



FSC® STANDARD

Forest management requirements for Controlled Wood certification

FSC-STD-30-010 V 3-0 EN



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

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

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A Objective

This standard specifies basic requirements applicable at the Management Unit (MU) level for Organizations to demonstrate that wood supplied can be classified as Controlled Wood. The five categories to be avoided from Controlled Wood are:

- 1) Illegally harvested wood;
- 2) Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights;
- 3) Wood from forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities;
- 4) Wood from forests being converted to plantations and non-forest use; and
- 5) Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted.

Conformance with this standard provides the basis for Organizations managing MUs to supply Controlled Wood to Organizations that are certified against *FSC-STD-40-004 FSC Standard for Chain of Custody certification*. Controlled Wood certificate obtained according to the requirements of this standard is designed to deliver evidence of compliance with timber regulations such as EUTR, thus serves as a part of due diligence system of entities purchasing material from MUs certified according to this standard.

Certification according to this standard may additionally be utilized as a step towards FSC certification against the FSC Principles and Criteria (FSC-STD-01-001 V 5-0) for those Organizations that participate in the FSC Modular Approach Program.

This standard includes requirements for the evaluation of small and low intensity managed forests (SLIMFs).

Stakeholder consultation note:

SLIMF requirements will be aligned with the outcomes of IGI process and are under development.

Stakeholder consultation note:

This standard is intended to be conceptually aligned with the requirements of *FSC-STD-60-002b FSC National Risk Assessment Framework*, as well as with FSC Principles and Criteria (P&C, FSC-STD-01-005 v 5-0). It will therefore contain the relevant International Generic Indicators (once approved) for each of the Criteria included in the scope of presented draft of *FSC-STD-30-010*. These will be further adapted to the purpose and scope of each Controlled Wood category.

Due to the fact that the IGI development process is still ongoing, this draft standard *FSC-STD-30-010* includes only Criteria from the FSC P&C. Stakeholders are invited to provide their feedback on to what extent/which Criteria of the P&C should be applied in this standard.

For more information about International Generic Indicators development, please see [IGI website](#).

In countries with FSC approved national standards (after IGI transfer), relevant national indicators will be adapted and included in this standard. Process requirements for national adaptation and following approval of the national version(s) of this standard will be developed separately.

B Scope

This standard is applicable to Organizations that wish to supply Controlled Wood from the Management Units they manage, based on evaluation of conformance performed by FSC accredited certification bodies according to the FSC-STD-20-012. This standard may also be applied by group entities according to the standard FSC-STD-30-005 *FSC standard for group entities in forest management groups*.

All aspects of this standard are considered to be normative, including the scope, standard effective date, references, terms and definitions, tables and annexes, unless otherwise stated.

NOTE: The scope of this standard does not apply to manufacturers and timber traders. Such entities should refer to *FSC-40-004 FSC standard for chain of custody certification* and *FSC-STD-40-005 Requirements for sourcing Controlled Wood*.

However, requirements of this standard are applicable for verification of forest sources according to Controlled Wood requirements by the FSC accredited certification body on behalf of Organization(s) certified according to the *FSC-STD-40-005* in supply areas not covered by National Risk Assessments (unassessed risk areas).

C Effective and validity dates

Approval date	Target: June 2014
Publication date	Target: 01 October 2014
Effective date	Target: 01 January 2015
Period of validity	until 31 December 2019 (or until replaced or withdrawn)

D References

The following referenced documents are relevant for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

FSC-POL-01-004 Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC
FSC-PRO-01-001 Development and revision of FSC normative documents
FSC-PRO-60-002 Development and approval of Controlled Wood National Risk Assessments
FSC-PRO-60-002a List of approved National and Regional Controlled Wood Risk Assessments and Guidance
FSC-PRO-60-002b FSC National Risk Assessment Framework
FSC-STD-01-001 FSC Principles & Criteria for Forest Stewardship
FSC-STD-01-002 FSC Glossary of Terms
FSC-STD-01-003 SLIMF eligibility criteria
FSC-STD-01-005 Dispute Resolution System
FSC-STD-20-012 Standard for Evaluation of FSC Controlled Wood in Forest Management

Enterprises

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

FSC-STD-40-004 FSC standard for chain of custody certification

FSC-STD-40-005 Requirements for sourcing Controlled Wood

FSC-STD-50-001 Certificate Holder Trademark Requirements

E Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the terms and definitions provided in *FSC-STD-01-002 FSC Glossary of Terms*, *FSC-STD-01-001 Principles and Criteria* and *FSC-STD-40-005 Requirements for sourcing Controlled Wood*, and the following apply:

Controlled Wood: material that has been assessed to be in conformance with the requirements of this standard or requirements of the standard *FSC-STD-40-005 Requirements for sourcing Controlled Wood* to avoid unacceptable sources defined by Controlled Wood categories: 1) illegally harvested wood; 2) wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights; 3) wood from forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities; 4) wood from forests being converted to plantations and non-forest use; and 5) wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted.

Forest Conversion: rapid or gradual removal of natural forest, semi-natural forest or other wooded ecosystems such as woodlands and savannahs to meet other land needs, such as plantations (e.g. pulp wood, oil palm or coffee), agriculture, pasture, urban settlements, industry or mining. This process is usually irreversible.

FSC Controlled Wood: material with an FSC claim supplied by a supplier which has been assessed by an FSC accredited certification body for conformity with Controlled Wood requirements according to the standard *FSC-STD-40-005* or *FSC-STD-30-010*.

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

- all facilities and area(s) within or adjacent to this spatial area or areas under legal title or management control of, or operated by or on behalf of The Organization, for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives; and
- all facilities and area(s) outside, and not adjacent to this spatial area or areas and operated by or on behalf of The Organization, solely for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives. (Source: FSC 2011).

National Risk Assessment: an evaluation of the risk of sourcing from unacceptable sources in a given country/region developed according to the *FSC-PRO-60-002 The Development and Approval of Controlled Wood National Risk Assessments*.

The Organization: the person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based (Source: FSC 2011).

Significant conversion: conversion is considered significant in any case of:

- Conversion of High Conservation Value Forests
- Conversion of more than 10% of the forest areas under the organization's responsibility in the past 5 years
- Conversion of more than 10,000 ha of forests under the organization's responsibility in the past 5 years

Supply area: the total geographical area from which material is sourced. The supply area does not need to be defined as a single contiguous area; it may comprise multiple separate areas that span multiple political jurisdictions including countries or multiple forest types.

Unacceptable sources: source of material that doesn't meet requirements of FSC standards (FSC-STD-41-001, and/or FSC-STD-40-005 and/or, FSC-STD-30-010) and is defined by Controlled Wood categories: 1) illegally harvested wood; 2) wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights; 3) wood from forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities; 4) wood from forests being converted to plantations and non-forest use; and 5) wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted.

Unassessed risk area: an area or areas not assessed by National Risk Assessment(s) or formally delineated as 'unspecified' risk in existing approved NRAs.

Verbal forms for the expression of provisions

[Adapted from *ISO/IEC Directives Part 2: Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards*]

“shall”: indicates requirements strictly to be followed in order to conform to the standard.

“should”: indicates that among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required. A certification body can meet these requirements in an equivalent way provided this can be demonstrated and justified.

“may”: indicates a course of action permissible within the limits of the document.

“can” is used for statements of possibility and capability, whether material, physical or causal.

Part I: Management system

1 System requirements

- 1.1 The Organization shall have procedures and/or work instructions covering all applicable requirements of this standard.
- 1.2 The Organization shall identify the person (or position) responsible for implementing each procedure and/or work instruction related to this standard.
- 1.3 In cases where the Organization applies for Controlled Wood certification as a group entity, the requirements of the standard *FSC-STD-30-005 FSC Standard for group entities in forest management groups* apply in addition.
- 1.4 The Organization shall maintain complete and up-to-date records covering all applicable requirements of this standard.
- 1.5 The Organization shall keep all records as per Clause 1.4 (above) for at least five (5) years.

2 Specification of scope of certification

- 2.1 The Organization shall fully disclose the Management Unit(s) under its managerial control and the Management Unit(s) to be included in the scope of certification.
- 2.2 The Organization shall have and implement a tracking and tracing system for forest products in case not all the Management Unit(s) under its managerial control are included in the scope of certification.

3 Training

- 3.1 The Organization shall specify the training needs for all relevant staff as required, to implement the requirements of this standard.
- 3.2 Training shall be provided to all staff as specified and appropriate.

4 Consultation conducted by the Organization

- 4.1 The Organization shall ensure that where stakeholder consultation is required by this standard, it is conducted according to Annex 3¹ of *FSC-PRO-60-002b FSC National Risk Assessment Framework*.

Stakeholder consultation note:

Considerations relating to stakeholder consultation are currently under development via the International Generic Indicators (IGI) process. In line with these developments consultation related requirements for future indicators of this standard will be specified in a subsequent draft, based on the content of IGI.

¹ Relevant Annex of *FSC-PRO-60-002b FSC National Risk Assessment Framework* containing requirements for stakeholder consultation will be specified based on final requirements of recently consulted Advice note ([ADVICE-40-005-XX Stakeholder consultation](#)).

5 Supplying Controlled Wood

- 5.1 The Organization shall include the following information on all invoices issued for sales of Controlled Wood products:
- a) Name and address of the Organization;
 - b) Name and address of the buyer;
 - c) Date on which the invoice was issued;
 - d) Product description/ type of product;
 - e) Common and scientific name of tree species;
 - f) Quantity of the products sold;
 - g) Reference to the product's batch and/or to related shipping documentation;
 - h) Certification code issued by the certification body.
- 5.2 Invoices and shipping documents for sale of Controlled Wood shall always include the claim 'FSC Controlled Wood'². Where sale or transport documents cover a consignment of both controlled and uncontrolled wood it shall specify which products are sold or transported as 'FSC Controlled Wood'.

Stakeholder consultation note:

As part of the ongoing Controlled Wood revision and MAP standards development the possibility of Organizations being able to sell FSC Controlled Wood with an invoice claim 'FSC Controlled Wood' in business to business relations (i.e. to non FSC CoC certificate holders) is proposed. The rationale for this proposal would be to incentivize forest managers to seek FSC certification.

Part II: Specific requirements for FSC Controlled Wood categories

6 Category 1: Illegally harvested wood

NOTE: The requirements in this Section are adapted from Principle 1 (Compliance with Laws) of the Principles and Criteria (*FSC-STD-01-001 V 5-0*). Numbers given in brackets include references to relevant Criteria.

- 6.1 The Organization shall be a legally defined entity with clear, documented and unchallenged legal registration, with written authorization from the legally competent authority for specific activities (Criterion 1.1).
- 6.2 The Organization shall demonstrate that the legal status of the Management Unit, including tenure and use rights, and its boundaries, are clearly defined (Criterion 1.2).

² For sale of FSC Controlled Wood, requirements of *FSC-STD-50-001 Certificate Holder Trademark Requirements* also apply.

- 6.3 The Organization shall have legal rights to operate in the Management Unit, which fit the legal status of the Organization and of the Management Unit, and shall comply with the associated legal obligations in applicable national and local laws and regulations and administrative requirements. The legal rights shall provide for harvest of products from within the Management Unit. The Organization shall pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations (Criterion 1.3).

For lists of groups of laws that shall be considered for Controlled Wood evaluation see Table 1: Examples of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements.

NOTE: Elements specified in the table below shall be considered only if they are applicable for area(s) evaluated according to this standard and the Organization's scope of activity. If no relevant legislation exists, there is no risk of legal violations.

- 6.4 The Organization shall develop and implement measures, and/or shall engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the Management Unit from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement and other illegal activities (Criterion 1.4).
- 6.5 The Organization shall comply with the applicable national laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice, relating to the transportation and trade of forest products within and from the Management Unit, and/or up to the point of first sale (Criterion 1.5).
- 6.6 The Organization shall identify, prevent and resolve disputes over issues of statutory or customary law, which can be settled out of court in a timely manner, through engagement with affected stakeholders (Criterion 1.6).
- 6.7 The Organization shall publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption, and shall comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, the Organization shall implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the scale and intensity of management activities and the risk of corruption (Criterion 1.7).

Table 1: Examples of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements

Indicator (Applicable legality categories and sub-categories)	Guidance	Exemplary of indicators and verifiers
Legal rights to harvest	The legal status of the Organization shall be clearly defined and its boundaries delineated. The Organization shall prove that it has validly obtained the legal right to operate and to harvest timber from within the defined MU.	
1.1. Land tenure and management rights	Legislation covering land tenure rights, including customary rights as well as management rights that include the use of legal methods to obtain tenure rights and management rights. It also covers legal business registration and tax	Examples of indicators and verifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land registry shall confirm ownership and validity of property deed. Tax authorities shall confirm valid tax registration.

	<p>registration, including relevant legal required licenses. Risk may be encountered where land rights have not been issued according to prevailing regulations and where corruption has been involved in the process of issuing land tenure and management rights.</p> <p>The intent of this indicator is to assure that any land tenure and management rights have been issued according to the legislation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The business register shall confirm valid business licenses to operate within the jurisdiction. • In areas with land ownership conflicts, consultation with neighbours, local communities and others shall confirm that land tenure rights are clear. • Stakeholder consultation shall confirm that registration of the Organization has been granted following legally prescribed processes. • Stakeholder consultation shall confirm that legal status of the operation or rights for conducting the established activities are not subject to court orders or other legally established decisions to cease operations. • The management contract or other agreements with the owner shall indicate clear management rights. • Valid business registration documents shall exist. • The issuance of legal rights and registration shall be subject to public disclosure prior to commencement of any activities within MUs. • Inspections of the harvesting site shall confirm that harvesting takes place within property limits (including felling, transport and log landings).
<p>1.2 Concession licenses</p>	<p>Legislation regulating procedures for issuing forest concession licenses, including use of legal methods to obtain the concession license.</p> <p>Especially bribery, corruption and nepotism are well-known issues in connection with concession licenses. The process of issuing forest concession licenses or harvest rights shall follow proper procedures.</p> <p>The intent of this indicator is to avoid situations where organisations are obtaining concession licenses via illegal means such as bribery, or where organisations or entities that are not eligible to hold such rights do so via illegal means.</p> <p>The threshold that should be considered when evaluating the risk in this indicator is to identify situations where due process has not been followed and the concession rights therefore can be considered to be issued on an illegal basis. The level of corruption in the country or sub-national region is considered to play an important role and corruption indicators should therefore be considered when evaluating risks.</p>	<p>Examples of indicators and verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper legal procedures for obtaining concession licenses shall be followed. • Valid concession license agreements shall exist. • The process of obtaining the concession shall follow an open and transparent process based on clear criteria and be confined to eligible organisations. • Independent stakeholder consultation shall confirm that legal procedures for obtaining concession licenses have been followed.

<p>1.3 Management and harvesting planning</p>	<p>Any legal requirements for management planning, including conducting forest inventories, having a forest management plan and related planning and monitoring, as well as approval of these by Competent Authorities.</p> <p>The main threat is when the management plan quality results in severe overharvesting (this can be due to very faulty taxation data or simply incorrect or missing calculations). Cases where required management planning documents are not in place or not approved by competent authorities should be considered.</p>	<p>Examples of indicators and verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved forest management plans shall exist for the MU where the harvesting is taking place. • Forest management plans shall contain all legally required information and procedures. • Annual operating or harvesting plans shall be in place and approved by legally competent authorities. • Annual operating or harvesting plans shall contain information and procedures, according to all legal requirements. • The contents of the operating and harvesting plans shall be consistent with approved forest management plans. • Plans for carrying out harvesting operations shall be subject to public disclosure and objections prior to commencement if legally required. • Harvesting restrictions shall be identified in management plan and maps if legally required. • Harvesting inventories shall be conducted according to legal requirements. • Field verifications shall indicate that the contents of the harvesting plans are adhered to in the field. • Stakeholder consultation shall indicate that the forest management plan has been approved according to legally prescribed process. • The contents of the management plan shall be technically sound and consistent in meeting legal requirements.
<p>1.4 Harvesting permits</p>	<p>Legislation regulating the issuing of harvesting permits, licenses or other legal document required for specific harvesting operations. It includes the use of legal methods to obtain permits.</p> <p>The intent of this indicator is to avoid situations where harvesting permits are lacking or obtained via illegal means such as bribery, or where harvesting permits are issued for areas or species not eligible for harvesting.</p> <p>Bribery is a well-known issue in connection with the issuing of harvesting permits. Bribery is commonly used to obtain harvesting permits for areas and species that could not be harvested according to the legislation (e.g. protected areas, areas that do not fulfil requirements of minimum age or diameter, species that cannot be harvested etc.). In cases where harvesting permits classify species and qualities to estimate fees, corruption and bribery can be used to classify products that will result in a lower fee. The level of</p>	<p>Examples of indicators and verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting permits (license or similar legal document governing the harvesting of forest resources) shall exist. • Harvesting limits shall be clearly defined based on maps and quantities. • Authorities shall confirm the validity of harvesting permit. • Stakeholder consultation shall confirm that the harvesting permit has been issued according to the relevant laws and regulations by the legally designated competent authority. • Field inspection shall confirm that harvesting takes place within limits given in the harvesting permit. • Field inspection shall confirm that information regarding area, species, volumes and other information given in the harvesting permit are correct and within limits prescribed in the legislation. • Field inspection shall confirm that all harvesting restrictions given in the harvesting permit are observed such as buffer zones, protected trees, placement of

	<p>corruption in a country or sub-national region is considered to play an important role and corruption indicators should therefore be considered when evaluating risks.</p> <p>In cases of illegal logging, harvesting permits from sites other than the actual harvesting site may be provided as a false proof of legality with the harvested material.</p>	logging trails etc.
Taxes and fees	The Organization shall fulfil all obligatory taxes, fees and/or royalty payments associated with maintaining the legal right to harvest and permitted harvesting volumes.	
1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	Legislation covering payment of all legally required forest harvesting specific fees such as royalties, stumpage fees and other volume based fees. It also includes payments of the fees based on correct classification of quantities, qualities and species. Incorrect classification of forest products is a well-known issue often combined with bribery of officials in charge of controlling the classification.	<p>Examples of indicators and verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receipts shall exist for payments of harvesting related royalties, taxes, harvesting fees and other charges. Volumes, species and qualities given in sales and transport documents shall match the paid fees. Classification of species, volumes and qualities shall match the royalties and fees paid. Authorities shall confirm that the operation has paid all applicable fees.
1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<p>Legislation covering different types of sales taxes which apply to the material being sold, including selling material as growing forest (standing stock sales).</p> <p>Avoidance can be done by selling products without official sales document or selling products far below official market price combined with unofficial payment.</p>	<p>Examples of indicators and verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales documents shall include applicable sales taxes. Receipts for payment sales taxes shall exist. Volumes, species and qualities given in sales and transport documents shall match the fees paid. Sales prices shall be in line with market prices. Harvested species, volume and qualities shall match the sales documents. Authorities shall confirm that operation is up to date in payment of applicable sales taxes.
1.7 Income and profit taxes	<p>Legislation covering income and profit taxes related to the profit derived from sale of forest products and harvesting activities.</p> <p>This category is also related to income from the sale of timber and does not include other taxes generally applicable for companies or related to salary payments.</p>	<p>Examples of indicators and verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volumes, species and qualities given in sales and transport documents shall match the paid fees. Classification of species, volumes and qualities shall match the royalties and fees paid. Authorities shall confirm that operation is up to date in payment of applicable sales taxes.
Timber Harvesting	The Organization shall operate in compliance with legal requirements relating to the harvesting of forest products. Management plans and annual operating plans as required by law shall exist, contain accurate information and be adequately implemented.	
1.8 Timber harvesting regulations	<p>Covers legal requirements for harvesting techniques and technology, including selective cutting, shelter wood regenerations, reduced impact logging, clear felling, transport of timber from felling site and seasonal limitations etc.</p> <p>Typically this includes regulations on the size of felling areas, minimum age and/or diameter for felling trees and elements that shall be preserved during felling etc.</p>	<p>Examples of indicators and verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting shall be conducted within the authorised boundaries of the MU. Harvesting shall not take place in areas where harvesting is legally prohibited. Tree species or selected trees found within the MU for which felling is prohibited shall be listed in operational plans. Harvesting restrictions shall be observed in the field.

	Establishment of skidding or hauling trails, road construction, drainage systems and bridges etc. shall also be considered, as well as planning and monitoring of harvesting activities. Any legally binding codes for harvesting practices shall be considered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree species or selected trees found within the MU for which felling is prohibited shall be marked in the field.
1.9 Protected sites and species	<p>Covers legislation related to protected areas as well as protected, rare or endangered species, including their habitats and potential habitats.</p> <p>The intent of this indicator is to avoid the risk of harvesting within protected sites or areas when against the protection plans, as well as illegal harvest of protected species on a significant scale.</p>	<p>Examples of indicators and verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All legally protected areas (including species habitats) shall be included in the management plan or related documentation if required by legislation. Legally established procedures for surveying, managing and protecting endangered or threatened species within the management unit shall be followed. Nature protection regulations such as related to protected areas, set-aside areas, protected species and hunting regulations shall be enforced.
1.10 Environmental requirements	<p>Covers legislation related to Environmental Impact Assessment in connection with harvesting, acceptable level for soil damage, establishment of buffer zones (e.g. along water courses, open areas, breeding sites), maintenance of retention trees on felling site, seasonal limitation of harvesting time, and environmental requirements for forest machineries.</p> <p>Risks according to this indicator should be identified where systematic and/or large scale non-compliance with legally required environmental protection measures are evident to an extent that threatens the forest resources or other environmental values.</p>	<p>Examples of indicators and verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental and/or Social Impact Assessments shall be in place and approved by the legally competent authority if legally required. Requirements for environmental monitoring shall be met. Environmental restrictions shall be followed in the field, such as requirements related to soil damage, buffer zones, retention trees, seasonal restrictions etc.
1.11 Health and safety	<p>Legally required personal protection equipment for persons involved in harvesting activities, use of safe felling and transport practice, establishment of protection zones around harvesting sites, and safety requirements to machinery used. Legally required safety requirements in relation to chemical usage. Health and safety requirements shall be considered relevant to operations in the forest (not office work, or other activities not related to actual forest operations).</p> <p>The intent of this indicator is to identify cases where health and safety regulations are being consistently ignored to a degree that puts the health and safety of forest workers at significant risk throughout the forest operations.</p>	<p>Examples of indicators and verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational health and safety requirements shall be observed by all personal involved in harvesting activities. Interviews with staff and contractors shall confirm that legally required protection equipment is required / provided by the organisation.
1.12 Legal employment	Legal requirements for employment of personnel involved in harvesting activities including requirement for contracts and working permits, requirements for obligatory insurances, requirements for competence certificates and other training requirements. Furthermore, the points cover compliance to the minimum	<p>Examples of indicators and verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons involved in harvesting activities shall be employed under a formal contract if legally required. Persons involved in harvesting activities shall be covered by obligatory insurances. Persons involved in harvesting activities

	<p>working age and minimum age for personal involved in hazardous work, legislation against forced and compulsory labour, and discrimination and freedom of association.</p> <p>The intent of this indicator is to enable identification of systematic or large scale non-compliance with labour and/or employment rules and regulations. The objective is to identify where serious violations of the legal rights of workers take place, such as forced, underage or illegal labour.</p>	<p>shall hold required certificates of competence for the function they carry out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least the legally established minimum salaries shall be paid for personal involved in harvesting activities. Salaries shall be paid officially and declared by the employer according to requirements for personal involved in harvesting activities. Minimum age shall be observed for all personnel involved in harvesting activities. Minimum age shall be observed for all personnel involved in hazardous work. Stakeholders shall confirm that forced or compulsory labour is not involved in harvesting activities.
Third parties' rights	Legally recognised customary rights shall be taken into account in the management of forest resources	
1.13 Customary rights	Legislation covering customary rights relevant to forest harvesting activities including requirements covering sharing of benefits and tenure rights.	<p>Examples of indicators and verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder consultation shall confirm that customary rights are upheld during harvesting activities.
1.14 Free, Prior and Informed Consent	Legislation covering 'free, prior and informed consent' in connection with forest management rights, access to forest resources, benefit sharing (etc.) has been respected and applied.	<p>Examples of indicators and verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder consultation shall confirm that legal requirements related to free, prior and informed consent was upheld regarding forest management rights.
1.15 Indigenous Peoples rights	Legislation that regulates the rights of Indigenous People as far as it's related to forestry activities. Possible aspects to consider are land tenure, right to use certain forest related resources or practice traditional activities, which may involve forest lands.	<p>Examples of indicators and verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder consultation shall confirm that Indigenous Peoples' legally established rights are not being violated.
Trade and transport	The Organization shall adhere to applicable transport, trade, import or export regulations, procedures and restrictions.	
1.16 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	<p>Legislation regulating how harvested material is classified in terms of species, volumes and qualities in connection with trade and transport. Incorrect classification of harvested material is a well-known method to reduce/avoid payment of legality prescribed taxes and fees.</p> <p>The threshold for when material or products should be considered illegal should be established based on the risk that material is traded under false statements of species, quantities or qualities. This could cover cases where this type of false classification is done to avoid payment of royalties or taxes or where trade bans on product types or species are implemented locally, nationally or internationally. This is mainly an issue in countries with high levels of corruption (CPI<50).</p>	<p>Examples of indicators and verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Products shall be correctly classified (species, quantities, qualities etc.) on sales documents, custom declarations and other legally required documents.

<p>1.17 Trade and transport</p>	<p>All required trading and transport permits shall exist. These documents include legally required removal passes, waybills and other documents permitting the removal of timber from the harvesting site.</p> <p>In countries with high levels of corruption, these documents are often faked or obtained by using bribery.</p> <p>In cases of illegal logging, transport documents from sites other than the actual harvesting site are often provided as a fake proof of legality with the harvested material.</p>	<p>Examples of indicators and verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species and product types shall be traded legally. • Required trade permits shall exist and be documented. • All required transport documents shall exist and be stored. • Volume, species and qualities shall be classified according to legal requirements. • Documents related to transportation, trade or export shall be clearly linked to the specific material in question. • Trading documents shall allow to track materials back to the origin
<p>1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing</p>	<p>Legislation regulating offshore trading. Offshore trading with related companies placed in tax havens combined with artificial transfer prices is a well-known way to avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees to the country of harvest. It is considered an important generator of funds that can be used to bribe forest operations and personnel involved in the harvesting operation.</p> <p>Many countries have established legislation covering transfer pricing and offshore trading. It should be noted that only transfer pricing and offshore trading can be included here as far as it is legally prohibited in the country.</p> <p>When products are sold out of the country for prices that are significantly lower than market value and then sold to next link in the supply chain for market prices, it is usually a clear indicator of tax laundry. Commonly, the products are not physically transferred to the trading company.</p>	<p>Examples of indicators and verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If illegal in the country of the supplier or sub-supplier, the products shall not have been traded through countries known as 'tax heavens'. • There shall be no illegal manipulation in relation to the transfer pricing.
<p>1.19 Custom regulations</p>	<p>Custom legislation covering areas such as export/import licenses, product classification (codes, quantities, qualities and species).</p>	<p>Examples of indicators and verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Products shall be correctly classified (type, custom code, species, quantities, qualities, etc.). • All required import and exports permits shall be in place.
<p>1.20 CITES</p>	<p>CITES permits (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the Washington Convention).</p>	<p>Examples of indicators and verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All cross border-trade of CITES-listed species shall be documented and accompanied by required export, import and re-export certificates issued by competent authorities (CITES Management Authorities).

7 Category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights

NOTE: The requirements in this Section are adapted from Principle 2 (Workers' Rights and Employment Conditions), Principle 3 (Indigenous Peoples' Rights), and Principle 4 (Community Relations) of the Principles and Criteria (*FSC-STD-01-001 V 5-0*). Numbers given in brackets include references to relevant Criteria.

Workers' Rights and Employment Conditions (Principle 2)

- 7.1 The Organization shall uphold the principles and rights at work as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) based on the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions (Criterion 2.1).
- 7.2 The Organization shall not discriminate gender equality in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement and management activities (Criterion 2.2).
- 7.3 The Organization shall implement health and safety practices to protect workers from occupational safety and health hazards. These practices shall, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of management activities, meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work (Criterion 2.3).

NOTE: in the context of this requirement, contractors are under Organization's Occupational Health and Safety responsibility.

- 7.4 The Organization shall pay wages that meet or exceed minimum forest industry standards or other recognized forest industry wage agreements or living wages, where these are higher than the legal minimum wages. When none of these exist, the Organization shall through engagement with workers develop mechanisms for determining living wages (Criterion 2.4).
- 7.5 The Organization through engagement with workers shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation to workers for loss or damage to property, occupational diseases, or occupational injuries sustained while working for the Organization (Criterion 2.6).

Indigenous Peoples' Rights (Principle 3)

- 7.6 The Organization shall identify the Indigenous peoples that exist within the Management Unit or are affected by management activities. The Organization shall then, through engagement with these indigenous peoples, identify their rights of tenure, their rights of access to and use of forest resources and ecosystem services, their customary rights and legal rights and obligations that apply within the Management Unit. The Organization shall also identify areas where these rights are contested (Criterion 3.1).
- 7.7 The Organization shall recognize and uphold the legal and customary rights of Indigenous Peoples to maintain control over management activities within or related to the Management Unit to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources and lands and territories. Delegation by Indigenous Peoples of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent (Criterion 3.2).

- 7.8 In the event of delegation of control over management activities, a binding agreement between The Organization and the Indigenous Peoples shall be concluded through Free, Prior and Informed Consent. The agreement shall define its duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions. The agreement shall make provision for monitoring by Indigenous Peoples of the Organization's compliance with its terms and conditions (Criterion 3.3).
- 7.9 The Organization shall recognize and uphold the rights, customs and culture of indigenous peoples as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and ILO Convention 169 (1989) (Criterion 3.4).
- 7.10 The Organization, through engagement with Indigenous Peoples, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance and for which these indigenous peoples hold legal or customary rights. These sites shall be recognized by the Organization and their management, and/or protection shall be agreed through engagement with these Indigenous Peoples (Criterion 3.5).
- 7.11 The Organization shall uphold the right of Indigenous Peoples to protect and utilize their traditional knowledge and shall compensate Indigenous Peoples for the utilization of such knowledge and their intellectual property. A binding agreement as per Criterion 3.3 shall be concluded between the Organization and the Indigenous Peoples for such utilization through Free, Prior and Informed Consent before utilization takes place and shall be consistent with the protection of intellectual property rights (Criterion 3.6).

Community Relations (Principle 4)

- 7.12 The Organization shall identify the local communities that exist within the Management Unit and those that are affected by management activities. The Organization shall then, through engagement with these local communities, identify their rights of tenure, their rights of access to and use of forest resources and ecosystem services, their customary rights and legal rights and obligations that apply within the Management Unit (Criterion 4.1).
- 7.13 The Organization shall recognize and uphold the legal and customary rights of local communities to maintain control over management activities within or related to the Management Unit to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories. Delegation by local communities of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent (Criterion 4.2).
- 7.14 The Organization, through engagement with local communities, shall take action to identify, avoid and mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of its management activities on affected communities. The action taken shall be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of those activities and negative impacts (Criterion 4.5).
- 7.15 The Organization, through engagement with local communities, shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing fair compensation to local communities and individuals with regard to the impacts of management activities of the Organization (Criterion 4.6).

- 7.16 The Organization, through engagement with local communities, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, and for which these local communities hold legal or customary rights. These sites shall be recognized by the Organization, and their management and/or protection shall be agreed through engagement with these local communities (Criterion 4.7).
- 7.17 The Organization shall uphold the right of local communities to protect and utilize their traditional knowledge and shall compensate local communities for the utilization of such knowledge and their intellectual property. A binding agreement as per Criterion 3.3 of P&C (*FSC-STD-01-001*) shall be concluded between the Organization and the local communities for such utilization through Free, Prior and Informed Consent before utilization takes place, and shall be consistent with the protection of intellectual property rights (Criterion 4.8).

8 Category 3: Wood from forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities

NOTE: The requirements in this Section are adapted from Principle 9 (High Conservation Values) of the Principles and Criteria (*FSC-STD-01-001 V 5-0*). Numbers given in brackets include references to relevant Criteria. In contrast to the requirements from the Principles and Criteria which focus on maintenance and enhancements of HCVs, the requirements in this standard focus on the threats that management activities could place on HCVs.

- 8.1 The Organization, through engagement with affected stakeholders, interested stakeholders and other means and sources, shall assess and record the presence and status of the following High Conservation Values in the Management Unit, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of impacts of management activities, and likelihood of the occurrence of the High Conservation Values (Criterion 9.1):

HCV 1 – Species diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species that are significant at global, regional or national levels. HCV 2 – Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. Large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

HCV 3 – Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.

HCV 4 – Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.

HCV 5 – Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or indigenous peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement with these communities or indigenous peoples.

HCV 6 – Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or indigenous peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or indigenous peoples.

- 8.2 The Organization shall develop effective strategies ensuring that the identified High Conservation Values are not threatened by management activities, through engagement with affected stakeholders, interested stakeholders and experts (Criterion 9.2).
- 8.3 The Organization shall implement strategies and actions ensuring that the identified High Conservation Values are not threatened by management activities. These strategies and actions shall implement the precautionary approach and be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of management activities (Criterion 9.3).

- 8.4 The Organization shall demonstrate that periodic monitoring is carried out to assess threats from management activities to High Conservation Values, and shall adapt its management strategies to avoid such threats. The monitoring shall be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of management activities, and shall include engagement with affected stakeholders, interested stakeholders and experts (Criterion 9.4).

9 Category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations and non-forest use

NOTE: The requirements in this Section are adapted from Criterion 6.9 of the Principles and Criteria (*FSC-STD-01-001 V 5-0*) and from the 'Policy for Association' (*FSC-POL-01-004*).

- 9.1 The Organization shall demonstrate that no significant conversion from forests to plantation or non-forest use has occurred in the last five (5) years in all forest areas under the Organization's responsibility, including Management Unit(s) not included in the scope of certification.
- 9.2 Conversion is not currently occurring in Management Unit(s) included in the scope of certification, except in circumstances where conversion:
- a) Affects no more than 0.5% of the Management Unit in the current or any future year and does not result in a cumulative total area converted in excess of 5% of the Management Unit since November 1994;
 - b) Does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values; and,
 - c) Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term conservation benefits in the Management Unit.

Stakeholder consultation note:

Requirements for conversion from plantation to non-forest use will be aligned with the outcomes of IGI development process as well as the outcomes of ongoing conversion related discussion within the FSC Membership.

10 Category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted

NOTE: The requirement in this Section was adapted from Criterion 10.4 of the Principles and Criteria (*FSC-STD-01-001 V 5-0*).

- 10.1 The Organization shall not use genetically modified organisms in the Management Unit (Criterion 10.4).

11 Additional requirements

NOTE: The requirements in this Section are adapted from the Principles and Criteria (FSC-STD-01-001 V 5-0). Numbers given in brackets include references to relevant Criteria.

- 11.1 The Organization shall, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of management activities, proactively and transparently engage affected stakeholders in its management planning and monitoring processes, and shall engage interested stakeholders on request (Criterion 7.6).
- 11.2 The Organization shall monitor and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the activities carried out in the Management Unit, and changes in its environmental condition (Criterion 8.2).
- 11.3 The Organization shall analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process (Criterion 8.3).
- 11.4 The Organization shall have and implement a system proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of its management activities, for demonstrating the source and volume in proportion to projected output for each year, of all products from the Management Unit that are marketed as Controlled Wood (Criterion 8.5).
- 11.5 The Organization shall manage infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems and landscape values are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired (Criterion 10.10).