



FSC Harmonised Certification Bodies' Forest Stewardship Standard for the Republic of Indonesia

The Forest Stewardship Standard for the Republic of Indonesia



Title	Harmonised CBs' Forest Stewardship Standard for the Republic of Indonesia
Document reference code:	FSC-STD-IDN-01-01-2013 Indonesia Natural, Plantations and SLIMF EN. Harmonised
Status	Approved
Scope	Adapted generic standard to apply Nationally in Indonesian Natural, Plantations and SLIMF Forests
Approval date:	01 July 2013
Effective date:	First approved to be effective : 01 December 2013 Effective date after Amendment: 01 June 2014.
Latest Amendment	August, 2014
Contact:	Policy and Standards Unit of FSC
E-mail for comments:	Nationalstandards@fsc.org / g.fanso@fsc.org

A.C. All rights reserved.

No part of this work covered by the publisher's copyright may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means (graphic, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, recording taping, or information retrieval systems) without the written permission of the publisher.

FSC-STD-IDN-01-01-2013 Indonesia Natural, Plantations and SLIMF EN Harmonised

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

FSC's vision is where the world's forests meet the social, ecological, and economic rights and needs of the present generation without compromising those of future generations

Contents

Preface	4
FSC Principles, Criteria and Indicators:	10
FSC Principle 1: Compliance with laws and FSC principles.	10
FSC Principle 2: Tenure and use rights and responsibilities	12
FSC Principle 3: Indigenous peoples' rights	14
FSC Principle 4: Community relations and worker's rights.....	16
FSC Principle 5: Benefits from the forest.....	19
FSC Principle 6: Environmental Impact	22
FSC Principle 7: A management plan.....	31
FSC Principle 8: Monitoring and Assessment.....	34
FSC Principle 9: Maintenance of high conservation value forests	36
FSC Principle 10: Plantations.....	38
Annexes to a Forest Stewardship Standard:	44
Annex a): A list of the national and local forest laws and administrative requirements which apply in Indonesia:	44
Annex b) List of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements and ILO Conventions that Indonesia has ratified	45
Annex c) a list of or reference to official lists of, endangered species in Indonesia:	47
Recommended Annexes	53
Terms and definitions:	54

Preface

Descriptive statement of FSC:

The Forest Stewardship Council A.C. (FSC) was established 1993, as a follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, 1992) 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 production of timber, non-timber products and ecosystem services 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. By-Laws, ratified, September 1994; last revision in June 2011).

FSC is an international organization that provides a system for voluntary accreditation and independent third-party certification. This system allows certificate holders to market their products and services as the result of environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable forest management. The FSC also sets standards for the development and approval of FSC Stewardship Standards which are based on the FSC Principles and Criteria. In addition, FSC sets standards for the accreditation of conformity assessment bodies (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.

The FSC Principles and Criteria

The FSC first published the FSC Principles and Criteria in November 1994 as a performance-based, outcome orientated, worldwide standard. The Principles and Criteria focus on field performance of forest management rather than on the management systems for delivering that field performance.

The FSC Principles are the essential rules or elements of environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable 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 of Terms, constitute the core of 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 center of the FSC standards framework and need to be applied together with other interlinked FSC documents including the following:

- Guidance, directives and other documents issued or approved by FSC,
- FSC Forest Stewardship Standards,
- Standards for particular vegetation types, products and services,
- Standards for particular types of management units, such as Small and Low Intensity managed forests or large scale high intensity plantations and conservation zones and protection areas, as approved by FSC.

This standards framework constitutes the comprehensive FSC system for voluntary, independent, third-party certification of the quality of forest management. Through adherence to the robust social, economic and environmental standards within the FSC Principles and Criteria, certified forest management enhances the wellbeing of local people, economic viability of the certificate holder and environmental appropriateness of forest management.

Responsibility for Compliance

As a performance based standard, 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 that is/are the certificate applicant or holder. For the purpose of FSC certification these person(s) or entities are referred to in this standard as 'The Forest Management Enterprise' (FME). The FME is responsible for decisions, policies and management activities related to the Management Unit. The FME is also responsible for demonstrating that other persons or entities that are permitted or contracted by The FME to operate in, or for the benefit of the Management Unit, comply with the requirements of the FSC Principles and Criteria. Accordingly, the FME is required to take corrective actions in the event of such persons or entities not being in compliance with the Principles and Criteria.

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. As the Principles and Criteria are main components of a performance based standard, certification decisions are guided by the following:

- The extent to which management activities satisfy each FSC Criterion.
- The importance and/or consequences of failing to satisfy each FSC Criterion.

Interpretations and Disputes

Questions of interpretation of the Principles and Criteria are addressed through procedures devised by FSC. When disputes arise between stakeholders concerning compliance or the interpretation of the Principles and Criteria and FSC Forest Stewardship Standards, then the relevant FSC procedures for dispute resolution and interpretation shall apply.

Scope of the Harmonised Indonesian Certification Bodies' standards:

This standard is applicable to all forest operations seeking FSC certification within the Republic of Indonesia. The standard applies to all forest types/plantations/small forest/community forests/natural forest.

Background information on the standard:

This standard is a harmonised Forest Stewardship Standard of the following Certification Bodies' locally adapted standards in Indonesia:

- Rainforest Alliance (RA)
- Scientific Certification System (SCS)
- Control Union Certifications BV (CU)
- Société Générale de Surveillance (SGS)
- Soil Association Woodmark. (SA)

A first draft was put together by the Policy and Standards Unit (PSU) of FSC and circulated to the above Certification Bodies for a 30day consultation.

It is important to note that this is a first step towards developing and consulting upon a wider Indonesian standard for forest stewardship. This will follow the revised FSC Principles & Criteria Version 5 upon completion of the development of the International Generic Indicators. This version is therefore not intended as the final step but as a starting point for stakeholders in Indonesia to take the development of their national standard further.

It is also important to note that at the time of publishing this standard, FSC IC is working together with Indonesian stakeholders to prepare a plan in order to begin the transfer of this standard into the revised P&C framework.

Consultation was limited to only the certification bodies operating in Indonesia for the following reasons:

- All the above Certification Bodies' standards used for the purpose of this exercise have been adapted to the Indonesian local situation,
- All the above Certification Bodies' standard used for the purpose of this exercise are expected to have been publicly consulted as required by sections 6.7 and its subparagraphs of FSC-STD-20-002 V3-0EN "*Structure, content and local adaptation of Generic Forest Stewardship Standards*". See www.fsc.org website to download of FSC-STD-20-002 V3-0EN.

At the time of harmonising CB standards in Indonesia, the FSC PSU is preparing to roll-out the implementation of the revised Principles &Criteria Version 5. A major activity in this process is the development of International Generic Indicators (IGI) that shall be used to replace future Certification Bodies' generic standard. As such resources and time need to be concentrated in this exercise.

The FSC PSU endorses the methodology used in this harmonisation process and is confident that the resultant indicators provide a good and consistent base on which to judge responsible forest management in Indonesia as per the Certification Bodies' standards used to do the harmonisation exercise.

Any questions related to the methodology used should be addressed to the Policy and Standard Unit of FSC at nationalstandard@fsc.org or to Fon. Gordian Fanso at g.fanso@fsc.org

Amendments:

Amendments have been made to the previous version 01-0 to arrive at this version 01-01 of the standard. Version 01-0 will be invalidated by FSC PSU from the date this latest version comes into use.

Amendments made are for the most part on;

- Consistency with the use of the terminology Forest Management Enterprise (FME)
- Clearer indication of which indicators are applicable to Small and Low Intensity Managed Forest (SLIMF)
- Consistent use of the “shall” and “should” terminology where appropriate
- Elimination of repeated indicators.

Note to Certification Bodies on amendment and use of the standard:

The Policy and Standard Unit recognises that at the time this standard was amended, it had been in circulation and effective implementation. This would mean that some certification bodies already carried out audits using the previous version of the standard. As a consequence, the effective date for this amended version is assigned considering this reality. This should enable current certificate holders that used this standard before to move into the amended version with ease.

FSC Documents used:

Note: *FSC-GUI-60-004 V1 0 Template for the structure and content of FSC Forest Stewardship Standards* has played an important role in this harmonisation exercise. The template takes all of the following documents into account and includes a set of ‘Suggested Indicators’ developed from past experience and approved National and CB standards.

FSC STD 01 001 V4 0 EN FSC Principles and Criteria

FSC-STD-60-006 Procedure for the development of Forest Stewardship Standards

FSC STD 20 002 V2 1 EN Structure and Content Forest Stewardship Standards

FSC STD 01 003 V1 0 EN SLIMF Eligibility Criteria

FSC STD 01 003a EN SLIMF eligibility criteria addendum 2008 02 13

FSC-GUI-60-100 Guidance on the interpretation of the FSC Principles and Criteria to take account of scale and intensity

FSC-GUI-20-200 EN FSC Guidelines for Certification Bodies 2005

FSC POL 30 401 EN FSC certification and ILO Conventions 2002

FSC POL 20 002 EN Partial Certification 2000

FSC Guidance Document FSC-GUI-30-004: FSC Principales 2 and 3: Guidance on interpretation

FSC GUI 30 001 V2 0 EN FSC Pesticides Policy Guidance 2007

FSC GUI 30 001a V1 0 EN Approved derogations for use of pesticides 2008 01 21

FSC POL 30 001 EN FSC Pesticides Policy 2005

FSC PRO 01 004 V2 1 EN Processing pesticide derogation applications

FSC POL 30 602 EN FSC GMO Policy 2000

FSC ADV 30 602 EN Conversion of plantation to non-forest land 2004 03 29

FSC ADV 30 602 EN Conversion of plantation to non-forest land 2004 03 29

Certification Body Standards Used:

Rainforest Alliance (RA)

Scientific Certification System (SCS)

Control Union Certifications BV (CU)

Société Générale de Surveillance (SGS)

Soil Association Woodmark (SA)

Version of standard:

Approved Version 01-01

Hierarchical framework and structure of the standard:

The standard is structured as a hierarchy of the FSC Principles, FSC Criteria and the associated indicators. 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.

Notes for Certification Bodies on the interpretation and use of the standard:

1. Responsibility for ensuring compliance with the FSC Forest Management standards lies with the person(s) or an entity that is/are the certificate applicant or holder. For the purpose of FSC certification these person(s) or entities are referred to in this document as 'The Forest Management Enterprise (FME)'. The FME is responsible for decisions, policies and management activities related to the Management Unit. The FME is also responsible for demonstrating that other persons or entities that are permitted or contracted by The FME to operate in, or for the benefit of the Management Unit, comply with the requirements of the FSC Forest Management Standards. Accordingly, The FME is required to take corrective actions in the event of such persons or entities not being in compliance with the Forest Management Standards.
2. Where an indicator requires that a procedure or system is documented, it is also required that the documented system is implemented and that a person has been appointed with the responsibility to ensure that the system is implemented.

3. Where an indicator refers to a system or procedure, it is assumed that it is the job of the certification body in all cases to verify that the procedure is implemented. The existence of staff responsible for doing this would be one means of verification.
4. Indicators apply equally to forest enterprise staff and to contractors. This has been taken as the basis for all indicators. The indicators apply to all staff, personnel, third parties etc., operating within the forest area.
5. For each Criterion a number of Indicators are listed. Where indicators are simply numbered, with no additional letter (e.g. Indicator 1.1.1), the indicator is intended to be applicable to all sizes and types of forest and plantation.
6. Where requirements are specified that are applicable only to large (i.e. forests which are not small or low intensity managed forests ('SLIMFs')), the indicator numbers are followed by the letter 'L'.
7. In a relatively small number of cases indicators are applicable only to SLIMFs. In these cases the indicator is followed by the letter 'S'.
8. Certification Bodies need to add any verifiers they have previously developed for the national standard and also guidance as relevant, so long as it does not contradict the indicators or any related FSC Policy.
9. All aspects of this standard are considered to be normative, including the scope, standard effective date, references, terms and definitions, tables, notes and annexes, unless otherwise stated.

FSC Principles, Criteria and Indicators:

FSC Principle 1: Compliance with laws and FSC principles.

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.

FSC Criterion 1.1

Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.

Indicators

1.1.1: The Forest Management Enterprise (FME) shall demonstrate a record of compliance with national, local/Provincial laws and administrative requirements.

1.1.2: If any non-compliances with legal or regulatory requirements have been identified by the FME or by third parties, they shall have been documented, were promptly corrected, and effective action has been taken to prevent their recurrence.

1.1.3L: The FME shall have copies of existing relevant national laws, legislative and regulatory requirements available in the forest management unit.

1.1.4: In case any conflicts with legal or regulatory requirements have been identified by the FME or by stakeholders, they shall be documented and actions implemented with the designated authority to resolve and prevent their recurrence.

FSC Criterion 1.2

All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.

Indicators

1.2.1: FME shall provide evidence that applicable fees, royalties, taxes and other applicable charges (including fines) have been paid.

1.2.2: Where the FME is not up-to-date on payments, a plan for completing all payments shall have been agreed to with relevant institutions.

1.2.3: The FME shall ensure that the requirements of this Criterion are also met by contractors.

FSC Criterion 1.3

In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreement such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.

Indicators

1.3.1: The FME shall be aware of and implement the legal and administrative obligations with respect to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and other relevant international agreements to which Indonesia is a signatory. These are listed in Annex b.

1.3.2: The FME shall ensure that ILO provisions are respected.

NOTE 1: Implementation of the following ILO conventions is a minimum requirement for certification : 29, 87, 97, 98, 100, 105, 111, 131, 138, 141, 142, 143, 155, 169, 182, ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forest Work, Recommendation 135, Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970.

1.3.3: The FME shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA).

1.3.4: The FME shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

NOTE 2: See 1.1.2 above for cases on non-compliance is identified.

FSC Criterion 1.4

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.

Indicators

1.4.1: The FME shall identify and document any situations in which compliance with the laws, international treaties or conventions would preclude compliance with any indicator of this standard, or vice versa and bring this to the attention of the certification body.

1.4.2: In the event of any conflict being identified, the FME shall consult with the body responsible for interpretation of the FSC standard (i.e. either the certification body or the FSC National office), and/or with the relevant authority responsible for interpreting legal requirements, in an attempt to resolve the conflict.

1.4.3L: The FME shall document the results of any such attempt to resolve the conflict, including written evidence of any government, certification body or FSC National Office formal interpretations, approvals, designations, authorizations, exceptions/ exemptions from requirements, which might allow the conflict to be resolved.

FSC Criterion 1.5

Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.

Indicators

1.5.1: The Forest Management Unit(s) (FMU) shall be protected by the FME from unauthorized harvesting activities, and other activities not controlled by the forest manager or local people with use rights. (E.g. settlement, illegal harvesting, poaching).

1.5.2L: The FME shall have a system for monitoring, documenting and reporting to the appropriate authority instances of illegal harvesting, settlement, occupation or other unauthorized activities.

1.5.3: The FME shall document and map any changes in land use due to unauthorized activities, including but not limited to any area illegally harvested or cleared for agriculture or settlement.

1.5.4: The FME shall take measures when illegal activities are detected.

NOTE 3: Depending on the nature of the activities mentioned in 1.5.4 such measures may include:

- Reporting the activity to an appropriate authority;
- Disciplinary action or fines in the case that staff were involved;
- Working with the appropriate authorities, and always within the law, to control the unauthorized activity;
- Working with local communities and/or authorities to resolve underlying grievances leading to illegal or unauthorized activity;
- Pursuing legal action (e.g. prosecution) if necessary.

FSC Criterion 1.6

Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.

Indicators

1.6.1: The FME shall have a publicly available policy endorsed by the owner or most senior management explicitly stating a long-term commitment to forest management practices consistent with the FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship.

1.6.2: FME shall not implement activities that conflict with the FSC's Policy for Association and FSC P&C on forest areas outside of the forest area under assessment.

1.6.3: The FME shall disclose information on all forest areas over which it has some degree of management responsibility (see FSC policy on Partial Certification), and there is no substantive evidence that the management of this land conflicts with the requirements of standards for FSC Controlled Wood (FSC-STD-30-010).

FSC Principle 2: 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.

FSC Criterion 2.1

Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.

Indicators

2.1.1: FME shall have documented evidence with associated maps of legal, long term (at least one rotation length or harvest cycle) rights (including customary rights) and ownership to manage the lands and to utilize the forest resources for which certification are sought.

2.1.2: FME shall guarantee land utilization as a forest area.

2.1.3: FME shall clearly delineate boundaries between forest concession areas and local community areas, in collaboration with interested parties.

FSC Criterion 2.2

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.

Indicators

2.2.1: FME shall encourage local communities to request Perda on customary rights and/or through the determination of the boundaries of rights areas through participatory mapping.

2.2.2: Where forest operations occur on lands on which local communities have legal or customary tenure or use rights, the FME shall demonstrate the communities in question have:

EITHER: Maintained clear and direct control over forest operations to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources;

OR: have delegated such control with free and informed consent to other agencies or the organization.

2.2.3: FME shall ensure community consent to management activities was granted in a manner that:

- Allowed adequate time to make decisions according to customary procedures;
- Ensured a full and open provision of information in forms and languages to make them understandable; and,
- Ensured the absence of duress, intimidation, threat and negative activities.

2.2.4: FME shall guarantee full cross-generational community access and control over traditional forest areas and forest product utilization.

FSC Criterion 2.3

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

Indicators

2.3.1: FME shall use mechanisms for resolving disputes over tenure claims and use rights that respectfully involve the disputants and are consistent in process.

2.3.2L: Mechanisms for resolving disputes over tenure claims and use rights shall make provisions that, where tenure or use rights of communities are compromised, forest operations that are subject of dispute shall be suspended until the dispute is resolved

2.3.3: The FME shall maintain an up-to-date and complete record of all disputes relating to tenure claims and use rights, and a clear and up-to-date description of any steps taken to resolve the dispute.

2.3.4: There shall be no major unresolved disputes relating to tenure and use rights in the FMU. Other disputes or grievances shall be resolved using locally recognised mechanisms and/or institutions.

FSC Principle 3: Indigenous peoples' rights

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

FSC Criterion 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.

Indicators

In the case of management by an entity other than the Indigenous People themselves

3.1.1: FME shall identify and map lands or territories of Indigenous peoples with customary/traditional rights to forest resources (timber and non-timber).

3.1.2: No forest management operations shall take place in areas identified under 3.1.1 above, without clear evidence of free and informed consent of the indigenous peoples claiming such land, territories or customary rights.

3.1.3: It shall be set down in writing that the Indigenous Peoples have control of the management of their own lands, territories and resources and that the FME recognizes and respects these rights according to ILO Convention 169.

In the case of management by the Indigenous Peoples themselves

3.1.4: The Indigenous Peoples shall identify and map all lands and territories in which they have use rights to carry out management activities.

3.1.5: The identification and boundaries of any such lands or territories shall not be subject to any dispute of substantial magnitude.

Note 4: see also Indicators of Criterion 2.3 with respect to the resolving disputes

3.1.6: Community management of the forest shall be agreed by consensus of community members

FSC Criterion 3.2

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

Indicators

3.2.1: Forest management activities within the management unit shall be planned and implemented in such a way as not to threaten but to maintain the resources and tenure rights of the Indigenous Peoples, before the commencement of those activities.

3.2.2: The FME shall discuss with Indigenous people and document any potential threats, direct or indirect, to the resources or rights of indigenous peoples (e.g. disturbance to water resources and wildlife).

3.2.3L: The FME shall have documented policies and procedures to prevent any encroachment, or direct or indirect threat to the resources or rights of indigenous peoples.

3.2.4L: Documented actions shall be taken to prevent or mitigate adverse impacts to any rights or resources identified under 3.2.2.

FSC Criterion 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.

Indicators

3.3.1: The FME shall identify, map, and protect sites of special cultural, historical, subsistence or economical, ecological and religious significance in collaboration with the concerned indigenous people or interested stakeholders.

3.3.2L: Policies and procedures of the FME shall include the involvement of indigenous people, or specialists they designate, in the identification of special sites.

3.3.3: Sites of cultural, religious, ecological, or economic significance shall be marked in the field and shall be known to relevant forest workers. Where such identification of sites would threaten the value or protection of the sites, general descriptions of the areas or site types shall be given, and protection ensured.

3.3.4: The FME shall control unregulated access to Indigenous Peoples' hunting and gathering areas.

FSC Criterion 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.

Indicators

3.4.1: Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge that has a potential commercial value shall be recognized and documented whilst respecting the confidentiality of indigenous knowledge and the protection of indigenous intellectual property rights.

3.4.2: If traditional knowledge mentioned under 3.4.1 is used by the FME or by any other organization under agreement with the FME, a written agreement (in a manner that is understood by indigenous people) shall exist and compensation made to indigenous people for the fair market value of such knowledge.

3.4.3L: If traditional knowledge is used by the FME or by any other organization under agreement with the FME, the enterprise actively shall assist the Indigenous People in obtaining formal, legal recognition of tribal intellectual property rights.

3.4.4S: Recognition and formal (legal) compensation on the part of the management unit shall be made for the use and implementation of a community's traditional knowledge.

FSC Principle 4: Community relations and worker's rights

Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.

FSC Criterion 4.1

The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.

Indicators

4.1.1: Local communities and residents shall be given equal or preferential opportunities in forest management activities in terms of employment, training, and provision of supplies to FME, and other benefits or opportunities.

4.1.2L: Contracts shall be awarded through a transparent process on the basis of clear criteria; justification for final selections shall be documented.

4.1.3L: Empowerment of community and employees shall be promoted through the establishment and/or strengthening of community/employee institutions.

4.1.4: The FME shall demonstrate that each employee, contractor and sub-contractors enjoys the same basic rights and benefits (remuneration, training, etc.), which meet or exceed all legal requirements and those provided in comparable occupations in the same region.

4.1.5: Where possible and practical, communities shall be given controlled access to forest and non-forest products on the FMU.

4.1.6L: Policies and procedures shall define qualification, skills and experience as the basis for recruitment, placement, training and advancement of staff at all levels and they shall be implemented.

4.1.7: FME shall guarantee implementation of the regional minimum wage to all forest workers and staff and implement a fair pay structure.

4.1.8: To increase community welfare, the community shall have free access to opportunity do business in management unit area as long as it does not caused disturbance of the forest and forest management activities.

4.1.9: Persons under 15 years shall not be employed in any forestry work

4.1.10: Persons under 18 years shall not be employed at night or to carry out heavy work or hazardous operations, e.g. pesticide application, harvesting, except for the purposes of training

FSC Criterion 4.2

Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.

Indicators

4.2.1: Forest managers and workers shall have a working knowledge of national laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.

4.2.2: Safety and health requirements shall be taken into account in the planning, organization and supervision of operations.

4.2.3: Workers (staff and contractors) shall be provided with safety equipment in good working order, appropriate to the tasks of workers and the equipment used.

4.2.4: Workers shall be prohibited from working without the personal protective equipment that has been provided.

4.2.5: All tools, machines, and equipment, including personal protective equipment shall be in safe and serviceable condition.

4.2.6: Where workers stay in camps, conditions for accommodation and nutrition shall comply at least with those specified in the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

4.2.7: Health and safety measures shall comply with national minimum requirements.

4.2.8: An effective first aid programme shall be in place, including worker training in basic first aid and the provision of readily accessible first aid kits with up to date supplies

4.2.9: There shall be a written emergency plan in case of serious injury to any forest worker or contractor, and which includes provision for timely evacuation to an appropriately equipped medical facility.

4.2.10: In case of work related accidents, the Forest management enterprise shall be responsible for all costs associated with the worker's recuperation and damage to their health.

4.2.11: There shall be provision for the safe transport of workers to and from their place of work, and within the FMU.

4.2.12L: The FME shall maintain accurate and up-to-date work-related accident records; measures shall be taken to avoid repetition of any accidents that have occurred.

4.2.13L: The FME shall ensure that all employees and contractors have social insurance (or equivalent) to provide compensation and/or ongoing support in the event of redundancy or work place injury.

4.2.14: FME shall implement a periodic review on the welfare of employees.

4.2.15: There shall be evidence of a program in the FMU that raises awareness of illnesses and diseases endemic to the area that affect forest workers or their families.

4.2.16L: Measures shall be taken to prevent and control such endemic diseases.

4.2.17: The FME shall proactively promote community health by jointly cooperating with the health authority.(LEI 5000-2, S2.5)

FSC Criterion 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).

Indicators

4.3.1: Workers shall be free to organise and or join a trade union of their choice without fear of intimidation or reprisal. This will at a minimum comply with the requirements of the ILO Convention No. 87: Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise.

4.3.2: Workers shall be free to organize and bargain collectively. This will at a minimum comply with the requirements of International Labour Organisation convention 98, Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively.

4.3.3L: Workers shall be given information and access to participate in decision-making process that may affect their working terms and conditions

FSC Criterion 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.

Indicators

4.4.1: There shall be systems in place that provide an evaluation of the social impact, appropriate to the size and intensity of their operations that:

- Identifies affected groups
- Includes consultation with affected groups
- Identifies the main impacts of the operation on those groups
- Specifies measures to ameliorate identified negative impacts

4.4.2: The FME shall demonstrate how it has incorporated the results of its evaluation of social impacts into its management planning and operations

4.4.3L: The FME shall maintain regular and ongoing consultation with the people and groups (both men and women) who are directly affected by its operations in order to identify social impacts and the potential to avoid or reduce such impacts on an ongoing basis.

4.4.4: FME shall maintain an up-to-date list of adjoining landowners and/or identify adjoining landowners on maps.

FSC Criterion 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.

Indicators

4.5.1L: Mechanisms shall exist to resolve conflicts with local peoples through consultation aiming at achieving agreement or consent, avoiding damage to property, resources, rights, and livelihoods.

4.5.2L: The FME shall maintain complete and up-to-date records relating to any grievances against the FME and actions taken to resolve such grievances.

4.5.3: Inadvertent damage to local, indigenous and traditional resources on, or near, indigenous and traditional lands shall be compensated as agreed with the indigenous and traditional communities themselves.

4.5.4: Where grievances are raised, they shall be responded to promptly and fairly.

FSC Principle 5: Benefits from the forest

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.

FSC Criterion 5.1

Forest management should 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.

Indicators

5.1.1: There shall be a budget showing the expected costs and revenues for the FME for at least the current financial year as well as operational costs necessary to maintain certifiable status (e.g. management planning, road maintenance, silvicultural treatments, long-term forest health, growth and yield monitoring, and conservation investments)

5.1.2: The budget shall include costs for all significant activities and necessary investments (including the cost of meeting all social and environmental commitments) identified or implied in the forest management plan and associated policies and planning documentation.

5.1.3: The revenue estimates shall be based on all available information, and consistent with the expected rate of harvest of forest products and/or provision of other products or services.

5.1.4: If the budget shows a deficit for the year, the FME shall demonstrate how the shortfall will be covered whilst ensuring that the management planning is implemented in the long term.

FSC Criterion 5.2

Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.

Indicators

5.2.1: Forest managers shall make a proportion of their production available to local enterprises, such as small-scale industries and processing operations, unless there is a reason, which makes this impossible. See also Criterion 5.4.

NOTE: max 10% of such a proportion in 5.2.1 above, is acceptable as mentioned in the government regulation.

5.2.2L: FME shall promote the development of markets for and sustainable harvesting of common, lesser-known forest species, including NTFPs.

5.2.3: Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) shall be considered during forest use and processing.

5.2.4: FME shall seek the "highest and best use" for individual tree and timber species.

FSC Criterion 5.3

Forest management should minimize waste associated with harvesting and onsite processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.

Indicators

5.3.1: Harvesting techniques shall be designed to avoid log breakage, timber degrade and damage to the forest stand and other resources.

5.3.2: Waste generated through harvesting operations, on-site processing and extraction shall be minimized, e.g. by using it to protect soils or skid trails.

5.3.3: Harvested and processed wood and/or other products processed on-site shall be transported from the forest before any deterioration occurs.

5.3.4L: Strategic and tactical/operational harvest planning and harvest operations shall be carried out in accordance with national best practice guidelines (where these do not exist or are inadequate, for tropical high forest the FAO Model Code of Forest Harvesting Practice will apply)

5.3.5: Where there are on-site processing facilities (e.g. saw milling) the conversion rate of timber to processed products shall be in line with best practice for the type of equipment in use.

FSC Criterion 5.4

Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product

Indicators

5.4.1: The FME shall have information on the range of potential products and services that could be generated from the FMU, including lesser-known timber species, NTFPs and opportunities for other services such as recreation.

5.4.2: The FME shall encourage product diversification and market exploration for such products, considering both timber and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and other services.

5.4.3: The FME shall have assessed the possibility of selling or marketing such products or services locally, either on their own account or through the involvement of local enterprises

FSC Criterion 5.5

Forest management operations shall recognize, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.

Indicators

5.5.1L: The Forest services and resources (e.g. watersheds, recreational activities, tourism, and forest's contribution to regional biodiversity) shall be identified in the forest management plan or equivalent documentation.

5.5.2: FME shall protect the full range of forest services associated with the defined forest area including: watersheds, commercial and recreational fisheries (or the supply of water to downstream fisheries), visual quality, contributions to regional biodiversity, recreation and tourism.

5.5.3: FME shall protect riparian zones along all watercourses, streams, pools, springs and lakes/pones, consistent with the requirement of national regulations or best management practices.

5.5.4: FME shall map riparian protection zones that enhance the value of forest services and resources, such as watershed and fisheries.

5.5.5: FME shall have information on the downstream uses of water from the forest watershed.

FSC Criterion 5.6

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

Indicators

5.6.1: The FME shall have a clear methodology to determine the allowable cut.

5.6.2: The methodology for allowable harvest level shall be based on conservative, well-documented and most current estimates of growth and yield in order to not jeopardize the forest's productive potential and/or the potential to maintain its environmental or social services in the medium to long term.

5.6.3 The FME shall keep clear, accurate and up-to-date records of harvested volumes of all commercial timber species, and of the commercial harvest of any non-timber forest products. Actual harvests do not exceed calculated replenishment rates over the long term.

5.6.4: The harvesting of NTFPs shall not exceed estimated replenishment rates over the long term and shall not negatively affect wildlife food supply.

5.6.5: Based on growth and yield data the FME shall ensure that annual production is in accordance with the capability of forest productivity.

FSC Principle 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.

FSC Criterion 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.

Indicators

6.1.1: A system shall be specified that ensures an assessment and documentation of environmental impact at FMU level before commencement of any site-disturbing operations. The system:

- Is appropriate to the scale and intensity of the forest management
- Shall also take account of landscape level considerations
- Is appropriate to the uniqueness of the affected resources

6.1.2L: Site-specific assessments of the potential environmental impacts of all forest operations are carried out prior to commencement of site disturbing operations, in a manner appropriate to the scale of the operations and the sensitivity of the site. Where such activities are considered “significant”, these site-specific assessments are documented. “Significant” activities shall include, but not be restricted to:

- The building of new roads or substantial rerouting of existing roads;
- Any form of flow restriction in streams and rivers;
- Afforestation;
- Change in genus in the reforestation of more than 100 ha during the same planting season within an operational/management unit, where an FMU comprises more than one;
- Recreational activities and associated infrastructure
- Communication masts and associated infrastructure - Power lines
- Water lines
- Change of natural vegetation to commercial or any other use.
- Erection of new fences
- Use of natural areas and products for commercial gain or any other purpose - New waste disposal sites - Implementation of new/modified activities/products that may have significant impacts on the environment.

6.1.3: The environmental impact assessments shall include the impact of on-site processing facilities within the FMU under assessment.

6.1.4: The environmental impact assessments shall, explicitly consider potential impacts on any HCV identified within the FMU.

6.1.5: The management planning and/or other relevant policies and procedures of the FME shall clearly identify the actions to be taken to mitigate or reduce the environmental impacts identified during the assessment.

6.1.6: FME shall identify the proportion of well-designed protected area (considering endangered/endemic/protected species, unique ecosystems, High Conservation Value Forests) from the total area of the FMU that should be protected; this shall be confirmed and/or recognized by all parties concerned.

6.1.7S: The FME shall be able to demonstrate knowledge of possible negative impacts of forest management activities and seek to mitigate or reduce them.

6.1.8S: Before initiating any operation, the possible negative environmental impacts shall be identified and the operation is designed to minimize them. Assessments do not need to be documented unless legally required.

FSC Criterion 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.

Indicators

6.2.1: Rare threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g. nesting and feeding areas) that are present or are likely to be present within the FMU shall be identified and listed using the best available expertise and information available (e.g. IUCN red list and government regulation PP no. 7/99).

6.2.2: The management plans and other relevant policies and procedures of the enterprise shall clearly identify actions that are taken to protect maintain or enhance AND safeguard the presence of rare, threatened or endangered species and their habitats within the FMU as a whole

6.2.3: Appropriate to the scale and intensity of management, Conservation zones, Protection areas or other protection measures shall be established based on Technically sound requirements for the protection of rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats.

6.2.4: Conservation zones shall have been identified and marked on maps, and where necessary, on the ground.

6.2.5L: The FME shall have documented and implemented a scientifically valid system of monitoring of key ecological indicators for the conservation zones within the FMU.

6.2.6: At least 10% of the forest area is designated as a conservation zone, identified on maps, and managed with biodiversity as a major objective.

Note: conservation zones are not necessarily forestland. They may include wetlands and open space, and may have dual purposes.

6.2.7: At least half of this area (i.e. 5% of the total forest area) is designated as a protected area, identified on maps, and is fully protected from commercial harvesting.

6.2.8: The FME shall have systems in place in order to ensure that all measures are taken against illegal or unauthorized hunting, fishing, trapping or collection within the FMU.

6.2.9: Selection of conservation zones and protected areas is justified in terms of their potential to maximize their contribution to the maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity.

6.2.10: The movement of key plant and animal species between reserved and harvested areas is encouraged by retaining corridors of uncut forest based on stream sides with links up slopes and across ridges to connecting any large patches of forest which will not be harvested.

FSC Criterion 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.

Indicators

6.3.1: The FME shall have site-specific data or published analyses of local forest ecosystems that provide information on the FMU with regards to:

- Regeneration and succession;
- Genetic, species and ecosystem diversity; and,
- Natural cycles that affect productivity.

6.3.2: Forest regeneration and succession

In natural and other non-plantation forest areas managed for production, the silvicultural and/or other management systems of the FMU shall be designed to encourage and take advantage of natural regeneration (e.g. identification, retention and mapping of seed trees, timing of harvesting, design and size of harvesting areas, short and long term post-harvest treatment of the site), unless data show that enrichment planting will enhance or restore genetic, species or ecosystem diversity.

6.3.3: Where degraded sites are identified in the FMU, the silvicultural and/or management systems shall include a program for the restoration of these sites.

Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity

6.3.4: Old, non-commercial trees; trees with special ecological value; standing dead trees; and dead fallen wood shall all be systematically retained within the production area of the FMU, and in sufficient quantity to support wildlife species dependent on old trees and dead wood across the FMU.

Natural cycles

6.3.5: Site preparation and harvesting methods shall have been designed to minimize soil compaction and maximize the retention of nutrients on site.

6.3.6: Protective areas shall be established between the management areas and the areas that have high risk of fire or erosion (e.g. bordering on pastures or small farming areas).

6.3.7: There shall be no evidence that the harvesting of material from the site is reducing the potential productivity of the soil in the long term.

FSC Criterion 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.

Indicators

6.4.1L: The FME shall have carried out an assessment in the FMU in order to identify and map representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape in their natural state, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources

6.4.2: In conjunction with experts, restoration and protection activities shall be defined, documented, and implemented for the representative sample areas identified above.

6.4.3S: Where representative samples of ecosystems are known to exist in the FMU, these shall be protected

FSC Criterion 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.

Indicators

6.5.1: Forest operations with adverse environmental impact (as identified in 6.1) shall have written guidelines defining acceptable practices which are available to forest managers and supervisors. Such operational guidelines shall meet or exceed national or regional best management practices.

6.5.2: Guidelines developed in terms of indicator 6.5.1 shall be implemented during operations and planning.

6.5.3: Policies and procedures for the design and building of new roads include the following norms with respect to protection of water resources, which are implemented:

- Stream crossings shall be planned before operations begin and shown on relevant maps
- The number of stream crossings shall be minimized
- Stream crossings shall be at right angles to the stream
- Valley bottom roads and tracks shall be kept as far back from the stream as possible
- Culverts shall be designed so they do not obstruct the migration of aquatic species, increase water velocities or render stream beds unsuitable for aquatic species.

- Drainage structures do not drain into natural watercourses. Where this is unavoidable, regularly emptied silt traps are installed.

6.5.4: Maps and/or work plans shall be produced at a scale that allows effective supervision of soil and water resource management and protection activities.

6.5.5: Topographic maps shall be prepared before logging or road construction occurs.

6.5.6: Training shall be given to FME staff and contractors to meet guidance requirements.

6.5.7: New roads shall not be constructed in streambeds. Existing roads in streambeds are closed and replacements are constructed.

6.5.8: There shall be no evidence of siltation or other damage to water resources

6.5.9: Harvesting techniques are designed to minimize erosion and run off.

6.5.10: Harvesting and extraction methods are designed to minimize damage to residual trees and regeneration.

FSC Criterion 6.6

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.

Indicator

6.6.1: The forest management enterprise shall have a written policy and strategies in place to promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides

6.6.2: Where chemicals are used, the Forest Management Enterprise shall have an up-to-date list of all pesticides used in the FMU, including trade name, active component, quantity of active ingredient used, date of use, location of use and reason for use

6.6.3: Chemicals prohibited by the FSC (FSC-POL-30-601), those banned in Europe, U.S. and target country, or World Health Organization Type 1A or 1B, and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides shall not be used. The exception is when a

formal derogation has been granted by the FSC. In such cases, the FME follows the terms of the approved derogation.

6.6.4: Where chemicals are used, there shall be no storage or use within the FMU of any pesticides included on the FSC list of “highly hazardous” pesticides, unless the Forest Management Enterprise is subject to a current FSC pesticide derogation for the pesticide concerned.

6.6.5: Where chemicals are used, all staff and contractors involved with their use shall have received training in handling, application and storage procedures.

6.6.6: Where chemicals are used, the Forest Management Enterprise shall implement safe transport, storage, handling, application and emergency procedures according to ILO publications “Safety & Health in the Use of Agrochemicals: A Guide”, “Safety in the Use of chemicals at Work” or equivalent documentation on the safe use of pesticides.

6.6.7: All equipment for the transport, storage and application of chemicals shall be maintained in a safe and leak-proof condition.

6.6.8: Application of chemicals within 10m of watercourses and 30m around reservoirs and lakes shall be prohibited.

6.6.9: Application of chemicals if heavy rain is expected, during wet weather, shall be prohibited.

6.6.10: Soaking of seedlings treated with chemicals in drains or watercourses prior to planting shall be prohibited.

FSC Criterion 6.7

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.

Indicator

6.7.1: The FME shall keep an up-to-date list of off-site locations for the disposal of all its chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil.

6.7.2: There shall be a documented system in place for collecting and keeping such waste safely, and for safe transportation to the listed locations (see 6.7.1) for disposal.

6.7.3: There shall be no evidence that the Forest Management Enterprise' waste products are disposed of other than at the listed sites (see (6.7.1), and in accordance with environmentally appropriate and safe methods and applicable legal requirements.

6.7.4: Fuel tanks and stores shall be located so that spillages from damage, defects or refuelling shall not enter watercourses

FSC Criterion 6.8

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.

Indicator

6.8.1: The FME shall demonstrate a written declaration that no genetically modified organisms (GMO –see FSC-STD-01-002 (V1-0) EN FSC Glossary of Terms) are used or are present in the FMU or areas where research takes place under the direct or indirect responsibility of the FME.

6.8.2: Where the FME uses biological control agents (see FSC-STD-01-002 (V1-0) EN FSC Glossary of Terms), the FME shall justify and demonstrate that such use is in strict compliance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols.

6.8.3: The FME shall document, minimized, monitored and strictly control the use of biological control agents.

FSC Criterion 6.9

The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.

Indicator

6.9.1: The FME shall discourage the use of exotic species and if used they shall be carefully controlled, i.e. when used it is for well-justified for specific purposes (e.g. environmental benefit) and monitored for environmental impact

6.9.2: Where exotic species are planted within the FMU, the FME shall document and implement regular monitoring within and outside the FMU to identify any evidence of spontaneous regeneration, unusual mortality, diseases, insect outbreaks or other adverse ecological impacts.

6.9.3: Where there is evidence that exotic species are invasive, the FME shall have a policy and procedures available to take prompt and effective action to eliminate the species from the FMU and from all other sites in which it may regenerate.

FSC Criterion 6.10

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.**

Indicators:

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

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

6.10.2: Any forest areas that are being converted (either from plantation to non-forest use or from natural forest to plantation or non-forest use) and / or are scheduled for conversion over the next five year period are identified

FSC Principle 7: A management plan

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.

FSC Criterion 7.1

The management plan and supporting documents shall provide:

- 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.**

Indicator

7.1.1: The management planning and/or supporting documents of the FME shall include management objectives for the FMU under evaluation (see also Criterion 1.6).

7.1.2: The management planning and/or supporting documents of the FME shall include in the objectives conservation and/or restoration of representative samples of natural forest within the FMU (see also Criteria 1.6, 5.5 and 6.2)

7.1.3: The management plan and/or supporting documents of the FME shall include:

- 7.1.3.1 a description of the forest resources to be managed,
- 7.1.3.2 environmental limitations,
- 7.1.3.3 land use and ownership status,
- 7.1.3.4 socio-economic conditions, and
- 7.1.3.5 A profile of adjacent lands (see also Criterion 5.5).

7.1.4: The FME shall know and mark on maps areas that have been harvested in the past.

7.1.5: The management planning and/or supporting documents of the FME include specific information and consideration of the presence of any High Conservation Value areas (see principle 9) within the FMU.

7.1.6: The management planning and/or supporting documents of the FME shall include a description of the silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories (see also Criteria 5.6, 6.3, 8.1, 8.2).

7.1.7: The management planning and/or supporting documents of the FME shall include a clear rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection (see also Criterion 5.6).

7.1.8: The management planning and/or supporting documents of the FME shall specify environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments (see also Criterion 6.1, 9.3).

7.1.9: The management planning and/or supporting documents of the FME shall include plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species (see also Criteria 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 9.3).

7.1.10: Before the commencement of harvesting and road construction, there shall be clear and accessible maps (at a scale appropriate to guide planning and supervision) describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership, at appropriate scales for their respective purposes.

7.1.11: The management planning and/or supporting documents of the FME shall include a description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used (see also Criterion 6.5)

7.1.12L: Procedures for monitoring forest regeneration and growth shall be documented.

7.1.13: The need for fire management and control shall be evaluated and is documented.

7.1.14L: There shall be maps showing planned management in the short term and longer term.

FSC Criterion 7.2

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.

Indicator

7.2.1: The management planning and supporting documentation of FME shall be revised and updated on a timely and consistent basis.

7.2.2: The management planning and supporting documentation of FME shall incorporate the results of monitoring and/or new scientific and technical information.

7.2.3: The management planning and supporting documents of FME shall incorporate the results of changing environmental, social and economic considerations.

7.2.4L: FMEs shall assign specific staff for timely updating of the management plan.

7.2.5: The management planning reviewed at least every five (5) years shall be updated with the results of monitoring.

7.2.6: If HCVF or HCVs are present, planning documents shall provide site-specific information which describes the measures taken to protect or restore such values

FSC Criterion 7.3

Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.

Indicator

7.3.1: All managing staff and supervisors (including those employed by contractors) shall have adequate education, experience or training to ensure that they are able to plan, organize and supervise forestry operations in accordance with the Enterprise's plans, policies and procedures.

7.3.2: All workers (including contractors and their workers) shall be trained to implement the tasks and responsibilities effectively and safely.

7.3.3: All forest workers shall demonstrate a working knowledge and compliance with relevant codes of practice, operational guidelines and other accepted norms or agreements relevant to their responsibilities Relevant laws are listed in Annex A

7.3.4: All workers (including contractors and their workers) shall be supervised to ensure that they implement their tasks effectively and safely, and the FME itself monitors the quality of their work.

7.3.5: Appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operation there shall be a policy for training, qualifications, and recruitment that includes skill and experience the basis for recruitment, placement, training and advancement of staff at all levels

7.3.6: There shall be records of training provided to forest workers.

FSC Criterion 7.4

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.

Indicator

7.4.1: A summary of management activities that includes the main elements of the management plan listed in Criterion 7.1 shall be available to all interested parties, within the accepted norms of commercial confidentiality.

7.4.2S: The management planning or a summary of it stating the relevant parts as mentioned in Criterion 7.1 shall be made available for stakeholders on request.

FSC Principle 8: Monitoring and Assessment

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.

FSC Criterion 8.1

The frequency and intensity of monitoring should 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 should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.

Indicator

8.1.1: Procedures for collecting the data specified in Criterion 8.2 (see below) shall be clearly documented.

8.1.2: The frequency and intensity of the monitoring shall be defined and is appropriate to the scale and intensity of the forest operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the resources under management.

8.1.3: The described procedures shall be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison and assessment of change.

8.1.4: Monitoring records shall be available, complete and up to date.

FSC Criterion 8.2

Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators:

- a) Yield of all forest products harvested.**
- b) Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest.**
- c) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna.**
- d) Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations.**
- e) Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.**

Indicator

Yield of all forest products harvested

8.2.1: Yields of all forest products shall be collected and recorded

Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest

8.2.2: A periodic general inventory of forest stock and condition (including presence of pests, diseases, evidence of soil compaction, erosion, invasive unwanted species etc.) shall be carried out, which covers the whole area of production forest on a rolling basis and which supplements the information provided by pre- and post-harvest inventory.

Composition and observed changes in flora and fauna

8.2.3: The data collected during pre- and post-harvest inventory and general inventory shall be sufficient to identify and describe significant changes in the forest flora over time.

8.2.4L: The enterprise shall have a documented system for collecting data on the presence of key species of fauna within the FMU, sufficient to identify and describe significant changes in populations over time.

8.2.5: Conservation areas (see 6.2) are regularly monitored to ensure that there is no evidence of deterioration or disturbance.

8.2.6: FME provide for monitoring of the effects of forestry operations on plant and animal species, including aquatic habitats (names, abundance, distribution, habitat requirements, biology, ecology, behaviour), commensurate with the extent and intensity of the forest management, and the rarity and fragility of the forest ecosystem and known species within it.

8.2.7S: The responsible person for FMU shall keep records of the presence of any notable species of flora and fauna, sufficient to identify significant trends over time.

Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations

8.2.8: There shall be sufficient data collected to demonstrate the maintenance of any High Conservation values within the FMU (see also Indicators under Criterion 9.1).

FSC Criterion 8.3

Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organizations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody."

Indicator

8.3.1: A documented procedure shall be available for the identification of all products held at landing areas, stacking areas and processing sites within the FMU until the point of sale ("forest gate"), in such a way that it is possible to trace back the product back to its origin.

8.3.2L: Volume and source data on harvested forest products shall be available (i.e. scaled, inventoried, measured) in the forest, in transport, at intermediate storage yards (e.g. log yards), and processing centres controlled by FME.

8.3.3: Sales invoices and other documentation related to the sale, shipping and transport of certified products shall include the chain of custody certificate code in the correct format (e.g. CB Name-FM/COC-XXXX).

8.3.4: Certified products shall be clearly distinguished from non-certified products through marks or labels, separate documented storage, and accompanying invoices up to the point of sale (“forest gate”)

8.3.5S: Documentation shall be available allowing products to be traced from the forest to the forest gate.

FSC Criterion 8.4

The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.

Indicator

8.4.1: The FME shall be able to demonstrate that the monitoring results as specified under Criteria 8.1 and 8.2 are incorporated into the revision of the management planning.

8.4.2L: The monitoring of pests and diseases shall be integrated into the enterprise's Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategy.

8.4.3: The Monitoring reports indicate how management prescriptions should be changed based on new ecological, silvicultural or market information.

FSC Criterion 8.5

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.

Indicator

8.5.1: FME agree to make a the results and/or a summary of the monitoring programmes available to all interested parties, within the accepted norms of commercial confidentiality, on request

8.5.2S: Upon request FME shall make available relevant parts of the management plan to stakeholders who are directly affected by the forest management activities of FME (e.g. neighbouring landowners).

FSC Principle 9: Maintenance of high conservation value forests

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.

FSC Criterion 9.1

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.

Indicator

9.1.1: FMEs shall have conducted an assessment to identify HCVs. Such an assessment should include:

- Consultation with conservation databases and maps;
- Consideration of primary or secondary data collected during forest inventories on the designated forest area by FME staff, consultants or advisors;
- Interviews, workshops, and/or consultations with environmental/biological specialists, indigenous/local communities, scientific experts, other stakeholders, etc;
- Documentation of threats to HCVs; and,
- If threats to HCVs or HCVF exist, identification of actions to address the threats

9.1.2L: FME shall:

- Produce written HCVF assessment(s) that identify (ies) HCVs or HCVF and proposes strategies to ensure their protection;
- Conduct credible, independent, technically qualified review of the HCVF assessment and related recommendations to address HCV threats and protection; and,
- Demonstrate that credible actions are being taken to address HCV/HCV protection and/or threat reduction.

9.1.3: The Forest enterprise shall clearly map all areas within the FMU that have HCVF or HCV attributes

9.1.4L: The assessment procedure and its results (including the comments and suggestions of stakeholders in response to consultation) shall be fully documented.

FSC Criterion 9.2

The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.

Indicator

9.2.1: The consultation with stakeholders shall clearly outline identified conservation attributes as well as proposed strategies to maintain or enhance the identified HCVF of HCV within the FMU.

9.2.2: The Forest Management enterprise shall maintain a complete and up to date documented file of all stakeholder comments submitted in relation to its management of HCVF or HCV and of actions taken as a result of such consultation

FSC Criterion 9.3

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 in the publicly available management plan summary.

9.3.1: All measures to protect the HCVF or HCVs shall be available in the public summary of the plan. (See also criterion 7.4)

9.3.2: The identified protection measures shall adopt a precautionary approach

9.3.3: When an HCVF has been identified for biological values, management should:

- maintain natural patterns of distribution and abundance of species,
- maintain natural evolutionary and ecological processes (biotic and abiotic, including disturbance),
- avoid fragmentation, and set aside core areas for strict protection

9.3.4: Endangered forest landscapes must be subject to complete protection (i.e. no harvesting)

Note on the interpretation of indicator 9.3.4: Forest managers are required to use best available information that will enable them determined endangered forest landscapes. Those forest landscapes that have been identified by environment authorities in Indonesia as critically endangered and thus require protection, shall be protected. The Indonesian Ministry of Forestry identifies the following types of forest that is subject to protection:

1. Hutan Lindung (Protected Forest).
2. Hutan Konservasi (which comprise of Hutan Suaka Alam, Hutan Pelestarian Alam, and Taman Buru). Refer Law No 41/1999 and Law No 5/1990 of Indonesia.
3. Suaka Alam comprises Suaka Margasatwa and Cagar Alam.
4. Pelestarian Alam comprises Taman National, Taman Hutan Raya, Taman Wisata Alam.

FSC Criterion 9.4

Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.

9.4.1: Monitoring indicators and frequency (at least annually) shall be defined in consultation with acknowledged experts, and local and national stakeholders in order to monitor effectiveness of each measure described in the management planning and/or accompanying documents

9.4.2: Records of monitoring are kept and used to adapt future management, in consultation with acknowledged experts, and local and national stakeholders.

9.4.3: FME shall be aware and actively monitor research developments which might contribute to management of HCVFs

FSC Principle 10: Plantations

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 should complement the management of, reduce pressures on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.

FSC Criterion 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.

Indicator

10.1.1: Objectives of tree planting shall be explicit in the management plan, with clear statements regarding the relationship between tree planting and the silvicultural, socioeconomic and environmental (i.e. forest conservation and restoration) realities in the region.(see C7.1 Above)

10.1.2: FME strategies and procedures for achieving these objectives shall be effectively implemented

FSC Criterion 10.2

The design and layout of plantations should 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.

Indicator

10.2.1: The FME shall demonstrate in practice their commitment to protect, restore and conserve key areas of natural forests within the FMU.

Note 5: For Indicators for the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests, see Indicators under Criteria 6.1-6.4, 6.9 and 6.10.

10.2.2: Buffer zones along watercourses and around water bodies shall be established according to regional best management practices or local laws and regulations. Buffer zones should be indicated on maps

10.2.3: In consultation with acknowledged experts, the Forest Manager shall establish wildlife corridors and habitat suitably located across plantation areas

Note 6: See also Indicators under Criterion 6.2.

10.2.4: Plantations shall be designed so as to maintain or enhance the visual character of the landscape (i.e. design is based on the scale and intensity of natural patterns of disturbance and planting and harvest regimes within the region).

10.2.5: If plantations are established in early successional forest areas or natural grasslands (both are discouraged), forest managers shall take measures to restore, conserve or manage natural forest or grasslands in surrounding or adjoining areas equal to or exceeding the area disturbed.

10.2.6: Plantations shall not replace ecologically classified wetlands.

10.2.7: Land utilization pattern/system implementation in planting activities and plant forest stumpage maintenance shall positively influence land quality and water course function.

FSC Criterion 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.

Indicator

10.3.1: Plantation management shall maintain and/or enhance landscape diversity by varying block size and configuration, species, genetic diversity, age class and structure.

10.3.2: Emphasis shall be placed on planting and/or applied research on forest species native to the region.

FSC Criterion 10.4

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.

Indicator

10.4.1: The FME shall demonstrate that the selection of species for planting is based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives through documented trials.

10.4.2: Where exotic species have been selected, the FME shall explicitly justify this choice and demonstrating that their performance is greater than that of native species

10.4.3: No species shall be planted on a large scale until the site has been evaluated to ensure that the species proposed for planting is suitable to the site and to the objectives of management.

10.4.4: The results of the site evaluation shall be recorded and are easily accessible.

FSC Criterion 10.5

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.

Indicator

10.5.1: At least 10% of the area of the plantation must be managed to restore the area ultimately to a natural forest cover, based on the identification of key biological areas, consultation with stakeholders, local government and scientific authorities. (Note: Also see Criterion 6.4.)

10.5.2: Conservation zone that should make up of at least 10% of the FMU should be a contiguous block, though it may be a series of smaller blocks linked by corridors as wide as the average height of forest canopy in a mature forest in the region.

10.5.3: Conservation zones shall be demarcated on maps and in the field.

10.5.4: FME shall carefully control forest management operations in conservation zones to protect conservation values.

10.5.5: The area structuring of management unit shall be based on the importance of flora/fauna conservation, plant forest stumpage protection, and forest resources that are very useful for the local community.

FSC Criterion 10.6

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.

Indicator

10.6.1: Explicit measures detailed in the management plan shall be taken to maintain or enhance the soil in terms of structure, fertility and biological activity.

10.6.2: Plantation design and management shall not result in soil degradation; and ensure that trees are re-established as rapidly as possible.

10.6.3: Forest operations shall not degrade water quality or negatively impact local hydrology (see Indicator 8.2.8).

10.6.4: Where negative impacts of soil or water resources are identified from actual or previous activities, there shall be plans to reduce or eliminate them.

10.6.5: FME shall implement a waste handling system to preserve land quality and watercourse function sustainability.

10.6.6: Soil erosion control shall be implemented, including: no tractor ploughing on areas > 5% slope, planting or site preparation measures are done on contour, and specifications on buffer zones are strictly followed.

10.6.7: No road or related waste material (i.e., rocks, brush, etc.) from site preparation or other activities shall be placed in stream courses.

FSC Criterion 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 management should 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.

Indicator

10.7.1: Measures shall be taken in the forest to prevent outbreaks of pests, disease, fire and invasive plant introductions.

10.7.2: A documented plan shall exist and be implemented for site maintenance and for regular monitoring to prevent uncontrolled fires.

10.7.3: Staff, workers and contractors shall be trained in the procedures to follow in case fire is detected.

10.7.4: An integrated pest management plan shall exist that identifies pests, determines acceptable injury or action thresholds, and alternative methods of addressing threats

10.7.5 FME shall have a policy and strategy to minimize use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers

FSC Criterion 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 should 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.

Indicator

10.8.1: Monitoring of plantation activities shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impact.

Note 7: see also Indicators for Criteria 6.1, 6.5, 6.9, 8.2 and Indicators 10.6.2 and 10.6.3.

10.8.2: There is no large scale planting of species that have not been shown to be appropriate to the site on the basis of local trials or experience.

Note 8: For Indicators on exotic or invasive species issues, see Criterion 10.4.

10.8.3: The purchase of lands or land leases for plantation establishment shall not adversely impact the community and/or resource use by local people.

FSC Criterion 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.

Indicator

10.9.1: The plantation shall not occupy land converted from natural forest since November 1994, unless clear evidence exists that the current manager/owner was not responsible.

10.9.2: Primary, degraded primary and mature secondary forests, and threatened or endangered ecosystems shall not be cleared or converted by current forest managers to create tree plantation.

10.9.3: All areas within the FMU that are managed as plantations and were established on land that was natural forest as of November 1994 shall comply with the requirements specified in Criterion 6.10 (Identifiers 6.10.2-6.10.5)

10.9.4: There shall be clear evidence supported by social, environmental and economic stakeholders in the country concerned that the forest enterprise was neither directly nor indirectly responsible for the conversion

Annexes to a Forest Stewardship Standard:

Annex a): A list of the national and local forest laws and administrative requirements which apply in Indonesia:

Principles Relevant Policies and Regulations

Principle 1

Forestry Act No.41/1999

Minister of Forestry's Decree on HPH License

Peraturan Pemerintah No.35/2002 on reforestation fund

Undang-undang No.12/1985 on Land and Building Taxes (PBB)

Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 59/1998 on Tariff of non-taxable state's revenues under Ministry of Forestry and Estate Crops

Undang-undang No.21/1983 on Revenue Tax

Government Regulation No.34/2002 on Forest Land Use and Development of Forest Management Plan

Principle 2

Forest Concession License

Principle 3

Act No.39/1999 on human rights

Forest Concession License

Forestry Minister's Regulation No. P.01/Menhut-II/2004 on Empowerment of Local People within and around forest areas as social forestry program

Draft Government Regulation on Indigenous Forest (2002)

Act No.32/2004 on decentralization

Forestry Act No.41/1999

Principle 4

Act No.1/2000 on ratification of ILO Convention No. 182 on Prohibition and Immediate Action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor

Act No.13/2003 on Manpower

Other ILO conventions

Principle 5

Government Regulation No.6/1999 on Utilization of Production Forest and Forest Production Extraction

Principle 6

SK Menhut No. 519/Kpts-II/1997 dated on August 12, 1997 on Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Management, Environmental Monitoring in Forestry Development

Environmental Act No.23/1997 on Environmental Management

UU No.5/1994 on Biodiversity Conservation (Ratification on Convention on Biodiversity)
Government Regulation No.68/1998 on Sanctuary Reserve and Nature Reserve
Government Regulation No.14/2004 on requirements and methods of transferring protected tree varieties and the use of government-protected varieties
UU No.5/1990 on Conservation of Biodiversity Sources and Its Ecosystems
Government Regulation No.4/2001 controlling environmental damage caused by forest fires.

Principle 7

Government Regulation No.34/2002 on Forest Land Use, Development of Forest Management Plan
Government Regulation No.44/2004 on Forest Planning
Government Regulation No.45/2004 on Forest Protection
Government Regulation No.7/1999 on Preservation of Flora and Fauna
Government Regulation No.8/1999 on the use of wildlife
Forestry Minister's Decree No.52/Kpts-II/2001 on Guidelines of watershed management

Principle 8 See above

Principle 9 See above

Principle 10 See above

Annex b) List of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements and ILO Conventions that Indonesia has ratified

- Convention No. 87 (1948) on freedom to join and get rights protection for organization, through Indonesia Presidential Decree No.83/1998
- Convention No.98 (1949) on freedom to organize and negotiate, through Undang-Undang
- No.18/1956 Convention No.29 (1930) on Forced Labor, through the Dutch government ratification on March 31, 1933, Ned.Stbl.No. 26, 1933 jo Ned. Stbl. No. 236, 1933. It was then stated as came into effect by the Indonesian government through Ind. Stbl. No. 261, 1933
- Convention No. 105 (1957) on Elimination of Forced Labor, through Undang-Undang No.19/1999
- Convention No.100 (1951) on Equity of Wage for Women and Men for the equal jobs, through Undang-Undang No.80/1957
- Convention No.111 (1958) on Discrimination in jobs and positions, through Undang-Undang No.21/1999
- Convention No.138 (1973) on Minimum age for work, through Undang-Undang No.20/1999
- Convention No.182 (1999) on Violation and Immediate Actions for eliminating the worst forms of works for child labor through Undang-Undang No.1/2000
- Other conventions and international agreements signed by Indonesia:
- Convention on Biodiversity (has been ratified through UU No.5/1994)
- Convention on Combatting to Desertification
- CITES
- Tropical Timber 83
- Tropical Timber 94
- Ramsar

A list of the multilateral environmental agreements and conventions and the ILO Conventions listed in FSC-POL-30-401 'FSC and the ILO Conventions' which must be complied with in all FSC certified forests,

Note: Some information in the list below maybe a repetition of the conventions above but the information is included in the list below to indicate that it forms part of FSC-POL- 30-401 that must be complied with in all FSC certified forests.

Information Box

List of the multilateral environmental agreements and ILO Conventions

CITES – www.cites.org

ILO – www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm

ITTA - www.itta.com

Convention on Biological Diversity - www.biodiv.org/biosafety/protocol.asp

List of ILO Conventions that have an impact on forestry operations and practices:

29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930.

87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Conventions, 1948.

97 Migration for Employment (Revised) Convention, 1949.

98 Right to Organise 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, 1999.

ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work (ILO 1998)

Recommendation 135 Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970.

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. ILO member states are expected to promote and realize these principles, even if they have not ratified the Conventions.

The ILO Code of Practice is not a legal instrument, but it provides authoritative guidance on forest work.

Annex c) a list of or reference to official lists of, endangered species in Indonesia:

Indonesian Government regulation number 7 1999: List of protected flora and fauna in Indonesia

Fauna

I. MAMALIA (Mammals)

- 1 *Anoa depressicornis* Anoa dataran rendah, Kerbau pendek
- 2 *Anoa quarlesi* Anoa pegunungan
- 3 *Arctictis binturong* Binturung
- 4 *Arctonyx collaris* Pulusan
- 5 *Babyrousa babyrussa* Babirusa
- 6 *Balaenoptera musculus* Paus biru
- 7 *Balaenoptera physalus* Paus bersirip
- 8 *Bos sondaicus* Banteng
- 9 *Capricornis sumatrensis* Kambing Sumatera
- 10 *Cervus kuhli*; *Axis kuhli* Rusa Bawean
- 11 *Cervus* spp. Menjangan, Rusa sambar (All species of the genus *Cervus*)
- 12 *Cetacea* Paus (All species of the family *Cetacea*)
- 13 *Cuon alpinus* Ajag
- 14 *Cynocephalus variegatus* Kubung, Tando, Walangkekes
- 15 *Cynogale bennetti* Musang air
- 16 *Cynopithecus niger* Monyet hitam Sulawesi
- 17 *Dendrolagus* spp. Kanguru pohon (All species of the genus *Dendrolagus*)
- 18 *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis* Badak Sumatera
- 19 *Dolphinidae* Lumba-lumba air laut (All species of the family *Dolphinidae*)
- 20 *Dugong dugon* Duyung
- 21 *Elephas indicus* Gajah
- 22 *Felis badia* Kucing merah
- 23 *Felis bengalensis* Kucing hutan, Meong congkok
- 24 *Felis marmorata* Kuwuk
- 25 *Felis planiceps* Kucing dampak
- 26 *Felis temmincki* Kucing emas
- 27 *Felis viverrinus* Kucing bakau
- 28 *Helarctos malayanus* Beruang madu
- 29 *Hylobatidae* Owa, Kera tak berbuntut (All species of the family *Hylobatidae*)
- 30 *Hystrix brachyura* Landak
- 31 *Iomys horsfieldi* Bajing terbang ekor merah
- 32 *Lariscus hosei* Bajing tanah bergaris
- 33 *Lariscus insignis* Bajing tanah, Tupai tanah
- 34 *Lutra lutra* Lutra
- 35 *Lutra sumatrana* Lutra Sumatera
- 36 *Macaca brunnescens* Monyet Sulawesi
- 37 *Macaca maura* Monyet Sulawesi
- 38 *Macaca pagensis* Bokoi, Beruk Mentawai
- 39 *Macaca tonkeana* Monyet jambul
- 40 *Macrogalidea musschenbroeki* Musang Sulawesi

- 41 *Manis javanica* Trenggiling, Peusing
- 42 *Megaptera novaeangliae* Paus bongkok
- 43 *Muntiacus muntjak* Kidang, Muncak
- 44 *Mydaus javanensis* Sigung
- 45 *Nasalis larvatus* Kahau, Bekantan
- 46 *Neofelis nebulosa* Harimau dahan
- 47 *Nesolagus netscheri* Kelinci Sumatera
- 48 *Nycticebus coucang* Malu-malu
- 49 *Orcaella brevirostris* Lumba-lumba air tawar, Pesut
- 50 *Panthera pardus* Macan kumbang, Macan tutul
- 51 *Panthera tigris sondaica* Harimau Jawa
- 52 *Panthera tigris sumatrae* Harimau Sumatera
- 53 *Petaurista elegans* Cukbo, Bajing terbang
- 54 *Phalanger* spp. Kuskus (All species of the genus *Phalanger*)
- 55 *Pongo pygmaeus* Orang utan, Mawas
- 56 *Presbytis frontata* Lutung dahi putih
- 57 *Presbytis rubicunda* Lutung merah, Kelasi
- 58 *Presbytis aygula* Surili
- 59 *Presbytis potenziani* Joja, Lutung Mentawai
- 60 *Presbytis thomasi* Rungka
- 61 *Prionodon linsang* Musang congkok
- 62 *Prochidna bruijini* Landak Irian, Landak semut
- 63 *Ratufa bicolor* Jelarang
- 64 *Rhinoceros sondaicus* Badak Jawa
- 65 *Simias concolor* Simpei Mentawai
- 66 *Tapirus indicus* Tapir, Cipan, Tenuk
- 67 *Tarsius* spp. Binatang hantu, Singapuar (All species of the genus *Tarsius*)
- 68 *Thylogale* spp. Kanguru tanah (All species of the genus *Thylogale*)
- 69 *Tragulus* spp. Kancil, Pelanduk, Napu (All species of the genus *Tragulus*)
- 70 *Ziphiidae* Lumba-lumba air laut (All species of the family *Ziphiidae*)

II. AVES (Birds)

- 71 *Accipitridae* Burung alap-alap, Elang (All species of the family *Accipitridae*)
- 72 *Aethopyga exima* Jantingan gunung
- 73 *Aethopyga duyvenbodei* Burung madu Sangihe
- 74 *Alcedinidae* Burung udang, Raja udang (All species of the family *Alcedinidae*)
- 77 *Aramidopsis plateni* Mandar Sulawesi
- 78 *Argusianus argus* Kuau
- 79 *Bubulcus ibis* Kuntul, Bangau putih
- 80 *Bucerotidae* Julang, Enggang, Rangkong, Kangkareng (All species of the family *Bucerotidae*)
- 81 *Cacatua galerita* Kakatua putih besar jambul kuning
- 82 *Cacatua goffini* Kakatua gofin
- 83 *Cacatua moluccensis* Kakatua Seram
- 84 *Cacatua sulphurea* Kakatua kecil jambul kuning
- 85 *Cairina scutulata* Itik liar
- 86 *Caloenas nicobarica* Junai, Burung mas, Minata
- 87 *Casuarius bennetti* Kasuari kecil

- 88 *Casuarus casuaris* Kasuari
- 89 *Casuarus unappendiculatus* Kasuari gelambir satu, Kasuari leher kuning
- 90 *Ciconia episcopus* Bangau hitam, Sandanglawe
- 91 *Colluricincla megarhyncha* Burung sohabe coklat
- 92 *Crocius albonotatus* Burung matahari
- 93 *Ducula whartoni* Pergam raja
- 94 *Egretta sacra* Kuntul karang
- 95 *Egretta* spp. Kuntul, Bangau putih (All species of the genus *Egretta*)
- 96 *Elanus caeruleus* Alap-alap putih, Alap-alap tikus
- 97 *Elanus hypoleucus* Alap-alap putih, Alap-alap tikus
- 98 *Eos histrio* Nuri Sangir
- 99 *Esacus magnirostris* Wili-wili, Uar, Bebek laut
- 100 *Eutrichomyias rowleyi* Seriwang Sangihe
- 101 *Falconidae* Burung alap-alap, Elang (All species of the family *Falconidae*)
- 102 *Fregeta andrewsi* Burung gunting, Bintayung
- 103 *Garrulax rufifrons* Burung kuda
- 104 *Goura* spp. Burung dara mahkota, Burung titi, Mambruk (All species of the genus *Goura*)
- 105 *Gracula religiosa mertensi* Beo Flores
- 106 *Gracula religiosa robusta* Beo Nias
- 107 *Gracula religiosa venerata* Beo Sumbawa
- 108 *Grus* spp. Jenjang (All species of the genus *Grus*)
- 109 *Himantopus himantopus* Trulek lidi, Lilimo
- 110 *Ibis cinereus* Bluwok, Walangkadak
- 111 *Ibis leucocephala* Bluwok berwarna
- 112 *Lorius roratus* Bayan
- 113 *Leptoptilos javanicus* Marabu, Bangau tongtong
- 114 *Leucopsar rothschildi* Jalak Bali
- 115 *Limnodromus semipalmatus* Blekek Asia
- 116 *Lophozosterops javanica* Burung kacamata leher abu-abu
- 117 *Lophura bulweri* Beleang ekor putih
- 118 *Loriculus catamene* Serindit Sangihe
- 119 *Loriculus exilis* Serindit Sulawesi
- 120 *Lorius domicellus* Nori merah kepala hitam
- 121 *Macrocephalon maleo* Burung maleo
- 122 *Megalaima armillaris* Cangcarang
- 123 *Megalaima corvina* Haruku, Ketuk-ketuk
- 124 *Megalaima javensis* Tulung tumpuk, Bultok Jawa
- 125 *Megapodidae* Maleo, Burung gosong (All species of the family *Megapodidae*)
- 126 *Megapodius reintwardtii* Burung gosong
- 127 *Meliphagidae* Burung sesap, Pengisap madu (All species of the family *Meliphagidae*)
- 128 *Muscivora ruecki* Burung kipas biru
- 129 *Myzomela cinerea* Bangau putih susu, Bluwok
- 130 *Nectariniidae* Burung madu, Jantingan, Klaces (All species of the family *Nectariniidae*)
- 131 *Numenius* spp. Gagajahan (All species of the genus *Numenius*)
- 132 *Nycticorax caledonicus* Kowak merah
- 133 *Otus mignonicus beccarii* Burung hantu Biak
- 134 *Pandionidae* Burung alap-alap, Elang (All species of the family *Pandionidae*)

- 135 Paradiseidae Burung cendrawasih (All species of the family Paradiseidae)
- 136 Pavo muticus Burung merak
- 137 Pelecanidae Gangsa laut (All species of the family Pelecanidae)
- 138 Pittidae Burung paok, Burung cacing (All species of the family Pittidae)
- 139 Plegadis falcinellus Ibis hitam, Roko-roko
- 140 Polyplectron malacense Merak kerdil
- 141 Probosciger aterrimus Kakatua raja, Kakatua hitam
- 142 Psaltria exilis Glatik kecil, Glatik gunung
- 143 Pseudibis davisoni Ibis hitam punggung putih
- 144 Psittichas fulgidus Kasturi raja, Betet besar
- 145 Ptilonorhynchidae Burung namdur, Burung dewata
- 146 Rhipidura euryura Burung kipas perut putih, Kipas gunung
- 147 Rhipidura javanica Burung kipas
- 148 Rhipidura phoenicura Burung kipas ekor merah
- 149 Satchyris grammiceps Burung tepus dada putih
- 150 Satchyris melanothorax Burung tepus pipi perak
- 151 Sterna zimmermanni Dara laut berjambul
- 152 Sternidae Burung dara laut (All species of the family Sternidae)
- 153 Sturnus melanopterus Jalak putih, Kaleng putih
- 154 Sula abbotti Gangsa batu aboti
- 155 Sula dactylatra Gangsa batu muka biru
- 156 Sula leucogaster Gangsa batu
- 157 Sula sula Gangsa batu kaki merah
- 158 Tanygnathus sumatranus Nuri Sulawesi
- 159 Threskiornis aethiopicus Ibis putih, Platuk besi
- 160 Trichoglossus ornatus Kasturi Sulawesi
- 161 Tringa guttifer Trinil tutul
- 162 Trogonidae Kasumba, Suruku, Burung luntu
- 163 Vanellus macropterus Trulek ekor putih

III. REPTILIA (Reptiles)

- 164 Batagur baska Tuntong
- 165 Caretta caretta Penyu tempayan
- 166 Carettochelys insculpta Kura-kura Irian
- 167 Chelodina novaeguineae Kura Irian leher panjang
- 168 Chelonia mydas Penyu hijau
- 169 Chitra indica Labi-labi besar
- 170 Chlamydosaurus kingii Soa payung
- 171 Chondropython viridis Sanca hijau
- 172 Crocodylus novaeguineae Buaya air tawar Irian
- 173 Crocodylus porosus Buaya muara
- 174 Crocodylus siamensis Buaya siam
- 175 Dermochelys coriacea Penyu belimbing
- 176 Elseya novaeguineae Kura Irian leher pendek
- 177 Eretmochelys imbricata Penyu sisik
- 178 Gonycephalus dilophus Bunglon sisir
- 179 Hydrasaurus amboinensis Soa-soa, Biawak Ambon, Biawak pohon
- 180 Lepidochelys olivacea Penyu ridel

- 181 *Natator depressa* Penyu pipih
- 182 *Orlitia borneensis* Kura-kura gading
- 183 *Python molurus* Sanca bodo
- 184 *Phyton timorensis* Sanca Timor
- 185 *Tiliqua gigas* Kadal Panan
- 186 *Tomistoma schlegelii* Senyulong, Buaya sapit
- 187 *Varanus borneensis* Biawak Kalimantan
- 188 *Varanus gouldi* Biawak coklat
- 189 *Varanus indicus* Biawak Maluku
- 190 *Varanus komodoensis* Biawak komodo, Ora
- 191 *Varanus nebulosus* Biawak abu-abu
- 192 *Varanus prasinus* Biawak hijau
- 193 *Varanus timorensis* Biawak Timor
- 194 *Varanus togianus* Biawak Togian

IV. INSECTA (Insects)

- 195 *Cethosia myrina* Kupu bidadari
- 196 *Ornithoptera chimaera* Kupu sayap burung peri
- 197 *Ornithoptera goliath* Kupu sayap burung goliat
- 198 *Ornithoptera paradisea* Kupu sayap burung surga
- 199 *Ornithoptera priamus* Kupu sayap priamus
- 200 *Ornithoptera rothschildi* Kupu burung rotsil
- 201 *Ornithoptera tithonus* Kupu burung titon
- 202 *Trogonotera brookiana* Kupu trogon
- 203 *Troides amphrysus* Kupu raja
- 204 *Troides andromanche* Kupu raja
- 205 *Troides criton* Kupu raja
- 206 *Troides haliphron* Kupu raja
- 207 *Troides helena* Kupu raja
- 208 *Troides hypolitus* Kupu raja
- No. Scientific name Indonesian name
- 209 *Troides meoris* Kupu raja
- 210 *Troides miranda* Kupu raja
- 211 *Troides plato* Kupu raja
- 212 *Troides rhadamantus* Kupu raja
- 213 *Troides riedeli* Kupu raja
- 214 *Troides vandepolli* Kupu raja

V. PISCES (Fish)

- 215 *Homaloptera gymnogaster* Selusur Maninjau
- 216 *Latimeria chalumnae* Ikan raja laut
- 217 *Notopterus* spp. Belida Jawa, Lopis Jawa All species of the genus *Notopterus*)
- 218 *Pritis* spp. Pari Sentani, Hiu Sentani (All species of the genus *Pritis*)
- 219 *Puntius microps* Wader goa
- 220 *Scleropages formosus* Peyang malaya, Tangkelasa
- 221 *Scleropages jardini* Arowana Irian, Peyang Irian, Kaloso

VI. ANTHOZOA

222 Anthiphatas spp. Akar bahar, Koral hitam (All species of the genus Anthiphatas)

VII. BIVALVIA

- 223 Birgus latro Ketam kelapa
- 224 Cassis cornuta Kepala kambing
- 225 Charonia tritonis Triton terompet
- 226 Hippopus hippopus Kima tapak kuda, Kima kuku beruang
- 227 Hippopus porcellanus Kima Cina
- 228 Nautilus popillius Nautilus berongga
- 229 Tachipleus gigas Ketam tapak kuda
- 230 Tridacna crocea Kima kunia, Lubang
- 231 Tridacna derasa Kima selatan
- 232 Tridacna gigas Kima raksasa
- 233 Tridacna maxima Kima kecil
- 234 Tridacna squamosa Kima sisik, Kima seruling
- 235 Trochus niloticus Troka, Susur bundar
- 236 Turbo marmoratus Batu laga, Siput hijau

FLORA

I. PALMAE

- 237 Amorphophallus decussilvae Bunga bangkai jangkung
- 238 Amorphophallus titanum Bunga bangkai raksasa
- 239 Borrassodendron borneensis Bindang, Budang
- 240 Caryota no Palem raja/Indonesia
- 241 Ceratolobus glaucescens Palem Jawa
- 242 Cystostachys lakka Pinang merah Kalimantan
- 243 Cystostachys ronda Pinang merah Bangka
- 244 Eugeissona utilis Bertan
- 245 Johanneste ijsmaria altifrons Daun payung
- 246 Livistona spp. Palem kipas Sumatera (All species of the genus Livistona)
- 247 Nenga gajah Palem Sumatera
- 248 Phoenix paludosa Korma rawa
- 249 Pigafatta filaris Manga
- 250 Pinanga javana Pinang Jawa

II. RAFFLESIACEA

- 251 Rafflesia spp. Rafflesia, Bunga padma (All species of the genus Rafflesia)

III. ORCHIDACEAE

- 252 Ascocentrum miniatum Anggrek kebutan
- 253 Coelogyne pandurata Anggrek hitan
- 254 Corybas fornicatus Anggrek koribas
- 255 Cymbidium hartinahianum Anggrek hartinah
- 256 Dendrobium catinecloesum Anggrek karawai
- 257 Dendrobium d'albertisii Anggrek albert
- 258 Dendrobium lasianthera Anggrek stuberi
- 259 Dendrobium macrophyllum Anggrek jamrud
- 260 Dendrobium ostrinoglossum Anggrek karawai

- 261 *Dendrobium phalaenopsis* Anggrek larat
- 262 *Grammatophyllum papuanum* Anggrek raksasa Irian
- 263 *Grammatophyllum speciosum* Anggrek tebu
- 264 *Macodes petola* Anggrek ki aksara
- 265 *Paphiopedilum chamberlainianum* Anggrek kasut kumis
- 266 *Paphiopedilum glaucophyllum* Anggrek kasut berbulu
- 267 *Paphiopedilum praestans* Anggrek kasut pita
- 268 *Paraphalaenopsis denevei* Anggrek bulan bintang
- 269 *Paraphalaenopsis laycockii* Anggrek bulan Kaliman Tengah
- 270 *Paraphalaenopsis serpentilingua* Anggrek bulan Kaliman Barat
- 271 *Phalaenopsis amboinensis* Anggrek bulan Ambon
- 272 *Phalaenopsis gigantea* Anggrek bulan raksasa
- 273 *Phalaenopsis sumatrana* Anggrek bulan Sumatera
- 274 *Phalaenopsis violacose* Anggrek kelip
- 275 *Renanthera matutina* Anggrek jingga
- 276 *Spathoglottis zurea* Anggrek sendok
- 277 *Vanda celebica* Vanda mungil Minahasa
- 278 *Vanda hookeriana* Vanda pensil
- 279 *Vanda pumila* Vanda mini
- 280 *Vanda sumatrana* Vanda Sumatera

IV. NEPHENTACEAE

- 281 *Nepenthes* spp. Kantong semar (All species of the genus *Nepenthes*)

V. DIPTEROCARPACEAE

- 282 *Shorea stenopten* Tengkwang
- 283 *Shorea stenoptera* Tengkwang
- 284 *Shorea gysberstiana* Tengkwang
- 285 *Shorea pinanga* Tengkwang
- 286 *Shorea compressa* Tengkwang
- 287 *Shorea semiris* Tengkwang
- 288 *Shorea martiana* Tengkwang
- 289 *Shorea mexistopteryx* Tengkwang
- 290 *Shorea beccariana* Tengkwang
- 291 *Shorea micrantha* Tengkwang
- 292 *Shorea palembanica* Tengkwang
- 293 *Shorea lepidota* Tengkwang
- 294 *Shorea singkawang* Tengkwang

References

IUCN's red list, CITES, SK Mentan No.54/Kpts/Um/2/1972, PP No.7/1999

Recommended Annexes

High Conservation Value Forest definition covering the full scope of the standard:

NOTE: See FSC step-by-step guide Good practice guide to meeting FSC certification requirements for biodiversity and High Conservation Value Forests in Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests

This is a guide to help managers and owners of small-scale and low intensity forest operations maintain or improve the management of biodiversity and High Conservation Values (HCVs) within their forests. This guide is not designed to replace management plans but to strengthen them. It is also useful for managers of large forests and for national standards to help develop local interpretations of HCVF.

The 6 types of High Conservation Values:

HCV1. Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia);

HCV2. Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant 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;

HCV3. Forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems;

HCV4. Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control);

HCV5. Forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health);

HCV6. Forest areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities)

Terms and definitions:

FSC Glossary of Terms *FSC-STD-01-002 (V1-0) EN*

(CBs to add other definition of terms as they relate to the Indonesian forestry context)

Accreditation Decision

A decision made whether to grant, continue, extend, reduce, suspend, restore, withdraw or refuse FSC Accreditation of a CAB or to take disciplinary measures (adapted from ISO/IEC 17011:2004 (E))

FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-005 v1-0

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) FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

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) FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Biological control agents

Living organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other living organisms. FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Chain of custody

The channel through which products are distributed from their origin in the forest to their end-use

FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Certificate

A document issued under the rules of a certification system, indicating that adequate confidence is provided that a duly identified product, process or service is in conformity with a specific standard or other normative document [ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991 paragraph 14.8 and ISO/CASCO 193 paragraph 4.5]. FSC Source: FSC-STD-20-011 V1-1

Chemicals

The range of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and hormones which are used in forest management FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) (also referred to as Certification Body)

Body that performs conformity assessment services and that can be the object of accreditation (adapted from ISO/IEC 17011:2004 (E)). FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-005 V1-0

Consensus

General agreement, characterized by the absence of sustained opposition to substantial issues by any important part of the concerned interests and by a process that involves seeking to take into account the views of all parties concerned and to reconcile any conflicting arguments (adapted from ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991). FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-005 V1-0

Credit account

A record kept by a certified organization operating a credit system which lists entries and withdrawals of volume credits for the purpose of selling products with FSC claims. FSC Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-0

Credit system

A Chain of Custody system applied at the product group level which allows a proportion of outputs to be sold with a credit claim corresponding to the quantity of FSC and postconsumer inputs. Considering the applicable conversion factor(s), FSC and post-consumer inputs can be accumulated as FSC credit on a credit account. FSC Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-0

Criterion (pl. Criteria)

A means of judging whether or not a Principle (of forest stewardship) has been fulfilled FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Critical control points

Places or situations in the supply chain where materials from uncertified/uncontrolled sources could enter or where certified/controlled materials could leave the system. FSC Source: FSC-STD-20-011 V1-1

Customary rights

Rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit. FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Dispute: Umbrella term for any of the following:

Appeal: request by a party subject to a decision for reconsideration of any adverse decision made by the FSC with regard to the FSC Certification Scheme and/ or the FSC Accreditation Program (adapted from ISO/IEC 17011:2004 (E)).

(Informal) Complaint: initial expression of dissatisfaction by any person or organization, to FSC, relating to the activities of the FSC Certification Scheme and/ or the FSC Accreditation program (adapted from ISO/IEC 17011:2004 (E)).

Formal Complaint: formal expression of dissatisfaction by any person or organization, to FSC, relating to the activities of the FSC Certification Scheme and/ or the FSC Accreditation program, where a response is expected (adapted from ISO/IEC 17011:2004 (E)). FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-005 V1-0

District

Generic geographical definition within a country, which has similar features and similar risk for controlled wood categories and from which wood is sourced. It can be a county, locality or watershed, and is normally a sub-set of an eco-region. FSC Source: FSC-STD-20-011 V1-1

Eco-region

A large area of land or water that contains a geographically distinct assemblage of natural communities that:

- (a) Share a large majority of their species and ecological dynamics;
- (b) Share similar environmental conditions, and;
- (c) Interact ecologically in ways that are critical for their long-term persistence.

FSC Source: FSC-STD-40-005 V2-1

Ecosystem

A community of all plants and animals and their physical environment, functioning together as an interdependent unit FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Endangered species

Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Exotic species

An introduced species not native or endemic to the area in question FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Forest integrity

The composition, dynamics, functions and structural attributes of a natural forest. FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Forest management/ manager

The people responsible for the operational management of the forest resource and of the enterprise, as well as the management system and structure, and the planning and field operations FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Forest Management Enterprise (FME)

Company or operation responsible for forest management FSC Source: FSC-STD-20-012 V1-1

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 multi-year management plan FSC Source: FSC-STD-20-011 V1-1

Forest Stewardship Standard

The normative document which specifies the requirements with which a forest management enterprise must conform in order to obtain certification FSC Source: FSC-STD-20-002 V2-1

FSC accredited Certification Body

CAB which is appointed by the FSC AC to undertake FSC certification audits of applicants for the FSC Certification Scheme and the surveillance of certified Forest Management Enterprises and Forest Product Enterprises against the Certification Requirements. FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-005 V1-0

FSC certified product

FSC certified material that is eligible to carry an FSC label and to be promoted with the FSC trademarks. FSC Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-0

FSC Controlled Wood

Virgin wood or wood fibre which has been verified as having a low probability of including wood from any of the following categories:

- a) Illegally harvested wood;
- b) Wood harvested in violation of traditional and civil rights;
- c) Wood harvested in forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities;
- d) Wood harvested in forests being converted from natural and semi natural forest to plantations or non- forest use;
- e) Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted.

FSC Source: FSC-STD-20-012 V1-1

FSC Forest Stewardship Standard

The FSC Principles and Criteria together with the addition of indicators that are adapted to regional (trans-national, supra-national), national and/or sub-national conditions in order to be implemented at the forest management unit (FMU) level FSC Source: FSC-STD-60-006 V1-2

FSC Pure material

FSC-certified virgin material originating in FSC-certified forests or plantations that has not been mixed with material of another material category throughout the supply chain FSC Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-0

FSC Mixed material

FSC-certified virgin material based on input from FSC-certified, controlled and/or reclaimed sources, and supplied with a percentage claim or credit claim FSC Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-0

FSC Recycled material

FSC-certified reclaimed material based on exclusive input from reclaimed sources, and supplied with a percentage claim or credit claim. FSC Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-0

Genetically modified organisms (GMOs)

Biological organisms which have been induced by various means to consist of genetic structural changes FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Illegally harvested wood

Wood that has been harvested in violation of any and all laws applicable to harvesting in that location or jurisdiction including the acquisition of the harvesting rights from the rightful owner; the harvesting methods used and the payment of all relevant fees and royalties. FSC Source: FSC-STD-20-012 V1-1

Indicator

A quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a forest management unit complies with the requirements of an FSC Criterion. Indicators and the associated thresholds thereby define the requirements for responsible forest management at the level of the forest management unit and are the primary basis of forest evaluation. FSC Source: FSC-STD-20-002 V2-1

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). FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

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). FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

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. FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Landscape level requirements

Requirements of the applicable Forest Stewardship Standard that are implemented at the level of the group entity in a forest management group (e.g. protection of representative samples of ecosystems, protection of high conservation values). FSC Source: FSC-STD-30-005 V1-0

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 FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

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. FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Means of verification

A potential source of information or evidence that allows an auditor to evaluate compliance with an indicator. FSC Source: FSC-STD-20-002 V2-1

Multiple FMU certification

A certification for which the scope includes more than one forest management unit (FMU) managed by the same forest management enterprise. FSC Source: FSC-STD-20-012 V1-1

Multi-site organization

An organisation that has an identified central office and a network of at least two sites. Products from these sites or from identified sets of sites covered by a multi-site certificate must be substantially of the same kind, and must be produced or handled according to fundamentally the same methods and procedures. FSC Source: FSC-STD-20-011 V1-1

Native species

A species that occurs naturally in the region; endemic to the area FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Natural cycles

Nutrient and mineral cycling as a result of interactions between soils, water, plants, and animals in forest environments that affect the ecological productivity of a given site FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Natural Forest

Forest areas where many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems such as complexity, structure and diversity are present, as defined by FSC approved national and regional standards of forest management. FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Non-compliance

Any failure to meet the threshold requirement(s) of an indicator FSC Source: FSC-STD-20-002 V2-1

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. FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Origin

Forest area where the trees for the wood or fibre were harvested FSC Source: FSC-STD-20-011 V1-1

Other forest types

Forest areas that do not fit the criteria for plantation or natural forests and which are defined more specifically by FSC-approved national and regional standards of forest stewardship FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Percentage system

A Chain of Custody system applied at the product group level which allows all outputs to be sold with a percentage claim that corresponds to the proportion of FSC and post-consumer input over a certain period in time. FSC Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-0

Pest

Organisms, which are harmful or perceived as harmful and as prejudicing the achievement of management goals Some pests, especially introduced exotics, may also pose serious ecological threats, and suppression may be recommended. They include animal pests, plant weeds, pathogenic fungi and other micro-organisms. FSC Source: FSC-POL-30-001

Pesticide

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, larvaecides, fungicides and herbicides). FSC Source: FSC-POL-30-001

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. FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Post-consumer reclaimed material

Material that is reclaimed from a consumer or commercial product that has been used for its intended purpose by individuals, households or by commercial, industrial and institutional facilities in their role as end-users of the product FSC Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-0

Precautionary approach

Tool for the implementation of the precautionary principle FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Pre-consumer reclaimed material

Material that is reclaimed from a process of secondary manufacture or further downstream industry, in which the material has not been intentionally produced, is unfit for end use and not capable of being re-used on-site in the same manufacturing process that generated it. FSC Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-0

Primary manufacturing

Any processing that transforms round wood into materials other than round wood. For chip and fibre products, primary manufacturing includes the pulp mill as well as the paper mill stage. FSC Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-0

Principle

An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Procedure

A specified way to carry out an activity or process Procedures can be documented or not FSC Source: FSC-STD-20-011 V1-1

Product group

A product or group of products specified by the organization, which share basic input and output characteristics and thus can be combined for the purpose of FSC Chain of Custody control, percentage calculations and labelling according to the FSC material categories: FSC Pure, FSC Mixed, FSC Recycled or FSC Controlled Wood. FSC Source: FSC-STD-20-011 V1-1

Product type

A general description of outputs based on a categorization or classification system. Examples of product types according to the FSC product classification are: 'logs of coniferous wood', 'wood charcoal', 'chemical wood pulp', 'garden furniture', or 'particle board'. FSC Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-0

Reclaimed material

Material that demonstrably would have otherwise been disposed of as waste or used for energy recovery, but has instead been collected and reclaimed as input material, in lieu of virgin material, for re-use, recycling, re-milling in a manufacturing process or other commercial application. FSC Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-0

Resource Management Unit (RMU)

Set of FMUs managed by the same managerial body (e.g. the same resource manager). FSC Source: FSC-STD-30-005 V1-0

Resource Manager

Person or organization that has been given the responsibilities by forest owners for the utilization of their forest resources, including operational planning and harvesting operations. FSC Source: FSC-STD-30-005 V1-0

Salvaged wood

Wood that has been felled for reasons other than obtaining its lumber, or which was felled for its lumber and subsequently lost or abandoned. Examples include lake/river salvage (logs/timber that sank to the bottom of a river or lake while being transported), wood from orchard clearance, wood from road clearance and urban harvested wood. FSC Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-0

Silviculture

The art of producing and tending a forest by manipulating its establishment, composition and growth to best fulfil the objectives of the owner. This may, or may not, include timber production.

FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Site (in the context of chain of custody)

A single functional unit of an organisation or a combination of units situated at one locality, which is geographically distinct from other units of the same organisation or the associated network.

FSC Source: FSC-STD-40-003 V1-0

SLIMF (small or low intensity managed forest)

A forest management unit which meets specific FSC requirements related to size and/or intensity.

FSC Source: FSC-STD-20-012 V1-1

Stakeholder

Any individual or group whose interests are affected by the way in which a forest is managed.

FSC Source: FSC-STD-30-010 V2-0

Succession

Progressive changes in species composition and forest community structure caused by natural processes (nonhuman) over time. FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Supplier

Individual, company or other legal entity providing goods or services to a Chain of Custody operation. FSC Source: FSC-STD-20-011 V1-1

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). FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Threatened species

Any species which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range FSC Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Transfer system

A Chain of Custody system applied at the product group level, which allows outputs to be sold with an FSC claim that is identical to the material category and, if applicable, the associated percentage claim or credit claim with the lowest FSC or post-consumer input per input volume. FSC Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-0

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.

Very limited portion

The area affected shall not exceed 0.5% of the area of the FMU in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the FMU.

FSC Source: FSC-STD-30-010 V2-0