



Forest Stewardship Council®



# The FSC Interim Forest Stewardship Standard of New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands Province

*FSC-STD-NCL-01-2021 EN*



**Photo credit**

From left to right:




Photo 1: Savinja river, Slovenia, ©Milan Reška.

Photo 2: Pile of sawn boards. ©Arturo Escobar.

Photo 3: Worker in a forest operation. ©Arturo Escobar.

***NOTE ON THIS ENGLISH VERSION:***

This is the official version of the Forest Stewardship Standard that is approved by FSC International Center, and it is available at [ic.fsc.org](http://ic.fsc.org). Any translation of this version is not an official translation approved by FSC International Center. If there is any conflict or inconsistency between the approved English version and any translated version, the English version shall prevail.

<b>Title</b>	The FSC Interim Forest Stewardship Standard of New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands Province
<b>Document reference code</b>	FSC-STD-NCL-01-2021 EN
<b>Status</b>	Approved
<b>Scope</b>	All forest types <i>(for further details see section “B Scope” of this standard)</i>
<b>Approval date</b>	23 August 2021
<b>Approval body</b>	Policy Steering Group (PSG)
<b>Publication date</b>	28 October 2021
<b>Effective date</b>	01 February 2022
<b>Transition period<sup>1</sup></b>	12 months from the effective date
<b>Validity period</b>	Five years from effective date or until, revised, replaced or withdrawn
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<sup>1</sup> The transition period is the timeline in which there is a parallel phase-in of the new version and phase-out of the old version of the standard. Six (6) months after the end of the transition period, certificates issued against the old version are considered invalid.

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## Abbreviations/Acronyms

CAD	Customary Affairs Department
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
DAFE	Department for Agriculture, Forestry, and the Environment
DRIP	Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
DWS	Drinking Water Supply
EN	Endangered species (IUCN classification)
FORIL	Forêt des Iles (adapted mapping project of the plant cover of the Loyalty Islands by SPOT)
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GFSS	Generic Forest Stewardship Standard
GNC	Government of New Caledonia
HCV	High Conservation Value
IAC	Institut Agronomique Calédonien / Caledonia Institute of Agronomy
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
IBA	Important Bird Area (French equivalent: ZICO)
ILO	International Labour Organization
IGI	International Generic Indicators
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
LIP	Loyalty Islands Province
NC	New Caledonia
NT	Near Threatened species
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Products
OEIL	Observatoire de l'environnement de Nouvelle-Calédonie / New Caledonia Environment Observatory
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent

RLA	Red List Authority – recognized authority for assessing the Risk of extinction of Caledonia flora
RTS	Rare and Threatened Species
SAGE	Schéma d’Aménagement et de Gestion des Eaux / Water engineering and management scheme
SLIMF	Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization VU Vulnerable (IUCN classification)

## A Objective

The objective of this standard is to provide a set of requirements for:

1. The Organization to implement responsible forest management within their Management Unit and to demonstrate conformance.
2. FSC accredited certification bodies (CBs) to determine conformance against this standard as the basis for awarding or maintaining forest management certification.

## B Scope

This standard shall be applied in the following scope:

<b>Geographic region</b>	Loyalty Island Province of New Caledonia
<b>Forest types</b>	All forest types
<b>Ownership types</b>	All types of ownerships, including public, private and others
<b>Scale and intensity categories</b> (according to section 6 of FSC-STD-60-002)	All categories of Management Units
<b>Forest products</b> (according to FSC-STD-40-004a)	Rough wood NTFPs not included

## C Note on the use of Indicators, annexes and verifiers

All aspects of this document are considered normative, including the scope, date of coming into force, references, terms and definitions, tables, and annexes, except:

- Applicability notes within requirements: to facilitate interpretation of the requirements of this standard, notes in boxes have been added to some *Criteria\** or *Indicators\** to provide additional information as to their applicability. These provide guidance regarding the concrete implementation of the requirements on the ground.

Note: Normative elements that have been greyed out are not applicable in New Caledonia but are kept in the standard for transparency.

### **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 with 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. *The Organization\** 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.

Terms for which a definition is provided in the Glossary of Terms are formatted in italics and marked with an *asterisk\** in sections E and F.

This document is subject to the review and revision cycle as described in FSC-PRO-60-007 *Structure, Content and Development of Interim National Standards*.

Responsibility for ensuring conformity with the requirement in this standard lies with the person(s) or entities that is/are the certification applicant or the certificate holder. For the purpose of FSC certification these person(s) or entities are referred to as ‘The Organization’. The Organization is responsible for decisions, policies and management activities related to the Management Unit.

The Organization is also responsible for demonstrating that other persons or entities that are permitted or contracted by The Organization to operate in, or for the benefit of the Management Unit, comply with the requirements of this standard.



## D References

The following reference documents are necessary for the application of this document. In the case of reference documents lacking a version number, it is the most recent version of the document (including any subsequent amendments) that applies.

FSC-POL-20-003	<i>FSC Policy on the Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification</i>
FSC-POL-30-001	<i>FSC Pesticides Policy</i>
FSC-POL-30-602	<i>FSC Interpretation on GMOs: Genetically Modified Organisms</i>
FSC-STD-20-007	<i>Forest Management Evaluations</i>
FSC-STD-30-005	<i>FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups</i>
FSC-PRO-01-008	<i>Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme</i>
FSC-PRO-30-006	<i>Ecosystem Services Procedure: Impact Demonstration and Market Tools</i>
FSC-DIR-20-007	<i>FSC Directive on FSC Forest Management Evaluations</i>
FSC-GUI-30-003	<i>FSC Guidelines for the implementation of the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)</i>
FSC-GUI-60-005	<i>Promoting Gender Equality in National Forest Stewardship Standards</i>

**Note:** When applying this standard, consider relevant interpretations by inquiring with local FSC representatives (e.g. National Offices or representatives, or FSC's Performance and Standards Unit, if no national FSC presence exists), or your certification body. International interpretations are available through the FSC Document Centre (<https://fsc.org/en/document-centre>).

## E Principles\*, criteria\* and indicators\*

### PRINCIPLE\* 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS

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

1.1 **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.

1.1.1 *Legal registration\** to carry out all activities within the scope of the certificate is documented and unchallenged.

**Applicability note:** *The Organization\** is expected to keep an updated list and documentation of all local and national *legal\** and administrative requirements applying to *forest management\** (see Annex A). It is also expected that the *customary rights\** enjoyed by *The Organization\** are documented. The following documents, issued by the competent authorities, provide evidence of compliance with this *indicator\**: agreements signed by the customary authorities and *The Organization\** and validated by a Public Customary Official attached to the Customary Affairs Department (Direction des Affaires Coutumières, CAD/DAC).

1.1.2 *Legal registration\** is granted by a *legally competent\** authority according to legally prescribed processes.

**Applicability note:** The entity which registered *The Organization\** is under the control of the New Caledonian government (RIDET Enterprises Department and the Clerk's Office of the Commercial Court).

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

**Applicability note:** The usages and customs relating to the care/safe-keeping of land are established by Loi Organique no. 99-209 and Loi du Pays no. 2006-15 of 15 January 2007 governing customary acts. The *use rights\** mentioned in this *criterion\** are connected with *customary rights\**, which are set out in greater detail in Article 18 of Loi Organique no. 99-209 and Loi du Pays no. 2006-15.

1.2.1 *Legal\* tenure\** to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate is documented.

1.2.2 *Legal\* tenure\** is granted by a *legally competent\** authority according to Legally prescribed processes.

1.2.3 The boundaries of all *Management Units\** within the scope of the certificate are clearly marked or documented and clearly shown on maps.

1.3 **The Organization\*** shall have *legal\** rights to operate in the *Management Unit\**, which fit the *legal\** status of *The Organization\** and of the *Management Unit\**, and shall comply with the associated *legal\** obligations in applicable national and *local laws\** and regulations and administrative requirements. The *legal\** rights shall provide for the harvest of products and/or supply of *ecosystem services\** from within the *Management Unit\**. *The Organization\** shall pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations.

1.3.1 All the legislation governing the field activities in the *Management Unit\** is known and complied with (see list in Annex A).

1.3.2 Payment is made in a *timely manner\** of all applicable legally prescribed charges connected with *forest management\**.

1.3.3 Activities covered by the *management plan\** are designed to comply with all *applicable laws\**.

1.4 **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.

1.4.1 *The Organization\** implements all the required measures to prevent illegal activities. The competent authorities responsible for overseeing *forests\** are informed of forest-related offences and reports of such offences are kept.

1.4.2 There is a procedure detailing internal responsibilities and operational methods of cooperation with the competent authorities to protect the *Management Unit\** against illegal activities.

1.4.3 If illegal or unauthorized activities are detected, measures are implemented to address them.

**Applicability note:** The purpose of the measures taken is to prevent, limit and put a stop to the offences committed. They are defined in proportion to the problems that exist and the resources available. Preventive measures may involve:

-Using available means to restrict the opening of new points of access to the *forest\**.

-Physically closing off temporary points of access after harvesting.

-Patrolling access routes to detect any illegal activity.

1.5 **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.

1.5.1 All national and *local laws\**, binding international agreements, treaties, conventions *obligatory codes of practice\** relating to the transportation and trade of forest products up to the point of first sale are complied with by *The Organization\**.

1.5.2 Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of certificates for harvest and trade in any CITES species.

**1.6 *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\**.**

**Applicability note:** The requirements of this *Criterion\** are closely related to those of *Criterion\** 4.6.

1.6.1 A *publicly available\** *dispute\** resolution process is in place, developed through *culturally appropriate\** *engagement\** with *affected stakeholders\**.

**Applicability note:** To facilitate the reporting, prevention and settlement of *disputes\**, this process is expected to be developed in conformity with customary usages and to include clear identification of contact persons within *The Organization\** in all the *Management Units\** covered by the certificate.

1.6.2 *Disputes\** related to issues of *applicable laws\** or *customary law\** that can be settled out of court are responded to in a *timely manner\**, and are either resolved or are in the *dispute\** resolution process.

1.6.3 Up to date records of *disputes\** related to issues of *applicable laws\** or *customary law\**, are held including:

- 1) Steps taken to resolve *disputes\**;
- 2) Outcomes of *dispute\** resolution processes; and
- 3) Unresolved *disputes\**, the reasons why they have not been resolved, and how they will be resolved.

1.6.4 Operations cease in areas where there are *disputes\**:

- 1) Of *substantial magnitude\**; or
- 2) Of *substantial duration\**; or
- 3) Involving a *significant\** number of interests.

**Applicability note:** The notion of “*substantial duration\**” may be taken into account when a *dispute\** has gone on for 6 months beyond the date of receipt of the complaint, without there being progress in settling the *dispute\**.

**1.7 *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.**

1.7.1 A policy demonstrating commitment to comply with anti-corruption legislation is *publicly available\** at no cost. The policy meets or exceeds related legislation.

**Applicability note:** On the Loyalty Islands, anti-corruption legislation is governed by the Criminal Code (articles 435-1 to 435-15, 445-1 to 445-4) and Law no. 2016-1691 of 9 December 2016 concerning transparency, the fight against corruption and the modernization of economic life, as well as the decrees implementing this law.

1.7.2 *The Organization\** appoints a person responsible for the implementation of the policy identified in the *indicator\** 1.7.1 and applies all requirements arising from this policy.

1.7.3 Bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption do not occur.

1.7.4 Corrective measures are implemented if corruption does occur.

**1.8 *The Organization\** shall demonstrate a *long-term\** commitment to adhere to the FSC *Principles\** and *Criteria\** in the *Management Unit\**, and to related FSC Policies and Standards. A statement of this commitment shall be contained in a *publicly available\** document made freely available.**

1.8.1 A written policy, endorsed by an individual with authority to implement the policy, includes a *long-term\** commitment to *forest management\** practices consistent with FSC *Principles\** and *Criteria\** and related Policies and Standards

1.8.2 The policy is *publicly available\** at no cost.

## **PRINCIPLE\* 2: WORKERS\* RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS**

**The Organization\* shall maintain or enhance the social and economic wellbeing of workers\*.**

**2.1 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\*.**

2.1.1 *The Organization\** shall not use *child\** labour.

2.1.1.1 *The Organization\** shall not employ *workers\** below the age of 15, or below the *minimum age\** as stated under national or *local laws\** or regulations, whichever age is higher, except as specified in 2.1.1.2.

2.1.1.2 In countries where the *national law\** or regulations permit the employment of persons between the ages of 13 to 15 years in *light work\**, such employment should not interfere with schooling nor be harmful to their health or development. Notably, where children are subject to compulsory education laws, they shall work only outside of school hours during normal day-time working hours.

2.1.1.3 No person under the age of 18 is employed in *hazardous\** or *heavy work\** except for the purpose of training within approved *national laws\** and regulations.

2.1.1.4 *The Organization\** shall prohibit *the worst forms of child labour\**.

2.1.2 *The Organization\** shall eliminate all forms of forced and *compulsory labour\**.

2.1.2.1 Employment relationships are voluntary and based on mutual consent, without threat of a penalty.

2.1.2.2 There is no evidence of any practices indicative of *forced or compulsory labour\**, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Physical and sexual violence.
- Bonded labour.
- Withholding of wages, including payment of employment fees and/or payment of deposit to commence employment.
- Restriction of mobility/movement.
- Retention of passport and identity documents.
- *Threats\** of denunciation to the authorities.

2.1.3 *The Organization\** shall ensure that there is no *discrimination\** in *employment and occupation\**.

2.1.3.1 *Employment and Occupation\** practices are non-discriminatory.

2.1.4 *The Organization\** shall respect freedom of association and the right to *collective bargaining\**.

2.1.4.1 *Workers\** are able to establish or join *workers' organizations\** of their own choosing.

2.1.4.2 *The Organization\** respects the rights of *workers\** to engage in lawful activities related to forming, joining or assisting a *workers' organization\**, or to refrain from doing the same; and will not discriminate against or punish workers for exercising these rights;

2.1.4.3 *The Organization\** negotiates with lawfully established *workers' organizations\** and/or duly selected representatives in *good faith\** and with the best efforts to reach a *collective bargaining\** agreement.

2.1.4.4 *Collective bargaining\** agreements are implemented, where they exist.

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

2.2.1 Systems are implemented that promote *gender equality\** and prevent gender *discrimination\** in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of *engagement\** and management activities.

2.2.2 Job opportunities are open to both women and men under the same conditions, and women are encouraged to participate actively in all levels of employment.

2.2.3 Work typically carried out by women (nurseries, *silviculture\**, *non timber forest products\** harvesting, weighing, packing, etc.) is included in training and health & safety programs to the same extent as work typically carried out by men.

2.2.4 Women and men are paid the same wage when they do the same work.

2.2.5 Women are paid directly and using mutually agreed methods (e.g. direct bank transfer, cheque, etc.) to ensure they safely receive and retain their wages.

2.2.6 Maternity leave is no less than a six-week period after childbirth.

2.2.7 Paternity leave is available and there is no penalty for taking it.

2.2.8 Meetings, management committees and decision-making forums are organized to include men and women, and to facilitate the active participation of both, taking into account the constraints associated with school timetabling, part-time work, remote working, etc.

2.2.9 Confidential and effective mechanisms exist for reporting and eliminating cases of sexual harassment and *discrimination\** based on gender, marital status, parenthood or sexual orientation.

**2.3 *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.**

- 2.3.1 Health and safety practices are developed and implemented that meet or exceed the New Caledonian's Code du Travail/ Labour Code and ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.
- 2.3.2 All the operational equipment and the collective and personal protective equipment used by *The Organization\** is fit for purpose, in conformity with the applicable regulations and regularly inspected.
- 2.3.3 Appropriate safety equipment is distributed to *workers\** and *workers\** wear it while at their respective work stations.
- 2.3.4 Records are kept on Health and Safety practices, including accident rates and time lost to accidents.
- 2.3.5 The frequency and severity of accidents are systematically low compared to national forest industry averages.
- 2.3.6 The health and safety practices are reviewed and revised as required after major incidents or accidents.

**2.4 *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\**.**

- 2.4.1 Wages paid by *The Organization\** in all circumstances meet or exceed *legal\** minimum wage rates, where such rates exist.
- 2.4.2 The legislation and collective agreements relating to wages and the minimum wage applicable in New Caledonia are complied with.  
**Applicability note:** In New Caledonia, the applicable minimum wage is the Guaranteed Minimum Wage – Agriculture or Interprofession.
- 2.4.3 [not applicable in New Caledonia] Where there is no minimum wage, the wage is set through *culturally appropriate\** consultation with *workers\** and / or *formal and informal workers' organizations\**.
- 2.4.4 Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time.



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

2.5.1 Workers\* have job specific training and supervision to safely and effectively contribute to the implementation of the *management plan\** and all management activities. An updated list is kept of employees and their job descriptions (see Annex B).

2.5.2 Up-to-date training records are kept for all relevant workers\*.

**Applicability note:** It is expected that awareness-raising and training certificates and attestations are available. These documents are expected to contain the names of the target persons and the periods concerned.

**2.6 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\*.**

2.6.1 The Organization\* and its contractors:

- 1) are registered with the Caledonian social security regime or that of their country of origin in the case of seconded workers\*; and
- 2) subscribe to a civil liability insurance policy enabling them to compensate workers\* in the event of loss or damage to their property; and
- 3) subscribe to an insurance policy covering material damages in the event of accident or work-related illnesses; and
- 4) have a *dispute\** resolution process in conformity with customary practices.

2.6.2 Workers\* grievances are identified and responded to and are either resolved or are in the *dispute\** resolution process.

2.6.3 Up-to-date records of workers\* grievances relating to loss or damage of workers\* property, *occupational diseases\** or injuries are maintained, including:

- 1) Steps taken to resolve grievances;
- 2) Outcomes of all *dispute\** resolution processes, including *fair compensation\**; and
- 3) Unresolved *disputes\**, the reasons why they have not been resolved, and how they will be resolved.

2.6.4 *Fair compensation\** is provided to workers\* for work-related loss or damage of property and *occupational disease\** or injuries.

### **PRINCIPLE\* 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES\* RIGHTS**

**The Organization\*** shall identify and *uphold\** *Indigenous Peoples\* legal\* and customary rights\** of ownership, use and management of land, *territories\** and resources affected by management activities.

3.1 **The Organization\*** shall identify the *Indigenous Peoples\** that exist within the *Management Unit\** or those that 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.

3.1.1 *Indigenous Peoples\** that may be affected by management activities are identified and listed.

3.1.2 Through *culturally appropriate\* engagement\** with the *Indigenous Peoples\** identified in 3.1.1, the following matters are documented and/or mapped:

- 1) Their *legal\* and customary rights\* of tenure\**, in particular their customary lands;
- 2) Their *legal\* and customary access to and use rights\* of the forest\* resources and ecosystem services\**;
- 3) Their *legal\* and customary rights\** and obligations that apply;
- 4) The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
- 5) Areas where rights are contested between *Indigenous Peoples\**, governments and/or others;
- 6) Summary of the means whereby the *legal\* and customary rights\**, and contested rights, are addressed by *The Organization\**; and
- 7) The aspirations and goals of *Indigenous Peoples\** related to management activities.

3.2 **The Organization\*** shall recognize and *uphold\** the *legal\* and customary rights\* of Indigenous Peoples\** to maintain control over management activities within or related to the *Management Unit\** to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources and *Lands and territories\**. **Delegation by *Indigenous Peoples\** of control over management activities to third parties requires *Free, Prior and Informed Consent\**.**

3.2.1 Through *culturally appropriate\* engagement\** *Indigenous Peoples\** are informed when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, *lands and territories\**.

3.2.2 The *legal\* and customary rights\* of Indigenous Peoples\** are not violated by *The Organization\**.

3.2.3 Where evidence exists that *legal\* and customary rights\* of Indigenous Peoples\** related to management activities have been violated, the situation is corrected, if necessary, through *culturally appropriate\* engagement\** and/or through the *dispute\* resolution process* as required in *Criteria\* 1.6 or 4.6*.

3.2.4 *Free, Prior and Informed Consent\** is granted by *Indigenous Peoples\** prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:

- 1) Ensuring *Indigenous Peoples\** know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
- 2) Informing the *Indigenous Peoples\** of the value of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms;
- 3) Informing the *Indigenous Peoples\** of their right to withhold or modify consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, *lands and territories\**; and
- 4) Informing the *Indigenous Peoples\** of current and future planned *forest management\** activities.

3.2.5 Where the process of *Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)\** has not yet resulted in an agreement, *The Organization\** and the affected *Indigenous Peoples\** are engaged in a mutually agreed *FPIC\** process that is advancing, in *good faith\** and with which the community is satisfied.

**3.3 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 Organizations\** compliance with its terms and conditions.**

**Applicability note:** It is expected to develop the *binding agreement\** settlement process in conformity with customary usages and with the appropriate customary authorities. This includes the format of the *binding agreement\**, for example in writing or based on oral and honour system as favoured by the customary usages.

3.3.1 Where control over management activities has been granted through *Free, Prior and Informed Consent\** based on *culturally appropriate\* engagement\**, the *binding agreement\** contains the duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions.

3.3.2 Records of *binding agreements\** are maintained.

3.3.3 The *binding agreement\** contains the provision for monitoring by *Indigenous Peoples\** of *The Organizations\** compliance with its terms and conditions.

**3.4** *The Organization\** shall recognize and *uphold\** the rights, customs and culture of *Indigenous Peoples\** as defined in the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of *Indigenous Peoples\** (2007) and *ILO Convention\* 169 (1989)*.

3.4.1 The rights, customs and culture of *Indigenous Peoples\** as defined in UNDRIP and *ILO Convention\* 169 (1989)* are not violated by *The Organization\**.

3.4.2 Where evidence that rights, customs and culture of *Indigenous Peoples\**, as defined in UNDRIP and *ILO Convention\* 169*, have been violated by *The Organization\**, the situation is documented, including steps to *restore\** these rights, customs and culture of *Indigenous Peoples\**, to the satisfaction of the rights holders.

**3.5** *The Organization\**, through *engagement\** with *Indigenous People\**, 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\**.

**Applicability note:** The cultural heritage includes sacred sites, places of remembrance or worship, taboo areas, sites of archaeological interest, the small-scale built heritage, certain tourism and leisure sites, the non-material heritage, etc.

3.5.1 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which *Indigenous Peoples\** hold *legal\** or *customary rights\** are identified through *culturally appropriate\* engagement\**.

3.5.2 Measures to protect such sites are agreed, documented and implemented through *culturally appropriate\* engagement\** with *Indigenous Peoples\**. When *Indigenous Peoples\** determine that physical identification of sites in documentation or on maps would threaten the value or *protection\** of the sites, then other means will be used.

3.5.3 Wherever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are newly observed or discovered, management activities cease immediately in the vicinity until protective measures have been agreed to with the *Indigenous Peoples\**, and as directed by *local and national laws\**.

**3.6** *The Organization\** shall *uphold\** the right of *Indigenous Peoples\** to protect\* and utilize their *Traditional Knowledge\** and shall compensate *local communities\** for the utilization of such knowledge and their *intellectual property\**. A *binding agreement\** as per *Criterion\* 3.3* shall be concluded between *The Organization\** and the *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.

3.6.1 *Traditional knowledge\** and *intellectual property\** are protected and are only used when the acknowledged owners of that *traditional knowledge\** and *intellectual property\** have provided their *Free, Prior and Informed Consent\** formalized through a *binding agreement\**.

**Applicability note:** The notion of traditional know-how is included in the totality of the *non-material traditional heritage*\*.

- 3.6.2 *Indigenous Peoples*\* are compensated according to the *binding agreement*\* reached through *Free, Prior and Informed Consent*\*\* for the use of *traditional knowledge*\* and *intellectual property*\*.

## **PRINCIPLE\* 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS**

***The Organization\** shall contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social and economic wellbeing of *local communities\**.**

**4.1 *The Organization\** shall identify the *local communities\** that exist within the *Management Unit\** or 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\**.**

4.1.1 *Local communities\** that exist in the *Management Unit\** and those that may be affected by management activities are identified and listed.

4.1.2 Through *culturally appropriate\* engagement\** with the *local communities\** identified in 4.1.1, the following matters are documented and/or mapped:

- 1) Their *legal\** and *customary rights\** of *tenure\**, in particular their customary lands;
- 2) Their *legal\** and customary access to and *use rights\** of the *forest\** resources and *ecosystem services\**;
- 3) Their *legal\** and *customary rights\** and obligations that apply;
- 4) The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
- 5) Areas where rights are contested between *local communities\**, governments and/or others;
- 6) Summary of the means whereby the *legal\** and *customary rights\**, and contested rights, are addressed by *The Organization\**; and
- 7) The aspirations and goals of *local communities\** related to management activities.

**4.2 *The Organization\** shall recognize and *uphold\** the *legal\** and *customary rights\** of *local communities\** to maintain control over management activities within or related to the *Management Unit\** to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources and *lands and territories\**. Delegation by *local communities\** of control over management activities to third parties requires *Free, Prior and Informed Consent\**.**

4.2.1 Through *culturally appropriate\* engagement\**, *local communities\** are informed when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights.

4.2.2 The *legal\** and *customary rights\** of *local communities\** to maintain control over management activities are not violated by *The Organization\**.

4.2.3 Where evidence exists that *legal\** and *customary rights\** of *local communities\** related to management activities have been violated, the situation is corrected, if necessary, through *culturally appropriate\* engagement\** and/or through the *dispute\** resolution process as required in *Criteria\** 1.6 or 4.6.

4.2.4 *Free, Prior and Informed Consent\** is granted by *local communities\** prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:

- 1) Ensuring *local communities\** know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
- 2) Informing the *local communities\** of the value of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms;
- 3) Informing the *local communities\** of their right to withhold or modify consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights and resources; and
- 4) Informing the *local communities\** of current and future planned *forest management\** activities.

4.2.5 Where the process of *Free Prior and Informed Consent\** has not yet resulted in an agreement, *The Organization\** and the affected *local communities\** are engaged in a mutually agreed *FPIC\** process that is advancing in *good faith\** and with which the community is satisfied.

**4.3 *The Organization\** shall provide *reasonable\** opportunities for employment, training and other services to *local communities\**, contractors and suppliers proportionate to *scale\** and *intensity\** of its management activities.**

**Applicability note:** *Local communities\** living in or close to the *Management Unit\** are expected to benefit from opportunities in the areas of employment, training and other services.

4.3.1 *Reasonable\** opportunities are communicated and provided to *local communities\**, local contractors and local suppliers for:

- 1) Employment,
- 2) Training, and
- 3) Other services.

**4.4 *The Organization\** shall implement additional activities, through *engagement\** with *local communities\**, that contribute to their social and economic development, proportionate to the *scale\**, *intensity\** and socio-economic impact of its management activities.**

4.4.1 Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified through *culturally appropriate\** *engagement\** with *local communities\** and other relevant organizations.

4.4.2 Projects and activities are implemented and/or supported that contribute to local social and economic benefit and are proportionate to the socio-economic impact of management activities.

**4.5** *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.

**Applicability note:** Traditional hunting activities are covered by *Indicator\** 6.4.4. It is expected that impact identification also takes into account traditional know-how and, more generally, the *non-material traditional heritage\**.

4.5.1 Through *culturally appropriate\** *engagement\** with *local communities\**, measures are implemented to identify, avoid and mitigate *significant\** negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities.

**4.6** *The Organization\**, through *engagement\** with *local communities\**, shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing *fair compensation\** to *local communities\** and individuals with regard to the impacts of management activities of *The Organization\**.

4.6.1 A *publicly available\** *dispute\** resolution process in accordance with customary practices is in place, developed through *culturally appropriate\** *engagement\** with *local communities\**.

4.6.2 Grievances related to the impacts of management activities are responded to in a *timely manner\**, and are either resolved or are in the *dispute\** resolution process.

4.6.3 An up-to-date record of grievances related to the impacts of management activities is held, including:

- 1) Steps taken to resolve grievances;
- 2) Outcomes of all *dispute\** resolution processes, including *fair compensation\** to *local communities\** and individuals; and
- 3) Unresolved *disputes\**, the reasons why they have not been resolved, and how they will be resolved.

4.6.4 Operations cease in areas where *disputes\*\** exist of:

- 1) *Substantial magnitude\**;
- 2) *Substantial duration\**; or
- 3) Involving a *significant\** number of interests.



**4.7** *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 its management, and/or *protection\** shall be agreed through *engagement\** with these *local communities\**.

**Applicability note:** The cultural heritage includes sacred sites, places of remembrance or worship, taboo areas, sites of archaeological interest, the small-scale built heritage, certain tourism and leisure sites, the non-material heritage, etc.

4.7.1 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which *local communities\** hold *legal\** or *customary rights\** are identified through *culturally appropriate\** *engagement\** and are recognized by *The Organization\**.

4.7.2 Measures to protect such sites are agreed, documented and implemented through *culturally appropriate engagement\** with *local communities\**. When *local communities\** determine that physical identification of sites in documentation or on maps would threaten the value or *protection\** of the sites, then other means will be used.

4.7.3 Wherever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are newly observed or discovered, management activities cease immediately in the vicinity until protective measures have been agreed to with the *local communities\**, and as directed by local and *national laws\**.

**4.8** *The Organization\** shall *uphold\** the right of *local communities\** to protect\* and utilize their *Traditional Knowledge\** and shall compensate *local communities\** for the utilization of such knowledge and their *intellectual property\**. A *binding agreement\** as per *Criterion\** 3.3 shall be concluded between *The Organization\** and the *local communities\** for such utilization through *Free, Prior and Informed Consent\** before utilization takes place, and shall be consistent with the *protection\** of *intellectual property\** rights.

4.8.1 *Traditional knowledge\** and *intellectual property\** are protected and are only used when the acknowledged owners of that *traditional knowledge\** and *intellectual property\** have provided their *Free, Prior and Informed Consent\** formalized through a *binding Agreement\**.

4.8.2 *Local communities\** are compensated according to the *binding agreement\** reached through *Free, Prior and Informed Consent\** for the use of *traditional knowledge\** and *intellectual property\**.

## **PRINCIPLE\* 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST\***

**The Organization\*** shall efficiently manage the range of multiple products and services of the **Management Unit\*** to maintain or enhance **long-term\* economic viability\*** and the range of social and environmental benefits.

**5.1 The Organization\*** shall identify, produce or enable the production of, diversified benefits and/or products, based on the range of resources and **ecosystem services\*** existing in the **Management Unit\*** in order to strengthen and diversify the local economy proportionate to the **scale\*** and **intensity\*** of management activities.

5.1.1 The range of resources and **ecosystem services\*** that could strengthen and diversify the local economy are identified.

5.1.2 Consistent with **management objectives\***, the identified benefits and products are produced by **The Organization\*** and/or made available for others to produce, to strengthen and diversify the local economy.

5.1.3 When **The Organization\*** uses FSC Ecosystem services Claims, **The Organization\*** shall comply with applicable requirements in FSC-PRO- 30-006.

**5.2 The Organization\*** shall normally harvest products and services from the **Management Unit\*** at or below a level which can be permanently sustained.

5.2.1 **Silvicultural\*** activities (in particular harvesting levels, methods and frequency) are based on an analysis that includes the following considerations:

- 1) Up-to-date information on growth and mortality rates, renewal of standing capital and **ecosystem services\***;
- 2) **Silvicultural\*** methods/activities and **management objectives\*** (exploitable diameter, quotas, etc.) defined by the competent authorities;
- 3) Revised data based on the results of monitoring;
- 4) An approach based on the **precautionary approach\***, reflecting the quality of the information available.

**Applicability note:** **Silvicultural\*** activities are expected to ensure the sustainability of the **forest's\*** resources, its capacity for regeneration, genetic diversity and the **long-term\*** maintenance of all **ecosystem functions\***. Concerning the exploitation of tree species for which there is little **silvicultural\*** data, **The Organization\*** may set up and/or contribute to the setting up of a mechanism supplying the forestry/timber industry with up-to-date data based on experience on the ground.

5.2.2 Based on the **timber harvesting level\*** analysis, the maximum allowable annual cut for timber is clearly determined and does not exceed the growth rates on which the silvicultural activities have been founded (see 5.2.1).

**Applicability note:** **Indicator\*** 5.2.2 does not exclude the possibility of a temporary increase in harvesting related to an exceptional event (fire, degradation of stands following attack by parasites,

etc.). However, such decapitalization may be limited to a specific time period and/or area, and is not a harvesting norm.

5.2.3 Actual annual harvest levels for timber are formally recorded and the harvest over a defined period does not exceed the allowable cut determined in 5.2.2 for the same defined period.

5.2.4 For the extraction of *non-timber forest products\** and the use of services for commercial purposes under *The Organization's\** control or by third parties, a sustainable level is calculated and adhered to. Sustainable extraction levels are based on *Best Available Information\**.

**5.3 *The Organization\** shall demonstrate that the positive and negative externalities\* of operations are included in the *management plan\**.**

**Applicability note:** This *Criterion\** applies to the whole of the certified area and all the activities performed there.

5.3.1 Costs related to preventing, mitigating or compensating for negative social and environment impacts of management activities are quantified and documented in the *management plan\**.

5.3.2 Benefits related to positive social and environment impacts of management activities are identified and included in the *management plan\**.

**5.4 *The Organization\** shall use local processing, local services, and local value adding to meet the requirements of *The Organization\** where these are available, proportionate to *scale, intensity and risk\**. If these are not locally available, *The Organization\** shall make *reasonable\** attempts to help establish these services.**

**Applicability note:** The objective of this *Criterion\** is that *The Organization\** provides more social and economic benefits by creating economic opportunities over and above simply recruiting local labour. For this *Criterion\**, the notion of "local" refers primarily to the Loyalty Islands and, beyond that, to New Caledonia as a whole.

5.4.1 Where cost, quality and capacity of non-local and local options are at least equivalent, local goods, services and processing facilities are used.

5.4.2 *Reasonable\** attempts are made to establish and encourage capacity where local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are not available.

**5.5** *The Organization\** shall demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to *scale, intensity and risk\**, its commitment to *long-term\* economic viability\**.

**Applicability note:** The expenditures referred to in this *Criterion\** includes in particular the costs associated with:

-*Protection\** measures against the over-exploitation of resources, illegal exploitation, poaching of sensitive species, etc.

-Prevention, mitigation or compensation with respect to negative *externalities\**, as required by the *Principles\** and *Criteria\** (see *Criterion\** 5.3).

- 5.5.1 *The Organization's\** development and management strategy demonstrates a determination to ensure the *long-term\* economic viability\** of its *forest management\**.
- 5.5.2 Expenditures and investments are made to implement the *management plan\** in order to meet this standard and to ensure *long-term\* economic viability\**.

## **PRINCIPLE\* 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES\* AND IMPACTS**

**The Organization\*** shall maintain, conserve and/or *restore\** *ecosystem services\** and *environmental values\** of the *Management Unit\**, and shall avoid, repair or mitigate negative environmental impacts.

**6.1** *The Organization\** shall assess *environmental values\** in the *Management Unit\** and those values outside the *Management Unit\** potentially affected by management activities. This assessment shall be undertaken with a level of detail, scale and frequency that is proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk\** of management activities, and is sufficient for the purpose of deciding the necessary *conservation\** measures, and for detecting and monitoring possible negative impacts of those activities.

6.1.1 *Best Available Information\** is used to identify *environmental values\** within, and, where potentially affected by management activities, outside of the *Management Unit\**. The best available sources of information are the following:

- 1) Regional and national IUCN lists;
- 2) Lists of endemic or protected species in New Caledonia;
- 3) Databases or relevant surveys: evaluation of land animals in New Caledonia, areas of biodiversity, etc. published by organizations recognized for their expertise in the ecology of New Caledonia;
- 4) Ad hoc local surveys;
- 5) Dialogue with *stakeholders\** (NGOs involved in conservation, *local communities\**, etc.);
- 6) Consultation with other experts.

6.1.2 Assessments of *environmental values\** are conducted with a level of detail and frequency so that:

- 1) Impacts of management activities on the identified *environmental values\** can be taken into account (*Criterion\* 6.2*);
- 2) *Risks\** to *environmental values\** can be identified (*Criterion\* 6.2*);
- 3) Necessary *conservation\** measures to protect values can be identified (*Criterion\* 6.3*);
- 4) Monitoring of impacts of environmental changes can be conducted (*Principle\* 8*).

**6.2** Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, *The Organization\** shall identify and assess the *scale, intensity and risk\** of potential impacts of management activities on the identified *environmental values\**.

**Applicability note:** The *risk\** and the *scale\** of such impacts may be assessed at different levels (*Management Unit\** or harvesting unit/compartment). Such assessment makes it possible to adapt and justify the measures and procedures that need to be put in place to meet the requirements of the standard.

- 6.2.1 The *risk\** of *silvicultural\** decisions and management/forestry activities impacting environmental and social values is assessed before operations begin, from the management unit to the *landscape scale\**.
- 6.2.2 The *environmental impact assessment\** identifies and assesses the impacts of the management activities prior to the start of site-disturbing activities.
- 6.3 *The Organization\** shall identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities on the *environmental values\**, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the *scale, intensity\* and risk\** of these impacts.**
- 6.3.1 Management activities are planned and implemented to prevent negative impacts and to protect *environmental values\**.
- Applicability note:** It is recommended that management activities take into account, among other things, soil fertility and the dangers of erosion, the sensitivity of stands of trees to fire, and the *risks\** of the introduction and spread of *invasive species\**.
- 6.3.2 Management activities are implemented to prevent negative impacts on *environmental values\**.
- 6.3.3 Where negative impacts to *environmental values\** occur, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are mitigated and/or repaired.
- 6.4 *The Organization\** shall protect *rare species\** and *threatened species\** and their *habitats\** in the *Management Unit\** through *conservation zones\**, *Protection Areas\**, *connectivity\** and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall be proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk\** of management activities and to the *conservation\** status and ecological requirements of the rare and *threatened species\**. *The Organization\** shall take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of rare and *threatened species\** beyond the boundary of the *Management Unit\**, when determining the measures to be taken inside the *Management Unit\**.**
- 6.4.1 *Best Available Information\** is used to draw up a list of rare and *threatened species\** including CITES species, and their *habitats\**, that are likely to be present within and adjacent to the *Management Unit\** (see examples for HCV 1 and 3, [Annex G](#)).
- Applicability note:** For this purpose, it is relevant to also take into account the presence and geographical distribution of species and *habitats\** likely to be present in the *Management Unit\** beyond the boundaries of the *Management Unit\**. In particular, given the high levels of endemism and micro-endemism in New Caledonia, the *risk\** of impacts also needs to be studied at the national and regional levels in cases where a species common on the Loyalty Islands may be rare in the wider context.
- 6.4.2 Potential impacts of management activities on *rare and threatened species\** and their *conservation\** status and *habitats\** are identified, and management activities are modified to avoid negative impacts.

- 6.4.3 The *rare and threatened species*\* and their *habitats*\* are protected, including through the provision of *conservation zones*\*, *protection areas*\*, *connectivity*\*, and other direct means for their survival and viability, such as species' recovery programs.
- 6.4.4 Effective measures are taken to prevent that hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities *threaten*\* the survival and viability of rare or *threatened species*\*.

**Applicability note:** Traditional hunting and collection of certain species is practised everywhere in the Loyalty Islands Province (flying fox hunting, collection of reptiles, etc.). Effective measures taken for prevention of hunting, trapping and collecting activities threatening the survival and viability of rare or *threatened species*\* are described in the applicability note for *Indicator*\* 6.6.4.

**6.5** *The Organization*\* shall identify and *protect*\* *Representative Sample Areas*\* of native *ecosystems*\* and/or *restore*\* them to more *natural conditions*\*. Where *Representative Sample Areas*\* do not exist or are insufficient, *The Organization*\* shall *restore*\* a proportion of the *Management Unit*\* to more *natural conditions*\*. The size of the areas and the measures taken for their *protection*\* or *restoration*\*, including within *plantations*\*, shall be proportionate to the *conservation*\* status and value of the *ecosystems*\* at the *landscape*\* level, and the *scale, intensity and risk*\* of management activities.

- 6.5.1 *Best Available Information*\* is used to identify *native ecosystems*\* that exist, or would exist under *natural conditions*\*, within the *Management Unit*\* (see examples for HCV 3, [Annex G](#)).

**Applicability note:** *Native ecosystems*\* may include but are not restricted to: native *forests*\* on the plateaux, transition areas between plateaux and coastal areas, coastal areas, caves and cliffs, *wetlands*\*, karst-type hollows and cavities, etc.

- 6.5.2 *Representative Sample Areas*\* of *native ecosystems*\* are protected, where they exist.
- 6.5.3 Where *Representative Sample Areas*\* do not exist, or where existing sample areas inadequately represent *native ecosystems*\*, or are otherwise insufficient, a proportion of the *Management Unit*\* is *restored*\* to more *natural conditions*\*.
- 6.5.4 The size of the *Representative Sample Areas*\* and/or *restoration*\* areas is proportionate to the *conservation*\* status and value of the *ecosystems*\* at the *landscape*\* level, the size of the *Management Unit*\* and the *intensity*\* of *forest management*\*.
- 6.5.5 A *Conservation areas network*\* has been established covering a minimum of 10% of the *Management Unit*\*. This network comprises:
- 1) The sample areas representative of the *native ecosystems*\* defined in *Criterion*\* 6.5;
  - 2) *High Conservation Value Areas*\*\* , in particular HCV 1, 3 and 4 areas (*Principle*\* 9);
  - 3) The other elements of *habitats*\* and *protection areas*\* defined and mapped in 6.4, 6.6 and 6.7 (key *habitats*\*, riparian *forest*\* ,

buffer zones, forest-related *habitats*\*, etc.) the extent of which can be assessed and checked on the ground.

**Applicability note:** The minimum of 10% requirement can be met at the SLIMF group or subgroup level (c.f. FSC-STD-30-005 V 2-0).

**6.6 The Organization\* shall effectively maintain the continued existence of naturally occurring *native species*\* and *genotypes*\*, and prevent losses of *biological diversity*\*, especially through *habitat*\* management in the *Management Unit*\*. The Organization\* shall demonstrate that effective measures are in place to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting.**

6.6.1 Management activities maintain the indigenous species and their genetic diversity and the *habitat features*\* of the *native ecosystems*\* found within the *Management Unit*\*.

This *Indicator*\* implies at least the following requirements:

-In *forests*\* with few secondary characteristics, the maintenance of a stand composition, dynamic and structure akin to that of *natural forest*\*,

-In *forest*\* with many secondary characteristics and/or former fallow land, the gradual improvement of the stand composition, dynamic and structure, so as to *restore*\* over time the features of *natural forests*\*;

-In *plantation*\* areas, artificial regeneration shall not in any case result in the conversion of a natural or semi-*natural forest*\* into a cultivated *forest*\*;

-In *Management Units*\* consisting principally or exclusively of cultivated *forest*\* (*plantation*\* areas), local *genotypes*\* (i.e. *genotypes*\* present in New Caledonia) shall be used in stand renewal.

6.6.2 Where past management has eliminated plant communities or *habitat features*\*, management activities aimed at re-establishing such *habitats*\* are implemented.

6.6.3 Management maintains, enhances, or *restores*\* *habitat features*\* associated with *native ecosystems*\*, to support the diversity of naturally occurring species and their genetic diversity.

6.6.4 Effective measures are taken to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities to ensure that *native species*\*, diversity within these species and their natural distribution are maintained.

**Applicability note:** Traditional hunting and collection of certain species is practised everywhere in the Loyalty Islands Province (flying fox hunting, collection of reptiles, etc.). For species where there is no legislation (e.g. flying foxes), hunting is governed by tradition. Measures for controlling, regulating these activities may include the following:

-A ban on the hunting and collection of protected animals (under traditional arrangements, Caledonian regulations or international conventions) within the boundaries of the *Management Unit*\*;



-Measures to inform and raise the awareness of *local communities\** (advertising campaigns, ad hoc measures in contracts agreed with sub-contractors, etc.);

-Monitoring of activities within the boundaries of the *Management Unit\**, by keeping a register of all irregularities and corrective/preventive actions taken;

-Referring to competent local authorities in case of illegal hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities.

6.6.5 Mechanisms for wildlife *protection\** are in place: applicable national and/or international regulations on *protection\**, hunting and trade in animal species or animal parts (trophies) must be known and complied with.

6.6.6 An internal regulation banning and punishing the transportation of and trade in bush meat and firearms in the facilities and vehicles of *The Organization\** is available and implemented.

**Applicability note:** Given the sensitivity of some hunting activities, as well as keeping a look-out for such activities within the boundaries of the *Management Unit\**, *The Organization\** may demand exemplary behaviour on the part of its own personnel through its internal policy and the clarity of its documentation (internal regulations, contracts with sub-contractors, training plan), awareness-raising/information/training sessions.

6.6.7 A system of regular and punctual controls to ensure hunting policies are respected is implemented.

6.6.8 Effective mitigation measures are in place to ensure that *workers\** do not exacerbate the practice of hunting, trapping or collecting bush meat or wild fish.

**6.7 *The Organization\** shall *protect or restore\** natural water courses, *water bodies\**, *riparian zones\** and their *connectivity\**. *The Organization\** shall avoid negative impacts on water quality and quantity and mitigate and remedy those that occur.**

6.7.1 *Protection\** measures are implemented to protect natural *water courses\** and *water bodies\**, *riparian zones\** and their *connectivity\**, including water quantity and water quality.

**Applicability note:** According to Article 44 of the Loi Organique, watercourses and *water bodies\** located in the customary area are excluded from the public domain. Therefore, it is recommended to develop *protection\** measures in conformity with customary practices. Where relevant, *protection\** measures might involve the establishment of a buffer zone, its width to be consistent with the ecological and technical issues involved.

6.7.2 Where implemented *protection\** measures do not protect watercourses, *water bodies\**, *riparian zones\** and their *connectivity\**, water quantity or water quality from impacts of *forest management\**, *restoration\** activities are implemented.

- 6.7.3 Where natural watercourses, *water bodies\**, *riparian zones\** and their *connectivity\**, water quantity or water quality have been damaged by past activities on land and water by *The Organization\**, *restoration\** activities are implemented.
- 6.7.4 Where continued degradation exists to *water courses\**, *water bodies\**, water quantity and water quality caused by previous managers and the activities of third parties, measures are implemented that prevent or mitigate this degradation.
- 6.8 *The Organization\** shall manage the *landscape\** in the *Management Unit\** to maintain and/or *restore\** a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial *scales\** and regeneration cycles appropriate for the *landscape values\** in that region, and for enhancing environmental and economic *resilience\**.**

**Applicability note:** The ecological functionality of the *landscape\** and the preservation of biodiversity can be sustainably ensured only in relatively vast areas, larger in most cases than a single *Management Unit\**. However, whatever the size of its *Management Units\**, it is recommended for *The Organization\** to analyse its contribution and its integration into the ecological *landscape\**. The actions provided for in the other *Criteria\** may also make a contribution and bear witness to the positive impact of management practices (see in particular *Criteria\** 6.1, 6.5, 6.6, 6.9, and *Principle\** 9).

- 6.8.1 A varied mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales, and regeneration cycles is maintained appropriate to the *landscape\**.
- 6.8.2 The mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales and regeneration cycles is *restored\** where it has not been maintained appropriate to the *landscape\**.
- 6.9 *The Organization\** shall not convert *natural forest\** to *plantations\**, nor *natural forests\** or *plantations\** on sites directly converted from *natural forest\** to non-forest land use, except where the conversion.**
- a) **Affects only a *very limited portion\** of the *Management Unit\**, and**
- b) **Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure Long-term *conservation\** benefits in the *Management Unit\**, and**
- c) **Does not damage or *threaten High Conservation Values\**, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those *High Conservation Values\**.**
- 6.9.1 There is no conversion of *natural forest\** to *plantations\**, nor conversion of *natural forests\** to non-forest\* land use, nor conversion of *plantations\** on sites directly converted from *natural forest\** to non-forest\* land use, except when the conversion:
- 1) Affects only a *very limited portion\** of the *Management Unit\**, and
  - 2) Will produce clear, *substantial\**, additional, secure *long-term\** conservation benefits in the *Management Unit\**, and
  - 3) Does not damage or threaten *High Conservation Values\**, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those *High Values\**.

**6.10 *Management Units\** containing *plantations\** that were established on areas converted from *natural forest\** after November 1994 shall not qualify for certification, except where:**

- a) **Clear and sufficient evidence is provided that *The Organization\** was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion, or**
- b) **The conversion affected only a *very limited portion\** of the area of the *Management Unit\** and is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure *long-term\* conservation\** benefits in the *Management Unit\**.**

6.10.1 Based on *Best Available Information\**, accurate data is compiled on all conversions since 1994.

6.10.2 Areas converted from *natural forest\** to *plantation\** since November 1994 are not certified, except where:

- 1) *The Organization\** provides clear and sufficient evidence that it was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion; or
- 2) the conversion will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term *conservation\** benefits in the *Management Unit\**; and
- 3) the total area of *plantation\** on sites converted from *natural forest\** since November 1994 is less than 5% of the total area of the *Management Unit\**.

## **PRINCIPLE\* 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING**

**The Organization\*** shall have a **management plan\*** consistent with its policies and objectives and proportionate to the **scale, intensity and risks\*** of its management activities. The **management plan\*** shall be implemented and kept up to date based on monitoring information in order to promote **adaptive management\***. The associated planning and procedural documentation shall be sufficient to guide staff, inform **affected stakeholders\*** and **interested stakeholders\*** and to justify management decisions.

**7.1** **The Organization\*** shall, proportionate to the **scale, intensity and risk\*** of its management activities, set policies (visions and values) and objectives for management, which are environmentally sound, socially beneficial and economically viable. Summaries of these policies and objectives shall be incorporated into the **management plan\***, and publicized.

7.1.1 Policies (vision and values) that contribute to meeting the requirements of this standard are defined.

**Applicability note:** In the framework of its management policy, *The Organization\** may, among other things, take into account the customary character of the lands on which it is working and in particular respect for notions of Mother Earth and sacred sites, which are expected to be included in forest management documents and policies.

7.1.2 Specific, operational **management objectives\*** that address the requirements of this standard are defined.

7.1.3 Summaries of the defined policies and defined operational **management objectives\*** are included in the **management plan\*** and publicized.

**7.2** **The Organization\*** shall have and implement a **management plan\*** for the **Management Unit\*** which is fully consistent with the policies and **management objectives\*** as established according to **Criterion\* 7.1**. The **management plan\*** shall describe the natural resources that exist in the **Management Unit\*** and explain how the plan will meet the FSC certification requirements. The **management plan\*** shall cover **forest management\*** planning and social management planning proportionate to **scale, intensity and risk\*** of the planned activities.

7.2.1 The **management plan\*** and associated documents – operational strategies, annual plan of operations, procedures and any other measures – are drawn up so as to achieve **management objectives\*** in accordance with the legislation in force for the area subject to assessment.

7.2.2 The **management plan\*** is implemented in conformity with the Annex D.

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

7.3.1 *Verifiable targets*\*, and the frequency at which they are assessed, are established for monitoring progress towards each *management objective*\*. These targets serve as a basis for the monitoring activities required by *Principle*\* 8.

**Applicability note:** The variables for which these targets are established may include the following (non-exhaustive list):

- The productivity of the site, the yield of all the products harvested;
- Rates of growth and regeneration, and the state of the vegetation;
- The composition of the flora and fauna, and any changes observed;
- Water quality and quantity;
- Erosion, compaction, fertility and carbon content of soils;
- Biodiversity and status of *High Conservation Values*\*;
- Sensitive cultural and environmental resources;
- Stakeholder*\* satisfaction with *engagement*\*;
- Benefits to *local communities*\* of the management operations undertaken;
- Number of workplace accidents;
- Overall *economic viability*\* of the *Management Unit*\*.

**7.4 *The Organization*\* shall update and revise periodically the management planning and procedural documentation to incorporate the results of monitoring and evaluation, *Stakeholder engagement*\* or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.**

7.4.1 The *management plan*\* is entirely revised at least every 20 years and updated periodically so as to incorporate (see Annex D):

- 1) The results of monitoring, internal assessments, internal evaluation and certification audits;
- 2) *Stakeholder*\* *engagement*\* results;
- 3) New scientific and technical information, and
- 4) Changing environmental, social or economic circumstances.

**7.5** *The Organization\** shall make *publicly available\** a summary of the *management plan\** free of charge. Excluding *confidential information\**, other relevant components of the *management plan\** shall be made available to *affected stakeholders\** on request, and at cost of reproduction and handling.

7.5.1 A summary of the *management plan\** is made *publicly available\** in digital format at no cost. It includes the following information:

- 1) A summary of the management policies and objectives;
- 2) Relevant information concerning the directives and *silvicultural\** methods adopted;
- 3) Relevant maps;
- 4) A summary of the monitoring results.

7.5.2 Relevant components of the *management plan\**, excluding *confidential information\**, are available to *affected stakeholders\** on request at the actual costs of reproduction and handling.

**7.6** *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.

7.6.1 *Culturally appropriate\* engagement\** is used to ensure that *affected stakeholders\** are proactively and transparently engaged in the following processes:

- 1) *Dispute\** resolution processes (*Criterion\** 1.6, *Criterion\** 2.6, *Criterion\** 4.6);
- 2) Definition of *living wages\** (*Criterion\** 2.4);
- 3) Identification of rights (*Criterion\** 3.1, *Criterion\** 4.1), *Indigenous cultural landscapes\** (*Criterion\** 3.1) sites (*Criterion\** 3.5, *Criterion\** 4.7) and impacts (*Criterion\** 4.5);
- 4) *Local communities\** socio-economic development activities (*Criterion\** 4.4); and
- 5) *High Conservation Value\** assessment, management and monitoring (*Criterion\** 9.1, *Criterion\** 9.2, *Criterion\** 9.4).

7.6.2 *Culturally appropriate\* engagement\** is used to:

- 1) Determine appropriate representatives and contact points (including, where appropriate, local institutions, organizations and authorities);
- 2) Determine mutually agreed communication channels allowing for information to flow in both directions;
- 3) Ensure all actors (women, youth, elderly, minorities) are represented and engaged equitably;
- 4) Ensure all meetings, all points discussed and all agreements reached are recorded;
- 5) Ensure the content of meeting records is approved; and
- 6) Ensure the results of all *culturally appropriate\* engagement\** activities are shared with those involved.

- 7.6.3 *Affected rights-holders\** and *affected stakeholders\** are provided with an opportunity for *culturally appropriate\* engagement\** in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.
- 7.6.4 On request, *interested stakeholders\** are provided with an opportunity for *engagement\** in the monitoring and planning of management activities that affect their interests.

## **PRINCIPLE\* 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT**

**The Organization\*** shall demonstrate that progress towards achieving the *management objectives\**, the impacts of management activities and the condition of the *Management Unit\** are monitored and evaluated proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk\** of management activities, in order to implement *adaptive management\**.

**8.1** **The Organization\*** shall monitor the implementation of its *Management Plan\**, including its policies and *management objectives\**, its progress with the activities planned, and the achievement of its *verifiable targets\**.

8.1.1 Procedures are documented and executed for monitoring the implementation of the *management plan\** including its policies and *management objectives\** and the achievement of its *verifiable targets\**.

**8.2** **The Organization\*** shall monitor and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the activities carried out in the *Management Unit\**, and changes in its environmental condition.

8.2.1 Procedures are in place for the periodic monitoring of the social and environmental impacts of management activities, and of changes in environmental conditions. The monitoring procedures must be appropriate to the activities concerned, the environmental and social issues, the results of the *risk\** assessment of the impact of *forest management\**, and the issues arising from *engagement\**. These monitoring procedures are consistent with Annex F.

8.2.2 Changes in environmental conditions are monitored. The monitoring procedures described in *Indicator\** 8.2.1 are sufficient to identify and describe changes in environmental conditions. The environmental factors to be monitored are described in Annex F.

**8.3** **The Organization\*** shall analyse the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process.

8.3.1 *Adaptive management\** procedures are implemented so that monitoring results feed into periodic updates to the planning process and the resulting *management plan\**.

8.3.2 If monitoring results show non-conformities with the FSC Standard, then *management objectives\**, *verifiable targets\** and/or management activities are revised.

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

8.4.1 An annual summary of the monitoring results is made *publicly available\** in a format comprehensible to all *stakeholders\**. The summary of monitoring activities including maps is *publicly available\** at no cost.



**8.5 The Organization\* shall have and implement a tracking and tracing system proportionate to *scale, intensity and risk\** of its management activities, for demonstrating the source and volume in proportion to projected output for each year, of all products from the *Management Unit\** that are marketed as FSC certified.**

8.5.1 A system is implemented to track and trace all products that are marketed as FSC certified. As part of this:

- 1) *Transaction verification\** is supported by providing *FSC transaction\** data, as requested by the certification body;
- 2) *Fibre testing\** is supported by surrendering samples and specimens of materials and information about species composition for verification, as requested by the certification body.

8.5.2 Information about all products sold is compiled and documented, including:

- 1) Common and scientific species names;
- 2) Product name or description;
- 3) Volume (or quantity) of product;
- 4) Information to trace the material to the source-of-origin logging block;
- 5) Date of harvesting and start of processing;
- 6) Whether or not the material was sold as FSC certified.

8.5.3 Sales invoices or similar documentation are kept for a minimum of five years for all products sold with an FSC claim, which identify at a minimum, the following information:

- 1) Name and address of purchaser;
- 2) Date of sale;
- 3) Common and scientific species names;
- 4) Product description;
- 5) Volume (or quantity) sold;
- 6) Certificate code; and
- 7) "FSC 100%" claim identifying products sold as FSC certified.

## **PRINCIPLE\* 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES\***

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

**Applicability note:** There is no HCV 2 within the Loyalty Islands. Considering that the anthropogenic pressure is spread on the whole islands area, we looked for potential *ecosystems\** or *ecosystem\** mosaics which are “large” relatively to the regional *landscape\** and have relative natural biodiversity patterns and/or otherwise are relatively intact.

The Primary *Forests\**<sup>1</sup>, already classified as HVC 3s, could potentially fit with the definition:

- Rainforest on calcareous/limestone soils.
- Araucaria cordon on the coastal corniche.

1) The Rainforests on calcareous/limestone soils could be classified as HCV 2s according to their significance (due to their size and/or biodiversity importance). However, the human pressure has been too high for many years to be relatively intact. They are largely disrupted:

- By invading species.
- By *significant\** human activity with common tree removals for agriculture and cattle.

As a result, they do not contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species anymore. The HCV 3 classification is more relevant with the field situation.

2) We could also imagine that the Araucaria cordon on the coastal corniche can be classified as an HCV 2, but it does not fit with the field situation. The Araucaria cordon is an *ecosystem\** which is located on a very specific zone on the Loyalty Islands. It does not fill the role of a smaller area that provide key *landscape\** functions such as *connectivity\** and buffering.

Except for these *ecosystems\** that could potentially fit with the HCV2 definition but have been eventually rejected for their

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[1] Generally speaking, the vegetation of the Loyalties is made up of :

- **of a large dense humid Forest\* on limestone** which is the original *Forest\**. This type of *Forest\** is still well represented and occupies part of the 1,900 km<sup>2</sup> of limestone soil on the Loyalty Islands. It is still well preserved in Lifou but has been well degraded in Ouvéa and on the central plateau of Maré (Morat, Jaffré et al. 1983).
- **of a reef belt** on which the vegetation is the lower the closer to the shore and the more exposed to the wind;
- **Forests\* more or less altered and secondarised** and various anthropised environments: dwellings and gardens adjoining huts, crops (yams, potatoes...), recent fallow land, fallow land and scrub established on old crops or developed following fires (centre of Maré, south of Ouvéa) ;
- **coconut groves**, often old and overgrown with secondary vegetation, which occupy a particularly large area in Ouvéa.

specificities (see above), we affirm there are no HCV2s within the Loyalty Islands. *Indicators\** related to *Intact Forest Landscapes\** are not applicable for this country and have been greyed out.

9.1 ***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\****:

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. ***Intact Forest Landscapes\**** and 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\****.

**Applicability note:** It is expected that the ***High Conservation Values\**** (HCV) are known at least by ***The Organization's\**** senior management and have been adequately identified, mapped and evaluated in the ***Management Unit\****, either by ***The Organization\**** or by a specialized body.

9.1.1 An assessment of ***High Conservation Values\**** 1 to 6 (location, state of conservation, related issues, etc.) has been carried out in conformity with **Annex G** of this Standard.

9.1.2 [not applicable in New Caledonia] This assessment includes identification of ***Intact Forest Landscapes\****, as of January 1, 2017.

9.1.3 The assessment uses results from ***culturally appropriate\**** ***engagement\**** with ***affected rights holders\**** and ***affected\**** and ***interested stakeholders\**** with an interest in the conservation of the ***High Conservation Values\****.

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

**Applicability note:** *The Organization\** is expected to consult with experts and the *local communities\** in order to identify the factors in the conservation of *HCVs\** and to decide on specific measures and/or management methods to be adopted in the *Management Unit\** to ensure the conservation of *HCVs\**.

- 9.2.1 Threats to *High Conservation Values\** are identified using *Best Available Information\**.
- 9.2.2 Management strategies and actions are developed to maintain and/or enhance the identified *High Conservation Values\** and to maintain associated *High Conservation Value Areas\** prior to implementing potentially harmful management activities (refer to Annex G).
- 9.2.3 *Affected rights holders\**, *affected\** and *interested stakeholders\** and experts are engaged in the development of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified *High Conservation Values\**.
- 9.2.4 [not applicable in New Caledonia] Management strategies are developed to *protect\* core areas\**.
- 9.2.5 [not applicable in New Caledonia] The *vast majority\** of each *Intact Forest Landscape\** is designated as a *core area\**.
- 9.2.6 The strategies developed are effective in maintaining and/or enhancing the *High Conservation Values\**.
- 9.2.7 [not applicable in New Caledonia] Management strategies allow limited *industrial activity\** within *core areas\** only if all the effects of *industrial activity\**, including *fragmentation\**: are restricted to a *very limited portion\** of the *core area\**; do not reduce the *core area\** below 50,000 ha; and will produce clear, substantial, additional, *long-term\** conservation and social benefits.

**9.3 The Organization\* shall implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified *High Conservation Values\**. These strategies and actions shall implement the *precautionary approach\** and be proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk\** of management activities.**

**Applicability note:** *Principle\* 7* requires that the *management plan\** contains specific measures to ensure the conservation and/or enhancement of *HCVs\** while respecting the principle of *precautionary approach\**, and that those measures are implemented.

- 9.3.1 The *High Conservation Values\** and the *High Conservation Value Areas\** on which they depend are preserved, enhanced and/or *restored\**, including by implementing the strategies developed.
- 9.3.2 The strategies and actions prevent damage and avoid risks to *High Conservation Values\**, even when the scientific information is

incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of *High Conservation Values\** are uncertain.

- 9.3.3 [not applicable in New Caledonia] *Core areas\** are *protected\** consistent with *Criterion\** 9.2.
- 9.3.4 [not applicable in New Caledonia] Limited *Industrial activity\** in *core areas\** is consistent with *Indicator\** 9.2.7.
- 9.3.5 Activities that harm *High Conservation Values\** cease immediately and actions are taken to *restore\** and protect the *High Conservation Values\**.

**9.4 *The Organization\** shall demonstrate that periodic monitoring is carried out to assess changes in the status of *High Conservation Values\**, and shall adapt its management strategies to ensure their effective *protection\**. The monitoring shall be proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk\** of management activities, and shall include *engagement\** with *affected stakeholders\**, *interested stakeholders\** and experts.**

**Applicability note:** It is recommended that an annual monitoring exercise is carried out to assess the efficacy of the measures adopted to maintain or enhance the *HCVs\**. It is also recommended that the monitoring process is based on a programme stating for each *HCV\**: the frequency of monitoring, the *Indicators\** measured, the data analysis process, the measures taken to include new scientific knowledge in the process, and the process for capitalizing on and making best use of the data with the aim of improving the management and exploitation of the *forest\**.

- 9.4.1 A programme of periodic monitoring assesses:
- 1) Implementation of strategies;
  - 2) The status of *High Conservation Values\**, including *High Conservation Value Areas\** on which they depend; and
  - 3) The effectiveness of the management strategies and actions for the *protection\** of *High Conservation Values\**, to fully maintain and/or enhance the *High Conservation Values\**.
- 9.4.2 The monitoring programme includes *engagement\** with *affected rights-holders\**, *affected* and *interested stakeholders\**, and experts.
- 9.4.3 The monitoring programme has sufficient scope, detail and frequency to detect changes in *High Conservation Values\**, relative to the initial assessment and status identified for each *High Conservation Value\**.
- 9.4.4 Management strategies and actions are adapted when monitoring or other new information show that these strategies and actions are insufficient to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of *High Conservation Values\**.

## **PRINCIPLE\* 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**

Management activities conducted by or for *The Organization\** for the *Management Unit\** shall be selected and implemented consistent with *The Organizations\** economic, environmental and social policies and objectives and in compliance with the *Principles\** and *Criteria\** collectively.

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

10.1.1 Harvested sites are regenerated in a *timely manner\** that:

- 1) Protects affected *environmental values\**; and
- 2) Appropriately re-establishes overall *pre-harvest\** or *natural forest\** composition and structure.

10.1.2 *Regeneration activities\** are implemented in a manner that:

- 1) For harvest of existing *plantations\**, regenerate to the vegetation cover that existed prior to the harvest or to more *natural conditions\**, using ecologically well-adapted species;
- 2) For harvest of *natural forests\**, regenerate to *pre-harvest\** or to more *natural conditions\**; or
- 3) For harvest of degraded *natural forests\**, regenerate to more *natural conditions\**.

**10.2** *The Organization\** shall use species for regeneration that are ecologically well adapted to the site and to the *management objectives\**. *The Organization\** shall use *native species\** and *local genotypes\** for regeneration, unless there is clear and convincing justification for using others.

10.2.1 *Species\** chosen for regeneration are local *genotypes\** (i.e. present in New Caledonia) and are ecologically well adapted to the site, unless clear and convincing justification is provided for using non-local *genotypes\** or non-*native species\**, where the justification is based on engagement\* with *stakeholders\**, existing literature (scientific articles, survey reports or other studies), and/or field surveys (carried out by the forest manager or local *stakeholders\**).

10.2.2 Species chosen for regeneration are consistent with the regeneration objectives and with the *management objectives\**.

**10.3** *The Organization\** shall only use *alien species\** when knowledge and/or experience have shown that any invasive impacts can be controlled and effective mitigation measures are in place.

10.3.1 *Alien species\** are used only when direct experience and/or the results of scientific research demonstrate that invasive impacts can be controlled. The use of alien *invasive species\** as defined for the Loyalty Islands is forbidden (Annex H).

10.3.2 *Alien species\** are used only when effective mitigation measures are in place to control their spread outside the area in which they are established.

10.3.3 The spread of *invasive species\** is controlled (Annex H).

- 10.3.4 Management activities are implemented, preferably in cooperation with separate regulatory bodies where these exist, with the aim of controlling the invasive impacts of *alien species*\* that were not introduced by *The Organization*\*.
- 10.4 *The Organization*\* shall not use *genetically modified organisms*\* in the Management Unit\*.**
- 10.4.1 *Genetically modified organisms*\* (GMOs) are not used.
- 10.5 *The Organization*\* shall use *silvicultural*\* practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and *management objectives*\*.**
- 10.5.1 *Silvicultural*\* practices are implemented that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and *management objectives*\*.
- 10.6 *The Organization*\* shall minimize or avoid the use of *fertilizers*\*. When *fertilizers*\* are used, *The Organization*\* shall demonstrate that use is equally or more ecologically and economically beneficial than use of *silvicultural*\* systems that do not require *fertilizers*\*, and shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to *environmental values*\*, including soils.**
- 10.6.1 The use of *fertilizers*\* is minimized or avoided.
- 10.6.2 When *fertilizers*\* are used, their ecological and economic benefits are at least equal to or higher than those of *silvicultural*\* systems that do not require *fertilizers*\*.
- 10.6.3 When *fertilizers*\* are used, their types, rates, frequencies and site of application are documented.
- 10.6.4 When *fertilizers*\* are used, *The Organisation*\* implements measures to prevent damage to *environmental values*\*.
- 10.6.5 Damage to *environmental values*\* resulting from *fertilizer*\* use is mitigated or repaired.
- 10.7 *The Organization*\* shall use integrated pest management and *silviculture*\* systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of chemical *pesticides*\*. *The Organization*\* shall not use any chemical *pesticides*\* prohibited by FSC policy. When *pesticides*\* are used, *The Organization*\* shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to *environmental values*\* and human health.**
- Applicability note:** It is recommended that when *pesticides*\* are used: (i) the selected *pesticide*\*, application method, timing and pattern of use offers the least *risk*\* to humans and non-target species are documented, and (ii) there is objective evidence to show that the *pesticide*\* is the only effective, practical and cost-effective way of controlling the pest.
- 10.7.1 Integrated pest management, including selection of *silviculture*\* systems, is used to avoid, or aim to eliminate, the frequency, extent and amount of chemical *pesticide*\* applications, and results in non-use or overall reductions in applications.

- 10.7.2 Chemical *pesticides*\* prohibited by FSC's Pesticide Policy are not used or stored in the *Management Unit*\* unless FSC has granted derogation.
- 10.7.3 Records of *pesticide*\* usage are maintained, including trade name, active ingredient, quantity of active ingredient used, period of use, location and area of use and reason for use.
- 10.7.4 The application, storage and transport of *pesticides*\*, and the handling of residues and accidental spillages, comply with the stipulations of a regulatory pesticides-use certificate and ILO publications on the use of chemical *pesticides*\* at work, and satisfy the requirements of the local regulations.

**Applicability note:** Refer to Annex A, Code Agricole et Pastoral de la Nouvelle-Calédonie (produits phytosanitaires), Titre V.

- 10.7.5 If *pesticides*\* are used, application methods minimize quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective *protection*\* to surrounding *landscapes*\*.
- 10.7.6 In the event of damage to *environmental values*\* or human health from *pesticides*\*, they are immediately taken out of use and management activities are modified to prevent, limit or repair the damage.
- 10.7.7 When *pesticides*\* are used:
  - 1) The selected *pesticide*\*, application method, timing and pattern of use offers the least *risk*\* to humans and non-target species; and
  - 2) Objective evidence demonstrates that the *pesticide*\* is the only effective, practical and cost effective way to control the pest.

**10.8 *The Organization*\* shall minimize, monitor and strictly control the use of *biological control agents*\* in accordance with *internationally accepted scientific protocols*\*. When *biological control agents*\* are used, *The Organization*\* shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to *environmental values*\* and human health.**

- 10.8.1 The use of *biological control agents*\* is minimized, monitored and controlled.
- 10.8.2 The use of *biological control agents*\* complies with New Caledonian's regulations, and with *internationally accepted scientific protocols*\*.
- 10.8.3 The use of *biological control agents*\* is recorded, including type, quantity, period, location and reason for use.
- 10.8.4 Damage to *environmental values*\* caused by the use of *biological control agents*\* is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.



**10.9 The Organization\* shall assess risks\* and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from Natural Hazards\* proportionate to scale, intensity, and risk\*.**

10.9.1 Potential negative impacts of *natural hazards\**, particularly fires and tropical storms, on *infrastructure\**, *forest\** resources and communities in the *Management Unit\** are assessed.

10.9.2 Management activities mitigate these impacts.

10.9.3 The *risk\** of management activities increasing the frequency, distribution or severity of *natural hazards\** is identified for those *hazards\** that may be influenced by management.

10.9.4 Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified *risks\**.

**10.10 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.**

10.10.1 Development, maintenance and use of *infrastructure\**, as well as transport and *silviculture\** activities, are managed so as to protect:

- 1) The *environmental values\** identified in *Criterion\** 6.1,
- 2) The species and *habitats\** identified in *Criterion\** 6.4;
- 3) The *water courses\**, *water bodies\** and *wetlands\** identified in *Criterion\** 6.7;
- 4) Soils, particularly as regards the *risk\** of erosion.
- 5) *Ecosystem\** and *landscape values\**.

10.10.2 When disturbances or damages to the values referred to *Indicator\** 10.10.1 occur, they are mitigated or repaired in a *timely manner\**, and management activities are modified to prevent further damage.

**10.11 The Organization\* shall manage activities associated with the harvesting and extraction of timber and non-timber forest products\* so that environmental values\* are conserved, merchantable waste is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided.**

10.11.1 Harvesting and extraction practices for timber and *non-timber forest products\** are implemented in a manner that conserves the *environmental values\** identified in *Criterion\** 6.1 and the *High Conservation Values\** identified in *Criteria\** 9.1 and 9.2.

**Applicability note:** It is recommended that new access ways are opened only as strictly necessary and very low-impact forestry methods are used whenever possible. Examples: It is good practice to close off a new access when it is no longer needed. Debris and other green wastes can be used for blocking off the access.

10.11.2 Harvesting practices optimize the use of *forest\** products and merchantable materials.

10.11.3 Sufficient amounts of dead and decaying biomass and *forest\** structure are retained to conserve *environmental values\**.

10.11.4 Harvesting practices minimize damage to standing trees and to all *forest\**-related *environmental values\**.

**Applicability note:** Impact on *environmental values\** are for instance the increased *risk\** of fire, conversion, unauthorized dumping of wastes, poaching of flying foxes and other protected animals, opening new access ways, etc.

**10.12 *The Organization\** shall dispose of *waste materials\** in an environmentally appropriate manner.**

**Applicability note:** Waste-disposal facilities are available in New Caledonia.

10.12.1 Organic and non-organic *waste materials\** generated during management activities are collected, cleaned up, transported and disposed at appropriate installations away from the site of forestry operations in accordance with environmental safety and *legal\** requirements. This process contributes to the maintenance of the good state of conservation of the *environmental values\** defined in *Criterion\** 6.1.

## F Annexes

### Annex A List of *applicable laws\**, regulations, international treaties and nationally *ratified\** conventions (*Principle\* 1*)

1. Legal* rights to harvest	
<p>1.1 Land-<i>tenure*</i> and management rights</p>	<p>Code civil : Art 516 à 543 ; Art. 537, 544 ; Art 544 à 577; Art.625 à 636; Art. 625 à 636; Livre 3, <b>dans leur version applicable en Nouvelle-Calédonie</b></p> <p>Code de la propriété des personnes publiques: L2212-1 : partie 2 Livres 2 et 3 : partie 3 livre 2; partie 1 Livres 1 et 2 (<b>pour le domaine public de l'Etat et de ses établissements publics, ainsi que pour le domaine publics des communes et de leurs établissements publics</b>)</p> <p>Lois du pays n° 2012-6, n° 2007-2 et n° 2001-017 (<b>pour le domaine public de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et des Provinces</b>)</p> <p>Délibération n° 127/CP du 26 septembre 1991 relative à l'administration des intérêts patrimoniaux et domaniaux du Territoire</p> <p>Arrêté n° 2017-1505/GNC du 4 juillet 2017 fixant les tarifs des produits, services et prestations du service topographique de la DITTT (délivrance d'extraits cadastraux)</p> <p>Délibération de l'assemblée de province des îles Loyauté n°90-66/API du 20 juillet 1990 relative à la <i>Protection*</i> et à la conservation du patrimoine dans la province îles</p> <p>Délibération n° 60-2007/APS du 15 novembre 2007 relative à l'adhésion de la province Sud à l'association "comité de gestion de la zone côtière ouest de la Nouvelle-Calédonie"</p> <p>Délibération n° 23-2005/APS du 6 octobre 2005 portant création du syndicat mixte des Grandes Fougères et approbation de ses statuts</p> <p>Délibération du congrès n° 334 du 11 août 1992 portant <i>Protection*</i> des végétaux.</p> <p>Code Agricole et Pastoral de la Nouvelle-Calédonie.  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p>
<p>1.2 Concession licenses</p>	<p>Ordonnance n° 2016-65 du 29 janvier 2016 relative aux contrats de concession et décret n° 2016-86 du 1er février 2016 relatif aux contrats de concession (pour les contrats de concession de l'Etat)</p> <p>Articles L. 1411-1 à L. 1411-3 du code général des collectivités territoriales (pour les délégations de service public de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, de ses établissements publics et des Provinces)</p> <p>Loi n° 85-704 du 12 juillet 1985 relative à la maîtrise d'ouvrage publique et à ses rapports avec la maîtrise d'œuvre privée (dans sa version applicable en Nouvelle-Calédonie et exclusivement en ce qui concerne les opérations réalisées pour l'Etat et ses établissements publics)</p> <p>Articles 537, 543 et 544 du code civil, <b>dans leur version applicable en Nouvelle-Calédonie</b></p> <p>Code de la propriété des personnes publiques Partie 4 (<b>pour le domaine public de l'Etat et de ses établissements publics, ainsi que pour le domaine public des communes et de leurs établissements publics</b>)</p>

	<p>Lois du pays n° 2012-6, n° 2007-2 et n° 2001-017 (<b>pour le domaine public de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et des Provinces</b>)</p> <p>Ordonnance n° 2015-899 et décret n° 2016-360 (<b>pour les marchés publics de l'Etat et de ses établissements publics, y compris contrats de partenariat</b>)</p> <p>Délibération n° 136/CP du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1967 (<b>pour les marchés publics de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, des Provinces, des Communes et de leurs établissements publics</b>)  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p>
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	<p>Code de l'Environnement de la Province Sud  <a href="https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&amp;q=code+de+%27environnement+province+sud">https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&amp;q=code+de+%27environnement+province+sud</a>  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p> <p>Code de l'Environnement de la Province Nord  <a href="https://www.province-nord.nc/parutions/code-environnement-province-nord">https://www.province-nord.nc/parutions/code-environnement-province-nord</a>  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p> <p>Code de l'Environnement de la Province des îles Loyauté  <a href="https://www.province-iles.nc/sites/default/files/2019-03/19-033-Code-de-l-environnement-PIL.pdf">https://www.province-iles.nc/sites/default/files/2019-03/19-033-Code-de-l-environnement-PIL.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p> <p>Charte de l'Environnement (loi constitutionnelle du 1er mars 2005)  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p>
1.4 Harvesting permits	<p>Délibération de l'assemblée de la province Sud n° 42-96/APS du 6 décembre 1996 instituant des aides spécifiques au reboisement et à la sylviculture  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p>
<b>2. Taxes and fees</b>	
2.1 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	Non applicable
2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	Code des impôts de la Nouvelle-Calédonie. <a href="http://www.dsf.nc/">http://www.dsf.nc/</a>
2.3 Income and profit taxes	Code des impôts de la Nouvelle-Calédonie. <a href="http://www.dsf.nc/">http://www.dsf.nc/</a>
<b>3. Timber harvesting activities</b>	
3.1 Timber harvesting regulations	<p>Délibération de l'assemblée de la province des îles Loyauté n° 93-57/API du 22 décembre 1993 autorisant le président de la province des îles Loyauté à signer des autorisations de coupe de certains bois dans la province des îles Loyauté.  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p> <p>Code de l'Environnement de la Province Sud (articles 321-1 et suivants)  <a href="https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&amp;q=code+de+%27environnement+province+sud">https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&amp;q=code+de+%27environnement+province+sud</a>  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p>
3.2 Protected sites and species	<p>Convention sur la diversité biologique -1992</p> <p>Convention internationale pour la prévention de la pollution des eaux de la mer par les hydrocarbures, amendée, Londres/OMI-1954</p>

	<p>Convention internationale sur la responsabilité civile pour les dommages dus à la pollution par les hydrocarbures, Bruxelles/OMI-1969</p> <p>Convention internationale portant création d'un fonds d'indemnisation pour les dommages dus à la pollution par les hydrocarbures, Bruxelles/OMI-1971</p> <p>Convention concernant la <i>Protection*</i> du patrimoine mondial, culturel et naturel (Paris, 1972), adoptée par la conférence de l'UNESCO, qui permet d'inscrire des sites naturels d'intérêt pour l'humanité sur la liste du Patrimoine Mondial</p> <p>Convention de Washington (CITES), Convention Internationale sur le Commerce des Espèces Menacées de la Faune et de la Flore sauvages du 3 mars 1973</p> <p>Convention d'Apia du 12 juin 1976 sur la <i>Protection*</i> de la nature dans le Pacifique Sud</p> <p>Convention relative à l'Institution du Programme Régional Océanien, Apia-1993</p> <p>Convention de Bonn (1976) sur la Conservation des Espèces Migratrices appartenant à la faune sauvage</p> <p>Accord international sur les bois tropicaux Genève-1983, modifié en 1985.</p> <p>Convention de Vienne pour la <i>Protection*</i> de la Couche d'Ozone, Vienne-1985</p> <p>Convention de Nouméa du 25.11.1986 sur la <i>Protection*</i> des ressources naturelles et de l'environnement de la région Pacifique Sud, ainsi que ses protocoles associés</p> <p>Convention sur la Conservation de la Vie Sauvage et du Milieu Naturel de l'Europe, Berne/Conseil de l'Europe-1979</p> <p>Convention modifiée de RAMSAR du 2 février 1971 relative aux zones humides d'importance internationale</p> <p>Code de l'Environnement de la Province Sud  <a href="https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&amp;q=code+de+%27environnement+province+sud">https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&amp;q=code+de+%27environnement+province+sud</a>  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p> <p>Code de l'Environnement de la Province Nord  <a href="https://www.province-nord.nc/parutions/code-environnement-province-nord">https://www.province-nord.nc/parutions/code-environnement-province-nord</a>  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p> <p>Code de l'Environnement de la Province des Iles Loyauté  <a href="https://www.province-iles.nc/sites/default/files/2019-03/19-033-Code-de-l-environnement-PIL.pdf">https://www.province-iles.nc/sites/default/files/2019-03/19-033-Code-de-l-environnement-PIL.pdf</a></p> <p>Délibération de l'assemblée de province des îles Loyauté n°90-66/API du 20 juillet 1990 relative à la <i>Protection*</i> et à la conservation du patrimoine dans la province îles  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p> <p>Décision n° 2013/755/UE DU CONSEIL du 25 novembre 2013 relative à l'association des pays et territoires d'outre-mer à l'Union européenne</p>
3.3 Environmental requirements	<p>Code Minier de la Nouvelle-Calédonie  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a>  <a href="https://dimenc.gouv.nc/sites/default/files/download/code_minier_partie_reglementaire_0.pdf">https://dimenc.gouv.nc/sites/default/files/download/code_minier_partie_reglementaire_0.pdf</a></p> <p>Code Agricole et Pastoral de la Nouvelle-Calédonie  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p> <p>Code de l'Urbanisme de la Nouvelle-Calédonie  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p> <p>Code de l'Environnement de la Province Sud</p>

	<p><a href="https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&amp;q=code+de+%27environnement+province+sud">https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&amp;q=code+de+%27environnement+province+sud</a>  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a>  Code de l'Environnement de la Province Nord  <a href="https://www.province-nord.nc/parutions/code-environnement-province-nord">https://www.province-nord.nc/parutions/code-environnement-province-nord</a>  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a>  Code de l'Environnement de la Province des Iles Loyauté  <a href="https://www.province-iles.nc/sites/default/files/2019-03/19-033-Code-de-l-environnement-PIL.pdf">https://www.province-iles.nc/sites/default/files/2019-03/19-033-Code-de-l-environnement-PIL.pdf</a></p>
3.4 Health and safety	<p>Code Agricole et Pastoral de la Nouvelle-Calédonie (produits phytosanitaires)  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p>
3.4 <i>Legal</i> * employment	<p>Code du Travail de la Nouvelle-Calédonie  Accord interprofessionnel territorial  <a href="https://dtenc.gouv.nc/">https://dtenc.gouv.nc/</a></p>
<b>4. Third parties' rights</b>	
4.1 <i>Customary rights</i> *	<p>Loi organique n° 99-209 du 19 mars 1999, articles 18 et 19  <a href="https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000393606">https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000393606</a>  Délibération de l'assemblée de province des îles Loyauté n°90-66/API du 20 juillet 1990 relative à la <i>Protection</i>* et à la conservation du patrimoine dans la province îles  <a href="https://dtenc.gouv.nc/">https://dtenc.gouv.nc/</a>  Délibération cadre n° 02/2013/SC du 30 avril 2013 relatif au socle commun des valeurs kanak et les principes fondamentaux des droits autochtones coutumiers  <a href="https://gouv.nc/direction/direction-de-la-gestion-et-de-la-reglementation-des-affaires-coutumieres">https://gouv.nc/direction/direction-de-la-gestion-et-de-la-reglementation-des-affaires-coutumieres</a>  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a>  Loi du pays n° 2006-15 du 15 janvier 2007 relative aux actes coutumiers  <a href="https://gouv.nc/direction/direction-de-la-gestion-et-de-la-reglementation-des-affaires-coutumieres">https://gouv.nc/direction/direction-de-la-gestion-et-de-la-reglementation-des-affaires-coutumieres</a>  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p>
4.2 <i>Free, Prior and Informed Consent</i> *	<p>Loi organique n° 99-209 du 19 mars 1999, articles 18 et 19  <a href="https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000393606">https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000393606</a>  Délibération de l'assemblée de province des îles Loyauté n°90-66/API du 20 juillet 1990 relative à la <i>Protection</i>* et à la conservation du patrimoine dans la province îles  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a>  Délibération cadre n° 02/2013/SC du 30 avril 2013 relatif au socle commun des valeurs kanak et les principes fondamentaux des droits autochtones coutumiers  <a href="https://gouv.nc/direction/direction-de-la-gestion-et-de-la-reglementation-des-affaires-coutumieres">https://gouv.nc/direction/direction-de-la-gestion-et-de-la-reglementation-des-affaires-coutumieres</a>  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a>  Loi du pays n° 2006-15 du 15 janvier 2007 relative aux actes coutumiers  <a href="https://gouv.nc/direction/direction-de-la-gestion-et-de-la-reglementation-des-affaires-coutumieres">https://gouv.nc/direction/direction-de-la-gestion-et-de-la-reglementation-des-affaires-coutumieres</a>  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p>

4.3 <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> rights	<p>Loi organique n° 99-209 du 19 mars 1999, articles 18 et 19  <a href="https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000393606">https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000393606</a></p> <p>Délibération de l'assemblée de province des îles Loyauté n°90-66/API du 20 juillet 1990 relative à la <i>Protection*</i> et à la conservation du patrimoine dans la province îles  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p> <p>Délibération cadre n° 02/2013/SC du 30 avril 2013 relatif au socle commun des valeurs kanak et les principes fondamentaux des droits autochtones coutumiers</p> <p>Loi du pays n° 2006-15 du 15 janvier 2007 relative aux actes coutumiers  <a href="https://gouv.nc/direction/direction-de-la-gestion-et-de-la-reglementation-des-affaires-coutumieres">https://gouv.nc/direction/direction-de-la-gestion-et-de-la-reglementation-des-affaires-coutumieres</a>  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p>
<b>5. Trade and transport</b>	
5.1 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	<p>Code des Douanes de la Nouvelle-Calédonie.  <a href="https://douane.gouv.nc/">https://douane.gouv.nc/</a></p> <p>Arrêté n° 2015-2853/GNC du 8 décembre 2015 portant prohibition absolue des bois de santal de la Nouvelle-Calédonie destinés à l'exportation  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p> <p>Arrêté n° 2015-2855/GNC du 8 décembre 2015 relatif à l'exportation des drêches de bois de santal de Nouvelle-Calédonie  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p>
5.2 Trade and transport	<p>Délibération n° 470 du 3 novembre 1982 relative au transport de matières dangereuses sur la voie publique  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p>
5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	Non applicable
5.4 Customs regulations	<p>Code des Douanes de la Nouvelle-Calédonie.  <a href="https://douane.gouv.nc/">https://douane.gouv.nc/</a></p> <p>Arrêté n° 2015-2853/GNC du 8 décembre 2015 portant prohibition absolue des bois de santal de la Nouvelle-Calédonie destinés à l'exportation  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p> <p>Arrêté n° 2015-2855/GNC du 8 décembre 2015 relatif à l'exportation des drêches de bois de santal de Nouvelle-Calédonie  <a href="http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc">http://www.juridoc.gouv.nc</a></p>

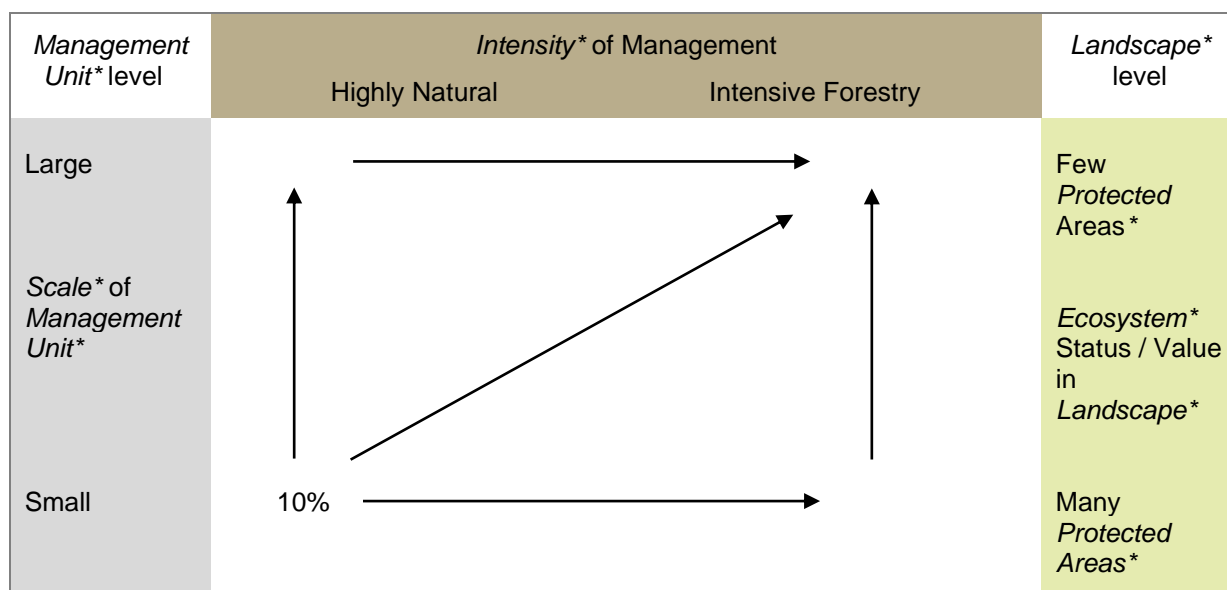
## Annex B Training requirements for workers\*(Principle\* 2)

There is a training manager and a training plan setting out the awareness-raising/training activities necessary for the effective and safe implementation of the *management plan*\*. The training plan covers, among other things, the following topics for the members of staff concerned:

- 1) Detection and handling of cases of psychological and sexual harassment and *discrimination*\* (Criterion\* 2.2).
- 2) Performance of tasks that are hazardous or involve special responsibility (Criterion\* 2.5).
- 3) Safety at work and first aid (use of equipment) (Criterion\* 2.3).
- 4) Management of Forestry operations and identification of their environmental and social impacts (Criteria\* 4.5 and 6.2),
- 5) Implement *forest*\* activities to comply with applicable *legal*\* requirements (Criterion\* 1.5).
- 6) Understand the content, meaning and applicability of the eight *ILO Core Labour Conventions*\* (Criterion\* 2.1).
- 7) Identification of *High Conservation Values*\* and *environmental values*\* (Criteria\* 6.1 and 9.1) for each Island.
- 8) Knowledge of areas/ processes concerned with the *customary rights*\* identified in Criterion\* 1.2.
- 9) Handling, use, storage and/or disposal of wastes, hazardous substances, *pesticides*\* and/or *fertilizers*\* (Criteria\* 2.3, 10.7 and 10.12).
- 10) Identification of where *Indigenous Peoples*\* have *legal*\* and *customary rights*\* related to management activities (Criterion\* 3.2).
- 11) Identification and implementation of applicable elements of UNDRIP and *ILO Convention*\* 169 (Criterion\* 3.4).
- 12) Identification of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to *Indigenous Peoples*\* and implementation of the necessary measures to protect them before the start of *forest management*\* activities to avoid negative impacts (Criterion\* 3.5 and Criterion\* 4.7).



**Annex C Conservation Area Network\* conceptual diagram (Principle\* 6)**



The diagram shows how the area of the *Management Unit\** included in the *Conservation Area Network\** is generally expected to increase from the 10% minimum as the size, *intensity\** of management, and/or the status and value of *ecosystems\** at the *landscape\** level each increase. The arrows and their direction represent these increases.

The far-right column titled '*Ecosystems\* Status/Value in the Landscape\**' signifies the extent to which *native ecosystems\** are protected at the *landscape\** level and the relative requirements for further *protection\** in the *Management Unit\**.

The far-left column titled '*Area of Management Unit\**' shows that as the *Management Unit\** area increases, the *Management Unit\** will itself be at the *landscape\** level and so will be expected to have a *Conservation Area Network\** containing functional examples of all of the naturally occurring *ecosystems\** for that *landscape\**.

## Annex D Elements of the *management plan*\* (*Principle*\* 7)

The management documentation addresses at least the following elements:

- 1) A summary of the management policies and objectives;
- 2) Geographical and administrative information;
- 3) A description of the land-*tenure*\* regime and types of *forests*\*;
- 4) A description of the *forest*\* resources under management, *ecosystem services*\*, environmental constraints as identified in *Principles*\* 6 and 9 ;
- 5) A description of social, economic and cultural resources and characteristics, as identified in *Principle*\* 2 to 5, 6 and 9;
- 6) A description of the *silvicultural*\* methods/activities and/or other management and processing systems, based on the eco-systemic characteristics of the *forests*\* and information supplied by the resource inventories;
- 7) Environmental issues of the kind mentioned in *Principles*\* 6 and 9, and social issues as mentioned in *Principles*\* 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9;
- 8) A justification of the forecast annual harvesting rates and the species selected, and measures taken to monitor the growth and development of the *forest*\*;
- 9) Measures taken to tackle the environmental and social issues, and an analysis of the forest management;
- 10) Forest management measures of the kind mentioned in *Principles*\* 5 and 10, and the programme of activities (annual cuts and interventions for each parcel of *forest*\*);
- 11) Measures/programme to assess, prevent and mitigate negative impacts of management activities;
- 12) Measures/programme concerning *workers*\* rights / health and safety at work;
- 13) Measures/programme concerning the conservation and/or *restoration*\* of *threatened ecosystems*\* and/or *habitats*\* and/or species, *High Conservation Values*\* ,
- 14) Measures/ programme concerning *engagement*\* with *stakeholders*\*;
- 15) Maps of stands and *conservation areas*\*;
- 16) A description of the monitoring programme, as mentioned in *Principle*\* 8.
- 17) The results of assessments on *Indigenous cultural landscapes*\*, as identified with *affected rights holders*\* in *Principle*\* 3 and *Principle*\* 9;
- 18) Programs and activities regarding *Indigenous Peoples*\*, community relations, local economic and social development, as identified in *Principle*\* 3, *Principle*\* 4 and *Principle*\* 5;
- 19) Measures to assess, prevent, and mitigate negative impacts of management activities on social values and *Indigenous cultural landscapes*\*, as identified in *Principle*\* 2 to *Principle*\* 5 and *Principle*\* 9;
- 20) Description of the methodology to assess and monitor any development and land use options allowed in *Indigenous cultural landscapes*\* including their effectiveness in implementing the *precautionary approach*\*.

## Annex E Conceptual Framework for Planning and Monitoring (*Principle\*7*)

Reference document	Frequency of revision of the management document	Follow-on item	Monitoring frequency	Staff in charge of monitoring	FSC <i>Principle*</i> / <i>Criterion*</i>
Follow-up document	Annual	Watercourse Crossings	By site and annually	Operational Staff	P10
		Access	By site and annually	Operational Staff	P10
		Conservation Islands	Annually, by sampling	Operational Staff	P6, P10
		Annual harvest levels	Annually	Forest Manager	P 7
		Fire	Annually	Consultant Biologist / Island Provinces	P6
		Employment Statistics	Annually	Operator Management	P3, P4
		Social agreements	Annually	Operator Management	P3, P4
		Conflicts	Continuous	Operator Management	P2, P3, P4
5-year management document	5 years	HCV	To be determined	Certification Manager/ Consultant Biologist	P6, P9
		Regeneration	Annually, sample	Head of Certification/	P 7
Forest Management Document*	Twenty years	Distribution of age and/or size classes	Twenty years	Forest Manager/ Island Province	P6
		Annual Cut	Annually, over 20 years	Forest Manager/ Island Province	P5, P7
Budget planning	Annual	Expenses	Annually	Operator Management	P 5
		Contribution to the local economy	Annually	Operator Management	P5

## Annex F Monitoring requirements (*Principle\* 8*)

- 1) Monitoring in *Indicator\* 8.2.1* is sufficient to identify and describe the environmental impacts of management activities, including where applicable:
  - I. The results of regeneration activities (*Criterion\* 10.1*);
  - II. The use of ecologically well adapted species for regeneration (*Criterion\* 10.2*);
  - III. Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with any *alien species\** within and outside the *Management Unit\** (*Criterion\* 10.3*);
  - IV. The use of *genetically modified organisms\** to confirm that they are not being used (*Criterion\* 10.4*);
  - V. The results of *silvicultural\** activities (*Criterion\* 10.5*);
  - VI. Adverse impacts to *environmental values\** from *fertilizers\** (*Criterion\* 10.6*);
  - VII. Adverse impacts from the use of *pesticides\** (*Criterion\* 10.7*);
  - VIII. Adverse impacts from the use of *biological control agents\** (*Criterion\* 10.8*);
  - IX. The impacts from *natural hazards\** (*Criterion\* 10.9*);
  - X. The impacts of infrastructural development, transport activities and *silviculture\** to rare and *threatened species\**, *habitats\**, *ecosystems\**, *landscape values\**, water and soils (*Criterion\* 10.10*);
  - XI. The impacts of harvesting and extraction of timber on *non-timber forest products\**, *environmental values\**, merchantable wood waste and other products and services (*Criterion\* 10.11*); and
  - XII. Environmentally appropriate disposal of *waste materials\** (*Criterion\* 10.12*).
- 2) Monitoring in *indicator\* 8.2.1* is sufficient to identify and describe social impacts of management activities, including where applicable:
  - I. Evidence of illegal or unauthorized activities (*Criterion\* 1.4*);
  - II. Compliance with *applicable laws\**, *local laws\**, *ratified\** international conventions and obligatory *codes of practice\** (*Criterion\* 1.5*);
  - III. Resolution of *disputes\** and grievances (*Criterion\* 1.6*, *Criterion\* 2.6*, *Criterion\* 4.6*);
  - IV. Programs and activities regarding *workers\** rights (*Criterion\* 2.1*);
  - V. *Gender equality\**, sexual harassment and gender *discrimination\** (*Criterion\* 2.2*);
  - VI. Programs and activities regarding occupational health and safety (*Criterion\* 2.3*);
  - VII. Payment of wages (*Criterion\* 2.4*);
  - VIII. *Workers\** training (*Criterion\* 2.5*);
  - IX. Where *pesticides\** are used, the health of *workers\** exposed to *pesticides\** (*Criterion\* 2.5* and *Criterion\* 10.7*);
  - X. The identification of *Indigenous eoples\** and *local communities\** and their *legal\** and *customary rights\** (*Criterion\* 3.1* and *Criterion\* 4.1*);

- XI. Full implementation of the terms in *binding agreements\** (*Criterion\** 3.2 and *Criterion\** 4.2);
  - XII. *Indigenous Peoples\** and community relations (*Criterion\** 3.2, *Criterion\** 3.3 and *Criterion\** 4.2);
  - XIII. *Protection\** of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to *Indigenous Peoples\** and *local communities\** (*Criterion\** 3.5 and *Criterion\** 4.7);
  - XIV. The persistence of *Indigenous cultural landscapes\** and associated values of significance to *Indigenous Peoples\** (*Criterion\** 3.1, *Criterion\** 3.5);
  - XV. The use of *traditional knowledge\** and *intellectual property\** (*Criterion\** 3.6 and *Criterion\** 4.8);
  - XVI. Local economic and social development (*Criterion\** 4.2, *Criterion\** 4.3, *Criterion\** 4.4, *Criterion\** 4.5);
  - XVII. The production of diversified benefits and/or products (*Criterion\** 5.1);
  - XVIII. The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services\** (*Criterion\** 5,1);
  - XIX. Activities to maintain or enhance *ecosystem services\** (*Criterion\** 5.1);
  - XX. Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and *non-timber forest products\** (*Criterion\** 5.2);
  - XXI. The use of local processing, local services and local value added manufacturing (*Criterion\** 5.4);
  - XXII. *Long term\* economic viability\** (*Criterion\** 5.5); and
  - XXIII. *High Conservation Values\** 5 and 6 identified in *Criterion\** 9.1.
- 3) Monitoring procedures in *indicator\** 8.2.2 are sufficient to identify and describe changes in environmental conditions including where applicable:
- I. The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services\** (*Criterion\** 5.2) (when *The Organization\** uses FSC ecosystem services claims);
  - II. *Environmental values\** and *ecosystem functions\** including carbon sequestration and storage (*Criterion\** 6.1); including the effectiveness of actions identified and implemented to prevent, mitigate and repair negative impacts to *environmental values\** (*Criterion\** 6.3);
  - III. Rare and *threatened species\**, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their *habitats\** (*Criterion\** 6.4);
  - IV. *Representative Sample Areas\** and the effectiveness of actions implemented to *conserve\** and/or *restore\** them (*Criterion\** 6.5);
  - V. Naturally occurring *native species\** and *biological diversity\** and the effectiveness of actions implemented to *conserve\** and/or *restore\** them (*Criterion\** 6.6);
  - VI. *Water courses\**, *water bodies\**, water quantity and water quality and the effectiveness of actions implemented to *conserve\** and/or *restore\** them (*Criterion\** 6.7);
  - VII. *Landscape values\** and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or *restore\** them (*Criterion\** 6.8);

- VIII. Conversion of *natural forest*\* to *plantations*\* or conversion to non-forest\* (*Criterion*\* 6.9);
- IX. The status of *plantations*\* established after 1994 (*Criterion*\* 6.10); and
- X. *High Conservation Values*\* 1 to 4 identified in *Criterion*\* 9.1 and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance them.

## **Annex G      *High Conservation Values\* framework (Principle\* 9)***

The objective of this *High Conservation Value\** (HCV) Framework is to provide nationally specific interpretations of HCVs and *Best Available Information\** for addressing HCVs.

This National HCV Framework is to be used by accredited Certification bodies and certificate holders.

The HCV interpretations and *Best Available Information\** provided in this Framework are not necessarily exhaustive; additional examples of HCV occurrences may exist and shall be identified at the *forest\* Management Unit\* scale\**.

The national or regional interpretations of the HCV categories and elements apply to all certificate holders, wherever occurrences of those HCVs may exist.

Specific sections of this Framework are also applicable to National and Centralized National Risk Assessments for Controlled Wood, and to certification bodies and certificate holders seeking certification under FSC-STD-30-010 and FSC-STD-40-005. The applicable sections are: The Interpretations and *Best Available Information\** for each HCV category; and the *Best Available Information\** for Assessments for each HCV category.

The HVC Framework is based on the *Best Available Information\**:

- *Stakeholders\** concertation (see concertation meetings reports) and *local communities\** involvement.
- Ground surveys and database supplied by *The Organization\** or the *stakeholders\**.
- Bibliographic review: see documentary resources in sections "Analyses/Sources" for each HCV.

## Overarching *Best Available Information*\*

The following table shows the types of overarching *Best Available Information*\* (BAI) that is applicable for assessments for all HCVs, specific categories of HCV, or specific HCV elements. The purpose of listing this overarching BAI here is to avoid having to list it repetitively for each HCV in the following sections. BAI that is more specific to individual HCV Interpretations is included alongside those Interpretations in the following sections.

### A. Overarching *Best Available Information*\* for HCV Identification and Assessments

<b><i>Best Available Information</i>* for Identifying and Assessing Regional or National HCV Interpretations</b>	
<b>All HCV Categories: All Elements</b>	Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with <i>stakeholders</i> * that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through <i>reasonable</i> * effort and cost, subject to the <i>scale</i> * and <i>intensity</i> * of the management activities and the <i>precautionary approach</i> *. <i>High Conservation Value</i> * surveys of the <i>Management Unit</i> *; relevant databases and maps; <i>culturally appropriate</i> * <i>engagement</i> * with <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> *, <i>Affected Rights Holders</i> *, affected* and interested <i>stakeholders</i> *; and relevant local and regional experts; FSC Guidance on <i>Free Prior and Informed Consent</i> * (2012) (or subsequent versions when approved); review of the results by knowledgeable expert(s) independent of <i>The Organization</i> *.
<b>HCV 1, 2, and 3, All Elements</b>	- <a href="https://georep.nc/donnees-informations/repertoire-des-idgs">https://georep.nc/donnees-informations/repertoire-des-idgs</a> - Explorer's map of the IP: <a href="https://loyalty.maps.arcgis.com/">https://loyalty.maps.arcgis.com/</a> . Public access : <a href="https://carto.loyalty.nc/ags/rest/services/PUBLIC">https://carto.loyalty.nc/ags/rest/services/PUBLIC</a> and for any further information: <a href="mailto:dnsi_service_etudes@loyalty.nc">dnsi_service_etudes@loyalty.nc</a> New Caledonia ecosystem profiles 2016.
<b>HCV 1, All Elements, and HCV 3, Element 2</b>	Specific surveys and expert studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Pascal Villard, 2002. Inventory of the birds of Maré: main natural heritage areas, IAC.</li> <li>○ Pascal Villard, 2002. Inventory of the birds of Ouvéa: main natural heritage areas, IAC.</li> <li>○ Nicolas Manceau, 2001. Inventory and distribution of the birds of Lifou: main areas of natural heritage interest, IAC.</li> <li>○ P. Villard, N. Manceau &amp; al, 2006: the birds of the Loyalty Archipelago (New Caledonia): inventory and elements of ecology and bio-geography</li> </ul>
<b>HCV 5: Element 1, Values fundamental to local communities*</b>	<i>Culturally appropriate</i> * <i>engagement</i> * with <i>local communities</i> *. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. (Additional information sources include: DAVAR and IAC)
<b>HCV 5: Element 2, Values fundamental to Indigenous Peoples*</b>	<i>Culturally appropriate</i> * <i>engagement</i> * with <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> *. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements.



<b>Best Available Information* for Identifying and Assessing Regional or National HCV Interpretations</b>	
<b>All HCV Categories: All Elements</b>	Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with <i>stakeholders*</i> that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through <i>reasonable*</i> effort and cost, subject to the <i>scale*</i> and <i>intensity*</i> of the management activities and the <i>precautionary approach*</i> . <i>High Conservation Value*</i> surveys of the <i>Management Unit*</i> ; relevant databases and maps; <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> , <i>Affected Rights Holders*</i> , <i>affected*</i> and interested <i>stakeholders*</i> , and relevant local and regional experts; FSC Guidance on <i>Free Prior and Informed Consent*</i> (2012) (or subsequent versions when approved); review of the results by knowledgeable expert(s) independent of <i>The Organization*</i> .
<b>HCV 6: Element 2, Values important to Local communities*</b>	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i> . Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements.
<b>HCV 6: Element 3, Values important to Indigenous Peoples*</b>	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> . Note: this shall be the primary BAI for these elements.

## **B. Overarching Best Available Information\* for Development of Management Strategies**

The following table shows the types of overarching *Best Available Information\** (BAI) that is applicable for the development of management strategies all HCVs, specific categories of HCVs, or specific HCV elements. The purpose of listing this overarching BAI here is to avoid having to list it repetitively for each HCV in the following sections. BAI that is more specific to individual HCV Interpretations is included alongside those Interpretations in the following sections.

<b>Best Available Information* for Developing Management Strategies for Regional or National HCV Interpretations</b>	
<b>All HCV Categories, All Elements</b>	Identification of <i>threats*</i> , using: Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with <i>stakeholders*</i> that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through <i>reasonable*</i> effort and cost, subject to the <i>scale*</i> and <i>intensity*</i> of the management activities and the <i>precautionary approach*</i> . <i>Engagement*</i> with <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> , <i>affected rights holders*</i> , <i>affected*</i> and <i>Interested stakeholders*</i> , and experts.
<b>HCV 5: Element 1, Values fundamental to Local communities*</b>	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i> . Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Note the “fundamentality” of the resource should be determined in collaboration with the <i>local communities*</i> .
<b>HCV 5: Element 2, Values fundamental to</b>	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> . Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Note the

<b>Best Available Information* for Developing Management Strategies for Regional or National HCV Interpretations</b>	
<b>Indigenous Peoples*</b>	“fundamentality” of the resource should also be determined in collaboration with the <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> .
<b>HCV 6: Element 2, Values important to Local communities*</b>	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with local communities*</i> . Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Note that “ <i>Critical*... importance</i> ” should be understood as an outcome of <i>engagement*</i> with the <i>local communities*</i>
<b>HCV 6: Element 3, Values important to Indigenous Peoples*</b>	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with Indigenous Peoples*</i> . Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Note that “ <i>Critical*... importance</i> ” should be understood as an outcome of <i>engagement*</i> with the <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> .

### C. Overarching *Best Available Information\** for Development of Monitoring Methodologies

The following table shows the types of overarching *Best Available Information\** (BAI) that is applicable for the monitoring all HCVs, specific categories of HCVs, or specific HCV elements. The purpose of listing this overarching BAI here is to avoid having to list it repetitively for each HCV in the following sections. BAI that is more specific to individual HCV Interpretations is included alongside those Interpretations in the following sections.

<b>Best Available Information* for Monitoring Regional or National HCV Interpretations</b>	
<b>All HCV Categories, All Elements</b>	<i>Engagement*</i> with rights-holders, consistent with <i>Criteria*</i> 3.5, 4.5 and 4.7; <i>Culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> and <i>affected and interested stakeholders*</i> ; information on engaging with representatives of the <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> and/or <i>local communities*</i> ; monitoring conducted by the <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> and/or <i>local communities*</i> ; and <i>engagement*</i> with experts.

**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.**

**A. Interpretations of HCV 1, for HCV Identification**

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

**Element 1: Concentrations of *biological diversity*\* that are *significant*\* at global, regional, or national levels**

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:
Species protected by the Environment Code of the Islands Province	Environment Code of the Islands Province (IP)
Species covered by a species action plan	
Places where species congregate on a seasonal basis (e.g. nesting sea-birds)	
Species for which an area has been classified as an IBA (Important Bird Area)	Important Bird Areas (IBAs) of New Caledonia 2006

**Element 2: Concentrations of endemic species that are *significant*\* at global, regional, or national levels**

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:
Endemique species	See Table 1 below. See also Loyalty Islands Province’s official list of endemic species, and Endemia, SENC, SCO, ASCSNC and Noé.

**Element 3: Concentrations of *rare*\*, *threatened*\*, or endangered species that are *significant*\* at global, regional, or national levels**

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:
<i>Rare</i> * and <i>threatened species</i> *, including species on the IUCN Red List and RLA list	See Table 1 below.

**Table 1: IUCN list of plant species within the Loyalty Islands**

G: Endemic genus; E: endemic species; A: *Native species*\*

Location	Carreau DFCI	Name	Status	Ecosystem*	RLA
LIFOU	FD 62 F0 FD 62 F3	<i>Cyrtandra mareensis</i> <i>Daeniker</i>	E	Forest*	CR
	FD 42 L7 FD 42 L8 FD 46 D5	<i>Dendrobium conanthum</i> Schltr.	A	Forest*	EN
	FD 44 A5 FD 46 K1 FD 62 F4	<i>Dendrobium macranth3333um</i> <i>A.Rich.</i>	A	Forest*	EN

	FD 64 A3 FD 64 C3				
	FD 44 G2	<i>Pichonia balansana</i> Pierre	E	Forest*	VU
	FD 46 D5 FD 62 H6 FD 62 K6	<i>Acropogon veillonii</i> Morat	G	Forest*	VU
	FD 64 B0 FD 64 C2	<i>Cyphophoenix nucele</i> H.E.Moore	G	Forest*	VU
MARE	FC 20 K8 FC 20 L9	<i>Cyrtandra mareensis</i> Daeniker	E	Forest*	CR
	FC 20 D9	<i>Dendrobium</i> <i>conanthum</i> Schltr.	A	Forest*	EN
	FC 22 C1	<i>Spathoglottis petri</i> Rchb.f.	A	Forest*	EN
	FC 24 A2	<i>Dendrobium</i> <i>macranthum</i> A.Rich.	A	Forest*	EN
	FC 02 K7 FC 04 K2 FC 22 A1 FC 22 E5 FC 24 C2 FC 42 A6 FC 42 B1	<i>Acropogon veillonii</i> Morat	G	Forest*	VU
	FC 22 A4 FC 22 E5 FC 24 C2	<i>Pichonia balansana</i> Pierre	E	Forest*	VU
OUVEA	FE 62 E0	<i>Acropogon veillonii</i> Morat	G	Forest*	VU

## B. Assessments for HCV 1

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

### National or regionally appropriate methodologies and *Best Available Information*\* for assessments for HCV 1:

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 1 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:
For guidance in identifying and assessing these other examples of HCV 1 that may exist in the <i>Management Unit</i> *, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.1, Identification of HCV 1). (FSC. 2020. <i>High Conservation Value</i> * Guidance for Forest Managers. FSC-GUI-30-009 V1-0 EN. <a href="https://fsc.org/en/document-centre/documents/resource/422">https://fsc.org/en/document-centre/documents/resource/422</a> ) (HCVRN. 2013. <i>Common Guidance for the Identification of High Conservation Values</i> *. <i>High Conservation Value</i> * Resource Network. Available on the FSC website)	

### C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 1

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B)

#### Management strategies for HCV 1:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 1 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for management strategies for these interpretations:
<i>Protection*</i> of rare and <i>threatened*</i> plant species and/or species protected by the Environment Code (maintenance of individuals, strengthening of populations)	
<i>Protection*</i> of rare or <i>threatened*</i> animal species (RTS) through regulations drawn up in conjunction with <i>local communities*</i> .	
Regular awareness-raising of employees and neighbouring communities	
Surveillance of the local area and, if necessary, crack-downs with the support of the authorities	
Banning the exploitation of locally rare tree species	

### D. Monitoring for HCV 1

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

#### Methodologies and *Best Available Information\** for monitoring programs for HCV 1:

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 1 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:
The densities of populations of RTS/endemic species remain stable or improve.	
For additional monitoring guidance, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3). ( <i>HCVRN. 2014. Common Guidance for the Management and Monitoring of High Conservation Values*. High Conservation Value* Resource Network. Available on the FSC website</i> )	

**HCV 2 – *Landscape*\*-level *ecosystems*\* and mosaics. *Intact forest landscapes*\* and 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.**

#### **A. Interpretations of HCV 2, for HCV Identification**

According to the definition (both general definition and sub-categories) and after thorough investigation, we affirm there is no HCV 2 within the Loyalty Islands. The field situation must not be compared with the Fiji and the Salomon Islands.

Considering that the anthropogenic pressure is spread on the whole islands area, we looked for potential *ecosystems*\* or *ecosystem*\* mosaics which are “large” relatively to the regional *landscape*\* and have relative natural biodiversity patterns and/or otherwise are relatively intact.

The Primary *Forests*\*<sup>[1]</sup>, already classified as HVC3s, could potentially fit with the definition:

- Rainforest on calcareous/limestone soils
- Araucaria cordon on the coastal cornice

1) The Rainforests on calcareous/limestone soils could be classified as HCV2s according to their significance (due to their size and/or biodiversity importance). However, the human pressure has been too high for many years to be relatively intact. They are largely disrupted :

- by invading species;

- by *significant*\* human activity with common tree removals for agriculture and cattle.

As a result, they do not contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species anymore. The HCV 3 classification is more relevant with the field situation.

2) We could also imagine that the Araucaria cordon on the coastal cornice can be classified as an HCV2, but it does not fit with the field situation. The Araucaria cordon is an *ecosystem*\* which is located on a very specific zone on the Loyalty Islands. It does not fill the role of a smaller area that provide key *landscape*\* functions such as *connectivity*\* and buffering.

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[1] Generally speaking, the vegetation of the Loyalties is made up of :

- **of a large dense humid Forest\* on limestone** which is the original *Forest*\*.

This type of *Forest*\* is still well represented and occupies part of the 1,900 km<sup>2</sup> of limestone soil on the Loyalty Islands. It is still well preserved in Lifou but has been well degraded in Ouvéa and on the central plateau of Maré (Morat, Jaffré et al. 1983).

- **of a reef belt** on which the vegetation is the lower the closer to the shore and the more exposed to the wind;
- **Forests\* more or less altered and secondarised** and various anthropised environments: dwellings and gardens adjoining huts, crops (yams, potatoes...), recent fallow land, fallow land and scrub established on old crops or developed following fires (centre of Maré, south of Ouvéa) ;
- **coconut groves**, often old and overgrown with secondary vegetation, which occupy a particularly large area in Ouvéa.

Except for these ecosystems\* that could potentially fit with the HCV2 definition but have been eventually ejected for their specificities (see above), we affirm there is no HCV2s within the Loyalty Islands.

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

**Element 1: Intact Forest\* Landscapes\***

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation
Not applicable. Intact Forest* Landscapes* (IFLs) as defined in the FSC International Generic Indicator*s and by Global Forest* Watch are not present in New Caledonia.	

**Element 2: Large Landscape\*-level ecosystems\* 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**

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation
Not applicable.	

**Element 3: 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**

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation
Not applicable.	

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

**A. Interpretations of HCV 3, for HCV Identification**

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

**Element 1: Rare\*, threatened\*, or endangered ecosystems\***

<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>
Key biodiversity areas (KBAs)	
Primary forests*, including: rainforest on calcareous/limestone soils,; and araucaria cordon on the coastal cornice	
Mangrove swamps and wetlands*	

**Element 2: Rare\*, threatened\*, or endangered habitats\***

<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>
Flying fox nests (cf. HCV 5)	C. Fossier & al, 2017. Improving knowledge of the flying foxes of the Loyalty Islands.
See also the Interpretations for Element 1.	

**Element 3: Refugia\***

<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>
Isolated areas where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive.	

**B. Assessments for HCV 3**

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

**National or regionally appropriate methodologies and Best Available Information\* for assessments for HCV 3:**

<b>National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 3 interpretations:</b>	<b>Best Available Information* for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:</b>
For guidance in identifying and assessing these and other examples of HCV 3 that may exist in the Management Unit*, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.3, Identification of HCV 3).	



### C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 3

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

#### Management strategies for HCV 3:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 3 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for management strategies for these interpretations:
Maintenance of <i>habitats*</i> and establishment of a buffer zone	
Development of responsible activities	
Ensuring the structural and functional integrity of defined <i>habitats*</i>	
For flying fox nests: <i>protection*</i> measures (no communication with the general public, establishment of a <i>protection*</i> zone); combatting predatory species; surveying, protecting and maintaining feeding grounds	
Longer term measures, including: Efforts to raise the awareness of neighbouring communities regarding HCV 3 areas; efforts to monitor/patrol HCV 3 areas; encouraging the densification and/or growth of trees (initiatives to rehabilitate natural environments by planting characteristic species, redensification...); inclusion in the Code as a protected <i>ecosystem*</i>	

### D. Monitoring for HCV 3

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

#### Methodologies and *Best Available Information\** for monitoring programs for HCV 3:

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 3 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:
For monitoring guidance, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3).	

**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).**

**A. Interpretations of HCV 4, for HCV Identification**

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

**Element 1: Water catchments in Critical\* situations:**

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:
All freshwater lens areas, without distinction in terms of vulnerability when water is extracted	Vulnerability of accessible water resources according to the explorer’s maps of the IP: <a href="https://loyalty.maps.arcgis.com/">https://loyalty.maps.arcgis.com/</a> ; <a href="http://www.loyalty.nc._SAGE">http://www.loyalty.nc._SAGE</a> for the Loyalty Islands available at <a href="http://sage.espace.ird.nc/">http://sage.espace.ird.nc/</a> . DAVAR.
Areas identified by their customary owners/users during the various meetings	

**Element 2: Control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes in Critical\* situations:**

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:
Coastal and coastal-hinterland vegetation ensuring maintenance of the beach	

**Element 3: Other Ecosystem services\* in Critical\* situations:**

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:
Areas identified by their customary owners/users during the various meetings	

**B. Assessments for HCV 4**

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

**National or regionally appropriate methodologies and Best Available Information\* for assessments for HCV 4:**

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 4 interpretations:	Best Available Information* for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:
For guidance in identifying and assessing these and other examples of HCV 4 that may exist in the Management Unit*, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.4, Identification of HCV 4).	

## C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 4

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

### Management strategies for HCV 4:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing specific HCV 4 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for management strategies for these interpretations:
For freshwater lens and other water catchments: <i>protection*</i> of the freshwater lens; preventing pollution of the <i>aquifer*</i> ; regulation of agricultural activities (use of fertilisers and herbicides) and small-scale disposal of wastes by industry.	
For <i>aquifers*</i> : prevention of pollution; surveying and protecting the <i>wathebs</i> (sinkholes) directly connected to the <i>aquifer*</i>	
For coastal and coastal-hinterland vegetation: maintenance of the vegetation.	

## D. Monitoring for HCV 4

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

### Methodologies and *Best Available Information\** for monitoring programs for HCV 4:

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 4 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:
For freshwater lens: monitoring of water quality	
For additional monitoring guidance, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3).	
Consider also the FSC <i>ecosystem services*</i> Procedure (FSC, 2017). (FSC. 2017. <i>Demonstrating the Impact of Forest Stewardship on ecosystem services*</i> . Draft (use subsequent versions when available). FSC-PRO-30-006 V1-0 EN.)	

**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\**.**

**A. Interpretations of HCV 5, for HCV Identification**

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

**Element 1: Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of *local communities\** (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.):**

<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>
Hunting areas (wild pig)	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the local communities*.</i>
Coastal and/or beach-fishing areas pied	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the local communities*.</i>
Drinking water supply points / irrigation	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the local communities*.</i> Water extraction points according to the explorer's maps of the IP: <a href="https://loyalty.maps.arcgis.com/">https://loyalty.maps.arcgis.com/</a> ; <a href="http://www.loyalty.nc">http://www.loyalty.nc</a> or at georep.nc. (Note the list of extraction points is due to be updated by the local authority.)
Other sites and resources from which <i>local communities*</i> satisfy basic needs.	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the local communities*.</i>
Flying fox nests	C. Fossier & al, 2017. Improving knowledge of flying foxes on the Loyalty Islands

**Element 2: Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of *Indigenous Peoples\** (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.):**

<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>
Hunting areas (wild pig)	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the Indigenous Peoples*.</i>
Coastal and/or beach-fishing areas pied	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the Indigenous Peoples*.</i>
Drinking water supply points / irrigation	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the Indigenous Peoples*.</i> Water extraction points according to the explorer's maps of the IP: <a href="https://loyalty.maps.arcgis.com/">https://loyalty.maps.arcgis.com/</a> ; <a href="http://www.loyalty.nc">http://www.loyalty.nc</a> or at georep.nc. (Note the list of extraction points is due to be updated by the local authority.)
Other sites and resources from which <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> satisfy basic needs.	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the Indigenous Peoples*.</i>

## B. Assessments for HCV 5

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

### National or regionally appropriate methodologies and *Best Available Information*\* for assessments for HCV 5:

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 5 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:
For all HCV 5 Interpretations: Use <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> , per the Overarching BAI, Section A.	The <i>local communities*</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>
For all HCV 5 Interpretations: Consider participatory mapping with <i>local communities*</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>	
Consider whether specific levels and practices of hunting, fishing, and other <i>forest*</i> utilization are sustaining the resource, and also avoiding harm to biodiversity and other HCVs.	
For additional guidance on assessing HCV 5, consider: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.5, Identification of HCV 5).	

## C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 5

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

### Management strategies for HCV 5:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 5 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for management strategies for these interpretations:
For all HCV 5 Interpretations: strategies developed in cooperation with <i>local communities*</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>	The <i>local communities*</i> , <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> , per the Overarching BAI.
Identification, conservation, and preservation of hunting and fishing areas	
Establishing <i>Protection Areas*</i> around water supply points and monitoring of related activities	
Areas for collection of <i>non-timber forest products*</i> (NTFPs) identified and conserved	
Ensuring the <i>long-term*</i> sustainability of the <i>forests*</i> natural resources necessary for the wellbeing of <i>local communities*</i>	
Training local people for recruitment by forestry companies, local employment.	
<i>Protection*</i> of employees and neighbouring communities against	

possible pollution from forestry operations	
For flying fox nests: <i>protection*</i> of nests (no communication with the general public, establishment of a <i>protection*</i> zone); combatting predatory species; surveying, protecting and maintaining feeding grounds	

#### D. Monitoring for HCV 5

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

#### Methodologies and *Best Available Information\** for monitoring programs for HCV 5:

<b>National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 5 interpretations:</b>	<b><i>Best Available Information*</i> for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:</b>
Monitoring conducted by the <i>local communities* and Indigenous Peoples*</i> , or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the communities through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> .	

**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*\*.**

**A. Interpretations of HCV 6, for HCV Identification**

*(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)*

**Element 1: Sites, resources, *habitats*\* and *landscapes*\* of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance:**

<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>
Natural sites of cultural and/or <i>landscape</i> * interest	
Listed historical monuments	A list of historical monuments has been published by the Islands Province.

**Element 2: Sites, resources, *habitats*\* and *landscapes*\* of *critical*\* cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of *local communities*\*:**

<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>
All areas identified by customary owners/users during the various meetings: taboo places, Lapita sites, petroglyphs	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the local communities*</i>
Non-material Kanak heritage: traditional expertise and knowledge of plants, rocks, seasons (rainy season, humidity, heat), the heavenly bodies and spatial awareness on land and sea.	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the local communities*</i>
Other sites, resources, <i>habitat</i> *s, or <i>landscapes</i> * of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious/sacred importance to <i>local communities</i> *	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the local communities*</i>

**Element 3: Sites, resources, *habitat*\*s\* and *landscapes*\* of *critical*\* cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of *Indigenous Peoples*\*:**

<b>National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:</b>	<b>Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:</b>
All areas identified by customary owners/users during the various meetings: taboo places, Lapita sites, petroglyphs	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the Indigenous Peoples*</i>

Non-material <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> * heritage: traditional expertise and knowledge of plants, rocks, seasons (rainy season, humidity, heat), the heavenly bodies and spatial awareness on land and sea.	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the Indigenous Peoples*</i>
Other sites, resources, <i>habitats*</i> , or <i>Landscapes*</i> of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious/sacred importance to <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the Indigenous Peoples*</i>

## B. Assessments for HCV 6

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

### National or regionally appropriate methodologies and *Best Available Information\** for assessments for HCV 6:

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 6 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:
For Interpretations for Element 2, HCVs important to <i>local communities*</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> : <i>Culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> , per the Overarching BAI, Section A.	The <i>local communities*</i> , <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>
Participatory identification and mapping of sites of cultural significance	

## C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 6

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

### Management strategies for HCV 6:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 6 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for management strategies for these interpretations:
For HCV occurrences related to <i>local communities*</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> : Strategies to protect the cultural values are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of the <i>local communities*</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>	The <i>local communities*</i> , <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> , per the Overarching BAI.
For historical monuments: The monuments are preserved and developed.	
Marking the boundaries of these sites and excluding forestry-related operations	
Ensuring the integrity of the cultural values identified	



## D. Monitoring for HCV 6

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

### Methodologies and *Best Available Information*\* for monitoring programs for HCV 6:

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 6 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:
For HCV occurrences related to <i>local communities</i> *: Monitoring conducted by the <i>local communities</i> * and <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> *, or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the communities through <i>culturally appropriate</i> * engagement*.	
Surveying, giving due importance to and maintaining sites expressing the <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> * identity	
Studying, giving due importance to and preserving traditional <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> * knowledge/expertise	

## Annex H List of alien and exotic species

This data has been compiled by cross-referencing the data of the **Code de l'Environnement** of the Loyalty Islands Province and the list of *invasive species*\* (**EEE**) of the Conservatoire d'Espaces Naturels de Nouvelle-Calédonie.

Characteristics					Presence			Invasive at NC level
Order	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Maré	Lifu	Ouvéa	Yes
Liliales	<i>Agavaceae</i>	<i>Agave</i>	<i>americana</i>	Century plant/American aloe	X			X
Magnoliales	<i>Annonaceae</i>	<i>Annona</i>	<i>glabra</i>					X
Piperales	<i>Aristolochiaceae</i>	<i>Aristolochia</i>	<i>elagens</i>	Calico flower/Elegant Dutchman's pipe				X
Poales	<i>Arundinoideae</i>	<i>Arundo</i>	<i>donax</i>	Giant reed	X	X	X	X
Asparagales	<i>Asparagaceae</i>	<i>Asparagus</i>	<i>setaceus</i>	Common asparagus fern	X	X	X	X
Apiales	<i>Araliaceae</i>	<i>Brassaia</i>	<i>actinophylla</i>	Australia umbrella tree	?	X	X	X
Lamiales	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	<i>Clerodendrum</i>	<i>buchananii</i>			X		X
Asterales	<i>Asteraceae</i>	<i>Crassocephalum</i>	<i>crepidioides</i>					X
Myrtales	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	<i>Eugenia</i>	<i>uniflora</i>	Surinam cherry/Cayenne cherry		X	X	X
Asparagales	<i>Agavaceae</i>	<i>Furcraea</i>	<i>foetida</i>	Mauritius hemp	X	X	X	X
Caryophyllales	<i>Cactaceae</i>	<i>Hylocereus</i>		Dragon fruit cactus				X
Lamiales	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	<i>Hyptis</i>	<i>pectinata</i>					X
Solanales	<i>Convolvulaceae</i>	<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>cairica</i>					X
Solanales	<i>Convolvulaceae</i>	<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>indica</i>	Blue morning glory/Blue dawn flower				X
Saxifragales	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	<i>Kalanchoe</i>	<i>daigremontiana</i>	Devil's backbone				X
Saxifragales	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	<i>Kalanchoe</i>	<i>delagoensis</i>			X	X	X
Saxifragales	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	<i>Kalanchoe</i>	<i>pinnata</i>				X	X
Lamiales	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	<i>Lantana</i>	<i>camara</i>	West Indian lantana	X	X	X	X
Capparales	<i>Brassicaceae</i>	<i>Lepidium</i>	<i>virginicum</i>	Virginia pepperweed				X
Fabales	<i>Fabaceae</i>	<i>Leucaena</i>	<i>leucocephala</i>	River tamarind		X	X	X
Malvales	<i>Malvaceae</i>	<i>Malvaviscus</i>						X

Sapindales	<i>Meliaceae</i>	<i>Melia</i>	<i>azedarach</i>	Chinaberry	X	X	?	X
Poales	<i>Poaceae</i>	<i>Melinis</i>	<i>minutiflora</i>					X
Fabales	<i>Fabaceae</i>	<i>Mimosa</i>	<i>invisa</i>		X			X
Fabales		<i>Neonotonia</i>	<i>wightii</i>		X	X	X	X
Solanales		<i>Operculina</i>	<i>ventricosa</i>			X	X	X
Caryophyllales	<i>Cactaceae</i>	<i>Opuntia</i>						X
Violales	<i>Passifloraceae</i>	<i>Passiflora</i>	<i>edulis</i>					X
Malpighiales	<i>Passifloraceae</i>	<i>Passiflora</i>	<i>maliformis</i>					X
Violales	<i>Passifloraceae</i>	<i>Passiflora</i>	<i>suberosa</i>		X	X	X	X
Euphorbiales	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Pedilanthus</i>	<i>tithymaloides</i>					X
Lamiales	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	<i>Plectranthus</i>	<i>amboinicus</i>					X
Asterales	<i>Asteraceae</i>	<i>Pluchea</i>	<i>odorata</i>		X	X	X	X
Asterales	<i>Asteraceae</i>	<i>Pseudogynoxys</i>	<i>chenopodioides</i>					X
Myrtales	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	<i>Psidium</i>	<i>cattleianum</i>	Strawberry guava				X
Myrtales	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	<i>Psidium</i>	<i>guajava</i>	Common guava	X			X
Commelinales	<i>Commelinaceae</i>	<i>Rhoeo</i>	<i>spathacea</i>		X	X	X	X
Malpighiales	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Ricinus</i>	<i>communis</i>	Castor oil plant	X	X	X	X
Caryophyllales	<i>Petiveriaceae</i>	<i>Rivina</i>	<i>humilis</i>					X
Scrophulariales	<i>Acanthaceae</i>	<i>Ruellia</i>	<i>elegans</i>			X		X
Sapindales	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	<i>Schinus</i>	<i>terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian peppertree	X	X		X
Lamiales	<i>Bignoniaceae</i>	<i>Spathodea</i>	<i>campanulata</i>	African tuliptree	X	X	X	X
Asterales	<i>Asteraceae</i>	<i>Sphagneticola</i>	<i>trilobata</i>		X	X	X	X
Poales	<i>Poaceae</i>	<i>Stenotaphrum</i>	<i>secundatum</i>	St. Augustine grass	X	X	X	X
Fabales	<i>Fabaceae</i>	<i>Stylosanthes</i>						X
Myrtales	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	<i>Syzygium</i>	<i>cumini</i>	Java plum	X	X	X	X
Myrtales	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	<i>Syzygium</i>	<i>jambos</i>	Rose-apple				X
Lamiales	<i>Bignoniaceae</i>	<i>Tecoma</i>	<i>stans</i>		X	X	X	X
Asterales	<i>Asteraceae</i>	<i>Tithonia</i>	<i>diversifolia</i>		X	X	X	X
Commelinales	<i>Commelinaceae</i>	<i>Zebrina</i>	<i>pendula</i>					X

- List on invasive animal species on Loyalty Islands

Species	Common Name	Level of priority among the 70 EEEs	IUCN EEA	Impact in NC	Tide	Lifo	Ouv
	Australian tree frog	4		Carnivore, larvae that can affect humans.	X	X	
	Margouillat	undetermined		Agoristic behaviour towards other geckos		X	
	Dog	3		Avifaune	X	X	X
	Chat	1	X	Bird and reptile endemism	X	X	X
	Brown Pig	1	X	Damage to the flora, malacofauna, microfauna, birdlife	X	X	X
	Beef	3		Disappearance of wooded savannas and spread of IAS	X	X	X
	Goat	2	X	<i>Threat*</i> of woody plants and regeneration of the flora			X
	Grey mouse	4	X	Tanks and pathogens	X		X
	Pacific rat	2		wildlife and parasites	X	X	X
	Norway Rat	2		herpetofauna and avifauna		X	

	Black Rat	2	X	avifauna, herpetofauna, crops	X	X	
	Yellow Crazy Ant	4	X		X	X	X
	Big-headed ant	3	X		X	X	X
	Red Ant	3	X		X	X	X
	Electric ant	1	X		X	X	X

## Annex I Glossary of terms

Normative definitions for terms are given in FSC-STD-01-002 *FSC Glossary of Terms* apply. This glossary includes internationally accepted definitions whenever possible. These sources include, for instance, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Convention on Biological diversity (1992), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) as well as definitions from online glossaries as provided on the websites of the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Invasive Alien species Programme of the Convention on Biological diversity. When other sources have been used they are referenced accordingly.

The term 'based on' means that a definition was adapted from an existing definition as provided in an international source.

Words used in the International Generic *Indicators\**, if not defined in this Glossary of Terms of other normative FSC documents, are used as defined in the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary or the Concise Oxford Dictionary.

**Adaptive management:** A systematic process of continually improving management policies and practices by learning from the outcomes of existing measures (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

**Affected Stakeholder:** Any person, group of persons or entity that is or is likely to be subject to the effects of the activities of a *Management Unit\**. Examples include, but are not restricted to (for example in the case of downstream landowners), persons, groups of persons or entities located in the neighbourhood of the *Management Unit\**. The following are examples of *affected stakeholders\**:

- *Local communities\**
- *Indigenous Peoples\**
- *Workers\**
- *Forest\** dwellers
- Neighbours
- Downstream landowners
- Local processors
- Local businesses
- *Tenure\** and *use rights\** holders, including landowners
- Organizations authorized or known to act on behalf of *affected stakeholders\**, for example social and environmental NGOs, labour unions, etc. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Affected Rights Holders:** Persons and groups, including *Indigenous Peoples\**, *traditional peoples\** and *local communities\** with *legal\** or *customary rights\** whose *Free, Prior and Informed Consent\** is required to determine management decisions.

**Affirmative action:** A policy or program that seeks to redress past *discrimination\** through active measures to ensure equal opportunity, as in education and employment (Source: FSC report on generic *Criteria\** and *Indicators\** based on ILO Core Convention *Principles\**, 2017).

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

**Applicable law:** Means applicable to *The Organization*\* as a *legal*\* person or business enterprise in or for the benefit of the *Management Unit*\* and those laws which affect the implementation of the *FSC Principles and Criteria*\*. This includes any combination of statutory law (Parliamentary-approved) and case law (court interpretations), subsidiary regulations, associated administrative procedures, and the national constitution (if present) which invariably takes *legal*\* precedence over all other *legal*\* instruments (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Aquifer:** A formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated permeable material to yield *significant*\* quantities of water to wells and springs for that unit to have economic value as a source of water in that region. (Source: Gratzfeld, J. 2003. Extractive Industries in Arid and Semi-Arid Zones. World Conservation Union (IUCN)).

**Best Available Information:** Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with *stakeholders*\* that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through *reasonable*\* effort and cost, subject to the *scale*\* and *intensity*\* of the management activities and the *Precautionary Approach*\*.

**Binding Agreement:** A deal or pact, written or not, which is compulsory to its signatories and enforceable by law. Parties involved in the agreement do so freely and accept it voluntarily.

**Biological diversity:** The variability among living *organisms*\* from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic *ecosystems*\* and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of *ecosystems*\* (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, Article 2).

**Biological control agents:** *Organisms*\* used to eliminate or regulate the population of other *organisms*\* (Source: Based on FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0 and World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

**Child:** any person under the age of 18 (ILO Convention 182, Article 2).

**Collective bargaining:** a voluntary negotiation process between employers or employers' organizations and *workers' organizations*\*, with a view to the regulation of terms and conditions of employment by means of collective agreements (ILO Convention 98, Article 4).

**Confidential information:** Private facts, data and content that, if made *publicly available*\*, might put at *risk*\* *The Organization*\*, its business interests or its relationships with *stakeholders*\*, clients and competitors.

**Conflicts between the Principles and Criteria and laws:** Situations where it is not possible to comply with the *Principles\** and *Criteria\** and a law at the same time (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Connectivity:** A measure of how connected or spatially continuous a corridor, network, or matrix is. The fewer gaps, the higher the *connectivity\**. Related to the structural *connectivity\** concept; functional or behavioural *connectivity\** refers to how connected an area is for a process, such as an animal moving through different types of *landscape\** elements. Aquatic *connectivity\** deals with the accessibility and transport of materials and *organisms\**, through groundwater and surface water, between different patches of aquatic *ecosystems\** of all kinds. (Source: Based on R.T.T. Forman. 1995. Land Mosaics. The Ecology of Landscapes and Regions. Cambridge University Press, 632pp).

**Conservation/Protection:** These words are used interchangeably when referring to management activities designed to maintain the identified environmental or cultural values in existence *long-term\**. Management activities may range from zero or minimal interventions to a specified range of appropriate interventions and activities designed to maintain, or compatible with maintaining, these identified values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Conservation Areas Network** Those portions of the *Management Unit\** for which conservation is the primary and, in some circumstances, exclusive objective; such areas include *Representative Sample Areas\**, *conservation zones\**, *Protection Areas\**, *connectivity\** areas and *High Conservation Value Areas\**.

**Conservation zones and Protection Areas:** Defined areas that are designated and managed primarily to safeguard species, *habitats\**, *ecosystems\**, *natural features\** or other site-specific values because of their natural environmental or cultural values, or for purposes of monitoring, evaluation or research, not necessarily excluding other management activities. For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria, these terms are used interchangeably, without implying that one always has a higher degree of *conservation\** or protection than the other. The term 'protected area' is not used for these areas, because this term implies *legal\** or official status, covered by national regulations in many countries. In the context of the Principles and Criteria, management of these areas should involve active *conservation\**, not passive 'Protection' (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Core area:** The portion of each *Intact Forest Landscape\** designated to contain the most important cultural and ecological values. *Core Areas\** are managed to exclude *industrial activity\**. *Core Areas\** meet or exceed the definition of *Intact Forest Landscape\**.

**Critical:** The concept of criticality or fundamentality in Principal 9 and HCVs relates to irreplaceability and to cases where loss or major damage to this HCV would cause serious prejudice or suffering to *affected stakeholders\**. An *ecosystem service\** is considered to be critical (HCV 4) where a disruption of that service is likely to cause, or poses a threat of, severe negative impacts on the welfare, health or survival of *local communities\**, on the environment, on HCVs, or on the functioning of *significant\* infrastructure\** (roads, dams, buildings etc.). The notion of criticality here refers to the importance and risk for natural resources and environmental and socio-economic



values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Criterion** (pl. *Criteria*): A means of judging whether or not a *Principle*\* (of forest stewardship) has been fulfilled (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

**Culturally appropriate** [mechanisms]: Means/approaches for outreach to target groups that are in harmony with the customs, values, sensitivities, and ways of life of the target audience.

**Customary lands**: *Customary lands*\* are governed by custom and the applicable *legal*\* texts. Consequently civil property law does not apply. They are inalienable, non-distrainable, non-exchangeable and non-transferable. In other words, there can be no change of ownership, whether voluntary (sale, exchange gift...) or by constraint (seizure, expropriation, prescription/adverse possession...). On the other hand, they can be leased.

**Customary law**: Interrelated sets of *customary rights*\* may be recognized as *customary law*\*. In some jurisdictions, *customary law*\* is equivalent to statutory law, within its defined area of competence and may replace the statutory law for defined ethnic or other social groups. In some jurisdictions *customary law*\* complements statutory law and is applied in specified circumstances (Source: Based on N.L. Peluso and P. Vandergeest. 2001. Genealogies of the political forest and customary rights in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, Journal of Asian Studies 60(3):761–812).

**Customary rights**: Rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Discrimination**: includes- a) any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, social origin or sexual orientation, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation; b) such other distinction, exclusion or preference which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of treatment in employment or occupation as may be determined by the Member concerned after consultation with representative employers and *workers' organizations*\*, where such exist, and with other appropriate bodies (adapted from ILO Convention 111, Article 1). \*"Sexual orientation" was added to the definition provided in Convention 111, as it has been identified as an additional form of *discrimination*\* that may occur.

**Dispute**: for the purpose of the IGI, this is an expression of dissatisfaction by any person or organization presented as a complaint to *The Organization*\*, relating to its management activities or its conformity with the FSC Principles and Criteria, where a response is expected (Source: based on FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0 Processing Appeals).

**Dispute of substantial duration**: *Dispute*\* that continues for more than twice as long as the predefined timelines in the FSC System (this is, for more than 6 months after receiving the complaint, based on FSC-STD-20-001).

**Dispute of substantial magnitude:** For the purpose of the International Generic Indicators\*, a *dispute\** of substantial magnitude is a *dispute\** that involves one or more of the following:

- Affects the *legal\** or *customary rights\** of *Indigenous Peoples\** and *local communities\**;
- Where the negative impact of management activities is of such a *scale\** that it cannot be reversed or mitigated;
- Physical violence;
- Destruction of property;
- Presence of military bodies;
- Acts of intimidation against *forest\* workers\** and *stakeholders\**.

This list should be adapted or expanded by Standard Developers.

**Due consideration:** To give such weight or consideration to a particular factor as under the circumstances it seems to merit, and this involved discretion (Black's Law Dictionary, 1979).

**Economic viability:** The capability of developing and surviving as a relatively independent social, economic or political unit. Economic viability may require but is not synonymous with profitability (Source: Based on the definition provided on the website of the European Environment Agency).

**Eco-regional:** Large unit of land or water containing a geographically distinct assemblage of species, natural communities and environmental conditions (Source: WWF Global 200. [http://wwf.panda.org/about\\_our\\_earth/ecoregions/about/what\\_is\\_an\\_ecoregion/](http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/ecoregions/about/what_is_an_ecoregion/)).

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

**Ecosystem function:** An intrinsic *ecosystem\** characteristic related to the set of conditions and processes whereby an *ecosystem\** maintains its integrity (such as primary productivity, food chain, biogeochemical cycles). *Ecosystem functions\** include such processes as decomposition, production, nutrient cycling, and fluxes of nutrients and energy. For FSC purposes, this definition includes ecological and evolutionary processes such as gene flow and disturbance regimes, regeneration cycles and ecological seral development (succession) stages. (Source: Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC; and R.F. Noss. 1990. Indicators for monitoring biodiversity: a hierarchical approach. Conservation Biology 4(4):355–364).

**Ecosystem services:** The benefits people obtain from *ecosystems\**. These include:

- provisioning services such as food, *forest\** products and water;
- regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, air quality, climate and disease;
- supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; and
- cultural services and cultural values such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other non-material benefits.

(Source: Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. *Ecosystems\** and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC).

**Employment and Occupation:** Includes access to vocational training, access to employment and to particular occupations, and terms and conditions of employment (ILO Convention 111, Article 1.3).

**Engaging / engagement:** The process by which *The Organization\** communicates, consults and/or provides for the participation of interested and/or *affected stakeholders\** ensuring that their concerns, desires, expectations, needs, rights and opportunities are considered in the establishment, implementation and updating of the *management plan\** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):** Systematic process used to identify potential environmental and social impacts of proposed projects, to evaluate alternative approaches, and to design and incorporate appropriate prevention, mitigation, management and monitoring measures (Source: based on Environmental Impact Assessment, guidelines for FAO field projects. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome,-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Environmental values:** The following set of elements of the biophysical and human environment:

- *Ecosystem functions\** (including carbon sequestration and storage);
- *Biological diversity\**;
- water resources;
- soils;
- atmosphere;
- *Landscape values\** (including cultural and spiritual values).

The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Remuneration Equal Remuneration for men and women Workers for work of equal value:** refers to rates of *remuneration\** established without *discrimination\** based on sex (ILO Convention 100, Article 1b).

**Externalities:** The positive and negative impacts of activities on *stakeholders\** that are not directly involved in those activities, or on a natural resource or the environment, which do not usually enter standard cost accounting systems, such that the market prices of the products of those activities do not reflect the full costs or benefits (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Fair compensation:** *Remuneration\** that is proportionate to the magnitude and type of services rendered by another party or of the harm that is attributable to the first party.

**Fertilizer:** Mineral or organic substances, most commonly N, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>O, which are applied to soil for the purpose of enhancing plant growth.

**Fibre testing:** A suite of wood identification technologies used to identify the family,

genus, species and origin of solid-wood and fibre-based products.

**Focal species:** Species whose requirements for persistence define the attributes that must be present if that *Landscape*\* is to meet the requirements of the species that occur there (Source: Lambeck, R., J. 1997. *Focal species*\*: A multi-species Umbrella for Nature Conservation. Conservation Biology Vol 11 (4): 849-856.).

**Forced or compulsory labour:** Work or service exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself/ herself voluntarily (ILO Convention 29, Article 2.1).

**Forest:** A tract of land dominated by trees (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0. Derived from FSC Guidelines for Certification Bodies, Scope of Forest Certification, Section 2.1 first published in 1998, and revised as FSC-GUI-20-200 in 2005, and revised again in 2010 as FSC-DIR-20-007 FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations, ADVICE-20-007-01).

**Formal and informal Workers organization:** association or union of *workers*\*, whether recognized by law or by *The Organization*\* or neither, which have the aim of promoting *workers*\* rights and to represent *workers*\* in dealings with *The Organization*\* particularly regarding working conditions and compensation.

**Fragmentation:** The process of dividing *habitats*\* into smaller patches, which results in the loss of original *habitat*\*, loss of *connectivity*\*, reduction in patch size, and increasing isolation of patches. *Fragmentation*\* is considered to be one of the single most important factors leading to loss of native species, especially in forested *landscapes*\*, and one of the primary causes of the present extinction crisis. With reference to *Intact Forest Landscapes*\*, the *fragmentation*\* of concern is understood to be that caused by human industrial activities. (Source: adapted from Gerald E. Heilman Jr, James R. Strittholt, Nicholas C. Slosser, Dominick A. Dellasala, BioScience (2002) 52 (5): 411-422).

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

**FSC Transaction:** Purchase or sale of products with FSC claims on sale documents (Source: ADV-40-004-14).

**Gender equality:** *Gender equality*\* or gender equity means that women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from, economic, social, cultural and political development (Source: Adapted from FAO, IFAD and ILO workshop on 'Gaps, trends and current research in gender

dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: differentiated pathways out of poverty', Rome, 31 March to 2 April 2009.).

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

**Genotype:** The genetic constitution of an *organism*\* (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Good faith:** A process of engagement in which the parties make every effort to reach an agreement, conduct genuine and constructive negotiations, avoid delays in negotiations, respect agreements concluded and under development, and give sufficient time to discuss and settle *disputes*\* (adapted from Motion 40:2017).

**Good faith in negotiation:** *The Organization*\* (employer) and *workers' organizations*\* make every effort to reach an agreement, conduct genuine and constructive negotiations, avoid unjustified delays in negotiations, respect agreements concluded and give sufficient time to settle collective *disputes*\* (Gerning B, Odero A, Guido H (2000), Collective bargaining: ILO Standards and Principles of the Supervisory Bodies, International Labour Office, Geneva).

**Grassland:** Land covered with herbaceous plants with less than 10% tree and shrub cover (Source: UNEP, cited in FAO. 2002. Second Expert Meeting on Harmonizing Forest-Related Definitions for use by various stakeholders).

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

**Habitat features:** *Forest*\* stand attributes and structures, including but not limited to:

- Old commercial and non-commercial trees whose age noticeably exceeds the average age of the main canopy.
- Trees with special ecological value.
- Vertical and horizontal complexity.
- Standing dead trees.
- Dead fallen wood.
- *Forest*\* openings attributable to natural disturbances.
- Nesting sites.
- Small *wetlands*\*, bogs, fens.
- Ponds.
- Areas for procreation.
- Areas for feeding and shelter, including seasonal cycles of breeding.
- Areas for migration.
- Areas for hibernation.

**Hazardous work (in the context of child labour):** Any work that is likely to jeopardize Children's physical, mental or moral health, should not be undertaken by anyone under the age of 18 years. *Hazardous child*\* labour is work in dangerous or unhealthy conditions that could result in a *child*\* being killed or injured/maimed (often permanently) and/or made ill (often permanently) as a consequence of poor safety

and health standards and working arrangements.

In determining the types of hazardous *child*\* labour referred to under Article 3 (d) of Convention No, 182, and in identifying where they exist, consideration should be given, inter alia, to:

- Work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse.
- Work underground, under water at dangerous heights or in confined.
- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads.
- Work in unhealthy environments which may expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels or vibrations damaging to their health.
- Work under particularly difficult conditions, such as work for long hours or during the night, or work where the *child*\* is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer (ILO, 2011: IPEC Mainstreaming Child Labour Concerns in Education Sector Plans and Programmes, Geneva, 2018, & ILO Handbook on Hazardous child labour, 2011).

**Heavy work (in the context of child labour):** refers to work that is likely to be harmful or dangerous to children’s health (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions Principles, 2017).

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

- **HCV1:** 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. Intact *Forest Landscapes*\*, 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 example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), 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*\*.

(Source: based on FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**High Conservation Value Areas:** Zones and physical spaces which possess and/or are needed for the existence and maintenance of identified *High Conservation Values*\*.

**High grading:** High grading is a tree removal practice in which only the best quality, most valuable timber trees are removed, often without regenerating new tree seedlings or removing the remaining poor quality and suppressed understory trees and, in doing so, degrading the ecological health and commercial value of the *forest*\*. *High grading*\* stands as a counterpoint to sustainable resource management (Source: based on Glossary of Forest Management Terms. North Carolina Division of Forest Resources. March 2009).

**ILO Core (Fundamental) Conventions:** These are labour standards that cover fundamental principles and rights at work: freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to *collective bargaining*\*; the elimination of all forms of *forced or compulsory labour*\*; the effective abolition of *child*\* labour; and the elimination of *discrimination*\* in respect of *employment and occupation*\*. The eight Fundamental Conventions are:

- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
- Right to Organise and Collective bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
- Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
- *Discrimination*\* (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)

Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

**ILO Committee on Freedom of Association:** a Governing Body committee set up in 1951 for the purpose of examining complaints about violations of freedom of association, whether or not the country concerned had *ratified*\* the relevant conventions. It is composed of an independent chairperson and three representatives each of governments, employers and *workers*\*. If it decides to receive a case, it establishes the facts in dialogue with the government concerned. If it finds that there has been a violation of freedom of association standards and *Principles*\*, it issues a report through the Governing Body and makes recommendations on how the situation could be remedied. Governments are subsequently requested to report on the implementation of its recommendations (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based in ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

**ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work** and its Follow-up, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Eighty-Sixth Session, Geneva, 18 June 1998 (Annex revised 15 June 2010): a resolute reaffirmation of ILO *Principles*\* (Art. 2) which declares that all Members, even if they have not *ratified*\* the Conventions in question, have an obligation, arising from the very fact of membership of *The Organization*\*, to respect, to promote and to realize, in *good faith*\* and in accordance with the Constitution, the principles concerning the fundamental rights which are the subject of the Convention, namely:

- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to *collective bargaining*\*;
- The elimination of all forms of *forced or compulsory labour*\*;
- The effective abolition of *child*\* labour; and

- The elimination of discrimination\* in respect of *employment and occupation\**. (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and Indicators based on ILO Core Conventions Principles, 2017).

**Indicator:** A quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a *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 *Management Unit\** and are the primary basis of *forest\** evaluation (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

**Indigenous cultural Landscapes:** are living *landscapes\** to which *Indigenous Peoples\** attribute environmental, social, cultural and economic value because of their enduring relationship with the land, water, fauna, flora and spirits and their present and future importance to their cultural identity. An *Indigenous cultural landscape\** is characterized by features that have been maintained through *long-term\** interactions based on land-care knowledge, and adaptive livelihood practices. They are *Landscapes\** over which *Indigenous Peoples\** exercise responsibility for stewardship. Note: The adoption of the term *landscape\** *Indigenous cultural landscapes\** by Standard Development Groups is voluntary. Standard Development Groups may choose not to use it. Through *Free Prior and Informed Consent\** *Indigenous Peoples\** may choose to use different terminology.

**Indigenous Peoples:** People and groups of people that can be identified or characterized as follows:

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

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

**Industrial activity:** Industrial *forest\** and resource management activities, such as road-building, mining, dams, urban development and timber harvesting.

**Infrastructure:** In the context of *forest\** management, roads, bridges, culverts, log landings, quarries, impoundments, buildings and other structures required in the course of implementing the *management plan\**.

**Intact Forest Landscape:** A territory within today's cope of *forest\** cover which contains forest and non-forest *ecosystems\** minimally influenced by human economic activity, with an area of at least 500 km<sup>2</sup> (50,000 ha) and a minimal width of 10 km



(measured as the diameter of a circle that is entirely inscribed within the boundaries of the territory) (Source: Intact Forests / Global Forest Watch. Glossary definition as provided on Intact Forest website. 2006-2014).

**Intellectual property:** Practices as well as knowledge, innovations and other creations of the mind (Source: Based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8(j); and World Intellectual Property Organization. What is Intellectual Property? WIPO Publication No. 450(E)).

**Intensity:** A measure of the force, severity or strength of a management activity or other occurrence affecting the nature of the activity's impacts (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Interested Stakeholder:** Any person, group of persons, or entity that has shown an interest, or is known to have an interest, in the activities of a *Management Unit*\*. The following are examples of *interested stakeholders*\*.

- *Conservation*\* organizations, for example environmental NGOs;
- Labour (rights) organizations, for example labour unions;
- Human rights organizations, for example social NGOs;
- Local development projects;
- Local governments;
- National government departments functioning in the region;
- FSC National Offices;
- Experts on particular issues, for example *High Conservation Values*\*. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Internationally accepted scientific protocol:** A predefined science-based procedure which is either published by an international scientific network or union, or referenced frequently in the international scientific literature (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Invasive species:** Species that are rapidly expanding outside of their native range. *Invasive species*\* can alter ecological relationships among *native species*\* and can affect *ecosystem function*\* and human health (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

**Lands and territories:** For the purposes of the *principles*\* and *criteria*\* these are lands or territories that *Indigenous Peoples*\* or *local communities*\* have traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, and where access to natural resources is vital to the sustainability of their cultures and livelihoods (Source: Based on World Bank safeguard OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples, section 16 (a). July 2005.).

**Landscape:** A geographical mosaic composed of interacting *ecosystems*\* resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

**Landscape values:** Landscape values can be visualized as layers of human perceptions overlaid on the physical *landscape*\*. Some landscape values, like economic, recreation, subsistence value or visual quality are closely related to physical *landscape*\* attributes. Other landscape values such as intrinsic or spiritual

value are more symbolic in character and are influenced more by individual perception or social construction than physical *landscape\** attributes (Source: Based on website of the Landscape Value Institute).

**Legal:** In accordance with primary legislation (national or local laws) or secondary legislation (subsidiary regulations, decrees, orders, etc.). 'Legal' also includes rule-based decisions made by legally competent agencies where such decisions flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations. Decisions made by legally competent agencies may not be *legal\** if they do not flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations and if they are not rule-based but use administrative discretion (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Legally competent:** Mandated in law to perform a certain function (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Legal registration:** National or local *legal\** license or set of permissions to operate as an enterprise, with rights to buy and sell products and/or services commercially. The license or permissions can apply to an individual, a privately-owned enterprise or a publicly-owned corporate entity. The rights to buy and sell products and/or services do not carry the obligation to do so, so *legal\** registration applies also to Organizations operating a *Management Unit\** without sales of products or services; for example, for unpriced recreation or for conservation of biodiversity or *habitat\** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Legal status:** The way in which the *Management Unit\** is classified according to law. In terms of *tenure\**, it means the category of *tenure\**, such as communal land or leasehold or freehold or State land or government land, etc. If the *Management Unit\** is being converted from one category to another (for example, from State land to communal indigenous land) the status includes the current position in the transition process. In terms of administration, *legal status\** could mean that the land is owned by the nation as a whole, is administered on behalf of the nation by a government department, and is leased by a government Ministry to a private sector operator through a concession (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Light work:** *National laws\** or regulations may permit the employment of persons 13 to 15 years of age in *light work\** which is a) not likely to be harmful to their health or development; and b) not such as to prejudice their attendance at school, their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority, or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received (ILO Convention 138, Article 7).

**Living wage:** The *remuneration\** received for a standard work week by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for the worker and her or his family. Elements of a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, health care, transport, clothing, and other essential needs including provision for unexpected events (Source: A Shared Approach to a living wage. ISEAL Living Wage Group. November 2013).

**Local communities:** Communities of any size that are in or adjacent to the *Management Unit\**, and also those that are close enough to have a *significant\** impact on the economy or the *environmental values\** of the *Management Unit\** or to have

their economies, rights or environments significantly affected by the management activities or the biophysical aspects of the *Management Unit*\* (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Local laws:** The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees) which is limited in application to a particular geographic district within a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws. Laws derive authority ultimately from the Westphalian concept of sovereignty of the Nation State (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Long-term:** The time-scale of the *forest*\* owner or manager as manifested by the objectives of the *management plan*\*, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent *forest*\* cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions, and will be a function of how long it takes a given *ecosystem*\* to recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or disturbance, or to produce mature or primary conditions (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

**Management Objective:** Specific management goals, practices, outcomes, and approaches established to achieve the requirements of this standard.

**Management plan:** The collection of documents, reports, records and maps that describe, justify and regulate the activities carried out by any manager, staff or organization within or in relation to the *Management Unit*\*, including statements of objectives and policies (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Management plan monitoring:** Follow up and oversight procedures for the purpose of evaluating the achievement of the *management objectives*\*. The results of the monitoring activities are utilized in the implementation of *adaptive management*\*.

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

- all facilities and area(s) within or adjacent to this spatial area or areas under *legal*\* title or management control of, or operated by or on behalf of *The Organization*\*, for the purpose of contributing to the *management objectives*\*; 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-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Managerial control:** Responsibility of the kind defined for corporate directors of commercial enterprises in national commercial law, and treated by FSC as applicable also to public sector organizations (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Minimum age (of employment):** is not less than the age of finishing compulsory education, and should not in any case be less than 15 years. However, a country whose economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed may initially specify a *minimum age*\* of 14 years. *National laws*\* may also permit the employment

of 13-15 year olds in *light work*\* which is neither prejudicial to school attendance, nor harmful to a *childs*\* health or development. The ages 12-13 can apply for *light work*\* in countries that specify a *minimum age*\* of 14 (ILO Convention 138, Article 2).

**National laws:** The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees), which is applicable to a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Native species:** Species, subspecies, or lower taxon, occurring within its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (that is, within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans) (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

**Natural conditions/native ecosystem:** For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria and any applications of *restoration*\* techniques, terms such as 'more *natural conditions*\*, '*native ecosystem*\* provide for managing sites to favour or *restore*\* *native species*\* and associations of *native species*\* that are typical of the locality, and for managing these associations and other *environmental values*\* so that they form *ecosystems*\* typical of the locality. Further guidelines may be provided in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Natural Forest:** A *forest*\* area with many of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems*\*, such as complexity, structure and *biological diversity*\*, including soil characteristics, flora and fauna, in which all or almost all the trees are native species, not classified as *plantations*\*. '*Natural Forest*\* includes the following categories:

- *Forest*\* affected by harvesting or other disturbances, in which trees are being or have been regenerated by a combination of natural and artificial regeneration with species typical of *natural forests*\* in that site, and where many of the above-ground and below-ground characteristics of the *natural forest*\* are still present. In boreal and north temperate *forests*\* which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, a combination of natural and artificial regeneration to regenerate *forest*\* of the same *native species*\*, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems*\* of that site, is not by itself considered as conversion to *plantations*\*;
- *Natural forests*\* which are maintained by traditional *silvicultural*\* practices including natural or assisted natural regeneration;
- Well-developed secondary or colonizing *forest*\* of *native species*\* which has regenerated in non-*forest*\* areas;
- The definition of '*natural forest*\*' may include areas described as wooded *ecosystems*\*, woodland and savannah.

The description of *natural forests*\* and their principal characteristics and key elements may be further defined in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples.

'*Natural forest*\*' does not include land which is not dominated by trees, was previously not forest, and which does not yet contain many of the characteristics and elements

of *native ecosystems*\*. Young regeneration may be considered as *natural forest*\* after some years of ecological progression. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may indicate when such areas may be excised from the *Management Unit*\*, should be *restored* towards more *natural conditions*\*, or may be converted to other land uses. FSC has not developed quantitative thresholds between different categories of *Forests*\* in terms of area, density, height, etc. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may provide such thresholds and other guidelines, with appropriate descriptions or examples. Pending such guidance, areas dominated by trees, mainly of *native species*\*, may be considered as *natural forest*\*.

Thresholds and guidelines may cover areas such as:

- Other vegetation types and non-forest\* communities and *ecosystems*\* included in the *Management Unit*\*, including grassland, bushland, *wetlands*\*, and open woodlands;
- Very young pioneer or colonizing regeneration in a primary succession on new open sites or abandoned farmland, which does not yet contain many of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems*\*. This may be considered as *natural forest*\* through ecological progression after the passage of years;
- Young natural regeneration growing in *natural forest*\* areas may be considered as *natural forest*\*, even after logging, clear-felling or other disturbances, since many of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems*\* remain, above ground and below ground;
- Areas where deforestation and *forest*\* degradation have been so severe that they are no longer 'dominated by trees' may be considered as non-forest\*, when they have very few of the principal above-ground and below-ground characteristics and key elements of *natural forests*\*. Such extreme degradation is typically the result of combinations of repeated and excessively heavy logging, grazing, farming, fuelwood collection, hunting, fire, erosion, mining, settlements, *infrastructure*\*, etc. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may help to decide when such areas should be excised from the *Management Unit*\*, should be restored towards more *natural conditions*\*, or may be converted to other land uses. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Natural Hazards:** Disturbances that can present *risks*\* to social and *environmental values*\* in the *Management Unit*\* but that may also comprise important *ecosystem functions*\*; examples include drought, flood, fire, landslide, storm, avalanche, etc.

**Non-material traditional heritage:** Intangible cultural heritage is the practices, expressions, knowledge and skills that communities, groups and sometimes individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage. Also called living cultural heritage, it is usually expressed in one of the following forms: oral traditions; performing arts; social practices, rituals and festive events; knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; and traditional craftsmanship (Source: Unesco, Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage).

**Non-timber forest products (NTFP):** All products other than timber derived from the *Management Unit*\* (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Objective:** The basic purpose laid down by *The Organization*\* for the *forest*\* enterprise, including the decision of policy and the choice of means for attaining the

purpose (Source: Based on F.C. Osmaston. 1968. *The Management of Forests*. Hafner, New York; and D.R. Johnston, A.J. Grayson and R.T. Bradley. 1967. *Forest Planning*. Faber & Faber, London).

**Obligatory code of practice:** A manual or handbook or other source of technical instruction which *The Organization\** must implement by law (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Occupational accident:** An occurrence arising out of, or in the course of, work which results in fatal or non-fatal injury (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

**Occupational disease:** Any disease contracted as a result of an exposure to *risk\** factors arising from work activity (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

**Occupational injuries:** Any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an *Occupational* accident (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

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

**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-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Peatland:** Is constituted by flooded and soggy areas, with large accumulations of organic material, covered by a layer of poor vegetation associated with a certain degree of acidity, and which presents a characteristic amber colour (Source: Aguilar, 2001. *About Fishermen, Fisherwomen, Oceans and Tides*. IUCN. San Jose (Costa Rica)).

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

**Plantation:** A *forest\** area established by planting or sowing with either alien or *native species\**, often with one or few species, regular spacing and even ages, and which lacks most of the principal characteristics and key elements of *natural forests\**. The description of *plantations\** may be further defined in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples, such as:

- Areas which would initially have complied with this definition of 'plantation' but which, after the passage of years, contain many or most of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems\**, may be classified as *natural forests\**.
- *Plantations\** managed to *restore\** and enhance biological and *habitat\**

diversity, structural complexity and *ecosystem functionality*\* may, after the passage of years, be classified as *natural forests*\*.

- Boreal and north temperate *forests*\* which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, in which a combination of natural and artificial regeneration is used to regenerate *forest*\* of the same *native species*\*, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of *native ecosystems*\* of that site, may be considered as *natural forest*\*, and this regeneration is not by itself considered as conversion to *plantations*\*.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Precautionary approach:** An approach requiring that when the available information indicates that management activities pose a *threat*\* of severe or irreversible damage to the environment or a *threat*\* to human welfare, *The Organization*\* will take explicit and effective measures to prevent the damage and avoid the *risks*\* to welfare, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of *environmental values*\* are uncertain (Source: Based on Principle 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992, and Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary Principle of the Wingspread Conference, 23–25 January 1998).

**Pre-harvest** [condition]: The diversity, composition, and structure of the *forest*\* or plantation prior to felling timber and appurtenant activities such as road building.

**Principle:** An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Protection:** See definition of *Conservation*\*.

**Protection Area:** See definition of *Conservation Zone*\*.

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

**Rare species:** Species that are uncommon or scarce, but not classified as *threatened*. These species are located in geographically restricted areas or specific *habitats*\*, or are scantily scattered on a large *scale*\*. They are approximately equivalent to the IUCN (2001) category of Near Threatened (NT), including species that are close to qualifying for, or are likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future. They are also approximately equivalent to imperilled species (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK).

**Ratified:** The process by which an international law, convention or agreement (including multilateral environmental agreement) is Legally approved by a national legislature or equivalent *legal*\* mechanism, such that the international law, convention or agreement becomes automatically part of national law or sets in motion the development of national law to give the same *legal*\* effect (Source: FSC- STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

**Refugia:** An isolated area where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive (Source: Glen Canyon Dam, Adaptive Management Program Glossary as provided on website of Glen Canyon Dam website).

**Remuneration:** includes the ordinary, basic or minimum wage or salary and any additional emoluments whatsoever payable directly or indirectly, whether in cash or in kind, by the employer to the worker and arising out of the *workers\** employment (ILO Convention 100, Article 1a).

**Representative Sample Areas:** Portions of the *Management Unit\** delineated for the purpose of conserving or restoring viable examples of an *ecosystem\** that would naturally occur in that geographical region.

**Resilience:** The ability of a system to maintain key functions and processes in the face of stresses or pressures by either resisting or adapting to change. *Resilience\** can be applied to both ecological systems and social systems (Source: IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA). 2008. Establishing Marine Protected Area Networks – Making it Happen. Washington D.C.: IUCN-WCPA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and The Nature Conservancy.).

**Restore / Restoration:** These words are used in different senses according to the context and in everyday speech. In some cases '*restore\**' means to repair the damage done to *environmental values\** that resulted from management activities or other causes. In other cases '*restore\**' means the formation of more *natural conditions\** in sites which have been heavily degraded or converted to other land uses. In the *principles\** and *criteria\**, the word '*restore\**' is not used to imply the recreation of any particular previous, pre-historic, pre-industrial or other pre-existing *ecosystem\** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

*The Organization\** is not necessarily obliged to *restore\** those *environmental values\** that have been affected by factors beyond the control of *The Organization\**, for example by natural disasters, by climate change, or by the Legally authorized activities of third parties, such as public *infrastructure\**, mining, hunting or settlement. FSC-POL-20-003 The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification describes the processes by which such areas may be excised from the area certified, when appropriate.

*The Organization\** is also not obliged to *restore\** *environmental values\** that may have existed at some time in the historic or pre-historic past, or that have been negatively affected by previous owners or organizations. However, *The Organization\** is expected to take reasonable measures to mitigate, control and prevent environmental degradation which is continuing in the *Management Unit\** as a result of such previous impacts.

**Riparian zone:** Interface between land and a *water body\**, and the vegetation associated with it.



**Risk:** The probability of an unacceptable negative impact arising from any activity in the *Management Unit*\* combined with its seriousness in terms of consequences (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Scale:** A measure of the extent to which a management activity or event affects an environmental value or a *Management Unit*\*, in time or space. An activity with a small or low spatial *scale*\* affects only a small proportion of the *forest*\* each year, an activity with a small or low temporal *scale*\* occurs only at long intervals (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Scale, intensity and risk:** See individual definitions of the terms '*scale*\*, '*intensity*\*, and '*risk*\*'.

**Significant:** For the purposes of Principle 9, HCVs 1, 2 and 6 there are three main forms of recognizing significance.

- A designation, classification or recognized conservation status, assigned by an international agency such as IUCN or Birdlife International;
- A designation by national or regional authorities, or by a responsible national conservation organization, on the basis of its concentration of biodiversity;
- A voluntary recognition by the manager, owner or Organization, on the basis of available information, or of the known or suspected presence of a Significant biodiversity concentration, even when not officially designated by other agencies.

Any one of these forms will justify designation as HCVs 1, 2 and 6. Many regions of the world have received recognition for their biodiversity importance, measured in many different ways. Existing maps and classifications of priority areas for biodiversity *conservation*\* play an essential role in identifying the potential presence of HCVs 1, 2 and 6 (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Silviculture:** The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of *forests*\* and woodlands to meet the targeted diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis (Source: Nieuwenhuis, M. 2000. Terminology of Forest Management. IUFRO World Series Vol. 9. IUFRO 4.04.07 SilvaPlan and SilvaVoc).

**Stakeholder:** See definitions for 'affected stakeholder' and 'interested stakeholder'.

**Statutory law or statute law:** The body of law contained in Acts of Parliament (national legislature) (Source: Oxford Dictionary of Law).

**Tenure:** Socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by *legal*\* statutes or customary practice, regarding the 'bundle of rights and duties' of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals, etc.) (Source: World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions provided on IUCN website).

**Threat:** An indication or warning of impending or likely damage or negative impacts (Source: Based on Oxford English Dictionary).

**Threatened species:** Species that meet the IUCN (2001) criteria for Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR), and are facing a high, very high or extremely high *risk*\* of extinction in the wild. These categories may be re- interpreted for FSC purposes according to official national classifications (which have *legal*\* significance) and to local conditions and population densities (which should affect decisions about appropriate conservation measures) (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.).

**Timber harvesting level:** The actual harvest quantity executed on *the Management Unit*\*, tracked by either volume (e.g. cubic meters or board feet) or area (e.g. hectares or acres) metrics for the purpose of comparison with calculated (maximum) allowable harvest levels.

**Timely manner:** As promptly as circumstances reasonably allow; not intentionally postponed by *The Organization*\*; in compliance with *applicable laws*\*, contracts, licenses or invoices.

**Traditional Knowledge:** Information, know-how, skills and practices that are developed, sustained and passed on from generation to generation within a community, often forming part of its cultural or spiritual identity (Source: based on the definition by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Glossary definition as provided under Policy / Traditional Knowledge on the WIPO website).

**Traditional peoples:** *Traditional peoples*\* are social groups or peoples who do not self-identify as indigenous and who affirm rights to their lands, *forests*\* and other resources based on long-established custom or traditional occupation and use (Source: Forest Peoples Programme (Marcus Colchester, 7 October 2009)).

**Transaction verification:** Verification by certification bodies and/or Accreditation Services International (ASI) that FSC output claims made by certificate holders are accurate and match with the FSC input claims of their trading partners (Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V3-0).

**Uphold:** To acknowledge, respect, sustain and support (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Use rights:** Rights for the use of resources of the *Management Unit*\* that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

**Vast majority:** 80% of the total area of *Intact Forest Landscapes*\* within the *Management Unit*\* as of 1 January 2017. The *Vast majority*\* also meets or exceeds the minimum definition of *Intact Forest Landscape*\*

**Verifiable targets:** Specific goals, such as desired future *forest*\* conditions, established to measure progress towards the achievement of each of the *Management objectives*\*. These goals are expressed as clear outcomes, such that their attainment can be verified and it is possible to determine whether they have been

accomplished or not.

**Very Limited portion:** The area affected shall not exceed 0.5% of the area of the *Management Unit\** in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the *Management Unit\** (Source: FSC-STD-01-002).

**Very limited portion of core area:** The area affected shall not exceed 0.5% of the area of the core area in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the core area.

**Waste materials:** unusable or unwanted substances or by-products, such as:

- Hazardous waste, including chemical waste and batteries;
- Containers;
- Motor and other fuels and oils;
- Rubbish including metals, plastics and paper; and
- Abandoned buildings, machinery and equipment.

**Water bodies** (including water courses): Seasonal, temporary, and permanent brooks, creeks, streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Water bodies\** include riparian or wetland systems, lakes, swamps, bogs and springs.

**Water scarcity:** A water supply that limits food production, human health, and economic development. Severe scarcity is taken to be equivalent to 1,000 cubic meters per year per person or greater than 40% use relative to supply (Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Policy Responses. Findings of the Responses Working Group. Washington DC: Island Press, Pages 599-605).

**Water stress:** Occurs when the demand for water exceeds the available amount during a certain period or when poor quality restricts its use. *Water stress\** causes deterioration of freshwater resources in terms of quantity (*Aquifer\** over-exploitation, dry rivers, etc.) and quality (eutrophication, organic matter pollution, saline intrusion, etc.) (Source: UNEP, 2003, cited in Gold Standard Foundation. 2014. Water Benefits Standard).

**Wetlands:** Transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic systems in which the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water (Source: Cowardin, L.M., Carter, V., Golet, F.C., Laroe, E.T. 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. DC US Department: Washington).

Under the Ramsar Convention, *wetlands\** can include tidal mudflats, natural ponds, marshes, potholes, wet meadows, bogs, *peatlands\**, freshwater swamps, mangroves, lakes, rivers and even some coral reefs (Source: IUCN, No Date, IUCN Definitions – English).

**Workers:** All employed persons including public employees as well as ‘self-employed’ persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including labourers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention 155, Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).

**Workers' organization:** Any organization of *workers*\* for furthering and defending the interest of *workers*\* (adapted from ILO Convention 87, Article 10). It is important to note that rules and guidance on the composition of *workers' Organizations*\* vary from country to country, especially in relation to those who are considered as rank and file members, as well as those who are deemed to have power to “hire and fire”. *Workers' Organizations* tend to separate association between those who can “hire and fire” and those who cannot (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators\* based on ILO Core Conventions Principles, 2017).

**Worst forms of child labour:** comprises a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; b) the use, procuring or offering of a *child*\* for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performance; c) the use, procuring or offering of a *child*\* for illicit activities, in particular for production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of Children (ILO Convention 182, Article 3).



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