as part of the legal system ‘to the extent that the customs are not inconsistent with constitutional law or statute’ (Papua New Guinea).

In some countries, customary law ‘is the governing body of principle for land matters’ (Tokelau) or substitutes for statute law for ‘land, succession and adoption’ (Tuvalu). So customary law may have equivalent legal status to statutory law in its own area of competence, defined thematically or geographically. Customary law does not have to be recorded in writing. Customary law, as defined for this Glossary, is not the same as Customary international law (see Wikipedia), nor is it the same as common law in civil jurisprudence.

Customary rights (revised): Those rights derived from customary law and which are claimed by particular groups in particular geographic areas (**Source:** FSC 2010).



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Economic viability (new): The capability of developing and surviving as a relatively independent social, economic or political unit. Economic viability may require but is not synonymous to profitability. (**Source:** Based on WEBSTEA, from the website of the European Environment Agency) <http://www.eionet.europa.eu/gemet/concept?ns=1&cp=2512>

Ecosystem (revised): A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit. (**Source:** Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), Article 2)

Ecosystem function (new): An intrinsic ecosystem characteristic related to the set of conditions and processes whereby an ecosystem maintains its integrity (such as primary productivity, food chain, biogeochemical cycles). Ecosystem functions include such processes as decomposition, production, nutrient cycling, and fluxes of nutrients and energy. (**Source:** Millennium Ecosystem Assessment – Global Assessment Report – Appendix D: Glossary -2005)

Engaging or engagement (new): The process by which The Organization communicates, consults and/or provides for the participation of interested and/or affected stakeholders ensuring that their concerns, desires, expectations, needs, rights and opportunities are considered in the establishment, implementation and updating of the management plan (**Source FSC 2010**).

Ecosystem services (new): The benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include provisioning services such as food, forest products and water; regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, air quality, climate and disease; supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; and cultural services such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other nonmaterial benefits (Based on – Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. Island Press, Washington, DC. Pp 5)

Environmental values (new): The following set of elements of the biophysical and human environment

- a. ecosystem functions
- b. biological diversity
- c. water resources
- d. soils and
- e. atmosphere
- f. landscape values.

The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions. (**Source:** FSC 2010)

Externalities (new): The positive and negative impacts of activities on stakeholders that are not directly involved in those activities, or on a natural resource or the environment, which do not usually enter standard cost accounting systems, such that the market prices of the products of those activities do not reflect the full costs or benefits. (**Source:** FSC 2010)

Forest (new): An area of land with a tree canopy cover of more than 10%, or of young trees able to reach 10% cover in situ. It does not include land used primarily for agriculture or



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urban use.

Clarification: For FSC purposes, this includes areas of bamboo, palms, windbreaks, shelterbelts, rubber plantations and cork oak stands, if they reach the canopy cover criteria. It also includes the associated forest roads and other openings and gaps. Agroforestry systems and fruit tree plantations may be included for purposes of FSC certification, although they will not necessarily be included in internationally-agreed definitions of forests. (**Source:** Based on FAO (2007) and other international organizations).

Free, prior, and informed consent (new): A legal condition whereby a person or community can be said to have given consent to an action prior to its commencement, based upon a clear appreciation and understanding of the facts, implications and future consequences of that action, and the possession of all relevant facts at the time when consent is given. Free, prior and informed consent includes the right to grant, modify, withhold or withdraw approval. (**Source:** Based on the Preliminary working paper on the principle of free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples (...) (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2004/4 8 July 2004) of the 22nd session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 19-23 July 2004)

Gender equality (new): Gender equality or gender equity means that women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from, economic, social, cultural and political development (**Source:** Adapted from FAO, IFAD and ILO workshop on “Gaps, trends and current research in gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: differentiated pathways out of poverty”, Rome, 31 March to 2 April 2009.)

Genetically modified organism (revised): An organism in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. (**Source:** Based on FSC-POL-30-602 FSC GMO Policy 2000).

Genotype (new): The genetic constitution of an organism. (**Source:** FSC 2010)

Habitat (new): The place or type of site where an organism or population occurs. (**Source:** Based on Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), Article 2)

High Conservation Value (HCV) (revised): Any of the following values:

- HCV1 Species Diversity: Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are recognized as 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 most 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 critical water catchments and control of erosion of critically vulnerable soils and slopes, identified through engagement with local communities



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and other stakeholders.

HCV 5 - Community needs: Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or Indigenous Peoples (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition), identified through engagement with these communities.

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 cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples.

Indigenous lands and territories (revised): Lands or territories that the Indigenous Peoples traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, and where access to natural resources is vital to the sustainability of their cultures and livelihoods. (**Source:** World Bank safeguard OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples, section 16 (a) (July 2005))

Indigenous peoples (revised): People and groups of people that can be identified or characterized as follows:

- The key characteristic or criterion is self identification as Indigenous Peoples at the individual level and acceptance by the community as their member
- Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies
- Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources
- Distinct social, economic or political systems
- Distinct language, culture and beliefs
- Form non-dominant groups of society
- Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

(**Source:** Adapted from United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous, Factsheet 'Who are indigenous peoples' October 2007 (according to filename); United Nations Development Group, 'Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues' United Nations 2009, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 13 September 2007)

Intellectual property (new): Practices as well as knowledge, innovations and other creations of the mind. (**Source:** FSC 2010, based on Article 8j of the Convention on Biological Diversity and World Intellectual Property Organization accessed on 02 March 2010: <http://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/>)

Intensity (new): A measure of the force, severity or strength of a management activity or other occurrence affecting the nature of the activity's impacts. (**Source:** FSC 2010)

Interested stakeholder (new): Any person, group of persons, or entity that has shown an interest, or is known to have an interest, in the activities of a management unit. (**Source:** FSC 2010)

Internationally accepted scientific protocol (new): A predefined science-based procedure which is either published by an international scientific network or union, or referenced frequently in the international scientific literature (**Source:** FSC 2010)

Invasive species (new): Species that are rapidly expanding outside of their native range.



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Invasive species can alter ecological relationships among native species and can affect ecosystem function and human health (**Source:** Based on IUCN).

Landscape (original definition): A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area. (**Source:** IUCN)

Landscape values (new): Landscape values can be visualized as layers of human perceptions overlaid on top of the physical landscape. Some landscape values, like economic, recreation, or subsistence value are closely related to physical landscape attributes. Other landscape values such as intrinsic or spiritual value are more symbolic in character with value location influenced more by individual perception or social construction than physical landscape attributes. (**Source:** Landscape value Institute <http://www.landscapemap2.org/animatev1.html>)

Legal (new): In accordance with local laws or national laws as defined below. 'Legal' also includes rule-based decisions made by legally competent agencies where such decisions flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations. Decisions made by legally competent agencies may not be legal if they do not flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations and if they are not rule-based but use administrative discretion (**Source:** FSC 2010)

Legally competent (new): Mandated in law to perform a certain function.

Legal registration (new): Is the national or local legal license or set of permissions to operate as an enterprise, with rights to buy and sell products and/or services commercially. The license or permissions can apply to an individual, a privately-owned enterprise or a publicly-owned corporate entity. The rights to buy and sell products and/or services do not carry the obligation to do so, so legal registration applies also to Organizations operating a Management Unit without sales of products or services; for example, for unpriced recreation or for conservation of biodiversity or habitat. (**Source:** FSC 2010)

Legal status (new): The way in which the Management Unit is classified according to law. In terms of tenure, it means the category of tenure, such as communal land or leasehold or freehold or State land or government land, etc. If the Management Unit is being converted from one category to another (for example, from State land to communal indigenous land) the status includes the current position in the transition process. In terms of administration, legal status could mean that the land is owned by the nation as a whole, is administered on behalf of the nation by a government department, and is leased by a government Ministry to a private sector operator through a concession. (**Source:** FSC 2010)

Living wage (new): The level of wages sufficient to meet the basic living needs of an average-sized family in a particular economy (**Source:** ILO Thesaurus).

Local communities (new): Communities of any size that are in or adjacent to the Management Unit, and also those that are close enough to have a significant impact on the economy or the environmental values of the Management Unit or to have their economies, rights or environments significantly affected by the management activities or the biophysical aspects of the Management Unit. (**Source:** FSC 2010)



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Local laws (revised): The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees) which is limited in application to a particular geographic district within a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws. Laws derive authority ultimately from the Westphalian concept of sovereignty of the Nation State. (**Source:** FSC 2010)

Long term (original definition): 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. (**Source:** FSC 1994)

Management plan (new): The collection of documents, reports, records and maps that describe, justify and regulate the activities carried out by any manager, staff or organization within or in relation to the Management Unit, including statements of objectives and policies. (**Source:** FSC 2010)

Management Unit (new): A spatial area or areas submitted for FSC certification with clearly defined boundaries managed to a set of explicit long term management objectives which are expressed in a management plan. This area or areas include(s)

- all facilities and area(s) within or adjacent to this spatial area or areas under legal title or management control of, or operated by or on behalf of The Organization, for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives,
- all facilities and area(s) outside, and not adjacent to this spatial area or areas and operated by or on behalf of The Organization, solely for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives. (**Source:** FSC 2010)

Managerial control (new): Responsibility of the kind defined for corporate directors of commercial enterprises in national commercial law, and treated by FSC as applicable also to public sector organizations. (**Source:** FSC 2010)

National laws (new): The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees), which is applicable to a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws. (**Source:** FSC 2010)

Native species (revised): Species, subspecies, or lower taxon, occurring within its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (that is, within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans.) (**Source:** IUCN)

Natural forest (revised): An area of land with a tree canopy cover of more than 10%, or with young trees able to reach 10% cover in situ, in which all or almost all trees and other plants are indigenous species, and not classified as a plantation. This includes stands of any ages and sizes.

Clarification: For FSC purposes, it includes areas in which natural forests have been



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affected by harvesting or other disturbances, and in which the trees are being or have been regenerated naturally or by planting or sowing with species typical of natural forests in that site. This clarification covers the situation in some temperate forests dominated by one or few species (often conifers) in which the regeneration of forest with a similar species composition after logging is often carried out by a combination of natural and artificial regeneration, and is not considered as Conversion (**Source:** Based on FAO (2007) and other international organizations).

Non-timber forest products (NTFP) (revised): All products other than timber derived from the Management Unit (**Source:** FSC 2010).

Objective (new): A projected state of affairs that The Organization plans to achieve (**Source:** Based on Wikipedia).

Obligatory code of practice (new): A manual or handbook or other source of technical instruction which The Organization must implement by law (**Source:** FSC 2011).

Occupational accident (new): An occurrence arising out of, or in the course of, work which results in fatal or non-fatal injury (**Source:** ILO Thesaurus).

Occupational disease (new): Any disease contracted as a result of an exposure to risk factors arising from work activity. (**Source:** ILO Thesaurus)

Occupational injuries (new): Any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident. (**Source:** ILO Thesaurus)

Organism (new): Any biological entity capable of replication or of transferring genetic material. (**Source:** Council Directive 90/220/EEC)

The Organization (new): The person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for ensuring compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based (**Source:** FSC 2010).

Pesticide (new): Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from pests; in controlling pests; or in rendering such pests harmless. (This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvacides, fungicides and herbicides). (**Source:** FSC-POL-30-001 (2005) FSC Pesticides Policy)

Plantation (revised): An area of land with a tree canopy cover of more than 10%, or of young trees able to reach 10% cover in situ, including all areas established by planting or seeding with alien (exotic) tree species, as well as areas newly established by planting or seeding with native (indigenous) tree species which are characterized by few species and even spacing and/or even-ages. (**Source:** Based on FAO (2007) definitions for Planted Forest and Forest Plantation)

Plantation (original definition): 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,



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sowing or intensive silvicultural treatments.

Precautionary approach (revised): An approach requiring that when the available information indicates that management activities pose a threat of severe or irreversible damage to the environment or a threat to human welfare, The Organization will take explicit and effective measures to prevent the damage and avoid the risks to welfare, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of environmental values are uncertain. (**Source:** Based on Principle 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary Principle of the Wingspread Conference, 23-25 January 1998).

Principle (original definition): An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship. (**Source:** FSC 1994)

Publicly available (new): In a manner accessible to or observable by people generally. (Collins English dictionary, Edition 2003)

Rare species (new): Species that are uncommon or scarce, but not classified as threatened. These species are located in geographically restricted areas or specific habitats, or are scantily scattered on a large scale. They are approximately equivalent to the IUCN (2001) category of Near Threatened (NT), including species that are close to qualifying for, or are likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future. They are also approximately equivalent to imperiled species (**Source:** Based on IUCN 2001).

Ratified (new): The process by which an international law, covenant or agreement (including multilateral environmental agreement) is legally approved by a national legislature or equivalent legal mechanism, such that the international law, covenant or agreement becomes automatically part of national law or sets in motion the development of national law to give the same legal effect (**Source:** FSC 2010)

Reasonable (new): Judged to be fair or appropriate to the circumstances or purposes, based on general experience. (**Source:** Shorter Oxford English Dictionary).

Reduced Impact Harvesting (new): Logging using techniques to reduce the impact on the residual stand. (**Source:** Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests, IUCN- 2006)

Refugia (new): An isolated area where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive. (**Source:** Glen Canyon Dam, Adaptive management program Glossary <http://www.gcdamp.gov/glossary.html>)

Resilience (new): The ability of a system to maintain key functions and processes in the face of stresses or pressures by either resisting or adapting to change. Resilience can be applied to both ecological systems and social systems (**Source:** Holling 1973; Nystrom and Folke 2001; Folke et al. 2002 as quoted in IUCN General Glossary).

Risk (new): A state of uncertainty about the likelihood or probability of an event with negative consequences, and also the severity of those consequences. (**Source:** FSC 2010)



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Scale (new): A measure of the extent to which a management activity or event affects an environmental value or a management unit, in time or space. An activity with a small or low spatial scale affects only a small proportion of the forest each year, an activity with a small or low temporal scale occurs only at long intervals (**Source:** FSC 2010).

Scale, Intensity and Risk: See individual definitions of the terms 'scale', 'intensity', and 'risk'.

Shall (new): indicates a requirement of the standard.

Shall not (new): indicates a prohibition

Should/ and should not (new): indicate a recommendation.

(**Source: Based on** ISO Guide 2, General Vocabulary section 7.1 and ISO/IEC Directives Part 2, (Fifth edition, 2004) Annex H, Verbal forms for the expression of provisions)

Silviculture (new): The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the targeted diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis. (**Source:** Nieuwenhuis, M. Terminology of Forest Management. IUFRO World Series Vol. 9-en. IUFRO 4.04.07 SilvaPlan and SilvaVoc)

Stakeholder: See definitions of affected stakeholder and interested stakeholder.

Statutory law or statute law (new): The written law established by enactments expressing the will of the legislature, as distinguished from the unwritten law or common law (**Source:** www.dictionary.com).

Tenure (original definition): 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) (**Source:** IUCN).

Threatened species (revised): A species that meets the IUCN (2001) criteria for Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR), and is facing a high, very high or extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. These categories may be re-interpreted for FSC purposes according to official national classifications (which have legal significance) and to local conditions and population densities (which should affect decisions about appropriate conservation measures). (**Source:** Based on IUCN 2001).

Traditional peoples (new): Traditional peoples are social groups or peoples who do not self-identify as indigenous and who affirm rights to their lands, forests and other resources based on long established custom or traditional occupation and use. (**Source:** Forest Peoples Programme (Marcus Colchester, 07 October 2009)

Uphold (new): To acknowledge, respect, sustain and support. (**Source:** FSC 2010)

Use rights (revised): Rights for the use of resources of the Management Unit that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access



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rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques. (**Source:** FSC 2010)

Workers (new): All employed persons including public employees as well as 'self-employed' persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including laborers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self employed contractors and sub-contractors (**Source:** ILO Convention C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).