



**SGS QUALIFOR**  
**(Associated Documents)**

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**SGS QUALIFOR**  
**FOREST MANAGEMENT GENERIC STANDARD**  
**CANADA (GREAT LAKES SAINT-LAWRENCE RIVER)**  
**2005**

This checklist is based on the Great Lakes Saint-Lawrence River FSC final draft standard (June 2006).

This checklist presents the SGS Qualifor standard for forest certification against the FSC Principles and Criteria. This standard forms the basis for:

- Certification assessment

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## ADAPTATION OF STANDARD TO MEET LOCAL REQUIREMENTS AND THRESHOLDS

### The objective of local adaptation of the SGS Qualifor standard is to:

- i. identify any aspects of the standard that may be in conflict with legal requirements in the area in which the standard is to be used, and if such a conflict is identified shall evaluate it for the purposes of certification in discussion with the involved or affected parties. Conflict only occurs where a legal obligation *prevents the implementation* of some aspect of the generic standard. It is not considered a conflict if the requirements of the generic standard exceed the minimum requirements for legal compliance;
- ii. identify any aspects of its generic standard, which specify performance thresholds lower than the minimum legal requirement in the country concerned. If any such differences are identified the relevant thresholds shall be modified to ensure that they meet or exceed the minimum national requirements.
- iii. add specific indicators (with appropriate means of verification if required) and/or cross-references to the identified documentation to evaluate compliance with key requirements of the national and local forest laws, administrative requirements and multi-lateral environmental agreements related to the FSC Principles 1 - 10.
- iv. take account of the national context with regards to forest management;
- v. take account of national environmental, social and economic perspectives;
- vi. ensure that the standard is applicable and practical in the country concerned;
- vii. ensure that the standard is applicable and practical to the size and intensity of management of the Forest Management Unit concerned;
- viii. address specific issues that are of general concern to any stakeholder group in the country concerned.

### SGS QUALIFOR is not required to seek or develop a consensus with regard to the modification of our generic standard. SGS Qualifor will however make meaningful accommodation of stakeholder concerns and will be guided in this by:

- i. our knowledge of the indicators and means of verification that have been included in other, FSC-accredited, regional, national or sub-national standards, with regard to the issues raised;
- ii. advice provided in writing by the FSC National Initiative in the country concerned as to the likelihood that a proposed modification would have the support of the majority of the members of each chamber of an FSC working group active in that country;
- iii. advice provided in writing by an FSC Regional Office covering the country concerned, as to the likelihood that a proposed modification would have the support for the majority of FSC members of each chamber in the region.
- iv. the scale and intensity of forest management.

### SGS QUALIFOR should be able to demonstrate that the requirements of the locally adapted generic standard are broadly in line with the requirements of other FSC-accredited national standards applicable to similar forest types in the region, and with any guidance received from an FSC National Initiative in the country concerned.

**SGS Qualifor is not required to make further changes to the locally adapted standard used for an evaluation during the period of validity of the certificate except as necessary to bring it into compliance with any FSC Policies, Standards, Guidance or Advice Notes subsequently approved by FSC.**

## LAYOUT OF THE STANDARD:

The standard follows the FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship (January, 2000). The Standard is divided into 10 sections, each corresponding to one of the FSC principles with the criteria listed underneath each principle. Refer to the diagramme on the next page for further clarification.

Each page of the standard is divided into 3 columns. The standard also serves as the checklist that is used during an assessment and for every criterion the following is provided:

<b>The Qualifor Requirement: Indicator</b>	This outlines the norm or indicators that Qualifor requires for compliance with the specific FSC criterion. A potential source of information or evidence that allows an auditor to evaluate compliance with an indicator. Some indicators make a distinction between the requirements for "normal" forests and SLIMF operations (Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests).
<b>Verifiers</b>	<b>Verifiers</b> are examples of what the SGS assessor will look for to ascertain if the specific norm or indicator has been met. This list is not exhaustive and the assessor may use other means of verifying the relevant indicator.
<b>Guidance</b>	<b>Guidance</b> is written in <i>italics</i> and assists the assessor in understanding the requirement of the specific indicator.

The FSC Principle

**PRINCIPLE 1. 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.

The FSC Criterion

**Criterion 4.1: The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services**

<b>Indicator 4.1.6</b>	<b>Verifiers &amp; Guidance:</b>
<b>Policies and procedures and the implementation thereof make qualifications, skills and experience the basis for recruitment, placement, training and advancement of staff at all levels</b>	<i>No evidence of discrimination on the basis of: race, colour, culture, sex, age, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin</i>
<b>SLIMF:</b>	Employment policies and procedures.
<b>Employees are not discriminated in hiring, advancement, dismissal remuneration and employment related to social security</b>	Interviews with Forest Managers, workers and Labor Union representatives.
	<b>SLIMF:</b>
	Interviews with workers and contractors

An SGS Qualifor Guideline (Italics)

The year of the evaluation

The SGS Qualifor Indicator

The SGS Qualifor observation i.t.o. the indicator

The SGS Qualifor verifier

**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.

**1.1 Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative Requirements.**

<p>1.1.1 The applicant, staff and/or contractors understand the legal and administrative obligations regarding forest management and a system is in place whereby staff are kept up-to-date with new regulations. (See Appendix 1 for a listing of relevant provincial and national legislation).</p>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Record of municipal fines for woodlot trespass</li> <li>- Staff members display working knowledge of the regulations/legislation and legal responsibilities.</li> <li>- System/process exists whereby staff members are kept abreast of new developments in regulations/legislation and legal responsibilities.</li> <li>- Forest manager demonstrates efforts at dialogue and exchange of information with government officials regarding municipal, provincial and federal laws related to forest management..</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
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<p>1.1.2 The applicant has a satisfactory record of compliance with agencies responsible for enforcement of forestry practices</p>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compliance inspections are performed periodically and kept on record.</li> <li>- Compliance inspections reveal a track record of satisfactory (passing) performance.</li> <li>- Where non-compliances are identified, corrective actions are implemented.</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
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**1.2 All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.**

<p>1.2.1 All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges are paid by due date.</p>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i>  - Records showing payment of fees and dues, including, GST, municipal taxes, stumpage, land use permit fees, workplace safety insurance board assessments, etc.</p>
MAIN 2006	
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<p><b>1.3 In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.</b></p>	
<p>1.3.1 The applicant respects the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, and the Convention on Biological Diversity, as listed in Appendix X.</p>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i>  - Applicant keeps copies of relevant international agreements and they are accessible to staff  - Descriptions of activities carried out by the applicant related to international agreements : discussion with relevant agencies, conformance verification, training on international agreements, etc.</p>
MAIN 2006	
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**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.**

<p>1.4.1 Situations in which the applicant's compliance with the laws and regulations conflicts with the compliance with FSC Principles, Criteria or indicators are documented and provided to FSC Canada</p>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i> - Such conflicts are highlighted</p>
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<p>1.4.2 The applicant works with the appropriate regulatory bodies and FSC to resolve discrepancies between laws/regulations and FSC Principles and Criteria</p>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i> - Any identified conflicts are listed and documented. Measures are sought to address them and implemented whenever possible. - The applicant may describe and document the steps it has taken with regulatory bodies and parties involved. The latter are consulted for identifying solutions.</p>
MAIN 2006	
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<p><b>1.5 Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement or other unauthorized activities.</b></p>	
<p>1.5.1 A system exists for documenting and reporting to the appropriate authority's instances of illegal harvesting, settlement, occupation or other unauthorized activities.</p>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i> - Procedures for recording illegal activities. - Procedures for reporting illegal activities. - Records of illegal activities (if any). - Interviews with law enforcement agencies/individuals</p>
MAIN 2006	
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<b>1.6 Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC principles and criteria.</b>	
1.6.1 The applicant can demonstrate a commitment to comply with these regional standards for the length of the current management plan and has declared their intention to protect and maintain the integrity of the forest in the long term.	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Written commitment exists and is included in management plans, policy statements, etc.</li> <li>- Applicant can demonstrate a long-term track record (&gt;5 years) of good forest stewardship</li> <li>- The applicant demonstrates substantive efforts to get land-owner commitment including signed statements, legal contracts, etc.</li> </ul>
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**PRINCIPLE N°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.**

**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.**

	<i>Means of verification:</i>
2.1.1 The applicant is the owner of the forest under assessment or has the legal right to manage and use its forest resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land deed, contract, license, notice of property assessment or other document substantiating ownership and/or access to tenure rights exists and can be produced.</li> <li>- Properties are marked, signed, or otherwise clearly delineated (e.g. follow natural boundaries)</li> <li>- Consultations with neighbours/adjacent land-owners confirm acceptance of boundary lines</li> </ul>

MAIN 2006

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**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.**

	<i>Means of verification:</i>
2.2.1 Customary tenure or resource use rights held by communities are identified and documented, and permission is granted to run the related activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documentation, including oral evidence, of customary tenure or right of land/resource use held by communities.</li> <li>- Maps showing areas of customary right and land/resource use held by communities.</li> </ul>

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	<i>Means of verification:</i>
2.2.2 The free and informed consent of communities holding customary tenure or resource rights was obtained regarding all parts of the management plan that has incidence on their right and resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The applicant allows customary sue of the forest: hunting, trapping, fishing, use of hiking trails, de facto access to renowned sites, berry picking by the general public.</li> <li>- Applicant's activates respect the rights and resources of local right holders</li> <li>- Evidence of free and informed consent by local communities of the management plan.</li> </ul>

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**2.3 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claim and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes shall 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.**

	<i>Means of verification :</i>
2.3.1 The applicant and disputing parties, acting in good faith and by mutual agreement, have developed and implemented a conflict resolution process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Records exist of all previous and on-going disputes over title, land use, or tenure and use rights.</li> <li>- There is commitment to the resolution of on-going disputes.</li> <li>- All parties are bargaining in good faith throughout dispute resolution process</li> </ul>
<b>MAIN 2006</b>	
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	<i>Means of verification :</i>
2.3.2 The owner and/or manager are not involved in outstanding disputes of substantial magnitude on the applicant forest involving a significant number of interests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Description of disputes and number o on-going disputes in dispute register.</li> <li>- Interviews with owner, manager, and if applicable, parties in dispute.</li> </ul>
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**PRINCIPLE N° 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.

**3.1 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claim and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes shall 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.**

<p>3.1.1. The application keeps abreast of and, in the management plan, is able to demonstrate a good working knowledge of the Indigenous communities, their legal and customary right and their interests related to forest lands within the forest management planning area.</p>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>The number and demographic profile of distinct Indigenous communities having or claiming rights and interest within the area;</i></li> <li>- <i>Knowledge of documentation specific to the legal and customary rights and on the workings of the Indigenous communities;</i></li> <li>- <i>The political organization and governance structure of each respective Indigenous communities</i></li> <li>- <i>The insertion of relevant element sin the management plan: protection area, adapted silviculture, special operating procedures, etc.;</i></li> <li>- <i>The traditional use areas or lands within the applicant's forest management area assisted by each respective Indigenous community;</i></li> <li>- <i>The existence, and current status of negotiations between Government and the Indigenous communities regarding rights and interest asserted by each respective Indigenous community; and</i></li> </ul>
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<p>3.1.2 The applicant obtains agreement from each affected Indigenous community verifying that their interest and concerns are clearly incorporated into the management plan. Such agreement will also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A description of the roles and responsibilities of the parties;</li> <li>- The interests of the parties;</li> <li>- A description of appropriate decision-making authorities for all parties;</li> <li>- A dispute resolution mechanism; and</li> <li>- Conditions under which consent has been given and under which it might be withdrawn, if any.</li> <li>- A provision indicating that this agreement is not intended to abrogate or derogate from their Aboriginal and Treaty Rights.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Means of verification :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Each indigenous community indicates that it is satisfied with the process put in place to obtain their consent;</i></li> <li>- <i>Each Indigenous community indicates that it is satisfied that the applicant has incorporated their interests and concerns within the management plan.</i></li> <li>-</li> </ul>

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	<i>Means of verification:</i>
3.1.3 The applicant participates in and/or supports the efforts of the affected Indigenous communities to develop their capacity to enable them to participate in all aspects of forest management and development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>The Indigenous communities are satisfied that the applicant is making reasonable effort to support or assist them to achieve their interest in forest development.</i></li> <li>- <i>Demonstration of applicant's efforts to support and help the affected Indigenous communities to attain their interest in forest development.</i></li> </ul>

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	<i>Means of verification:</i>
3.1.4 The application has jointly established with affected and interested Indigenous communities, opportunities for long-term economic benefits where that is the desired objective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>record of jobs filled and employment opportunities provided to Indigenous individuals;</i></li> <li>- <i>record of training opportunities provided/available to Indigenous individuals;</i></li> <li>- <i>joint agreements signed by both parties clearly stating the nature of the economic opportunities, evidence of revenue-sharing from forest operations, and timelines; and</i></li> <li>- <i>indication of satisfaction from the affected and interested indigenous community (ies)</i></li> </ul>

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	<i>Means of verification:</i>
3.1.5 A dispute resolution process has been jointly developed with the affected Indigenous communities and is being fairly implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Knowledge of the dispute resolution mechanism within the Indigenous communities.</i></li> <li>- <i>Documentation which supports the dispute resolution mechanism(s)</i></li> </ul>

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**3.2 Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or**

<b>tenure rights of Indigenous Peoples</b>	
3.2.1 The applicant makes use of an assessment of Indigenous resources and tenure rights, undertaken by or jointly the affected Indigenous communities	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Baseline data on numbers of traditional land users, resources used, areas frequented and revenues generated from traditional land-use.</i></li> </ul>
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3.2.2 Based on the results of the assessment described in 3.2.1, the applicant ensures that management activities outlined in the management plan do not threaten or diminish Indigenous resources.	
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<b>3.3 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to Indigenous People(s) shall be clearly identified in cooperation with such People, and recognized and protected by forest managers.</b>	
3.3.1 The applicant supports the efforts of the affected Indigenous communities to conduct land use studies and mapping which result in an Indigenous areas of concern protection agreement, addressing information sharing, protection, mitigation and/or compensation, and confidentiality measures for Indigenous traditional values and uses.	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Written plan on Indigenous land use and values and supporting maps;</i></li> <li>- <i>Evidence of financial or technical support by the applicant to conduct land use studies and mapping;</i></li> <li>- <i>Evidence of the implementation of the Indigenous areas of concern protection agreement including evidence of change in forestry operations, if pertinent;</i></li> <li>- <i>Evidence of negotiations with hunters, trappers and other Indigenous individuals who are land users, that are endorsed by the Indigenous communities;</i></li> </ul>
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3.3.2 The applicant supports the efforts of the affected Indigenous communities to monitor the impacts over time of forestry activities on the values identified in the Indigenous areas of concern protection agreement.	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Agreement(s) with the affected Indigenous communities on monitoring.</i></li> <li>- <i>Regular joint assessments on the effects of forest management activities on the Indigenous communities.</i></li> </ul>

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<p>3.3.3 Where Indigenous communities indicate that forestry operations on particular blocks or sites are creating a threat of serious environmental, economic, or cultural impact, the applicant suspends or relocates forestry operations or until disputes are resolved. Examples of serious threats could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Destruction of burial sites, spiritual sites, spawning areas, medicinal areas;</li> <li>- Severe disruption of livelihood;</li> <li>- Damage to community water supply, and,</li> <li>- Severe disruption of food chain to the community.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Policies in place to suspend or relocate operations pending dispute resolution;</i></li> <li>- <i>Record of suspended or relocated operations in response to an identified threat; and,</i></li> <li>- <i>Community satisfaction with handling of serious threats.</i></li> </ul>
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<p><b>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.</b></p> <p>Note: Traditional ecological knowledge has a value equal to scientific knowledge.</p>	
<p>3.4.1 The applicant enters into an agreement with the affected Indigenous communities which compensates for the use of traditional knowledge in forest management. Examples of traditional knowledge use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commercial use of a forest species, in particular non-timber forest products;</li> <li>- Improved management plans; or</li> <li>- Improved operations.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Written compensation agreement</i></li> <li>- <i>Evidence that compensation has been delivered and of satisfaction of Indigenous individuals with the application of the agreement;</i></li> <li>- <i>Knowledge in the Indigenous community that such agreements are in place;</i></li> </ul>
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**PRINCIPLE N°4 - COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKERS' RIGHTS**

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

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

	<i>Means of verification:</i>
4.1.1 The applicant emphasizes the procurement of goods and services from local suppliers and communities, at reasonable prices and delivered within a reasonable time frame, using a fair and open process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policies and processes related to local procurement.</li> <li>- Tender notices.</li> <li>- Evidence of local procurement (e.g. contracts with local suppliers, list of purchases).</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
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	<i>Means of verification:</i>
4.1.2 According to its means, the applicant offers employment to workers and contractors in the local and affected communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evidence of employment offered to local workers and contractors (newspaper ads, use of local hiring services, etc.)</li> <li>- Interviews with local First Nations, chamber of commerce, etc.</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
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	<i>Means of verification:</i>
4.1.3 According to its means, the applicant contributes to local and affected communities in a manner that builds capacity and enhances quality of life and community stability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Records of applicant's sponsorship of local events, scholarships, sports teams, etc.</li> <li>- An emphasis on working towards providing continuous employment opportunities (versus seasonal employment).</li> <li>- Records of applicant's support to continuing education in local communities, including First Nation communities.</li> </ul>
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	<i>Means of verification:</i>

4.1.4 Local processing and manufacturing opportunities are investigated and pursued where economically viable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Priority is given to investigating local markets for sale of products.</li> <li>- Applicant actively pursues other potential value-added opportunities.</li> </ul>
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4.1.5 Management policies and practices strive to obtain a balance between investment in human employment and education and investment in technology.	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Applicant offers or supports training programs</li> <li>- Applicant offers or supports employee retraining programs where employee functions are replaced by technology</li> <li>- An emphasis on working towards providing continuous employment opportunities (versus seasonal employment)</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
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4.1.6 Total remuneration packages for forest workers, including wages and other benefits (health, retirement, worker's compensation, housing, food, profit sharing), are fair and compare favorably with prevailing local standards.	<p><i>Means of verifications:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- level of worker satisfaction with remuneration.</li> <li>- policies related to remuneration.</li> <li>- comparability of remuneration to regional forest sector standards.</li> </ul>
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4.1.7 The applicant collaborates with alternative or community forest management projects when approached to this end by local community members	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews with local promoters</li> <li>- Applicant's participation in the analysis of projects brought to its attention</li> <li>- Description of applicant's collaboration</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
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<p>4.1.8 The applicant trains its employees and contractors to ensure they meet this standard's requirements. Training is tailored to their roles and responsibilities. Training material and courses address the following topics, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How to avoid damage to the environment, in particular to residual stands, streams, and sites of cultural significance.</li> <li>- Assessment of log quality and destination</li> <li>- Appropriate implementation of the management plan.</li> <li>- Health and safety requirements</li> <li>- Implementation of ecosystem-based management(e.g. harvesting and site preparation)</li> <li>- Use and handling of pesticides</li> </ul>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Attendance register of training events</li> <li>- Training program and content of training material</li> <li>- Interview with employees and contractors</li> </ul>
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**4.2 Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.**

<p>4.2.1 On large tenure, the applicant has developed and is implementing a program of worker safety. The safety program is periodically reviewed for currency and completeness. The program includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a comprehensive safety policy;</li> <li>- compliance and safety monitoring schedules and procedures;</li> <li>- monitoring the condition and functionality of equipment;</li> <li>- regular review of work schedules and hours of work;</li> <li>- the provision of appropriate safety equipment for forest workers and woodlands staff (e.g. hardhats, eye protection, gloves, hearing protection, suitable footwear, etc.);</li> <li>- identification of safety training needs and the provision of safety training; and</li> <li>- the identification of safety coordinators and specifications of their responsibilities.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- safety policy</li> <li>- Equipment safety inspection records.</li> <li>- worker interviews.</li> <li>- Recognized measurement of safety performance of employees and contractors.</li> </ul>
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SU4	

	<i>Means of verification:</i>
4.2.2 The applicant and contractors hold adequate public liability and employers liability insurance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Records of employment showing insurance coverage.</li> <li>- Contract clauses requiring such coverage.</li> <li>- Interviews with contractors and contractor employees.</li> </ul>
<b>MAIN 2006</b>	
<b>SU1</b>	
<b>SU2</b>	
<b>SU3</b>	
<b>SU4</b>	
<b>4.3 The rights of workers to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organization (ILO).</b>	
	<i>Means of verification:</i>
4.3.1 The rights of workers to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in the Canadian Labour Code and/or provincial Labour Codes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No complaints or evidence of company interference such as discharging of employees related to organizing drives, coercion of employees, etc.</li> <li>- Worker interviews.</li> </ul>
<b>MAIN 2006</b>	
<b>SU1</b>	
<b>SU2</b>	
<b>SU3</b>	
<b>SU4</b>	
<b>4.4 Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups directly affected by management operations.</b>	
4.4.1 Local communities, community and non-government organizations, forest workers, and the interested public affected by forest management are provided with meaningful opportunities to participate in forest management planning. The applicant demonstrates that all input was considered and responded to.	
<b>MAIN 2006</b>	
<b>SU1</b>	
<b>SU2</b>	
<b>SU3</b>	
<b>SU4</b>	
4.4.2 Adjacent landowners and local resource users that may be directly affected by forest operations are provided with notice, and their concerns considered prior to commencement of harvesting and operations.	

MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
4.4.3 On public lands, a public participation process is used to supplement the requirements of 4.4.1. The applicant openly seeks representation from a broad and balanced range of interested parties and invites them to participate.	
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
4.4.4 The public participation process on public lands uses clearly defined ground rules that contain provisions on: a) Goals; b) Timelines; c) Internal and external communications; d) Resources (human, physical, financial, informational or technological) according to needs; e) Roles, responsibilities and obligations of participants, including their organizations; f) Decision-making methods; g) Authority for decisions; h) Mechanism to adjust the process as needed; i) Access to information; j) Participation of experts, other interests and government; and k) A dispute resolution mechanism.	
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<b>4.5 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.</b>	
<i>Means of verification:</i>	

<p>4.5.1 The applicant exercises due diligence in avoiding circumstances in which damage may be caused to property, rights, resources or livelihoods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>applicant's record of trespassing, causing damage etc.</i></li> <li>- <i>training materials related to avoiding trespasses, etc.</i></li> <li>- <i>applicant's checking and monitoring procedures and related records.</i></li> <li>- <i>relevant knowledge of workers and contractors to minimise potential damage by operations.</i></li> </ul>
<b>MAIN 2006</b>	
<b>SU1</b>	
<b>SU2</b>	
<b>SU3</b>	
<b>SU4</b>	
<p>4.5.2 The applicant has a process in place for fairly resolving disputes with other resources users and the general public that result from forest planning and operations.</p>	<p><i>Means of verification :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>written documentation regarding the dispute resolution process.</i></li> <li>- <i>documentation regarding the resolution of past disputes.</i></li> <li>- <i>interviews with those with whom the applicant has had a dispute and used the resolution process.</i></li> <li>- <i>evidence of disputes resolved in a timely and satisfactory fashion for all involved parties.</i></li> </ul>
<b>MAIN 2006</b>	
<b>SU1</b>	
<b>SU2</b>	
<b>SU3</b>	
<b>SU4</b>	

**PRINCIPLE N°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.

**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.**

	<i>Means of verification:</i>
5.1.1 The applicant has the resources to implement the management plan(s), and all associated forest management activities (including road building, harvesting, renewal and tending, restoration, monitoring and mitigation of negative impacts, habitat management, etc.).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- assessment of available and committed financial and other resources.</li> <li>- comparison of planned versus actual activities in past years.</li> <li>- There is a resource information system being used</li> <li>- Efforts are made to monitor forest health or make use of ongoing work by other agencies.</li> </ul>

<b>MAIN 2006</b>	2005 and 2006 budget were checked. Funding come from shareholders according to their share level. Forest Management activities and Staff salaries are covered by this fund. An other fund (Renewal Trust Fund) from stumpage fees is allocated to silvicultural activities. A slow down in the white pine market in 2005 make this budget at risk but at the same time there was an increase in the hardwood market which compensated for the pine. 2005 budget was balanced.
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**5.2 Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.**

	<i>Mean of verification:</i>
5.2.1 The applicant seeks the optimal or "highest and best" value for forest products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- product sorting at harvest operations or wood yards.</li> <li>- documentation of efforts made to determine quality and value of products prior to harvest (e.g. operational cruising)</li> <li>- Forest manager demonstrates working knowledge of forest product markets.</li> <li>- trend over time in value obtained per unit of product.</li> </ul>

<b>MAIN 2006</b>	<p>2001 : Operators are actively working to locate and secure markets for all forest products. From time to time there appear to be market problems but overall most products appear to be utilized most of the time. Westwinds is supportive of market concerns and is active in promoting new markets. i.e. MNR Industrial Wood Supply Study. Active support for a local Operator who is upgrading operations to utilize more low end material.</p> <p>2006 : Westwind in cooperation with FSC Canada is actively looking for better market, especially for FSC certified white Pine.</p>
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*Means of verification :*

5.2.2 Preference is given to local processing and value-added facilities if financially competitive.	<p><i>percent of volume harvested which is processed locally</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>interviews with local wood processors.</i></li> <li>- <i>Efforts are made to provide local value added industry with access to wood supply</i></li> </ul>
<b>MAIN 2006</b>	Westwind is the forest manager and does not have a direct influence on the market. Shareholders do have a control and it is in their interest to process the wood locally as much as possible. However, considering the current wood market slowdown, the wood can be sent further where a better price can be offered.
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<b>5.3 Forest management should minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.</b>	
5.3.1 Within the framework of the silvicultural system used, all harvested merchantable and marketable timber is utilized unless left on-site to provide structural diversity and wildlife habitat or for cultural reasons.	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest manager has developed and implemented a wood utilization standard</li> <li>- Forest manager can demonstrate efforts to improve the utilization of lower diameter and quality wood.</li> <li>- There is evidence that log specifications and harvest procedures are designed to optimize value and avoid waste.</li> <li>- Active measures are taken to prevent loss in value after harvest.</li> </ul>
<b>MAIN 2006</b>	Utilization of forest products to Scaling Manual requirements is directed in operational plans. Compliance inspections check on utilization, log specifications, and transport. FOIP reports provide a record of inspections and recommend action required.
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
5.3.2 On-site processing sites are limited in size and number and all by-products are used for other consumptive uses or properly disposed of.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest manager makes use of by-products in such things as co-generation or by providing firewood to the public.</li> <li>- Slashing and chipping residue is properly disposed of and not left piled on-site</li> <li>- Proportion of waste recycled from milling operations</li> <li>- Number and surface area of on-site processing sites</li> </ul>
<b>MAIN 2006</b>	See site visit reports
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<i>Means of verification:</i>	

<p>5.3.3 Harvesting and silvicultural operations are conducted in such a way as to reduce to acceptable levels the damage to the residual stand, including nonmarketable trees and trees being left for future harvest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- damage to residual trees as determined by field inspection.</li> <li>- directions (SOPs or other written materials) provided to operators related to preventing damage</li> <li>- appropriateness of harvesting and silvicultural equipment to site conditions.</li> <li>- harvesting layout and procedures.</li> </ul>
<p><b>MAIN 2006</b></p>	<p>The Compliance program focuses on utilization of forest products. Operators are required to clean up operations before they move on to other areas. FOIP reports provide summaries that are used to assess effectiveness of compliance program. There is an annual compliance report that helps generate an Annual Compliance Plan that is included in the Annual Work Schedule. Every 5 years, as part of the FMP planning process a Compliance Plan is produced.</p>
<p>SU1</p>	
<p>SU2</p>	
<p>SU3</p>	
<p>SU4</p>	
<p><b>5.4 Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.</b></p>	
<p>5.4.1 Forest management diversifies forest use and products while maintaining composition, structure and functions. Forest management optimises economic benefits from the forest while maintaining social and ecological standards required for certification.</p>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Potential for NTFP's (e.g. maple syrup, mushrooms, nuts, etc) is included and assessed in the management plan;</li> <li>- Percentage of total revenues sourced from NTFPs.</li> <li>- Applicant demonstrates it has considered diversifying its products in the light of market demand and technological advances, among others.</li> </ul>
<p><b>MAIN 2006</b></p>	<p>FMP recognizes a wide range of non timber values and adjusts forest operations to accommodate these values. There is contact with and support for local community programs. Four of the seven directors of the Company are drawn from the Community.</p> <p>There are a wide range of supported and/or accommodated uses; recreational trails, hunting, fishing, trapping, camping, educational use.</p> <p>Conflicts are dealt with through the Company with the opportunity for conflict resolution available through MNR and the FMP process.</p> <p>At this time there are only minor uses of non timber products i.e. maple syrup, mushrooms, wild berries with no over exploitation.</p>
<p>SU1</p>	
<p>SU2</p>	
<p>SU3</p>	
<p>SU4</p>	
<p><b>5.5 Forest management operations shall recognize, maintain, and where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources, such as watersheds and fisheries.</b></p>	
	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p>

5.5.1 The applicant demonstrates a commitment to reduce the impact of forestry operations on the different forest resources and uses.	- Activities to reduce external costs are reflected in the management plan.
<b>MAIN 2006</b>	<p>There are a wide variety of provincial guides that describe values and provide direction on management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Forest Operations and Silviculture Manual</li> <li>▪ Timber Management Guidelines for the Protection of Tourism Values</li> <li>▪ Timber Management Guidelines for the Provision of Moose Habitat.</li> <li>▪ Code of Practice for Timber Management Operations in Riparian Areas.</li> <li>▪ Forest Management Guidelines for the Provision of Marten Habitat.</li> <li>▪ Forest Management Guidelines for the Provision of White-Tailed Deer Habitat.</li> <li>▪ Forest Management Guidelines for the Protection of the Physical Environment.</li> <li>▪ Forest Management Guidelines for the Provision of Pileated Woodpecker Habitat.</li> </ul> <p>The FMP establishes Area of Concern Guidelines (AOC's) to provide direction for operations to protect other values. Directions on AOC's from the FMP are included in the Cut Approval for operations to provide a legal grounds for enforcement.</p>
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<b>5.6 The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained. (See Criterion 7.1.c)</b>	
5.6.1 The wood volume harvested (on average over the last five years) does not exceed the average level determined (see Criterion 7.1 on annual allowable cut calculation).	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Harvested volumes records.</li> <li>- Confirmation of harvested volumes by regulatory bodies.</li> </ul>
<b>MAIN 2006</b>	<p>Harvest level determination uses the best information that they have available and is based on Forest Resources Inventory (FRI) with updating based on field inventory of a portion of the eligible stands.</p> <p>General Percent Reductions are made in the calculations to allow for AOC's, inoperable areas, roads and landings, and natural disturbance.</p> <p>FRI up dates are going to be critical to the success of long term planning.</p> <p>2004-2024 fmp provides provision for sustainable harvesting.</p> <p>See also 7.1</p>
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	

**PRINCIPLE N°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 integrity of the forest.**

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

	<i>Means of verification:</i>
6.1.1 A method for environmental impact assessment is implemented by the applicant. This method is based upon adaptive management principles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documented procedures based on an adaptive management.</li> <li>- Management plan, manual of recognised sustainable practices, list of environmental values.</li> </ul>

MAIN 2006	
SU1	
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SU4	

<p>6.1.2 The applicant has gathered relevant data including environmental and ecological data that will serve as regional and landscape-level context for the environmental impact assessment. The information may include, but need not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maps of ecosystems, fragile ecosites, soil type, forest cover and natural disturbance for the forest;</li> <li>- Maps of HCVMs and their attributes;</li> </ul> <p>Classification of water bodies and identification of spawning grounds. Information regarding management regimes in surrounding forests, in particular for the areas or sites abutting the forest;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Details on sites and areas of particular ecological importance for First Nations (as per Criterion 3.3).</li> </ul>	
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<p><b>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.</b></p>	
<p>6.2.1 The management plan – or related documents – has an updated list of species at risk that are presently or potentially found in the forest (i.e. the forest is located in their distribution area), as indicated in federal, provincial or regional government listings.</p>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contact the relevant agencies</li> <li>- Definition of species at risk (or likely to be designated as such)</li> <li>- Listing of species at risk, updated annually, found in the management plan or related documents.</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	

<p>6.2.2 Special prescriptions are applied to protect rare and uncommon species and ecosystems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For rare and uncommon plants, wildlife and ecosystems, appropriate buffer zones or harvest modifications are applied in order to ensure their protection.</li> <li>- Width of the buffer and management practices are appropriate to the sensitivity and size of the ecological feature.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Species and habitat protection plans, or timetable for preparing such plans.</li> <li>- Records of activities undertaken in accordance with these plans</li> </ul>
<b>MAIN 2006</b>	
<b>SU1</b>	
<b>SU2</b>	
<b>SU3</b>	
<b>SU4</b>	
	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p>

6.2.3 On large forest operations in Ontario, the manager has established a desired target for the future distribution and abundance of white pine consistent with site conditions, historical abundance and the scale of the forest being managed using the following standards:

- a) White pine is managed so as to increase its relative abundance and to conserve genetic diversity;
- b) There is successful regeneration where white pine is being cut;
- c) Old growth white pine (>120 years) are not cut where they represent less than 10% of the white pine working group in the area covered by the management plan;<sup>1</sup>
- d) Isolated stands of white pine (> 1 km from another similar sized stand) that are encountered that have less than the estimated effective breeding population (100 mature individuals 50 yrs or greater), are only harvested if adequate natural regeneration is present within the stand or white pine seed from the appropriate seed zone (OMNR 1997c) is available and is used to successfully regenerate (free to grow) an equivalent site within the seed zone;
- e) Isolated individual white pine are only harvested where they are showing signs of severe decline and are hazardous to forest workers

<sup>1</sup> As with all the elements of this document, interpretation requires some common sense. The goal is to preserve existing mature white pines and to increase this species' relative abundance. For instance, in a case where, to preserve mature white pines, one must choose between preserving a 200 hectare stand of 110-years old pines and preserving a 50 hectare stand of 120-year old pines, the logical choice would be to preserve the former.

- Change in percentage of white pine composition over time
- Change in age class distribution of white pine over time
- Maps and air photo data of large essential habitats
- Ground-truthing
- Plan describing steps implemented to reach these objectives

MAIN 2006	
SU1	

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SU2	
SU3	
SU4	

**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; and,**  
**c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.**

		<i>Means of verification:</i>
6.3.1	The development and implementation of silvicultural prescriptions are based upon a demonstrable understanding of vegetation and soil types and the use of a type of forest ecosystem classification. Prescriptions are guided by the natural disturbance regime and:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The forest manager can display practical knowledge of a forest ecosystem classification and its relation to silvicultural systems used.</li> <li>- The forest manager can display practical knowledge of soil types and associated vegetation communities.</li> </ul>
	- Favour natural regeneration methods, assisted or not, in cases where silvicultural objectives are not compromised;	
	- Maintain over time a diversity of a stand's structure and composition;	
	- Ensure an effective and timely regeneration of harvested areas;	
	- Consider and keep to a minimum the impacts on wildlife habitats and other forest resource values.	
MAIN 2006		
SU1		
SU2		
SU3		
SU4		
		<i>Means of verification:</i>
6.3.2	Harvesting, whether during normal operations or salvage (following a natural disturbance), and other stand management activities leave residual structures in sufficient quantity and distribution for them to serve their ecological functions. Precise objectives for different structural components are determined and documented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maps and air photos of harvest blocs</li> <li>- Ground-truthing</li> <li>- Wildlife trees are retained in conformance with safety considerations found in health and safety standards</li> <li>- Plan describing the implementation steps to meet the objectives</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006		
SU1		
SU2		
SU3		

SU4	
	<i>Means of verification:</i>
6.3.3 Recognised principles and practices of wildlife habitat management for identified focal species are followed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protection plans for species and habitat or plan preparation schedule</li> <li>- Listing of activities undertaken in accordance with these plans</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
	<i>Means of verification:</i>
6.3.4 In areas of fragmented forest, efforts are made to maintain connectivity of forest cover by paying close attention to important wildlife habitats and key landscape components.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Map analysis</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
	<i>Means of verification:</i>
6.3.5 A road plan exists detailing planned road construction, and specifies access management strategies for all roads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Road planning</li> <li>- Avoids road construction (and other linear disturbances) within or near current or projected protected areas;</li> <li>- Specifies strategies for access restriction</li> <li>- Includes reasonable measures to halt unauthorised activities</li> <li>- Includes road abandonment or maintenance strategies (other users)</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
	<i>Means of verification:</i>

<p>6.3.6 Permanent water bodies are protected by riparian reserves that exclude all forestry activity (harvest, road building except for approved crossings, dumping, etc). The inner riparian reserves are a minimum width of 20 metres from the treed edge of permanent water bodies. Partial harvesting within the inner reserves is permitted as long as it remains of limited scale and meets the protection objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Harvest ground rules and prescriptions for riparian areas</li> <li>- Field assessment (aerial reconnaissance preferred).</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	

<p>6.3.7 The applicant has included appropriate considerations for ephemeral streams and intermittent streams in operating guidelines and SOPs.</p>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Harvest ground rules and prescriptions for riparian areas</li> <li>- Field assessment (aerial reconnaissance preferred).</li> </ul>
<p><b>6.4 Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.</b></p>	
<p>6.4.1 In the absence of a network of representative protected areas based on a scientific gap analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The applicant contributes to a scientific gap analysis to meet the needs for protected areas in the forest's ecoregions and ecodistricts. The applicant uses the gap analysis, and elements such as representativeness, connectivity, integrity, forest age, rare ecosystems and other results of the HCVF analysis in 9.1 to determine the location and size of additional protected areas.</li> <li>- The applicant cooperates with interested parties (e.g. ENGOs, First Nations) in analysing the gaps and projected protected areas. Interested parties must generally be in favour of the conclusions of the gap analysis regarding the identification and contribution of projected protected areas.</li> <li>- At the time of certification, the forest manager shall have in place a strategy &amp; timeline for contributing towards achieving representation.</li> <li>- The applicant must remove protected candidate areas from the landbase area when calculating the annual allowable cut (AAC).</li> <li>- The applicant acts within its sphere of influence for projected protected areas to become protected as soon as possible.</li> <li>- Forest management activities, including harvesting, silviculture and road construction are not undertaken in current or projected protected areas.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gap analysis framework</li> <li>- Gap analysis is peer-reviewed</li> <li>- Proof that the applicant supports and works towards the creation of a protected areas network at a scale larger than that of an average forest management unit.</li> <li>- Knowledge of First Nations' position</li> </ul>

MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<b>6.5 Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimize forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources.</b>	
6.5.1 Forest operations must minimise damage to residual stands and to soils according to recognised best management practices.	<i>Means of verification:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field visits</li> <li>- Documentation on forest operation practices followed.</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
6.5.2. When forest operations cross permanent and intermittent water courses, recognised best management practices are followed.	<i>Means of verification:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest manager applies most current Crown guidelines on water crossings.</li> <li>- Water crossings minimise impacts on aquatic habitats (e.g. fish, amphibians).</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<i>Means of verification:</i>	

<p>6.5.3 The applicant minimises rutting and soil compaction and erosion according to recognised best management practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest roads, skid trails and landings are well planned and designed to minimise soil erosion and loss of productive area. Forest roads and landings are well planned and designed to reduce soil and road embankment erosion, to minimise water crossings and loss of productive area and to ensure the protection of aquatic habitat quality during construction and use.</li> <li>- Forest roads and main skid trails are flagged in the field prior to harvesting.</li> <li>- There must be a judicious use of mechanical site preparation to ensure regeneration and keep to a minimum soil compaction, erosion and organic nutrient displacement.</li> <li>- The top organic layer and the underlying mineral soil are mixed rather than the organic layer removed (may vary depending on the targeted regeneration).</li> <li>- The organic layer and the downed woody debris must not be windrowed unless required by site preparation to take the forest to an initial ecological state or when the risk of forest fires require preventive measures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proof of implementation of standards/practices, assessed in the field</li> <li>- Knowledge by the field workers of the standards/practices, assessed through interviews</li> <li>- Rate and severity of non-compliances</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<p><b>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.</b></p>	
<p>6.6.1 Chemical Pesticides prohibited by the FSC under Criterion 6.6 are not used.</p>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Company policy identifying prohibited chemicals/pesticides.</li> <li>- Records of pesticide application.</li> </ul>

MAIN 2006	
SU1	
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	<i>Means of verification:</i>
6.6.2 The applicant collaborates in the implementation of an integrated pest management programme, an aspect of which aims at avoiding as much as possible the use of pesticides.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrated protection programme</li> <li>- Proof through field inspection of programme's implementation</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
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SU4	
	<i>Means of verification:</i>
6.6.3 The applicant demonstrates a continuous reduction of chemical pesticide use, with the ultimate goal of completely eliminating its use over time. Use of chemical pesticides occurs only when it is essential to attain silvicultural objectives and when non-chemical products: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- are not available or</li> <li>- are ineffective to attain the silvicultural objectives or</li> <li>- are inadequate in light of risks and environmental and social benefits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Listing of quantities of pesticides used in the forest in a given period of time</li> <li>- Company policies and strategies showing standards used to avoid pesticide use, and description of the circumstances in which their use is allowed or not</li> <li>- Interviews with forest workers, silviculture workers, etc.</li> <li>- Interviews with residents likely to be affected, including First Nations</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
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6.6.4 The applicant supports and/or participates in the development and adoption of pest control methods that use other means than chemicals.	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- R&amp;D expenditures associated with non-chemical pest control methods</li> <li>- Written description of company activities related to the development of other pest control methods</li> <li>- Company use of non-chemical pest control methods</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
6.6.5 The applicant reduces to a minimum any health and safety risks during pesticide application.	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pesticide use programmes and records of treatments</li> <li>- SOPs for pesticide use</li> <li>- Records of notifications and consultations on pesticide applications</li> <li>- Records of health and safety risk incidents</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<b>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.</b>	
6.7.1 Biodegradable oil and other biodegradable products are used when available and of proven effectiveness.	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documents pertaining to favouring a product over another.</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
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<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p>	

<p>6.7.2 A recycling program is in place for used oil and plastic containers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Written standards/practices on waste management</li> <li>- Field inspections of waste control measures</li> <li>- Knowledge by the field workers of the standards/practices, assessed through interviews</li> </ul>
<p>MAIN 2006</p>	
<p>SU1</p>	
<p>SU2</p>	
<p>SU3</p>	
<p>SU4</p>	
<p>6.7.3 In the event of a hazardous product spill, the applicant must immediately contain the product, notify the appropriate authorities, and begin cleanup and product elimination with the assistance of qualified personnel.</p>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Written standards/practices on hazardous waste management</li> <li>- Field inspections of hazardous waste control measures</li> <li>- Knowledge by the field workers of the standards/practices, assessed through interviews</li> </ul>
<p>MAIN 2006</p>	
<p>SU1</p>	
<p>SU2</p>	
<p>SU3</p>	
<p>SU4</p>	
<p>6.7.4 Leaking equipment is repaired or taken out of the forest. Recovered material is taken to a designated disposal site.</p>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Written standards/practices on waste management</li> <li>- Field inspections of waste control measures</li> <li>- Knowledge by the field workers of the standards/practices, assessed through interviews</li> </ul>
<p>MAIN 2006</p>	
<p>SU1</p>	
<p>SU2</p>	
<p>SU3</p>	
<p>SU4</p>	
<p><b>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.</b></p>	
<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p>	

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<p>6.8.1 Biological control agents (e.g. Bt) are used only where other non-chemical pest control methods are, or can reasonably be expected to be ineffective. The rationale for the use of biological control agents is documented and based on scientific evidence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- records of application of biological control agents.</li><li>- forest protection plans.</li><li>- documented rationale for the use of biological control agents.</li></ul>
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
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SU4	

**6.9 The use of exotic species is carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.**

<p>6.9.1 The use of exotic species, in plantations or otherwise, shall be justified, strictly controlled and monitored for adverse environmental impacts. Only species known to be noninvasive are to be used. Hybrids descending from at least one exotic stock are also considered exotic species.</p>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Description and records of areas where exotic species are planted</li> <li>- Inspection of exotic species plantations</li> <li>- Results of monitoring measures</li> </ul>
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MAIN 2006	
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**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;**  
**b) does not occur on high conservation value forests; and**  
**c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure long term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.**

<p>6.10.1 Forest conversion to plantations entails a very limited portion of the management unit (other standards in Canada set a threshold of 5% of the productive forest area).</p>	
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MAIN 2006	
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<p>6.10.2 Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses (except roads required for access) do not occur on High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) areas.</p>	
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MAIN 2006	
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6.10.3 Where forest conversion to plantations or non-forest uses takes place the applicant demonstrates the conservation benefits across the landscape.		
MAIN 2006		
SU1		
SU2		
SU3		
SU4		
6.10.4 Management actions are undertaken to convert all non-forest areas (landings, road, gravel pits, etc.) back to forest once the non-forest use has ceased.		<i>Means of verification:</i> - documented plans related to re-establishment of forest cover in non-forest areas. - field inspection of re-establishment efforts.
MAIN 2006		
SU1		
SU2		
SU3		
SU4		
6.10.5 Where there are holders of overlapping tenure outside of the forest sector, the applicant works with other tenure holders to limit conversions of productive forest land to nonproductive forest land uses.		<i>Means of verification:</i> - efforts to minimize conversion of forest land to non-forest land. - interviews with holders of overlapping tenure in non-forestry sectors.
MAIN 2006		
SU1		
SU2		
SU3		
SU4		

**PRINCIPLE N°7 – 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.

**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. Rational 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.

*Means of verification:*

7.1.1 For cases in which the forest is on Crown land, stakeholders and other interested parties have been provided with opportunities, through a publicized and open consultative process, to provide input into the development of plan objectives and strategies throughout the plan development process.

- There is internal consistency between plans goals/objectives and related strategies.
- Applicant has clearly worked out silvicultural strategy for achieving desired future forest conditions and displays an understanding of stand dynamics.
- Applicant has a clear and realistic strategy for conserving RTE species, historical/cultural resources and conserving biodiversity.
- Goals, objectives & strategies demonstrate an understanding of the ecological place and value of trees, plants and wildlife.

MAIN 2006

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*Means of verification:*

<p>7.1.2 The plan contains a reasonable effort to describe forest management history:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- History of ownership and management of the forest, as much as reasonably can be known by the owner/manager.</li> <li>- An inventory and description of forest resources.</li> <li>- A profile of adjacent lands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Appropriate documentation</li> <li>- Interviews with management plan drafting team</li> </ul>
<p>MAIN 2006</p>	
<p>SU1</p>	
<p>SU2</p>	
<p>SU3</p>	
<p>SU4</p>	
<p><b>Harvest rate (7.1.3 – 7.1.6)</b></p> <p>7.1.3 The plan presents the rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Projections of yields, growth levels and harvest volumes must be justified by clear evidence in the form of historical data, empirical experience, or research findings.</li> <li>- Rate of annual timber harvest must be calculated after protected areas, riparian zones, and non-productive forested land are taken out of the productive land-base.</li> <li>- A recent inventory.</li> <li>- Available area for harvesting.</li> <li>- Stages of natural succession.</li> <li>- Success of silvicultural treatments.</li> <li>- Reliable estimations of rate and degree of ecosystem degradation.</li> <li>- Operational constraints.</li> <li>- Model scenarios (forecast of forest conditions, habitat, wood supply) that extend far into the future (at least 100 years).</li> <li>- Objectives for future forest conditions as determined in the forest management plan.</li> <li>- A precautionary approach that reflects the existence and quality of data and hypotheses.</li> <li>- Reliable information on growth and yield.</li> <li>- A sensitivity analysis of the AAC calculation hypotheses, in particular when the hypotheses are very uncertain, when the data are not very reliable or when the results are very uncertain.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incremental growth measurements are estimated and used.</li> <li>- Accelerated harvest is not used as a silvicultural strategy except when justified for restoration of original forest cover or to salvage damaged timber</li> <li>- Harvesting practices are consistent with silvicultural standards outlined in Criterion 6.3</li> </ul>
<p>MAIN 2006</p>	
<p>SU1</p>	

SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
	<i>Means of verification:</i>
7.1.4 Harvest rate sustainability is based on one or several of the following: - Desired future conditions and consideration of natural disturbance cycles - Station index, site productivity - Clearly documented growth and regeneration data	- Documentation on the wood supply calculations, including the model input and output files.
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
	<i>Means of verification:</i>
7.1.5 The management plan describes how it meets monitoring requirements and conformance to Principle 8.	- Management plan - Interviews with management planning team
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
	<i>Means of verification</i>
7.1.6 The maps describing the forest resource include: - Management issues and objectives - Existing and planned infrastructure, road network and roadless areas for entire length of planning period - Protected areas - Forest resource inventories - Attributes such as sites of particular ecological importance, rare, threatened and endangered species, old-growth forest residual stands, sites of exceptionally high biodiversity, important nesting or feeding areas, or concentrations of species of cultural importance and sites of interest to First Nations. - Planned management activities	- Maps and related documents

MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<b>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.</b>	
	<i>Means of verification:</i>
7.2.1 Changes are made to the management plan in response to environmental and anthropogenic influences (e.g. damaged roads, timber and non-timber resource decrease, air pollution, illegal harvesting, insects and pathogens, etc.) and documented when monitoring.	- The breadth and content of monitoring strategy are described in the plan.
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<b>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.</b>	
7.2.2 The applicant reviews the plan at least every 10 years.	
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<b>7.3 Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.</b>	
See indicator 4.1.9	
<b>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.</b>	
	<i>Means of verification:</i>

<p>7.4.1 The public is provided with a summary of the management plan and is allowed access to the complete management plan. This access is limited only by the following specific information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Confidential information collected and managed by Indigenous communities on traditional land use activities and cultural values;</li> <li>- Information about certain values, that if made available could pose a threat to the existence, conservation, health or integrity of those values;</li> <li>- Existing confidentiality agreements that may restrict information sharing;</li> <li>- Proprietary or confidential information in respect of existing Copyright Law, Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA) legislation and the intellectual property rights mechanisms associated with these types of legislation; and</li> <li>- Information that would affect the applicant's competitiveness (e.g. costs, revenues, etc.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location and availability of publicly available plan and plan summary documentation.</li> <li>- List of recipients of plan summary.</li> <li>- The plan summary, plan and related documentation may be available on the internet.</li> </ul>
<b>MAIN 2006</b>	
<b>SU1</b>	
<b>SU2</b>	
<b>SU3</b>	
<b>SU4</b>	

**PRINCIPLE N°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.**

**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.**

8.1.1 The management plan's implementation is subject to a regular monitoring in order to assess:

- The degree in which vision, goals and objectives were met
- Conformance to the management plan
- Unexpected effects of management activities
- Social and environmental effects of management activities

*Means of verification:*

- A monitoring plan that defines the program in detail.
- Records of monitoring activities are available to the public.
- Quality control checks are included in monitoring reports.

MAIN 2006

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8.1.2 The monitoring program has been designed to see if the results of management activities conform to the stated objectives, and provide the information required to allow the necessary adaptations if the objectives are not met.

*Means of verification:*

- Content of monitoring plan.

MAIN 2006

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**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.

**Yield of all forest products harvested***Means of verification:*

8.2.1 The applicant monitors the yield of timber harvest volumes by species and product.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring data and reports.</li> <li>- Field observations.</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
8.2.2 On public land, the applicant has assembled readily available monitoring information about the harvest of timber by parties other than themselves.	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information (i.e. volume harvested by species, location of harvest) related to the timber harvests of overlapping licensees, third parties, independent operators, and any others who conduct harvest operations in the forest.</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<p><u>Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest</u></p> <p>8.2.3 The applicant monitors growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest, including but not limited to forest health, disturbance, and age class structure.</p>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relevant monitoring records.</li> <li>- Field observations.</li> <li>- Up-to-date inventory data</li> <li>- Inclusion of ecological elements in the inventory (e.g. species other than trees, habitat classification, ecosite classification or similar ecological classification).</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<p>Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna</p> <p>8.2.4 The applicant conducts a regular monitoring of the forest in order to highlight changes to important habitat characteristics and to changes in the presence of rare, threatened and endangered species.</p>	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring records related to the status of habitat for species chosen to represent a range of habitat requirements.</li> <li>- Monitoring records related to the status of species at risk.</li> <li>- Evidence that the monitoring program was designed with the input of recognized expertise (e.g. wildlife biologist, plant ecologist, etc).</li> </ul>

MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<b><u>Environmental impact</u></b>	<i>Means of verification:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring records of compliance with SOPs.</li> <li>- Monitoring records of compliance with SOPs listed in 6.5.</li> </ul>
8.2.5 The applicant monitors environmental impacts of forest management activities assessed in accordance with Criterion 6.5.	
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
8.2.6 The applicant monitors the impacts of forest management operations on High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF).	<i>Means of verification:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring records related to the status of HCVFs and their attributes.</li> <li>- Analysis of monitoring records sufficient to contribute to an assessment of the effectiveness of measures used to manage HCVFs.</li> <li>- Evidence that the design of the monitoring program was developed with the input of appropriate expertise (e.g. landscape ecologists, conservation biologists, etc.).</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<b><u>Impacts on cultural values and resources</u></b>	<i>Means of verification:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring records related to the effects of forest management on sites or areas of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to Indigenous people.</li> <li>- Information related to the effects of forest management on sites or areas of cultural importance.</li> <li>- Data based on surveys of public opinion on impacts on cultural values and resources.</li> </ul>
8.2.7 The applicant monitors the impacts of forest management activities on cultural values, resources and uses.	
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	

SU4	
<b><u>Economics</u></b>	<i>Means of verification:</i>
8.2.8 The applicant monitors the costs, productivity and efficiency of forest management activities, consistent with Criterion 5.1.	- Relevant monitoring records.
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	

<b>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."</b>	
8.3.1 A documented procedure is in place to identify FSC-certified products leaving the management unit so that the forest of origin can be identified.	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The procedure document.</li> <li>- Evidence of implementation of the procedure, including documentation (e.g. scale records, bills of lading) related to the date, origin, quantity and FSC certification registration code of products leaving the management unit.</li> <li>- Markings or labels on the certified wood product in the plant yard.</li> <li>- Certified and non-certified products are stored separately.</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<b>8.4 The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.</b>	
8.4.1 The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.	<p><i>Means of verification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The results of research, data collection and monitoring programs are regularly analyzed and summarized.</li> <li>- The results of monitoring are incorporated into periodic revisions of the management plan, policy and operating procedures.</li> <li>- Where non-compliances are identified, corrective actions are implemented.</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<b>8.5 While respecting the confidentiality of some information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.</b>	
	<i>Means of verification:</i>

8.5.1 A summary of the results of monitoring activities is regularly compiled. For public lands, the summary report is available to the public.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Regular summary of monitoring efforts.</li><li>- Evidence such as newspaper ads or distribution lists that the summary is publicly available.</li><li>- Posting of monitoring summaries on applicant's web site.</li><li>- Explanatory documents on the monitoring programs and their results, for public distribution.</li><li>- List or copies of correspondence with the public on the monitoring programs and their results.</li></ul>
<b>MAIN 2006</b>	
<b>SU1</b>	
<b>SU2</b>	
<b>SU3</b>	
<b>SU4</b>	

**PRINCIPLE N°9 - 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.

**9.1 Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management.**

<p>9.1.1 The applicant undertakes efforts to, or makes use of existing efforts to, identify and map the presence of HCVPs by means of a process that meets the characteristics and intent of the assessment process in the National Framework for the boreal forest (Appendix x).</p>	<p><i>Means of verification :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documented procedures used to identify and map HCVPs and related values</li> <li>- Results of assessment processes – documents, maps, etc.</li> <li>- Interviews with those involved in identification process.</li> </ul>
<b>MAIN 2006</b>	HCVP Analysis and Report was updated on August 2001 (V1.2). The report was revised and improved following issues raised at the initial main assessment and throughout the 5 years certification
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<p>9.1.2 The applicant involves in the assessment qualified specialists, directly affected people and Indigenous People, and makes publicly available the assessment documents, corresponding maps and HCVP identification results, unless it is deemed better not to do so to ensure HCVP protection.</p>	<p><i>Means of verification :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- List of specialists involved in the assessment.</li> <li>- Interviews with individuals involved in the assessment.</li> <li>- Means used to make the report publicly accessible.</li> </ul>
<b>MAIN 2006</b>	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<p><b>9.2 The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.</b></p>	

9.2.1 The applicant consults with directly affected persons, qualified specialists and Indigenous people on the identification of the High Conservation Values and the management options thereof.	
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
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SU3	
SU4	
<b>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.</b>	
9.3.1 Areas designated as HCVF are managed over the long term in a way to ensure the quality of their attributes and their size are not diminished.	<p><i>Means of verification :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Management plan and strategies related to HCVFs.</li> <li>- Evidence that local Indigenous communities and affected forest users were involved in the development process.</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
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SU4	

		<i>Means of verification</i>
<p>9.3.2 When a High Conservation Value extends beyond property or forest management unit boundaries under the applicant's responsibilities, or when the maintenance of a conservation value depends on the proximity or connectivity with other HCVFs, the applicant coordinates its conservation efforts with those of the neighbouring HCVF landowners/managers.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Correspondence with managers of adjacent lands.</li> <li>- Portions of management plan dealing with management of adjacent lands.</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006		
SU1		
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SU4		
		<i>Means of verification :</i>
<p>9.3.3 The applicant demonstrates that the management strategies and measures selected to maintain or restore High Conservation Values are consistent with a precautionary approach, and with respect to each conservation attribute:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will create conditions with a very high probability of securing the long-term maintenance</li> <li>• or the restoration of the applicable conservation attribute;</li> <li>• Are being implemented; and</li> <li>• Are proving effective (or are adapted as required) based on the results of monitoring.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documentation of management strategies and those portions addressing the above points.</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006		
SU1		
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SU4		
<p><b>9.4 Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.</b></p>		
See Principle 8 for HCVF monitoring.		
MAIN 2006		

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SU1	
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**PRINCIPLE N°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.

**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.**

10.1.1 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.

*Means of verification:*

- forest management plan goals, objectives and strategies.
- consultation records.
- records of material presented during the drafting of the plan.
- the planned management activities and, if applicable, age at which harvesting can occur are indicated for each plantation.

MAIN 2006

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**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.**

*Means of verification:*

10.2.1 In proportion to the scale of operations, plantation design/planning must incorporate migration corridors, riparian buffers, age class mosaics and different rotation periods.

- forest management plan goals, objectives and strategies.
- operational plans.
- site inspection records.
- Plantation boundaries follow land contours and wherever possible avoid intersecting stream channels and hillsides with straight lines.

MAIN 2006

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<b>10.3 Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.</b>	
10.3.1 Plantation areas are planned and managed in a manner that contributes to site level and landscape level diversity, in particular in terms of wildlife habitat.	<i>Means of verification:</i> - forest management plan goals, objectives and strategies. - operational plans. - site inspection records. - plantation patterns and planning include snag retention, wildlife trees, and other trees for maintaining vertical structure.
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
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SU4	
<b>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.</b>	
10.4.1 When the use of exotic species is found to have harmful ecological effects, remediation plans are promptly developed and implemented.	<i>Means of verification:</i> - monitoring plan and monitoring records. - remediation plans. - site inspection records. - monitoring of growth, performance and health of all planted species. - examination of consultation records. - forest management plan goals, objectives and strategies.
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<b>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.</b>	
<i>Means of verification:</i>	

<p>10.5.1 A proportion of the degraded or damaged forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation, is managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- forest management plan goals, objectives and strategies.</li> <li>- discussion with the planning team.</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<p><b>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</b></p>	
<p>10.6.1 Site preparation for planting shall minimize adverse effects on soil structure, fertility, biological activity and minimizes the risk of erosion and does not alter watercourses.</p>	
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<p><b>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. deviation from stream course drainage patterns.</b></p>	

<p>10.7.1 Measures are taken to prevent and minimize outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introductions in plantations. Integrated pest management forms an essential part of the management plan for plantation areas, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and fertilizers. Plantation management requires progressively less chemical pesticides and fertilizers, including their use in nurseries.</p>	
MAIN 2006	
SU1	
SU2	
SU3	
SU4	
<p><b>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.</b></p>	

		<i>Means of verification:</i>
10.8.1	Plantation monitoring includes regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social and economic impacts (e.g., natural regeneration, invasiveness of exotic species, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), consistent with the monitoring requirements described in Principle 8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- forest management plan's goals, objectives and strategies.</li> <li>- monitoring plan and monitoring records.</li> <li>- site inspection reports.</li> <li>- social and economic impact assessments.</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006		
SU1		
SU2		
SU3		
SU4		
<b>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 for such conversion.</b>		
		<i>Means of verification:</i>
10.9.1	The prior land use and, if applicable, forest type present on lands which are now under plantations is documented. The year of conversion is reported.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- historic land use records.</li> <li>- prior forest inventories.</li> <li>- correspondence files.</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006		
SU1		
SU2		
SU3		
SU4		
		<i>Means of verification:</i>
10.9.2	For plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994, the manner and reason for conversion is documented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- documentation related to conversion.</li> </ul>
MAIN 2006		
SU1		
SU2		
SU3		
SU4		

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Words in the P&C are used as defined in most standard English language dictionaries. The precise meaning and local interpretation of certain phrases (such as local communities) should be decided in the local context by forest managers and certifiers. In this document, the words below are understood as follows:

<b>alternatives</b>	Considered during an impact assessment and would include options in terms of time, location and/or activity.
<b>assessor</b>	Qualifications recognised by SGS Qualifor as set out in the controlled SGS Qualifor document <i>Qualifications for Assessment Staff</i> (AD 11)
<b>authority</b>	A body that has legal powers and rights. NOTE: An authority can be regional, national or local.
<b>bilateral arrangement</b>	Recognition arrangement that covers the acceptance of each other's results by two parties.
<b>biological control agents</b>	Living organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other living organisms.
<b>biological diversity</b>	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.
<b>biological diversity values</b>	The intrinsic, ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components.
<b>body</b>	A legal or administrative entity that has specific tasks and composition. NOTE: Examples of bodies are organizations, authorities, companies and foundations.
<b>broad support</b>	Agreement characterised by a wide and strong majority in favour of a proposal
<b>chain of custody</b>	The channel through which products are distributed from their origin in the forest to their end-use.
<b>chemicals</b>	The range of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and hormones, which are used in forest management.
<b>civil rights</b>	Right or rights belonging to a person by reason of citizenship
<b>civil rights violations</b>	Infringement of the right or rights belonging to a person by reason of citizenship
<b>client</b>	Organization commissioning an evaluation. NOTE: The client may be the auditee, or any other organization, which has the regulatory or contractual right to commission an audit.
<b>code of practice</b>	A document that recommends practices or procedures for the design, manufacture, installation, maintenance or utilization of equipment, structures or products
<b>community forestry</b>	Forest management where local communities control the management and use of forest and tree resources.
<b>community n.</b>	<b>1a</b> all the people living in a specific locality. <b>1b</b> a specific locality, including its inhabitants. <b>2</b> a body of people having a religion, a profession, etc. in common.
<b>comparable standards</b>	Standards on the same products, processes or services, approved by different standardizing bodies, in which different requirements are based on the same characteristics and assessed by the same methods, thus permitting unambiguous comparison of differences in the requirements.
<b>compatibility</b>	Suitability of products, processes or services for use together under specific conditions to fulfil relevant requirements without causing unacceptable interactions.

<b>conditions</b>	Remedial actions which must be undertaken according to an agreed schedule subsequent to accreditation being obtained; see pre-conditions.
<b>conformity</b>	Fulfilment by a product, process or service of specified requirements
<b>conformity assessment</b>	Any activity concerned with determining directly or indirectly that relevant requirements are fulfilled.  NOTE: Typical examples of conformity assessment activities are sampling, testing and inspection; evaluation, verification and assurance of conformity (supplier's declaration, certification); registration, accreditation and approval as well as their combinations.
<b>consensus</b>	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.  NOTE: Consensus need not imply unanimity.
<b>consent</b>	To express willingness; to give permission; to agree. It also means a voluntary agreement; a permission. (See also, "Free and informed consent")
<b>controlled wood</b>	Wood or wood fibre which is identified by a company for exclusion of the wood categories outlined in FSC-STD-30-010 FSC requirements for forest managers for controlled wood
<b>Corrective Action Request (CAR)</b>	The formal document which details non-conformity with the requirements of the certification scheme and which specifies actions that must be taken to achieve conformity. CARs may be issued by FSC to certification bodies, or by certification bodies to certificate holders. CARs are the means by which the certification body ensures that continuous improvement actually takes place. CARs can be either minor or major.  <input type="checkbox"/> A minor CAR is raised when a single observed lapse has been identified in a procedure required as part of the forestry organization's management system. <input type="checkbox"/> A major CAR is raised when there is an absence, or a total breakdown, of a procedure required as part of the assessed organization's management system."
<b>criterion (pl. criteria)</b>	A means of judging whether a Principle (of Forest Management) has been fulfilled, i.e. "a category of conditions or processes by which forest management can be assessed- a criterion is characterized by a set of related indicators which are monitored periodically"
<b>customary rights</b>	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.
<b>customary rights:</b>	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 Principles ad Criteria, February 2000)
<b>deemed-to-satisfy provision</b>	A provision that indicates one or more means of compliance with a requirement of a normative document.
<b>delegate v.</b>	<b>1a</b> commit (authority, power, etc.) to an agent or deputy. <b>1b</b> entrust (a task) to another person.  <b>2</b> send or authorize (a person) as a representative; depute.  NOTE: In most cases, local communities and indigenous peoples are not the primary initiators or actors in forestry. Therefore, there will usually be an element of delegating control of forestry to a forest manager in FSC-certified operations. Implicit in the concept of free and informed consent in this context is the right to set conditions for delegation of control. Conditional delegated control means specific conditions for granting, withholding, or withdrawing consent for delegation of control are set. The conditions could also set benchmarks to be met by the forest manager. Those with authority to delegate control retain the right to revoke the delegation. The right to delegate control in the manner of their choosing is one of the "legal or customary rights" referred to in Principle 2. (See also "free and informed consent", and "customary rights").

<b>dispute n.</b>	<p>A dispute exists when the parties have exhausted consultative avenues to resolve their differences and the following occurs:</p> <p>a person or persons whose rights or interests are directly affected by the forest manager's activities gives written notice to the manager, indicating that they wish to pursue a dispute resolution process and specifying;</p> <p>which rights or interests are affected;</p> <p>by which management activities;</p> <p>in which location; and</p> <p>what modifications are considered appropriate to avoid or mitigate impacts on the rights or interests; OR</p> <p>the manager gives written notice to the disputant, in order to trigger the dispute resolution process and bring closure to the disagreement.</p> <p>NOTE: The last bullet here is intended to protect the forest manager against potential frivolous or injurious attempts to discredit their certification. It gives the manager the option of initiating the dispute resolution process, to cut short discussion. The alert certifying body, will, of course, need to aim at clarity between claims of injury from all sides.</p> <p>See also definition for <b>Outstanding dispute</b>.</p>
<b>district</b>	Area, county, locality
<b>ecosystem</b>	A community of all plants and animals and their physical environment, functioning together as an interdependent unit.
<b>endangered species</b>	Any species, which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
<b>environment</b>	The environment is considered in its broadest sense and includes all aspects (i.e. physical, social, political, economic, visual).
<b>evaluation</b>	A third party examination and assessment of an FMU's management systems to determine the degree of conformity against a specified standard; and to validate their effective implementation.
<b>evaluation for conformity</b>	A systematic examination of the extent to which a product, process or service fulfils specified requirements.
<b>exotic species</b>	An introduced species not native or endemic to the area in question.
<b>extension of scope</b>	The extension of a certification to cover new forms of management activity and/or new areas of land
<b>forest integrity</b>	The composition, dynamics, functions and structural attributes of a natural forest.
<b>forest management enterprise</b>	<p>An organization or other single legal entity engaged in forest management.</p> <p>NOTE: The forest management enterprise may be responsible for forest management over one or more forest management units.</p>

<b>forest management unit (FMU)</b>	<p>A clearly defined forest area with mapped boundaries, managed by a single managerial body to a set of explicit objectives, which are expressed in a self-contained multiyear management plan.</p> <p>Examples of forest management units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> An FMU may be a community managed forest; a privately owned estate incorporating several blocks of woodland that are managed within a consolidated management plan;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> A management subdivision of a national forest service covered by a consolidated management plan;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The forest of a region or country consisting of many independent forest owners would not be an FMU (because it is not managed by a single, recognised managerial body according to a self-contained, multi-year management plan);</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The regional subdivision of a national forest service could be an FMU if it is managed according to a set of explicit objectives expressed in a self-contained multi-year management plan.</li> </ul> <p>NOTE 1: A single, large FMU may be divided into several smaller FMUs by the development of independent management plans for each of the smaller areas. Conversely, several smaller FMUs may be consolidated to create a single, large FMU if the management plans are integrated into a single plan covering the whole area and managed by the same managerial body.</p> <p>NOTE 2: It is not a requirement that all the forest area within an FMU be contiguous. An FMU may consist of a number of separate sites or blocks of forest.</p> <p>NOTE 3: Where a forest forms part of a larger estate that is used for purposes other than forest management, e.g. farming, the area included within the FMU considered for certification will include such other land (streams and rivers, native vegetation, roads, etc.) that are physically within and/or logically associated with the forest.</p>
<b>forest management/manager</b>	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.
<b>forest operations</b>	Operations include: site preparation, fire belt management, planting, weed control, stand management, harvesting and extraction, road surfacing material extraction and excavation site closure, road network design, road design, construction, maintenance and closure.
<b>forest stewardship</b>	Forest management, which, in conformity with the FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, is environmentally responsible, socially beneficial, and economically viable.
<b>forest stewardship certification</b>	Certification of forest management enterprises for conformity with the FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship.
<b>Forest Stewardship Standard</b>	The normative document which specifies the requirements with which a forest management enterprise must conform in order to obtain FSC certification. Such a standard must include the exact language of the FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, together with the additional indicators necessary to permit implementation at the level of the forest management unit.
<b>forest zone</b>	Category of forest derived from the Holdridge Life Zones data set. FSC classifies forest zones as boreal, temperate, subtropical or tropical.

<b>free and informed consent</b>	<p><i>Consent</i> has two aspects to it: the consent must be <i>freely given</i>, and it must be <i>knowledgeably given</i>. Consent itself means to express willingness; to give permission; to agree. It also means a voluntary agreement, permission.</p> <p>NOTE: Freely given consent is consent that is voluntarily given, without manipulation, undue influence or coercion. Key to “freely given consent” is maintaining the essential dignity and individual/community’s right to choose. Informed consent involves explicitly informing a participant in the process, its potential benefits and risks, the alternatives to participating, and the right to withdraw from the process at any time. Key to “informed consent” is the quality, timeliness and appropriateness of information used to decide consent. Implicit in the right of free and informed consent in this context is the right to set specific conditions for granting, withholding, or withdrawing consent. The conditions could also set benchmarks to be met by the forest manager. The right to grant, withhold or withdraw consent is one of the “legal and customary rights” referred to in Principles 2 and 3.</p>
<b>FSC accreditation</b>	Formal recognition that a certification body is competent to evaluate forest management enterprises for conformity with FSC-recognised standards of forest stewardship, and/or is competent to evaluate suppliers as supplying products sourced from certified forest management enterprises.
<b>FSC accreditation criteria</b>	The set of requirements by which FSC determines whether a certification body can be accredited. In this manual, the requirements are divided into individual sections, which are subdivided into threshold requirements. Each threshold requirement defines the level of performance, which the certification body must achieve in order to be accredited.
<b>FSC certification report</b>	<p>The report written by the certification body which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> describes the evaluation of a supplier for the purpose of certification;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> describes the methodology used for the evaluation which is based on FSC Principles;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> lists the findings from the evaluation; and</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> makes a recommendation as to whether certification should be granted.</li> </ul>
<b>FSC certification scheme</b>	The complete system of certification of forest management enterprises and verification of chain of custody of forest products from these enterprises, including the accreditation of certification bodies authorised by FSC.
<b>FSC international standard</b>	A standard developed by FSC approved by the FSC Board of Directors and applicable internationally.
<b>FSC logo</b>	The FSC logo consists of a half tree, half tick (or check), together with the initials FSC. It is designed for use on labels, claims and forest products certified with the FSC certification scheme. The FSC logo is an internationally registered trademark and its use is controlled by legally binding contracts.
<b>FSC Principles and Criteria</b>	The 10 Principles and 56 associated Criteria specified in the document ‘FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship (February 2000). The FSC Principles and Criteria are endorsed by the FSC members as the international basis for the definition of forest stewardship and for the development of regional, national or sub-national Forest Stewardship Standards.
<b>FSC product group</b>	<p>A group of products specified by a manufacturer, which share the same set of input materials in approximately the same proportions, and which are grouped together for the purpose of FSC chain of custody control and labelling. FSC product groups may be more or less narrowly defined.</p> <p>Examples of product groups include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> a line of furniture made of wood of a single species;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> a particular furniture item (e.g. a desk) made according to a single specification;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> a range of paper items made with the same paper stock;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> a variety of dimensions of sawn wood of a single species.</li> </ul>
<b>FSC product group list</b>	The list of all FSC product groups that a supplier requests be included within the scope of its FSC chain of custody certificate.
<b>FSC trademarks</b>	The initials 'FSC', the words 'Forest Stewardship Council', and the FSC Logo are registered trademarks.

<b>FSC-certified</b>	Certified by an FSC-accredited certification body as complying with specified FSC standards.
<b>FSC-certified forest management unit</b>	A forest management unit certified by an FSC-accredited certification body as complying with a specified FSC Forest Stewardship Standard.
<b>FSC-certified product</b>	A product that has been certified by an FSC-accredited certification body as complying with specified FSC standards.
<b>genetically modified (GM) tree</b>	GMO derived from a tree species. Clones, hybrids formed by natural processes, or the products of traditional tree breeding, selection, grafting, vegetative propagation or tissue culture are not GMOs, unless produced by GMO techniques.
<b>genetically modified organisms</b>	Biological organisms, which have been induced by various means to consist of genetic structural changes.
<b>group certificate</b>	A certificate issued to a group manager covering a number of forest management units (FMUs) or other sites owned or managed by several distinct legal entities.
<b>group certification</b>	An arrangement by which forest management units (FMUs) or other sites owned or managed by a number of distinct legal entities (group members) may be evaluated and subsequently certified within the scope of a single certificate.
<b>group manager</b>	The legal entity that applies for group certification, and holds any group certificate that is issued. The group manager may be an individual (e.g. a 'resource manager'), a cooperative body, an owner association, or other similar legal entity. The group manager is responsible to the certification body for ensuring that the requirements of certification are complied with for all the forest management units or other sites within the scope of the certificate.
<b>group member</b>	A legal entity, which owns one or more forest management units or other sites, that are included in the scope of a group certification.  NOTE: Managers who manage forest management units on behalf of third parties may not be members of a group, i.e. 'groups of group managers' are not permitted.
<b>High Conservation Value Forests</b>	High Conservation Value Forests are those that possess one or more of the following attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant - concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia); and/or</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control);</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health); and/or</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).</li> </ul>
<b>High Conservation Values</b>	The attributes specified above as indicators of High Conservation Value Forest.
<b>high-risk forest area</b>	Forest areas having a high risk of supplying wood from the categories outlined in FSC-STD-30-010 FSC requirements for forest managers for controlled wood.
<b>illegally harvested wood</b>	Wood that has been harvested in violation of national laws including the acquisition of the harvesting rights from the rightful owner, the harvesting methods used, and payment of all relevant fees and royalties.
<b>income</b>	Income may be interpreted broadly as direct income from sales of forest products and indirect income from leisure/tourism, charitable fundraising, and payments for environmental services rendered.

<b>indicator</b>	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.
<b>indigenous lands and territories</b>	The total environment of the lands, air, water, sea, sea-ice, flora and fauna, and other resources which indigenous peoples have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used.
<b>indigenous peoples</b>	<p>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-AC, February 2000). More recently, (March 2002) the FSC Board has agreed to incorporate ILO Convention 169 into FSC requirements. This Convention relates to 'Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' and applies to:</p> <p>tribal peoples in independent countries whose social, cultural and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and whose status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations;</p> <p>peoples in independent countries who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at the time of conquest or colonisation or the establishment of present state boundaries and who, irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions.</p> <p>Self-identification as indigenous or tribal shall be regarded as a fundamental criterion for determining the groups to which the provisions of this Convention apply. "</p>
<b>inspection</b>	Evaluation for conformity by measuring, observing, testing or gauging the relevant characteristics; conformity evaluation by observation and judgement accompanied as appropriate by measurement, testing or gauging.
<b>instruction</b>	A provision that conveys an action to be performed.
<b>international standard</b>	Standard that is adopted by an international standardizing/standards organization and made available to the public .
<b>key habitats</b>	Habitats where red listed or endangered animals and plants exist or could be expected to exist.
<b>landscape</b>	A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area.
<b>large scale forest</b>	"large-scale forests" shall include at least those for which the total area included in the scope of evaluation (either as a single Forest Management Unit or as a collection or group of separate Forest Management Units) is greater than 10 000 hectares, unless the whole area meets the requirements for classification as a low-intensity managed forest
<b>large-scale operations</b>	FMUs that form part of an organisation where there is more than one layer of management and specific measures are necessary to maintain effective communication of policies, procedures and standards.
<b>lead assessor</b>	Qualifications recognised by SGS Qualifor as set out in the controlled SGS Qualifor document <i>Qualifications for Assessment Staff</i> (AD 11)
<b>lead auditor</b>	Person qualified to manage and perform audits.
<b>legal entity</b>	An entity having legal personality, that is, capable of enjoying and being subject to legal rights and duties.
<b>legal rights</b>	Those rights conferred by act of legislation, court or other instrument of government capable of defining indigenous rights as law.

<b>license (for certification)</b>	A document, issued under the rules of a certification system, by which a certification body grants to a person or body the right to use certificates or marks of conformity for its products, processes or services in accordance with the rules of the relevant certification scheme.
<b>licensee (for certification)</b>	A person or body that has obtained a license from a certification body; a person or body to which a license has granted
<b>local adj.</b>	1 belonging to or existing in a particular place or places. 2 of or belonging to the neighbourhood
<b>local civil society groups</b>	Those groups representing local and community interests.
<b>local language</b>	At least one of the official languages of the country in which the certified FMU is located, or the most widely spoken language of the indigenous people in the area in which the certified FMU is located.
<b>local laws</b>	Includes all legal norms given by organisms of government whose jurisdiction is less than the national level, such as departmental, municipal and customary norms
<b>long term</b>	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.
<b>low-risk forest area</b>	Forest areas having a low risk of supplying wood from the categories as outlined in FSC-STD-30-010 FSC requirements for forest managers for controlled wood.
<b>major failure in an FSC Principle</b>	Non-compliance(s) with the requirements of a Forest Stewardship Standard sufficient to disqualify a candidate from certification, or lead to withdrawal of a certificate.
<b>major non-compliance</b>	A non-compliance for which the effects prejudice the achievement of the objectives of the standard. A number of minor non-compliances against one requirement may be considered to have a cumulative effect, and therefore be considered a major non-compliance.
<b>mark of conformity (for certification)</b>	a protected mark, applied or issued under the rules of a certification system, indicating that adequate confidence is provided that the relevant product, process or service is in conformity with a specific standard or other normative document.
<b>means of verification</b>	A potential source of information or evidence that allows an auditor to evaluate compliance with an indicator.
<b>member of a certification system</b>	A certification body that operates under the rules of the system and has the opportunity to take part in the management of the system.
<b>minor non-compliance</b>	A temporary, unusual or non-systematic non-compliance, for which the effects are limited;
<b>mitigatory measures</b>	Measures that will reduce or negate negative impacts and enhance the positive impacts of planned activities.
<b>multilateral arrangement</b>	Recognition arrangement that covers the acceptance of each other's results by more than two parties.
<b>multiple FMU certification</b>	A certification for which the scope includes more than one forest management unit (FMU) managed by the same forest management enterprise.
<b>native species</b>	A species that occurs naturally in the region; endemic to the area.
<b>natural cycles</b>	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.
<b>natural forest</b>	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.
<b>non-compliance</b>	Non-fulfilment of a requirement of a standard. A non-compliance may be considered minor or major-

<p><b>non-compliance with a Forest Stewardship Standard</b></p>	<p>Failure to meet the threshold requirement(s) of an indicator of a Forest Stewardship Standard. Such non-compliance may be considered 'minor' or 'major'</p> <p><u>Minor non-compliance</u> with a Forest Stewardship Standard: a non-compliance may be considered minor if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> . it is a temporary lapse; or</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> . it is unusual/ non-systematic; or</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> . the impacts of the non-compliance are limited in their temporal and spatial scale; and</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> . prompt corrective action has been taken to ensure that it will not be repeated; and</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> . it does not result in a fundamental failure to achieve the objective of the relevant FSC Criterion.</li> </ul> <p><u>Major non-compliance</u> with a Forest Stewardship Standard a non-compliance shall be considered major if, either alone or in combination with further non-compliances of other indicators, it results in, or is likely to result in a fundamental failure to achieve the objective of the relevant FSC Criterion in the Forest Management Unit(s) within the scope of the evaluation. Such fundamental failure shall be indicated by noncompliances which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> . continue over a long period of time; or</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> are repeated or systematic; or</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> . affect a wide area; or</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> . are not corrected or adequately responded to by the forest managers once they have been identified.</li> </ul>
<p><b>non-timber forest products</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>open consultation</b></p>	<p>Consultation with all interested and affected parties conducted in a transparent manner.</p>
<p><b>organization</b></p>	<p>Company, corporation, firm, enterprise, authority or institution, or part or combination thereof, whether incorporated or not, public or private, that has its own functions, administration and legal personality.</p> <p>NOTE 1: For organizations with more than one operating unit, a single operating unit may be defined as an organization if it meets the specified requirements.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Definition adapted from ISO 14050- 1998 (E/F) by the addition of the requirement that the organization has its own legal personality.</p>
<p><b>origin</b></p>	<p>Forest area from where the wood or wood fibre came.</p>
<p><b>other forest types</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Outstanding dispute (of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests)</b></p>	<p>A dispute that involves local rights holders, local forest workers, or local residents; the legal or customary rights of indigenous peoples; a range of issues and/or interests; potential impacts to the disputant(s) that are irreversible or cannot be mitigated; and are related to meeting the FSC Standards.</p>
<p><b>participant in a certification system</b></p>	<p>A certification body that operates under the rules of the system without having the opportunity to take part in the management of the system.</p>
<p><b>personnel</b></p>	<p>Employed staff and consultants and contractors.</p>
<p><b>plantation</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>planted forests</b></p>	<p>Forests that have been established by artificial regeneration (seeds, seedlings or cuttings).</p>
<p><b>precautionary approach</b></p>	<p>Tool for the implementation of the precautionary principle. The certification body shall determine whether the number and impact of a series of minor noncompliances identified during sampling is sufficient to demonstrate 'systematic' failure (i.e. failure of management systems). If this is the case then the repeated instances of minor non-compliances shall constitute a major non-compliance.</p>

<b>pre-conditions</b>	Remedial actions which must be undertaken prior to accreditation being obtained; see conditions.
<b>principle</b>	An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship.
<b>Programme Administrator</b>	SGS Qualifor (South Africa) person, responsible for the administration of the programme
<b>Programme Director and Manager</b>	Persons directly responsible for the SGS Qualifor programme, based in South Africa
<b>project manager</b>	The person in the office of an SGS Qualifor affiliate or partner (holding the contract with a client) directly responsible for managing a particular project.
<b>Qualifor Project Database (Lotus Notes)</b>	The database available on the SGS Lotus Notes system as indicated as "Qualifor Project Tracking" and used for maintaining information on certification projects and certificates.
<b>Qualifor Project Directory (G-drive)</b>	The directories on the G-drive of the SGS South Africa computer system that is used to store electronic copies of all certification related correspondence and documentation. These are stored in numerical format per project number.
<b>reciprocity</b>	A bilateral relationship where both parties have the same rights and obligations towards each other.  NOTE 1: Reciprocity can exist within a multilateral arrangement comprising a network of bilateral reciprocal relationships.  NOTE 2: Though rights and obligations are the same, opportunities emanating from them may differ; this may lead to unequal relations between the parties.
<b>recognition arrangement</b>	Agreement that is based on the acceptance by one party of results, presented by another party, from the implementation of one or more designated functional elements of a conformity assessment system.  NOTE 1: Typical examples of recognition arrangements are testing arrangements, inspection arrangements and certification arrangements.  NOTE 2: Recognition arrangements may be established at, for example, national, regional or international level.  NOTE 3: An agreement limited to declaration of equivalence of procedures without acceptance of results does not meet the above definition.
<b>recommendation</b>	A provision that conveys advice or guidance.
<b>registration</b>	Procedure by which a body indicates relevant characteristics of a product, process or service, or particulars of a body or person, in an appropriate, publicly available list.
<b>regulation</b>	A document providing binding legislative rules that is adopted by an authority.
<b>requirement</b>	A provision that conveys criteria to be fulfilled. The term "requirement" describes an action, which is absolutely essential; the term "guideline" describes an action, which is advisory.
<b>respect v.tr</b>	<b>1a</b> to avoid interfering with, harming, degrading, insulting, injuring or interrupting. <b>1b</b> to treat with consideration.
<b>SGS Qualifor</b>	The international SGS office in SGS South Africa holding the FSC accreditation.
<b>shall v.aux</b>	expressing a command or duty
<b>significant impact</b>	An impact or other activity that: <input type="checkbox"/> continue over a long period of time; or <input type="checkbox"/> repeatedly; and/or <input type="checkbox"/> . affect a wide area;
<b>silviculture</b>	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.

<b>SLIMF (small or low intensity managed forest)</b>	A forest management unit, which meets specific FSC requirements, related to size and/or intensity of timber harvesting, and can therefore be evaluated by certification bodies using streamlined evaluation procedures. The applicable FSC requirements are defined in FSC-STD-01-003 SLIMF Eligibility Criteria.
<b>SLIMF group</b>	A group of forest management units each of which meets the criteria as a SLIMF.
<b>Small-scale operations</b>	The total FMU considered for certification may not have more than one management level, typically the owner managing his/her own property or employing a manager to do so
<b>source</b>	The forest management unit of origin of wood/fibre.
<b>specialist input</b>	Specialists in the particular field providing information that may support a plan, procedure, policy or operational activity.
<b>stakeholder</b>	Individuals and organizations with a legitimate interest in the goods and services provided by an FMU; and those with an interest in the environmental and social effects of an FMU's activities, products and services. They include- those individuals and organizations which exercise statutory environmental control over the FMU; local people; employees; investors and insurers; customers and consumers; environmental interest and consumer groups and the general public.
<b>standard</b>	Document, established by consensus and approved by a recognised body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context.  NOTE 1: Standards should be based on the consolidated results of science, technology and experience, and aimed at the promotion of optimum community benefits.  NOTE 2: In science and technology, the English word "standard" is used with two different meanings- as a normative document as in French "norme" and also as a measurement standard (in French "étalon"...). Here the first meaning shall apply, see also standards, below.
<b>standardisation</b>	Activity of establishing, with regard to actual or potential problems, provisions for common and repeated use, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context.  NOTE 1: In particular, the activity consists of the processes of formulating, issuing and implementing standards.  NOTE 2: Important benefits of standardization are improvement of the suitability of products, processes and services for their intended purposes, prevention of barriers of trade and facilitation of technological cooperation.
<b>standardising body</b>	A body that has recognized activities in standardization.
<b>standards body</b>	Standardizing body recognized at national, regional or international level that has as a principal function, by virtue of its statutes, the preparation, approval or adoption of standards that are made available to the public.  NOTE: A standards body may also have other principal functions.
<b>state of the art</b>	The developed stage of technical capability at a given time as regards products, processes and services, based on the relevant consolidated findings of science, technology and experience.
<b>statement</b>	A provision that conveys information.
<b>succession</b>	Progressive changes in species composition and forest community structure caused by natural processes (nonhuman) over time.
<b>supplier</b>	The party that is responsible for ensuring that products meet and, if applicable, continue to meet, the requirements on which the certification is based.  EXAMPLES: a forest management enterprise: or <input type="checkbox"/> an applicant for chain of custody certification.
<b>supplier's declaration</b>	A procedure by which a supplier gives written assurance that a product, process or service conforms to specified requirements.

<b>surveillance</b>	Periodic re-examination and validation; (see also evaluation, conformity surveillance. Note that evaluation is for first time accreditation or certification; surveillance takes place thereafter.
<b>team leader</b>	A SGS Qualifor lead assessor responsible for carrying out the Reassessment. Team leaders may also be project managers for the project.
<b>technical regulation</b>	A regulation that provides technical requirements, either directly or by referring to or incorporating the content of a standard, technical specification or code of practice.  NOTE: A technical regulation may be supplemented by technical guidance that outlines some means of compliance with the requirements of the regulation, i.e. deemed-to-satisfy provision.
<b>technical specification</b>	A document that prescribes technical requirements to be fulfilled by a product, process or service.  NOTE 1: A technical specification should indicate, whenever appropriate, the procedure(s) by means of which it may be determined whether the requirements are fulfilled.  NOTE 2: A technical specification may be a standard, a part of a standard or independent of a standard.
<b>tenure</b>	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).
<b>third party</b>	Person or body that is recognized as being independent of the parties involved, as concerns the issue in question.
<b>threatened species</b>	Any species, which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
<b>Trademark Coordinator</b>	The SGS Qualifor Programme Manager: Chain-of-Custody, responsible for maintenance of trademark use within the Qualifor programme
<b>Trademark Officer</b>	A person who has undergone the necessary training and after a 6 month probation has been appointed by the Trademark Coordinator to consider and approve applications for use of the FSC trademark.
<b>traditional knowledge</b>	Includes, but is not limited to knowledge of:  local behaviour, distribution or cycles of fish, wildlife and plant life;  broader climatic changes or cycles;  local ecosystem or geomorphologic responses to natural or human disturbances;  local population densities or changes in fish and wildlife;  qualitative information about the utility of a variety of medicinal, edible, or material resource plants;  requirements or activities needed to maintain or enhance local ecosystems.
<b>treatment, equal</b>	Treatment accorded to products, processes or services from one party that is no less favourable than that accorded to like products, processes or services from any other party, in a comparable situation.
<b>treatment, national</b>	Treatment accorded to products, processes or services originating in other countries that is no less favourable than that accorded to like products, processes or services of national origin, in a comparable situation.
<b>treatment, national and equal</b>	Treatment accorded to products, processes or services originating in other countries that is no less favourable than that accorded to like products, processes or services of national origin or originating in any other party, in a comparable situation.
<b>turnover</b>	Total revenue of an organization derived from the provision of goods and services, less trade discounts, VAT, and any other taxes based on this revenue.
<b>type approval</b>	Approval based on type evaluation.
<b>type evaluation</b>	Evaluation for conformity on the basis of one or more specimens of a product representative of the production.

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<b>unilateral arrangement</b>	Recognition arrangement that covers the acceptance of one party's results by another party.
<b>use-rights</b>	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.
<b>verification of conformity</b>	Confirmation, by examination of evidence that a product, process or service fulfils specified requirements.
<b>workers</b>	Workers include: employees, contractors, sub-contractors, and any other persons carrying out forestry work on the forest management unit

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## National and local relevant Forest legislations

There is a wide range of applicable regulations at both federal and provincial levels. At provincial level the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act* provides for the regulation of forest planning, public involvement, information management, operations, licensing, trust funds for reforestation and processing facilities such as sawmills. The legislation also has sanctions and penalties for non-compliance. Forestry activities on Crown lands in Ontario are also subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act*. Ontario also has laws concerning hunting and fishing, provincial parks, prevention of forest fires and protection of endangered species. In addition, Ontario fosters good management of private land through tree cutting by-laws and land-use planning legislation and supports stewardship efforts with programs such as the Conservation Land Tax Incentive Program and the Managed Forest Tax Incentive Program.

Specific legislation includes:

- Forestry Act
- Forest Fires Prevention Act
- Forest Workers Employment Act
- Environmental Protection Act
- Endangered Species Act.

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## List of the multilateral environmental agreements and ILO Conventions that Canada has ratified

Links to these international agreements may be found at:

[http://www.oag.bvg.gc.ca/domino/env\\_commitments.nsf/homepage](http://www.oag.bvg.gc.ca/domino/env_commitments.nsf/homepage) (for environmental agreements); and

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/norm/sources/rats\\_pri.htm](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/norm/sources/rats_pri.htm) (human rights and labour agreements)

### **International Labour Organization**

The International Labour Organization is the UN specialized agency which seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights. It was founded in 1919 and is the only surviving major creation of the Treaty of Versailles which brought the League of Nations into being and it became the first specialized agency of the UN in 1946.

The ILO formulates international labour standards in the form of Conventions and recommendations setting minimum standards of basic labour rights: freedom of association, the right to organize, collective bargaining, abolition of forced labour, equality of opportunity and treatment, and other standards regulating conditions across the entire spectrum of work related issues. It provides technical assistance primarily in the fields of vocational training and vocational rehabilitation; employment policy; labour administration; labour law and industrial relations; working conditions; management development; cooperatives; social security; labour statistics and occupational safety and health. It promotes the development of independent employers' and workers' organizations and provides training and advisory services to those organizations. Within the UN system, the ILO has a unique tripartite structure with workers and employers participating as equal partners with governments in the work of its governing organs.

Binding international agreements for P4 are:

ILO 87: Freedom of association and protection of rights to organize convention

ILO 98: Rights to organize and collective bargaining convention

ILO 100: Equal remuneration convention

ILO 111: Discrimination convention

ILO 131: Minimum wage fixing convention

ILO 155: Occupational safety and health convention

**Responsibilities of Applicants:** The applicant respects the ILO international labour standards by complying with Provincial and Federal labour and employment acts.

### **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species**

The international wildlife trade, worth billions of dollars annually, has caused massive declines in the numbers of many species of animals and plants. The scale of over-exploitation for trade aroused such concern for the survival of species that an international treaty was drawn up in 1973 to protect wildlife against such over-exploitation and to prevent international trade from threatening species with extinction.

Known as CITES, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, entered into force on 1 July 1975 and now has a membership of 145 countries. These countries act by banning commercial international trade in an agreed list of endangered species and by regulating and monitoring trade in others that might become endangered. (Convention Text).

CITES' aims are major components of Caring for the Earth, a Strategy for Sustainable Living, launched in 1991 by UNEP - the United Nations Environment Programme, IUCN - The World Conservation Union and WWF - the World Wildlife Fund.

**Responsibilities of Applicants:** Applicants should respect federal and provincial laws relating to CITES provisions pertaining to listed species

### **Convention on Biological Diversity**

Canada is one of over 100 countries that signed the Convention on Biological Diversity at the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. In December 1992 Canada became one of the first industrialized countries to ratify the Convention, which subsequently entered into force on December 29, 1993.

The CBD has three objectives: 1) the conservation of biological diversity; 2) the sustainable use of biological resources; and 3) the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.

**Responsibilities of applicants:** The Government of Canada ratified the UN Convention on Biological Diversity in consultation with provincial and territorial governments. By complying with relevant legislation, as well as guidelines for conducting forest operations, applicants contribute to Canada's response to this convention. Compliance with Principles 6, 7, and 8 of this Standard also furthers the objectives of this convention.

### **Framework Convention On Climate Change**

The overall objective of the framework is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system.

**Responsibilities of applicants:** Forestry has the potential to both positively and negatively impact greenhouse gas emissions. Actions that the applicant can take to contribute to the objectives of this convention include:

- Developing a carbon budget which indicates that the management unit is a net carbon sink; and,
- Taking steps to encourage net carbon uptake and reduce carbon emissions such as: complying with Criterion 6.10 (prohibiting conversion of forests to non-forested lands), minimizing soil disturbance as required under Criterion 6.5, and ensuring effective and prompt renewal/regeneration as required under Criteria 6.3, 6.5, and 8.2.

### **Convention For The Protection Of The World Cultural And Natural Heritage**

This convention establishes mechanisms for the collective conservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage of universal value.

**Responsibilities of applicants:** Although other forest areas may fit the definition of "natural heritage" as set out in the convention, to date the Federal Government has only nominated Parks for designation under the convention and as such, FSC certification will not take place there. The applicant will respect the intent of this convention by complying with the requirements for the identification and protection of cultural values as outlined under Principle 3 and 5 of this standard.

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## **Ramsar Convention On Wetlands Of International Importance, Especially As Waterfowl Habitat**

The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971 is an intergovernmental treaty that provides a framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.

**Responsibilities of applicants:** Responsibilities for complying with this convention lie with the federal government. Provincial regulations contribute to Canada's ability to meet the objectives of the convention. By complying with provincial guidelines for wetland protection, applicants contribute to meeting Canada's responsibilities with respect to this convention.

### **Indicator 1.1.2**

#### **Migratory Birds Convention**

The Migratory Birds Convention was signed between the United States and Great Britain (Canada) in 1916 with a stated purpose to "...save from indiscriminate slaughter and of insuring the preservation of such migratory birds as are either useful to man or are harmless". The Convention was updated in 1995 and ratified in 1999 to enable Canada and the U.S. to better work together to manage bird populations, regulated their take, protect the lands and waters on which they depend, and share research and survey information.

**Responsibilities of applicants:** Applicants should respect the intent of this convention by complying with the Migratory Birds Convention Act. Particular attention should focus on managing forestry activities to account for the habitat needs of priority bird populations, as identified through the North American Bird Conservation Initiative.

**List of endangered species**

The following species are found in the French Severn Forest area and are classified as endangered by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC)

**Birds**

Henslow's sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*)

Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*)

**Plants**

Engelmann's Quillwort (*Isoetes engelmani*)

Spotted Wintergreen (*Chimaphila maculata*)