



FSC Principles & Criteria Review

Summary of Changes between

FSC-STD-01-001 Version 4-0 and FSC-STD-01-001 Version 5-0 D4-0

20 March 2011

This document provides a summary of the changes in the latest draft D4-0 of the revised FSC Principles and Criteria (FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0 D4-0) March 2011 compared with the current version FSC-STD-01-001 (Version 4-0: Approved 1993, Amended 1996, 1999, 2002). It provides an overview of key changes to the overall structure and key changes to content principle by principle.

Structural and Procedural Changes

As with FSC-STD-01-001 Version 4-0 (herein V4-0), this latest draft of the P&C contains ten Principles as the essential elements of responsible forest management and their corresponding Criteria. Principle 10 on Plantations was replaced by a new Principle 10 dealing with the implementation of management activities. The requirements under Principle 10 on Plantations were incorporated in the revised Principles 1 to 10. The requirements of Principle 2 of V4-0 were incorporated in Principle 1 and 4. Principle 2 of V5-0 D4-0 now deals with worker rights.

FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0 D4-0 (herein V5-0 D4-0) contains a preamble that is normative and therefore a prescribed part of the standard. The glossary of terms also forms a normative part of the standard.

V5-0 D4-0 is accompanied by explanatory notes which whilst not normative are aimed at advising FSC national or local standards setting groups and describing desired outcomes. The explanatory notes will not be subject to the membership vote on the revised P&C but will be made available together with revised P&C as soon as these have been approved by the membership. V5-0 D4-0 is also accompanied by Rationales, which provide the reasons for the proposed changes.

The Preamble

The preamble in V5-0 D4-0 replaces the Introduction of V4-0 and contains information on for example the logic of the P&C, what can be certified, who is responsible for what related to compliance with and interpretation of the P&C, how to relate the P&C to national and international laws and how the P&C can be applied in the field.

The preamble also provides information on a number of emerging and ongoing questions and issues including:

1. The application of the P&C in the individual Management Unit



2. The application of the P&C in natural forests, plantations, non forest vegetation types and to wood & non timber forest products, conservation, protection and environmental services (including the sequestration and storage of carbon)
3. The concept of scale, intensity and risk of management activities and negative impacts when applying the P&C
4. The application of the P&C to management activities in the Management Unit, as well as activities under management control outside the Management Unit
5. The responsibility of The Organization as the certificate holder for compliance, including that of contractors, with the P&C
6. Addressing disputes over interpretation of or compliance with the P&C
7. The application of specified P&C to the whole geographic & social landscape in which Management Unit is situated

Principle 1 Compliance with Laws

Principle 1 has been revised in V5-0 D4-0 to focus on The Organizations' compliance with applicable laws, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements (formerly treaties and agreements to which the country is signatory).

The explanatory notes to Principle 1 advise that international treaties, conventions and agreements are only considered applicable in Principle 1 when, through ratification, they become part of national or domestic law. In the case of delay in ratification or non-ratification at the national level compliance may be an FSC requirement. Customary and rights claimed under such law are addressed in Principle 3 and 4.

How Principle 1 may relate to a Legality Verification Scheme as part of a Modular Approach Program is also provided in the explanatory note.

V5-0 D4-0 contains eight criteria whereas in V4-0 there were six. The criteria are more explicit than V4-0 to reflect the indicated relationship with legality verification schemes.

Principle 1 in V5-0 D4-0 contains the following key changes when compared with V4-0:

1. Criterion 1.1 is new and requires The Organization to demonstrate its legal status. It must have legal registration and authorization from the legally competent authority.
2. Criterion 1.2 is revised from Criterion 2.1 to require the demonstration of the legal status of the Management Unit including tenure and use rights. It requires that Management Unit boundaries be clearly defined.
3. Criterion 1.3 contains revised elements from Criterion 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3. It requires demonstration of legal rights of The Organization to operate, harvest products and/or manage environmental services in the Management Unit including compliance with applicable national and local laws. It also covers the original requirement in Criterion 1.3 that in signatory countries provisions of all binding international agreements must be respected.
4. Criterion 1.4 contains revised elements from Criterion 1.5 to require development of measures to protect the Management Unit from unauthorized or illegal activities, including engagement with regulatory agencies e.g. to report and control unauthorized activities.
5. Criterion 1.5 is revised from Criterion 1.3. to require compliance with applicable national & local laws and ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of



- practice relating to transport and trade within and from the Management Unit to the point of sale.
6. Criterion 1.6 is revised from Criteria 2.3 and requires identification, prevention and resolution of disputes on issues of statutory or customary law (disputes over other matters are covered in Criterion 4.6). It requires parties to seek resolution through engagement with stakeholders for disputes or issues of statutory or customary law before invoking legal procedures. It requires resolution in a timely manner to resolve disputes of a substantial magnitude or involving a large number of interests.
 7. Criterion 1.7 is new and requires public commitment against corruption and compliance with anti corruption legislation where this exists. It also requires implementation of anti corruption measures proportionate to scale, intensity & risk of corruption, where anti-corruption law does not exist. The explanatory notes describe anti corruption measures, tools and literature.
 8. Criterion 1.8 is revised from Criterion 1.6. It requires a publically and freely available statement of its commitment to adhere to the FSC P&C in all Management Units under the management control of The Organization. The explanatory notes advise if parts of The Organization do not meet the above requirement those Units must (1) comply with the requirements of FSC Controlled Wood; and (2) formally register in and operate under an FSC-approved modular approach program; or (3) comply with FSC-POL-20-002 Partial certification of large ownerships. The explanatory notes also advise that previously unassociated Organizations (new applicants) must demonstrate that products from Management Units that will not be submitted for certification comply with FSC's requirements for controlled wood.

Principle 2 Workers Rights and Employment Conditions

This principle has replaced Principle 2 in V4-0. It requires maintenance and enhancement of the social and economic wellbeing of workers. The relevant parts of Principle 2 of V4-0 which addresses Tenure and Use Rights and Responsibilities were incorporated in Principle 1, and 4 of V5-0 D4-0.

The explanatory notes address the scope of this principle as being applicable to all persons contracted by The Organization including e.g. seasonal workers, self-employed workers and contractors, and employees of contractors. In countries that have ratified the relevant 8 ILO core conventions compliance with the P&C may be achieved by compliance, as assessed by Conformity Assessment Bodies, with national and local laws. Otherwise compliance with the relevant criteria prevails.

Principle 2 in V5-0 D4-0 contains the following key changes when compared with V4-0:

1. Criterion 2.1 is revised from 4.3 and requires The Organization to uphold the principles and rights at work based on the 8 ILO Core Conventions in line with current FSC-POL-30-401 FSC certification and ILO Conventions (2002). This also includes contractors. The explanatory notes advise the Criterion only applies to those parts of the ILO core conventions that clearly specify workers right and provides key elements of the relevant ILO conventions and the Declaration.
2. Criterion 2.2 is new and requires gender equality in employment practices e.g. in training opportunities, awarding of contracts and engagement processes as well as management activities. The explanatory notes suggest measures and resources that can be used in conjunction with this criterion.



3. Criterion 2.3 is revised from 4.2 of V4-0 to require that practices to protect workers from occupational safety and health hazards. The criterion incorporates in line with FSC-POL-30-401 FSC Certification and ILO Conventions 2002 that the measures taken by The Organization meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work and be proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of management activities.
4. Criterion 2.4 is new and requires wages meet or exceed minimum forest industry standards or recognized industry wage agreements or living wages. Provisions are made where such standards do not exist.
5. Criterion 2.5 is revised from 7.3 to require workers have job-specific training and supervision to implement the management plan and activities safely & effectively.
6. Criterion 2.6 is new and requires through engagement with workers the provision of mechanisms to resolve grievances and provide compensation to employees for losses or injuries sustained whilst working for The Organization. The explanatory advises that resolving grievances means that an agreement was reached not to pursue further actions but may not mean that every party is satisfied. It notes that compensation has to be provided when caused through a fault of The Organization.

Principle 3 Indigenous Peoples Rights

Principle 3 has been revised in V5-0 D4-0 to require the identification and upholding of Indigenous Peoples legal and customary rights of ownership, use and management of land, territories and resources affected by management activities. This is more directive than the previous requirement to recognize and respect these rights.

The explanatory notes advise that relevant rights in this context be acknowledged, respected, sustained and supported (upheld). It notes that these requirements also apply to other entities or persons permitted or contracted by The Organization to operate in the Management Unit.

V5-0 D4-0 contains six criteria whereas in V4-0 there were four.

Principle 3 in V5-0 D4-0 contains the following key changes when compared with V4-0:

1. Criterion 3.1 is new and requires The Organization to identify Indigenous Peoples in the Management Unit and through engagement identify rights of tenure, access and use of forest resources, customary and legal rights and obligations. The explanatory notes advise identification of those who have affirmed their rights to lands, forests and other resources and also those who have not yet done so.
2. Criterion 3.2 was revised from 3.1 and 3.2 to make it more legally defensible. It requires recognition and upholding of the legal rights of Indigenous Peoples to maintain control over management activities within or related to the Management Unit to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources and lands.
3. Criterion 3.3 is new and requires a binding agreement between The Organization and Indigenous Peoples, concluded through free prior and informed consent, in the event of delegation of control over management activities. It specifies what shall be covered by the agreement e.g. the definition of its duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions. It allows for monitoring by Indigenous Peoples of compliance with its terms and conditions.
4. Criterion 3.4 is revised from 3.2 to require the upholding of the rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples as defined in UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO convention 169.



5. Criterion 3.5 is revised from 3.3 to require, through engagement with Indigenous Peoples, identification of sites of cultural, ecological, economic or spiritual significance for which these Indigenous Peoples hold legal or customary rights. It also introduces the obligation to manage and/or protect such sites in agreement and through engagement with these Peoples
6. Criterion 3.6 is revised from 3.4 to require upholding the right of Indigenous Peoples to protect, utilize and be compensated for their traditional knowledge. It introduces the concept of Indigenous Peoples' intellectual property and requires free, prior informed consent and a binding agreement before use as per 3.3. above

Principle 4 Community Relations

Principle 4 has been revised in V5-0 D4-0 to address only Community Relations (formerly Community Relations and Workers Rights). It requires that The Organization contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social and economic well being of local communities. Workers rights are now addressed under Principle 2. Two Criteria that were originally under Principle 4 (Criterion 4.2 and 4.4) have been moved to Principle 2 (2.1. and 2.3) in this draft.

The explanatory notes to Principle 4 advise the concept of the community applies to traditional peoples whose rights are not acknowledged in national law as equivalent to those of Indigenous Peoples.

V5-0 D4-0 contains eight Criteria whereas in V4-0 there were five.

Principle 4 in V5-0 D4-0 contains the following key changes when compared with V4-0:

1. Criterion 4.1 is new and requires the identification of local communities that exist within the Management Unit and are affected by forest management activities. It requires that The Organization through engagement with these communities identifies access to and usage of forest resources, customary rights, legal rights and obligations.
2. Criterion 4.2 has been moved from Criterion 2.2 of V4-0 and is revised requiring the recognition and upholding of legal and customary rights of local communities to maintain control over management activities both within or outside (related to) the Management Unit. In the event of delegation of activities to third parties free, prior and informed consent is required.
3. Criterion 4.3 is revised from 4.1 to require provision of reasonable opportunities for employment, training and other services to local communities, contractors and suppliers. These opportunities are directly or indirectly linked to the management activities. The explanatory notes advise that in order to comply with this Criterion a needs assessment, for example in relation to training, would normally be needed.
4. Criterion 4.4 is revised requiring activities that contribute to the community that are not directly or indirectly linked to management activities. These are developed through engagement and are proportionate to the scale, intensity and socio-economic impact of management activities.
5. Criterion 4.5 is revised from 4.4 to require the taking action to identify, avoid and mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts on communities. This must be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of those activities and negative impacts. The explanatory notes advise a sequential process of Social Impact Assessment (SIA); measures to avoid potential negative impacts identified in the SIA and mitigation measures when avoidance was not possible.



6. Criterion 4.6 is revised from 4.5 to require The Organization through engagement with local communities to have mechanisms to resolve grievances and provide fair compensation for negative impacts. This criterion applies also in situations where avoidance and mitigation of negative impacts as per Criterion 4.5 have failed.
7. Criterion 4.7 is new and requires identification through engagement with local communities sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious significance justified by legal or customary rights and their recognition and management and/or protection agreed through engagement with these communities.
8. Criterion 4.8 is new and requires the upholding of the rights of communities to protect and utilize traditional knowledge, and provide compensation for its use. It requires a binding agreement (through free, prior and informed consent) for utilization of traditional knowledge and consistency with the protection of intellectual property rights.

Principle 5 Benefits from the Forest

Principle 5 has been revised in V5-0 D4-0 to improve auditability and requires efficient management of the range of products and services to maintain or enhance long-term economic viability and the environmental and social benefits provided by the Management Unit.

V5-0 D4-0 contains eight criteria whereas in V4-0 there were six. The Criteria have been re-organized to follow a more logical sequence. Original 5.3 was moved to 10.11 and 5.5 was removed from the P&C.

Principle 5 in V5-0 D4-0 contains the following key changes when compared with V4-0:

1. Criterion 5.1 is revised from 5.4 to require The Organization to identify, produce or enable the production of diversified benefits and products existing in the Management Unit in order to strengthen and diversify the local economy. It also states that these activities are in proportion to scale and intensity. The explanatory notes advise the expectation that The Organization diversify the production of benefits and services and make reasonable attempts to identify the range of products and services available. It notes that Organizations whose management objectives aim at producing a very limited range of products and services are not excluded. It also recognizes that the extent of possibilities for diversification depends on circumstances and that continual diversification (ad infinitum) is not required.
2. Criterion 5.2 is revised from 5.6 to improve auditability and broaden focus. It requires demonstration of effective measures so that long-term availability of products and services (formerly forest products), ecosystem functions and environmental services from the Management Unit are not impaired.
3. Criterion 5.3 is revised from 5.1 to require inclusion of positive and negative externalities of operation in the management plan. The explanatory notes advise that the engagement process required in 7.6 (Management Planning) will help identify such externalities.
4. Criterion 5.4 is revised from 5.2. It requires The Organization to use local processing and services where these are available proportionate to scale, intensity and risk. It also requires that if these are not locally available reasonable attempts must be made to establish such services.
5. Criterion 5.5 is new and requires compliance with an FSC required carbon standard for Organizations seeking financial reward for environmental services related carbon sequestration and storage, or avoided deforestation or degradation.



6. Criterion 5.6 is also revised from 5.1 requiring the demonstration through planning and expenditures of commitment to long-term economic viability. This is applied proportionate to scale, intensity and risk. The explanatory notes advise using best practice with current knowledge, recognizing that in reality long term economic viability cannot be guaranteed.

Principle 6 Environmental Values and Impacts

Principle 6 has been revised in V5-0 D4-0 to include the concept of Environmental Values and cover all tree-related space. It requires The Organization to maintain and/or restore the environmental values (ecosystem functions, biological diversity, water and biomass resources, soils, landscape values and environmental services) of the Management Unit.

The explanatory notes advise that The Organization is obliged as far as reasonably possible to maintain environmental values that exist at the time of certification and restore those that have been negatively affected by the activities of The Organization. It advises that The Organization is not obliged to restore values of historic or prehistoric past or negative impacts by previous owners or organizations. It points out that carbon fluxes and cycling are covered by the definition of ecosystem functions and advises reasonable measures be taken to maintain such services according to scale, intensity and risk.

There are ten criteria listed under this principle –the same number as V4-0. Criteria addressing operational issues (e.g. waste management, pesticides) have been moved to Principle 10 Management Activities.

Principle 6 in V5-0 D4-0 contains the following additional key changes when compared with V4-0:

1. Criterion 6.1 is new and requires the assessment of environmental values in the Management Unit proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of management activities. The assessment must be sufficient for deciding conservation measures and detecting and measuring possible negative impacts. The explanatory notes advise that the assessment should be carried out before starting or changing the nature of site-disturbing activities and can be minimal for Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests (SLIMFs).
2. Criterion 6.2 is revised from 6.1 to require prior to the start of site-disturbing activities the identification and assessment of the scale, intensity and risk of potential impacts of management activities on the identified environmental values. The explanatory notes advise that assessments must consider negative impacts outside of the Management Unit and note that the criterion applies to ongoing activities.
3. Criterion 6.3 is also revised from 6.1 to require implementation of actions to prevent negative impacts on environmental values as identified according to Criterion 6.1. It also requires The Organization mitigate and remedy actual negative impacts of management activities proportionate to scale, intensity and risk.
4. Criterion 6.4 is revised from 6.2 to require landscape level considerations be taken into account when determining the measures inside the Management Unit for the protection of rare and threatened species. It replaces 'rare, threatened and endangered' with 'rare and threatened' species and moves requirements relating to management of e.g. hunting and fishing to Criterion 6.6.
5. Criterion 6.5 is revised from 6.4 and 10.5 to require conservation and restoration of representative samples of natural ecosystems within the Management Unit. Their



scale, design, connectivity and management are proportionate to their uniqueness, vulnerability, conservation status and value at the landscape level as well as proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of management activities in the Management Unit as a whole.

6. Criterion 6.6 is revised from 6.2 and 6.3 to require that management activities effectively maintain the continued existence of the naturally occurring native species and prevent biodiversity loss. The focus is on securing viable populations (previously forest regeneration, succession and natural cycles). The explanatory notes advise that viable populations of naturally occurring native species be secured through management activities and safeguards and mitigation measures. It states that not all environmental values can remain unaltered but The Organization is required to work for a balance ensuring biodiversity is not put at risk.
7. Criterion 6.7 is revised from 6.5 and 10.2 to combine some of the requirements in original Criteria 6.5 and 10.2 that are focused on water resources and aquatic habitats. The explanatory notes advise that this criterion is not scale, intensity and risk sensitive.
8. Criterion 6.8 is revised from 10.2 and 10.3 and emphasizes and builds on the landscape elements of original Criteria 10.2 and 10.3. It requires the management of the landscape in the Management Unit to maintain and/or restore e.g. a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, appropriate for the landscape values in that region and to enhance environmental and economic resilience. Other elements of 10.2 and 10.3 have been covered elsewhere under Principle 6.
9. Criterion 6.9 is revised from 6.10 to require that natural forests (previously 'forests') shall not be converted to plantations. In addition neither natural forests nor plantations can be converted to any other land use except under the circumstances described (which have not changed from V4-0). The Criterion extends the prohibition of conversion to sites, ecosystems or habitats needed for protecting High Conservation Values including endangered ecosystems. The explanatory notes advise that conservation benefits can be judged by CABs and Nis and provides examples of other land uses inside the Management Unit which may produce conservation benefits.
10. Criterion 6.10 is revised from 10.9 to require that plantations (or Management Units containing plantations) established on areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 do not qualify for certification (removing the term 'normally' from V4-0). It provides two exceptions for this requirement which have been revised for consistency with Criterion 6.9 above.

Principle 7 Management Planning

The title of Principle 7 has been revised in V5-0 D4-0 to address the whole process of management planning not just the documentation. It requires that the planning and associated documentation be sufficient to guide staff, inform affected and interested stakeholders and justify management decisions. It requires that the management plan be consistent with The Organizations' policies and objectives.

There are six criteria listed under this principle whereas in V4-0 there were four.

Principle 7 in V5-0 D4-0 contains the following additional key changes when compared with V4-0:

1. Criterion 7.1 is revised from 7.1a to require that The Organization proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of its management activities sets policies and objectives for management that are environmentally sound, socially beneficial and economically



- viable. Summaries of these policies must be incorporated into the management plan, and publicized e.g. throughout the workplace.
2. Criterion 7.2 is also revised from 7.1 to require a description of the natural resources and how the management plan will meet FSC requirements. It requires that forest management planning and social management planning (new) be undertaken proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of planned activities.
 3. Criterion 7.3 is new and requires that the management plan include verifiable targets for assessing progress towards the prescribed management objectives.
 4. Criterion 7.4 is revised from 7.2 to require that updates and revisions to the management plan incorporate the results of monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder engagement (new) or new scientific and technical information or changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.
 5. Criterion 7.5 is revised from 7.4 to require that the summary of the management plan be made publically available and free of charge. Other non-confidential and relevant parts of the management plan must be made available to affected stakeholders (new) on request at cost of reproduction and handling.
 6. Criterion 7.6 is revised from 4.4 to require proportionate to scale, intensity and risk proactive engagement of affected stakeholders in its management planning and monitoring. It also requires transparent response to requests for engagement from interested stakeholders.

Principle 8 Monitoring and Assessment

Principle 8 has been revised in V5-0 D4-0 to require demonstration of progress towards specified management objectives. The condition of the Management Unit and monitoring and evaluation of the impacts of management activities is proportionate to scale, intensity and risk (new) of management activities. This is in order to undertake adaptive management (new) in the Management Unit.

There are five criteria listed under this principle – the same number as V4-0.

Principle 8 in V5-0 D4-0 contains the following additional key changes when compared with V4-0:

1. Criterion 8.1 is new and requires the monitoring of the implementation of the management plan as one step in the process of adaptive management.
2. Criterion 8.2 is revised to require monitoring and evaluation of the environmental and social impacts of activities carried out in the Management Unit and changes in environmental condition as another step in the process of adaptive management.
3. Criterion 8.3 is revised from 8.4 to emphasize that results of monitoring be fed back into the planning process closing the loop of adaptive management.
4. Criterion 8.4 has been revised to simplify and clarify text. It requires that The Organization make publically available a summary of the results of monitoring, excluding confidential information.
5. Criterion 8.5 has been revised from 8.3 to require appropriate to scale, intensity and risk of its management activities a tracking and tracing system to demonstrate the FSC certified source and volume in proportion to projected output.

Principle 9 High Conservation Values

Principle 9 has been revised from High Conservation Value Forests to High Conservation Values in V5-0 D4-0 to reflect that all vegetation types are covered. It requires that any HCVs



that occur in the Management Unit, including those in non forest ecosystems, are covered by Principle 9. It requires that High Conservation Values (HCVs) are maintained and/or enhanced through applying the precautionary approach.

The explanatory notes point out that The Organization is obliged to maintain the HCVs that exist at the time of certification.

There are four criteria listed under this principle – the same number as V4-0.

1. Criterion 9.1 is revised to require that assessment of HCVs in the Management Unit takes place through stakeholder engagement (new) and other means, matching the likelihood of their occurrence to scale, intensity and risk of impacts. The six HCVs required have now been included in the Criterion.
2. Criterion 9.2 is revised to require that through engagement with stakeholders and experts strategies are developed to maintain and/or enhance HCVs. In line with FSC-ADV-30-901 Interpretation of Criterion 9-2 the consultative portion of the certification process is shifted from the Accredited Certification Body to The Organization.
3. Criterion 9.3 is revised to remove ambiguous words. It requires that The Organization implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified HCVs. These strategies and actions are based on a precautionary approach and proportionate to scale, intensity and risk.
4. Criterion 9.4 is revised to require demonstration of monitoring of changes in HCVs (due to management activities or external factors) and if necessary, adaptation of strategies to ensure their effective protection. Monitoring is proportionate to scale, intensity and risk (previously annual monitoring was required) and includes engagement with stakeholders and experts.

Principle 10 Implementation of Management Activities

Principle 10 is new. It covers operational aspects of the policies, objectives and procedures covered through the management planning process. It requires that activities conducted for the Management Unit be selected and implemented consistent with the economic social and environmental policies and objectives and compliance with the FSC standard.

There are twelve criteria listed under this principle.

1. Criterion 10.1 is new and requires that after harvest the vegetation cover be regenerated to pre-harvesting or more natural conditions and in a reasonable time. The explanatory notes advise that regeneration practice must be selected to be in line with several of the Criteria of Principle 6.
2. Criterion 10.2 is revised from 10.4 and 10.8 to require that species used for regeneration be ecologically well adapted to site and management objectives. Native species and local genotypes are required unless there is a clear justification for using others. The explanatory notes advise that for alien species, invasiveness should be controlled and ability to thrive in local conditions be demonstrated.
3. Criterion 10.3 is revised from 6.9 and 10.8 to require that alien species may be used only after local trials and/or experience have shown they are not invasive or if minor invasive tendencies can be effectively controlled or mitigated. The explanatory notes advise that justifications for the uses of alien species and non-local genotypes can arise from a wide variety of circumstances. It states that national or generic indicators may describe some of these situations.



4. Criterion 10.4 is revised from 6.8 but the subject matter has not changed. It requires that genetically modified organisms not be used in the Management Unit. The requirement relating to biological control has been separated from this Criterion.
5. Criterion 10.5 is new and requires that silvicultural practices are ecologically appropriate for vegetation, species, sites and management objectives.
6. Criterion 10.6 is revised from 10.7 to address only the use of fertilizers. It requires the avoidance or elimination of fertilizers. Where fertilizers are used damage to environmental values shall be prevented, mitigated and or remedied.
7. Criterion 10.7 is revised from 6.6 and 10.7 to require the use of integrated pest management and avoidance of chemical pesticides. Pesticides prohibited by FSC shall not be used. Damage to human health and environmental values shall be prevented, mitigated and or remedied.
8. Criterion 10.8 is revised from 6.8 to refer only to the use of biological control. The subject matter has not changed and it requires minimal use and strict monitoring and control of biological control agents. When such agents are used, prevention, mitigation and or remedy to environmental values is required.
9. Criterion 10.9 is new and requires assessment of risks and implementation of activities that reduce potential negative impacts from natural hazards proportionate to scale, intensity and risk. The explanatory notes advise that negative impacts also refer to impacts on local communities.
10. Criterion 10.10 is revised from 6.5 to require that transport activities (including infrastructure development) are managed to protect water resources and soils. Disturbance and damage to rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems and landscape values are mitigated and or repaired.
11. Criterion 10.11 is revised from 5.3 and 6.5 to require that The Organization manages activities connected to harvesting and extraction of timber so that environmental values are conserved, merchantable waste is reduced and damage to other products and services (previously forest resources) is avoided.
12. Criterion 10.12 is revised from 6.7 and requires the disposal of waste materials in an environmentally appropriate manner. The explanatory note advises that this also refers to the controlling of contamination caused by dust, waste, rubbish, exhaust fumes.

Glossary of Terms

The glossary has been revised to provide all key terms and definitions and uses internationally accepted definitions whenever possible.

Definitions developed during the P&C review are indicated accordingly.

The following key definitions have been revised: Biological Control Agents, Customary Rights, Ecosystem, Genetically Modified Organism, High Conservation Value, Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous Lands and Territories, Local Laws, Native Species, Natural Forest, Non-timber forest products, Plantation, Precautionary Approach, Threatened Species, Use Rights.

The following key definitions are new: Adaptive Management, Alien Species, Affected Stakeholder, Applicable Law, Conflicts between the Principles and Criteria and laws, Connectivity, Conservation Area, Customary Law, Economic Viability, Ecosystem Function, Engaging or Engagement, Environmental Services, Environmental Values, Externalities, Forest, Free, Prior and Informed Consent, Gender Equality, Genotype, Habitat, Intellectual Property, Intensity, Interested Stakeholder, Internationally accepted scientific protocol,



Invasive Species, Landscape Values, Legal, Legally Competent, Legal Registration, Legal Status, Living Wage, Local Communities, Management Plan, Management Unit, Managerial Control, National Laws, Objective, Obligatory Code of Practice, Occupational accident, Occupational Disease, Occupational injuries, Organism, The Organization, Pesticide, Publicly Available, Rare Species, Ratified, Reasonable, Reduced Impact Harvesting, Refugia, Resilience, Risk, Scale, Shall, Shall not, Should and Should not, Silviculture, Statutory or Statute Law, Traditional Peoples, Uphold, Workers.