



Forest Stewardship Standard

THE FSC FOREST STEWARDSHIP STANDARD FOR FRENCH GUIANA

FSC-STD-GUF-01.1-2023 EN

19/12/2023



Title: The FSC Forest Stewardship Standard for French Guiana

Document code: FSC-STD-GUF-01.1-2023 EN

Scope: Natural Forests
(*details in section “B.2 Scope” of this standard*)

Status: Approved

Approval body: Policy and Standards Committee

Dates: **Approval date:** 11 May 2023
Publication date: 5 September 2023 (V1-0)
19 December 2023 (V1-1)
Effective date: 5 December 2023

Timeframes: **Validity period:** Until revised, replaced or withdrawn

Local contact: FSC France
8, boulevard de la Paix - 56000 Vannes
Tel: +33 (0)297 63 08 29
info@fr.fsc.org

FSC Performance and Standards Unit contact: FSC International Center gGmbH – Performance and Standards Unit
Adenauerallee 134
53113 Bonn
Germany
Phone: +49 -(0)228 -36766 -0
Fax: +49 -(0)228 -36766 -65
Email: psu@fsc.org

Version control

Version	Description	Approval date
V1.0	FSC-STD-GUF-01-2023 conditionally approved by Policy and Standards Committee (PSC) of the Board of Directors of FSC International at their 52 nd meeting; finally approved by PSU on 11 May 2023	May 11, 2023
V1.1	FSC-STD-GUF-01.1-2023 after the editorial correction	Dec 04, 2023

This standard is subject to the review and revision requirements as described in FSC-STD-60-006 (V1-2) EN.

Photo cover

Crown of a Gonfolo, *Qualea spp.* (*Vochysiaceae*), one of the main commercial species of French Guiana (© Guillaume Dahringer – FSC France).

NOTE ON THIS ENGLISH VERSION:

This is the official version of the FSC Forest Stewardship Standard that is approved by FSC International Center, and it is available at 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.

© 2023 Forest Stewardship Council, A.C. All Rights Reserved
FSC® F000100

You may not distribute, modify, transmit, reuse, reproduce, re-post or use the copyrighted materials from this document for public or commercial purposes, without the express written consent of the publisher. You are hereby authorized to view, download, print and distribute individual pages from this document subject for informational purposes only.

A Foreword

(Informative section)

A.1 The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

The Forest Stewardship Council A.C. (FSC) was established in 1993, as a follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, 1992) with the mission to promote environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.

FSC provides a system for voluntary accreditation and independent third-party certification. This system allows certificate holders to market their products and services as the result of environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable forest management. FSC also sets standards for the development and approval of Forest Stewardship Standards (FSS) and Interim Forest Stewardship Standards (IFSS) which are based on the FSC Principles and Criteria. In addition, FSC sets standards for the accreditation of conformity assessment bodies (also known as certification bodies) that certify conformance with FSC's standards.

Environmentally appropriate forest management ensures that the production of timber, non-timber products and ecosystem services maintains the forest's biodiversity, productivity, and ecological processes.

Socially beneficial forest management helps both local people and society at large to enjoy long term benefits and also provides strong incentives to local people to sustain the forest resources and adhere to long-term management plans.

Economically viable forest management means that forest operations are structured and managed so as to be sufficiently profitable, without generating financial profit at the expense of the forest resource, the ecosystem, or affected communities. The tension between the need to generate adequate financial returns and the principles of responsible forest operations can be reduced through efforts to market the full range of forest products and services for their best value.

A.2 The FSC Principles and Criteria

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

There is no hierarchy between the Principles or between Criteria. They share equal status, validity and authority, and apply jointly and severally at the level of the individual Management Unit.

The FSC Principles and Criteria together with the International Generic Indicators (IGI) provide the basis for the development of Forest Stewardship Standards, Regional Forest Stewardship Standards (FSS/RFSS) and Interim Standards (IFSS and Interim Regional Standards, IRS).

CONTENTS

A	Foreword	5
A.1	The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	5
A.2	The FSC Principles and Criteria	5
B	Preamble	7
B.1	Objective	7
B.2	Scope	7
B.3	Responsibility for Conformity	7
B.4	Note on the use of indicators, annexes and notes	8
B.5	Interpretations and disputes	8
C	Context	9
C.1	General description of the forestry sector	9
C.2	Members of the Standards Development Group	10
C.3	Expert advising the Standard Development Group	10
C.4	Background information on the standard development	10
D	References	11
E	<i>Principles*, criteria* and indicators*</i>	12
	<i>PRINCIPLE* 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS</i>	12
	<i>PRINCIPLE* 2: WORKERS* RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS</i>	16
	<i>PRINCIPLE* 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES** RIGHTS</i>	21
	<i>PRINCIPLE* 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS</i>	25
	<i>PRINCIPLE* 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST</i>	28
	<i>PRINCIPLE* 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES AND IMPACTS</i>	31
	<i>PRINCIPLE* 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING</i>	38
	<i>PRINCIPLE* 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT</i>	42
	<i>PRINCIPLE* 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES</i>	44
	<i>PRINCIPLE* 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES</i>	47
F	Annexes	50
Annex A	Minimum list of applicable laws*, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements	50
Annex B	High Conservation Value Framework for French Guiana	59
Annex C	Intact Forest Landscapes in French Guiana	68
Annex D	Management of legal mining activities in the framework of FSC certification in French Guiana	78
Annex E	Monitoring requirements	83
Annex F	Glossary of Terms	85

B Preamble

B.1 Objective

(Informative section)

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 conformity.
2. FSC accredited certification bodies (CBs) to determine conformity against this standard as the basis for granting or maintaining forest management certification.

B.2 Scope

(Normative section)

This standard shall be applied in the following scope:

Geographic region	<i>French Guiana</i>
Forest types	Natural forests
Ownership types	All types of ownerships, including public, private and others
Scale and intensity categories (according to section 6 of FSC-STD-60-002)	All categories of management units
Forest products (according to FSC-STD-40-004a)	Rough wood NTFPs not included

B.3 Responsibility for Conformity

(Normative section)

The requirements in this standard cover all of The Organization's management activities that are related to the Management Unit, whether within the Management Unit or outside, whether directly undertaken or contracted out.

In terms of geographical space, the requirements in this standard apply generally to the entire geographic space inside the boundary of the Management Unit which is being submitted for (re)certification. However, some of the Criteria and indicators apply beyond the boundary of the Management Unit. This would include those infrastructural facilities that are part of the Management Unit, as defined by the FSC Principles and Criteria.

This standard is to be used in conjunction with international, national and local laws and regulations.

Where there might be situations of conflict between the requirements in this standard and laws, specific FSC procedures will apply.

Responsibility for ensuring conformity with the requirements in this standard lies with the person(s) or entities that is/are the certificate applicant or holder. For the purpose of FSC certification, this 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, conform with the requirements in this standard.

The Organization is required to take corrective actions in the event of such persons or entities not being in conformity with the requirements in this standard.

B.4 Note on the use of indicators, annexes and notes

(Normative section)

Normative elements in the standard are:

Scope, effective date, validity period, glossary of terms, principles, criteria, indicators, tables, and annexes.

Not normative elements in the standard that can be used for guidance only, are:

Intention and applicability notes which are attached to some of the indicators (as well as other guidance/applicability notes which might be produced in association with this standard).

- **Intention notes** give further clarification of the objective of the requirements in the French Guiana context;
- **Applicability notes** provide guidance regarding the concrete implementation of the requirements on the ground.

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; ‘shall not’ indicates a prohibition.

“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 standard; ‘need not’ indicates that a specified course of action is not a requirement.

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

There are specific terms used in the writing of principles, criteria and indicators which have designated definitions for the purpose of this standard. Such terms are written in italic format followed with (*) symbol whereas the definition, the meaning and its context of interpretation for the purpose of this standard, are available in the Glossary section.

B.5 Interpretations and disputes

(Normative section)

Interpretation requests regarding the FSC Forest Stewardship Standards are submitted directly to FSC for processing and approval. Approved interpretations are published in the international FSC website (see: INT-STD-60-006_01).

Disputes between stakeholders concerning certification requirements are managed by FSC dispute resolution procedure (see: FSC-PRO-01-008).

C Context

(Informative section)

C.1 General description of the forestry sector

French Guiana is a French overseas region, located in South America. Its total area amounts to 8.4 million ha. Forests in French Guiana cover approximately 8 million hectares, accounting for one third of the total forested area of France as a whole. 99.4% of these forests are public forests, including a 3.4 million ha National Park and 2.4 million ha of the so-called Permanent Forest Domain (DFP by its acronym in French) that can be actively managed for commercial purposes.

The forests in the DFP produce approximately 80,000 m³ of timber per year, this small volume accounting by itself of the low intensity of forest management. However, it constitutes the raw material for the local wood sector, French Guiana's third largest industry. 90% of this volume is absorbed by the local construction market, while 10% is exported as sawn wood to the Antilles (French territories in the Caribbean sea) and to metropolitan France. The State Forest Service (ONF by its acronym in French) is the sole operating forest manager.

French Guiana lies at an important biological/geographical crossroads and is a territory of exceptional biological diversity. It is home to more than 7,000 plant species (more than 1300 tree species), of which 700 are defined as heritage species and 180 as endemic. Eighty-three species are protected by the Ministerial Order of 9 April 2001. The country's forests are highly diverse due to a variety of geomorphological characteristics and commonly host between 150 and 200 tree species per hectare. Some forest habitats may contain more than 300 tree species per hectare.

The human population of French Guiana is very small (290 000 inhabitants in 2020), given the size of the country, and is mainly located in the coastal territory. Consequently, the level of threat on forest habitats might be considered low, especially if compared with the many other parts of Amazonia that are suffering very high levels of deforestation. French Guiana's forests are therefore subject to relatively little pressure from human beings, any loss of cover – estimated at around 1,000 ha per annum – being caused mainly by legal and illegal mining activities.

The population cultural and ethnic background is highly diverse: Creole, metropolitan French, Amerindians, Bushinengues, H'mongs (originating from Asia) and other populations of various origins (Surinam, Brazil, China, etc). France hasn't ratified ILO Convention 169 relating to indigenous and tribal peoples, but the French government has defined legal mechanisms to recognize the land use rights of Amerindians and Bushinengues communities. A land restitution process has also started in 2018.

C.2 Members of the Standards Development Group

Chamber	Name	Institution
Environmental	<i>Clément Villien</i>	WWF-France
	<i>Manouska Ponce and then by Garance Lecoq</i>	Guyane Nature Environnement
Social	<i>Silvio Van der Pijl then, by Bruno Apouyou</i>	Grand Conseil Coutumier des Peuples Amérindiens et Bushinengue (Grand Customary Council of Amerindian and Bushinengue People)
	<i>Clément Coignard</i>	Snupfen Solidaires (State Forest service workers union)
Economic	<i>Julien Panchout then, by Stéphane Guitet</i>	Office National des Forêts (State forest service)
	<i>Thierry Deneuveille</i>	Interpro Bois Guyane (local wood sector association)

C.3 Expert advising the Standard Development Group

The SDG was assisted by a non-voting technical committee composed of:

- Stéphane Traissac from the Mixed Unit for Research EcoFoG (Ecology of Guiana's Forests);
- Representatives from the state administration DGTM (General Direction of Territories and See);

C.4 Background information on the standard development

On top of the normative requirements listed in section D, the SDG and technical committee also considered the following information:

- 2011 FSS draft resulting from a first intent of FSC FSS development in French Guiana
- FSC FSS for Metropolitan France (FSC-STD-FRA-01-2016)
- FSC-GUI-60-004 V1-0 EN (Guidance for Standard Developers to Develop a National Threshold for the Core Area of Intact Forest Landscapes (IFL) within the Management Unit)
- FSC-POL-20-003 Policy for the Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification.

Two public consultations were organized to gather stakeholders' feedback on the SDG proposals, the first from 15/04/2019 and to 28/06/2019, and the second from 31/01/2020 to 31/03/2020.

The field test was conducted by FSC accredited certification body ECOCERT-IMO.

The development process was coordinated by Guillaume Dahringer, FSC France Technical director.

D REFERENCES

(Informative section)

The following referenced documents are relevant for the application of this standard.

For references without a version number, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

FSC-POL-20-003 *FSC Policy on the Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification*

FSC-POL-30-001 *FSC Pesticides Policy*

FSC-POL-30-602 *FSC Interpretation on GMOs: Genetically Modified Organisms*

FSC-STD-20-007 *Forest Management Evaluations*

FSC-STD-30-005 *FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups*

FSC-PRO-01-008 *Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme*

FSC-PRO-30-006 *Ecosystem Services Procedure: Impact Demonstration and Market Tools*

FSC-DIR-20-007 *FSC Directive on FSC Forest Management Evaluations*

FSC-GUI-30-003 *FSC Guidelines for the implementation of the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)*

FSC-GUI-60-005 *Promoting Gender Equality in National Forest Stewardship Standards*

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*

(Normative section)

PRINCIPLE* 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS

The Organization* shall comply with all applicable laws*, regulations 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.

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

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.

1.2.1. There are documents showing the legal status of the Management Unit and describing the tenure and use rights.

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 documented, shown on maps and marked on the ground in the neighborhood of urban and agriculture areas.

1.2.4. The boundaries of all existing use right areas, rights of way, leases and precarious agreements are clearly documented and marked 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 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 legislation governing the activities planned and undertaken in the Management Unit are known and complied with.

Applicability note: List for information purposes in Annex A.

1.3.2. Legally prescribed taxes, duties and other charges are paid in a timely manner. Receipts are available proving that payment has been made.

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. Measures are implemented to combat and provide protection against unauthorized or illegal activities within the Management Unit, in particular illegal and clandestine mining, illegal harvesting, poaching, settlement and illegal conversion of forests.
- 1.4.2. There is a surveillance program or plan in place to take account of all illegal activities.
- 1.4.3. Where protection is the legal responsibility of regulatory bodies or is shared with such bodies, an active system of cooperation is implemented to identify, report, control and discourage illegal or unauthorized activities.
- 1.4.4. The shared responsibilities and the system of cooperation are clearly described in a publicly available document.
- 1.4.5. The means employed are consistent with the nature and extent of the illegal activities identified.
- 1.4.6. Access points to managed forests are regulated and reserved exclusively for authorized motor vehicles.
- 1.4.7. Secondary roads are closed to motor vehicles after harvesting, unless it is required for surveillance, local development, touristic and recreational activities, and other specific and documented cases.
- 1.4.8. Monitoring the impacts of illegal activities and measures taken to combat them (including in cooperation with regulatory bodies) is part of the process of verification of verifiable targets in accordance with Criterion 8.1.

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. Compliance with all applicable national laws, ratified international conventions (including CITES) and codes of good practice relating to the harvest, transportation and trade of forest products up to the point of first sale is demonstrated.
- 1.5.2. Contractors working in the Management Unit and their employees are informed of the legal obligations relating to their work and are in compliance with national and local legal requirements.

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**.**

- 1.6.1. Risks of dispute with *stakeholders** (including local communities) are identified, particularly during the phases of engagement necessary for developing the management document (cf. Criterion 7.6).
- 1.6.2. Ongoing, constructive dialogue with *stakeholders** is maintained in order to prevent dispute over matters of statutory and customary law.
- 1.6.3. A procedure for dealing with complaints and resolving disputes is developed and:
 - 1) is *culturally appropriate**, in particular in taking into account locally accepted mechanisms and institutions;
 - 2) identifies a contact person in all the Management Units covered by the certificate;
 - 3) is validated through engagement with the *stakeholders**.
- 1.6.4. The procedure for dealing with complaints and resolving disputes is freely available at no cost.
- 1.6.5. Disputes over usage and complaints relating to statutory and customary law and to the impacts of management activities are settled out of court promptly and are either settled or in the process of being resolved.
- 1.6.6. A record of all disputes over usage and complaints relating to statutory and customary law and to the impacts of management activities is kept up to date and includes:
 - 1) measures taken to respond to and settle them; the results of all dispute and complaint resolution processes, including fair compensation measures if *appropriate**; and
 - 2) unresolved disputes and complaints and the reasons why they have not been resolved.
- 1.6.7. Operations cease in areas where conflicts or disputes exist:
 - 1) Of substantial magnitude; or
 - 2) Involving a significant number of interests; and which have not been resolved for more than 6 months after receiving the complaint.

Applicability note: *This indicator focuses on disputes that scale up to a regional level due to the number or dimension of the stakeholders* involved*

- 1.6.8. If a dispute cannot be settled out of court, the decision of the competent court is complied with.

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 declaration stating a commitment to comply with anti-corruption legislation is publicly available at no cost.
- 1.7.2. In all legal procedures relating to the placing of contracts, the requirements of publicity, open competition and transparency are complied with.
- 1.7.3. Bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption do not occur.
- 1.7.5. In the event of corruption or a conflict of interest occurring, all possible measures are taken to put a stop to it.

- 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 statement endorsed by the person responsible for implementing it expresses a long-term commitment to responsible forest management practices consistent with the FSC Principles and Criteria and the related FSC Policies and Standards.
- 1.8.2. The statement 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 employment of workers aged under 18 is strictly limited to the following conditions:
- 1) They are not employed in *hazardous* or heavy* work**, except for the purpose of training as specifically authorized by the Labour Code.
 - 2) The employment of persons aged 15 years or 14 years is permissible only during the school holidays and for *light work** which does not jeopardize their safety, health or development.
 - 3) No person aged less than 14 years is employed.
- 2.1.2. Employment relationships are voluntary and based on mutual consent, without threat of a penalty.
- 2.1.3 There is no evidence of any practice indicative of *forced or compulsory labour**.

Intention note: *The main practices indicative of forced or compulsory labor are listed in the glossary of terms.*

- 2.1.4. *Employment and occupation** practices are non-discriminatory.
- 2.1.5 Workers' freedom of association and right to *collective bargaining** are respected:
- 1) Workers are able to form or join workers' organizations of their own choosing;
 - 2) The right of workers to engage in lawful activities related to forming, joining or supporting a workers' organization, or to refrain from doing so, is respected;
 - 3) Workers are not discriminated against or penalized for exercising these rights.
- 2.1.6 The Organization negotiates in *good faith** with lawfully established workers' organizations and/or their duly elected representatives and makes the best efforts to reach a *collective bargaining** agreement.
- 2.1.7. *Collective bargaining** agreements are implemented, where they exist.
- 2.1.8 Agreements with contractors include a clause requiring them to act in accordance with the Labour Code and the above indicators.
- 2.1.9 The Organization request from the competent authorities the proofs of its contractors' conformity with the Labour Code.

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. There is a gender equality plan promoting the equal opportunity measures set forth by the Labour Code.
- 2.2.2 The gender equality plan is applied and regularly monitored.
- 2.2.3 There is no direct or indirect *discrimination** on the grounds of gender or family situation differences in connection with:
 - 1) Recruitment,
 - 2) Level of employment,
 - 3) Training,
 - 4) Amount of wages for an equivalent work,
 - 5) Working conditions,
 - 6) Engagement with *stakeholders**.
- 2.2.4 The payment method of workers, regardless of their gender, is mutually agreed and enables them to safely receive and retain their wages.
- 2.2.5 Maternity and paternity leaves taken by the workers fulfill the legal duration and do not lead to any kind of *discrimination**.

Applicability note: *The legal duration of maternity leave is at minimum 16 weeks and that of paternity leave is of 25 calendar days, additional to the 3 days for birth leave.*

- 2.2.6 As per the Labour Code, all necessary steps are taken, including legal mediation procedures to prevent and deal with cases of sexual and *moral harassment** and *discrimination**.
- 2.2.7 If the monitoring results show evidence of gender inequalities, active measures are taken to level them out, such as:
 - 1) measure to encourage women to participate in all levels of employments,
 - 2) measures to align wages,
 - 3) other relevant measures addressing gender inequalities.

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. The risks run by staff members, as well as all preventive measures, are recorded in a written document and accessible to all staff members, as provided for by the Labour Code (Single Risk Assessment Document, French acronym: DUER).
- 2.3.2. The preventive measures recorded in the DUER are implemented.
- 2.3.3. All safety gear and equipment, *appropriate** and compliant with current legal regulations, are used on site and regularly checked.

Applicability note: *List of regulations for information purposes in Annex A, section 3.4.*

- 2.3.4. In the case of management activities carrying risks for individuals working on the Management Unit:
- 1) In their contracts, workers sign a special clause requiring them to wear/use *appropriate** safety equipment.
 - 2) The wearing/use of *appropriate** safety equipment is monitored in the field.
 - 3) Workers have received training and/or they adopt good practices where safety at work is concerned.
 - 4) The training is attested by a certificate or similar qualification.
 - 5) The adoption of good practices where safety at work and first aid are concerned is monitored in the field.
 - 6) The first aid training benefit to at least two workers per team, with an objective of 100% of workers trained.
 - 7) Participation in the first aid training and awareness activities is documented.

Applicability note: *The scope of application of this indicator extends beyond main contractors to include, for example, sub-contractors and other parties involved without contract (e.g., occasional visitors, scientists, students...).*

The appropriate safety equipment includes, beyond the mandatory equipment listed in the French Guiana Charter of Low Impact Logging (ONF, 2017, p.40), safety glasses or helmet visor for chainsaw operators, a light first aid kit depending on the distance of workers to the main kit, and a protection holster in case of transport of machete.*

The good practices mentioned in Indicator 2.3.4 are aligned with French regulation, the French Guiana Charter of Low Impact Logging and the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

- 2.3.5. An up-to-date record of accidents at work is kept, including their frequency and seriousness.

Applicability note: *The Organization doesn't have access to the records of its contractors. This indicator can therefore be assessed directly only for the employees of the Organization. However, coordination with the social security body and the competent State authorities (Regional Health Agency, etc.) can allow to monitor the efficiency of 2.3.4 requirements and could stimulate their evolution if necessary, through the exchange of best practices between contractors.*

- 2.3.6. The DUER (Risk assessment document) is updated in conformity with the Labour Code, taking into account analysis of the accident register referred to in 2.3.5.

- 2.3.7. If workers are accommodated, even temporarily, on the Management Unit, their working and living conditions and food are at least up to the standards stipulated by the International Labour Organization, the Labour Code and the French Guiana Charter of Low Impact Logging (LIL Charter).

Applicability note: *The French Guiana Charter of Low Impact Logging is based on the factsheet "Minimum sanitary organization in an isolated forest camp" edited by the French Guiana Regional Health Agency (see annex to the LIL Charter).*

- 2.3.8. Work conditions of isolated workers are regularly assessed and if needed, risk mitigation measures are implemented.

- 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. Members of staff of The Organization and its contractors are registered as *appropriate** for the functions performed with the administrative body responsible for recording workers.
- 2.4.2. Legislation and collective agreements relating to wages or, otherwise, the minimum wage in France (SMIC) are complied with.
- 2.4.3. 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. When The Organization employs staff:
- 1) The list thereof as well as their job descriptions (including supervision) are kept up to date;
 - 2) There is a training manager;
 - 3) A training plan identifies awareness-raising and/or training necessary for effective and safe implementation of the management plan.
- 2.5.2 The training plan takes the following topics into account for the concerned staff members:
- 1) Detection of and dealing with cases of psychological or sexual harassment and *discrimination** (C2.2);
 - 2) The performance of work that is dangerous or involves a particular responsibility (C2.5);
 - 3) Safety at work and first aid (C2.3);
 - 4) The management of logging operations and identification of their ecological and social impacts (C4.5; C6.2);
 - 5) The identification of High Conservation Values and environmental values (C5.1, C6.1 and C9.1);
 - 6) Knowledge of the areas affected by the use rights identified in C1.2;
 - 7) The handling, use, storage and/or elimination of waste, dangerous substances, oils and fuels (C2.3; C10.11; C10.12);
 - 8) The rights and the relationships with Amerindian and Bushinengue communities, as well as all local communities (P3 and P4).
- 2.5.3. Certificates or attestations of awareness and training are available.
- 2.5.4. The Organization ensures that, when they are concerned by the topics listed in 2.5.2, contractors and their employees hold valid evidence of qualification, certificates or attestation of awareness and/or training.
- 2.5.5 Processes are in place to evaluate the efficiency of training received by the contractors' workers and on the ground implementation.

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 contractors (including sub-contractors):

- 1) Are registered with the social security regime as per French law or that of the country of origin in the case of seconded workers, and;
- 2) Take out civil liability insurance enabling them to compensate employees in the event of the loss of their property or damage caused to their property, and;
- 3) Take out providence insurance to prevent material damage in the event of an accident or work-related illnesses.

2.6.2 The Organization respects the implementation and functioning of social dialogue bodies, including mechanisms for collecting worker complaints and handling disputes, as provided for by the Labour Code, by the collective conventions as negotiated with workers and, if applicable, by collective bodies for staff members representation.

2.6.3 Measures taken within the framework of social dialogue are recorded.

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.**

Intention note: *The requirements of this principle are applicable to both indigenous people (amerindians) and traditional people (bushinengues).*

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. Amerindian and Bushinengue communities that may be affected by management activities as well as their representatives are identified. An updated list is kept.

3.1.2. The rights and uses, legal and customary, of Amerindian and Bushinengue communities listed in 3.1.1 are identified and/or mapped through a documented and *culturally appropriate** engagement mechanism.

Intention note: *The rights mentioned in this indicator refer to all rights of tenure, rights of access to and use of forest resources and ecosystem services, customary rights and legal rights and obligations, of Amerindian and Bushinengue peoples that apply within the Management Unit*

3.1.3 An updated map of *Collective Use Rights Areas** (CURAs) on or in the vicinity of the Management Unit is available.

3.1.4 Areas subject to right claims not covered by CURAs* or other legal mechanisms are identified and mapped.

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. *Culturally appropriate** information and engagement mechanisms enable representatives of Amerindian and Bushinengue communities to take part in developing and revising management plans, as well as requesting their modification to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories.
- 3.2.2. The legal and customary rights of Amerindian and Bushinengue communities are not violated by The Organization.
- 3.2.3. Where evidence exists that legal and customary rights of Amerindian and Bushinengue 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.
- 3.2.4. Free, prior and informed consent is granted by Amerindian and Bushinengue communities prior to management activities that may affect their identified rights, resources, lands and territories. This process includes:
 - 1) Ensuring Amerindian and Bushinengue communities know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
 - 2) Informing the Amerindian and Bushinengue communities of the value of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms;
 - 3) Informing the Amerindian and Bushinengue communities 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 Amerindian and Bushinengue communities of the current and future planned forest management activities.
- 3.2.5. Where the process of Free Prior and Informed Consent* has not yet resulted in an FPIC agreement, The Organization and the affected Amerindian and Bushinengue communities 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 Organization***'s compliance with its terms and conditions.

Applicability note: *This criterion applies when management is delegated, i.e. when The Organization implements forest management and harvesting activities within Collective Use Rights Areas* (CURAs) on the basis of a contractual document.*

- 3.3.1. When Amerindian and Bushinengue communities are managers of a territory, and totally or partially delegate control of the management activities to The Organization, it is done by an official written binding agreement*, based on Free Prior and Informed Consent* and developed through *culturally appropriate** engagement.
- 3.3.2. The binding agreement* includes at least the following elements:
- 1) The start date and duration of the agreement;
 - 2) The modalities for renegotiating, renewing or terminating the agreement;
 - 3) The financial terms of the agreement;
 - 4) Provisions enabling Amerindian and Bushinengue communities to check that The Organization is complying with these 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 on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)** and **ILO Convention 169 (1989)**.

Intention note: *The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2007. ILO Convention 169 relating to indigenous and tribal peoples has not been ratified by France. In this criterion, the Standard does not require that The Organization recognize Convention 169 (which would not be possible in legal terms), but that it checks that there are no situations or activities occurring within the Management Unit that do not conform to its content.*

- 3.4.1. The Organization's senior managers are aware of the existence and main content of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and ILO Convention 169 (1989).
- 3.4.2. The rights, customs and culture of Amerindian and Bushinengue communities as defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 are not violated by The Organization.
- 3.4.3. Where evidence that rights, customs and culture of Amerindian and Bushinengue communities, 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 Amerindian and Bushinengue communities, to the satisfaction of the rights holders.

3.5. The Organization*, through engagement* with Indigenous Peoples*, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance and for which these Indigenous Peoples hold legal* or customary rights*. These sites shall be recognized by The Organization* and their management, and/or protection* shall be agreed through engagement* with these Indigenous Peoples.

3.5.1. Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, *cultural**, religious or spiritual significance for Amerindian and Bushinengue communities in the Management Unit are identified through *culturally appropriate** engagement.

3.5.2. Measures to protect such sites are agreed, documented and implemented through *culturally appropriate** engagement with Amerindian and Bushinengue communities. When Amerindian and Bushinengue 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.

3.5.3. Wherever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, *cultural**, 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 Amerindian and Bushinengue communities and as directed by 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.

Applicability note: The applicability of this criterion is evaluated in the framework of article L412-4 of the Environment Code relating to the access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and the sharing of benefits deriving from their uses.

3.6.1. All traditional knowledge as to the use of forest species, used or likely to be used by The Organization on the Management Unit for commercial purposes, is identified

3.6.2. Any use of traditional knowledge by The Organization on the Management Unit is subject to Free Prior and Informed Consent* on the part of Amerindian and Bushinengue communities. It is:

- 1) formalized by a binding agreement* as per criterion 3.3
- 2) consistent with the legislation on the protection* of intellectual property rights, and
- 3) results in fair sharing of the benefits deriving from such use.

3.6.3. The Organization keeps itself informed of development projects involving the use of traditional knowledge by third parties on the Management Unit. It passes this information on at the earliest opportunity to Amerindian and Bushinengue communities.

3.6.4. Amerindian and Bushinengue 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* 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

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

Intention note: *Local communities are defined as organised groups of forests' users who have a potential impact on, or are potentially impacted by forest management activities:*

- *Municipality concerned by the forest territory*
- *Constituted association of users (e.g. local hunting associations, sport associations, etc.)*
- *Amerindians and Bushinengue communities in the vicinity or within the Management Unit*
- *other cases of specific groups that could be defined as local communities by The Organization as necessary.*

4.1. The Organization* shall identify the local communities* that exist within the Management Unit* and those that are affected by management activities. The Organization* shall then, through engagement* with these local communities*, identify their rights of tenure*, their rights of access to and use of forest* resources and ecosystem services*, their customary rights* and legal* rights and obligations, that apply within the Management Unit*.

4.1.1. Local communities* that may be affected by management activities and their representatives are identified.

4.1.2. The rights and uses, legal and customary, of local communities* listed in 4.1.1 are identified and/or mapped through a documented and *culturally appropriate** engagement mechanism.

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, 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** information and engagement mechanisms representatives of local communities* are able to take part in developing and revising management plans, as well as requesting their modification to the extent necessary to protect their rights.

4.2.2. The legal and customary rights of local communities* 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 in Criteria* 1.6 or 4.6.

4.2.4. When local communities*, which are managers of a territory, totally or partially delegate control of the management activities to The Organization, there is an official written binding agreement*, based on Free Prior and Informed Consent*.

4.2.5. Where the process of Free Prior and Informed Consent* has not yet resulted in an FPIC 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.

4.3.1. Offers of employment, training, service provision and placements are publicized locally.

4.3.2. When recruiting employees and selecting contractors, advantage is given to those with good knowledge of French Guiana's forests.

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 additional 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.

4.4.3. If The Organization is a public institution, indicators 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 are implemented taking into account the principle of specialty, which limits the actions and activities that can be carried out by requiring them to act only for the purpose(s) assigned to them by law.

Applicability note: For public institutions, the principle of specialty means that the legal person, whose creation was justified by the mission that was entrusted to it, has no general competence beyond that mission. It is not for the institution to undertake activities outside this mission or to interfere in such activities" (CE, sect., March 4, 1938, Cts Le Clerc : Rec. CE 1938, p. 229).

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: Aspects specifically connected with hunting activities are dealt with in Criterion 6.6.

4.5.1. When developing or revising the Management Plan*, The Organization identifies, through *culturally appropriate** engagement, significant impacts of its management on local community uses, taking into account the severity, extent and duration of these impacts.

4.5.2. For each significant negative impact identified, measures are defined and implemented through *culturally appropriate** engagement with local communities* so as to avoid or mitigate the impact.

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*.

Applicability note: The requirements of this criterion have been merged with those of Criterion 1.6.

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 their management and/or protection* shall be agreed through engagement* with these local communities*.

4.7.1. Heritage sites of cultural, environmental ecological, economic (in particular where crafts are concerned), *cultural**, religious or spiritual significance for local communities* listed in 4.1. are identified through a *culturally appropriate** engagement mechanism.

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. Whenever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, *cultural**, 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.

Applicability note: The applicability of this criterion is evaluated in the framework of article L412-4 of the Environment Code relating to the access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and the sharing of benefits deriving from their uses.

4.8.1. All traditional knowledge as to the use of forest species, used or likely to be used by The Organization on the Management Unit for commercial purposes, is identified

4.8.2. Any use of traditional knowledge by The Organization on the Management Unit is subject to Free Prior and Informed Consent* on the part of local communities. It is:

- 1) formalized by a binding agreement* as per criterion 3.3
- 2) consistent with the legislation on the protection* of intellectual property rights, and
- 3) results in fair sharing of the benefits deriving from such use.

4.8.3. The Organization keeps itself informed of development projects involving the use of traditional knowledge by third parties on the Management Unit. It passes this information on at the earliest opportunity to local communities.

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 complies with applicable requirements in FSC-PRO-30-006.
- 5.1.4. The forestry operations do not cause any harm to the resources and services provided by the forest on the Management Unit, and this is documented.
- 5.1.5. If necessary, impacts are identified, assessed and documented.
- 5.1.6. There are documented mechanisms for promoting the commercial use of lesser-known timber species.

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

Applicability note: *The existing knowledge on sustainable management in French Guiana within the perimeter of the Permanent Forest Domain (PFD – DFP by acronym in French) are summarized in the technical document « Sylviculture for timber production in North French Guiana forests – state of knowledge and recommendations » (ONF, 2014).*

*The Minimum Logging Diameter (MLD), based on optimum productivity as a function of diameter, is 45 to 55 cm. It varies according to the species and a richness gradient determined by the geological substratum and geomorphology. The productivity of harvested species is relatively higher than average, up to one third for the major commercial tree species (ECMP by their acronym in French). Architectural criteria (crown density, crown descent) are used to select the best quality individuals. Systems for acquiring knowledge on the population dynamics of Angelica (*Dicorynia guianensis*) and Pink Gonfalo (*Qualea rosea*), the most harvested aggregative species in French Guiana, have been put in place to refine the criteria for selecting individuals with the aim of ensuring regeneration.*

The average harvest varies from 4 to 5 trees/ha in order to remain below the 30% impact threshold that guarantees the absence of secundarization. However, the application of low impact logging (EFI by its acronym in French) techniques allows for an increase in the harvest threshold (6-7 trees/ha) in certain contexts. The improvement of EFI protocols is still being researched, particularly on the closing dynamics of the exploitation openings.

The 65-year rotation period is a conservative period set using simulators calibrated on the CIRAD research facility in Paracou, aimed at maintaining stocks of commercial species and rebuilding biomass. The uncertainty surrounding this rotation remains significant.

Requirements of this criterion are linked with those from criteria 10.1 and 10.5.

- 5.2.1. Sustainable *timber harvesting levels** are determined based on:
- 1) The analysis of information from inventories and research programs on growth yield, mortality rates, standing volume and the renewal of stands or other relevant data, whose precision is adapted to the scale and intensity of management;
 - 2) Silvicultural systems and low impact logging practices in line with the identified management objectives;
 - 3) The maintenance of *ecosystem functions**.
- 5.2.2 Sustainable timber harvesting level* are translated into the definition of:
- 1) The harvest rotation period;
 - 2) A minimum logging diameter for each harvested species;
 - 3) A maximum annual allowable cut defined by a number of trees harvested per hectare.
- 5.2.3 The maximum allowable annual cut does not exceed the harvest level that can be permanently sustained including by ensuring that harvest rates do not exceed growth.

Intention note: *When natural forests are harvested for the first time, there is a decapitalization effect that increases the productivity of the ecosystem. The first harvest is therefore always higher than the harvests that can be sustained thereafter (from the next rotation period, 65 years from now). The notion of "permanently sustained" is therefore necessarily linked to a goal of sustainability.*

- 5.2.4 Actual *timber harvesting levels** are recorded and are consistent with the data set through indicator 5.2.2 over the management plan's duration.
- 5.2.5 A system of permanent plots is in place and allows the increase of knowledge about the dynamics of stand renewal.
- 5.2.6 For the extraction of forest-based services and non-timber forest products* managed by The Organization, a sustainable harvesting level is estimated based on Best Available Information*, and this level is adhered to.

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

Intention note: *The purpose of this criterion is to guide the Organisation towards a reflection enabling it to put into perspective all of the types of benefits that it may be able to draw from management along with the costs that it involves for implementation thereof. This analysis is connected with Criterion 5.5.*

Applicability note: *This reflection is conducted holisitically for the entire certified perimeter and activities implemented.*

- 5.3.1 Costs related to preventing, mitigating or compensating for the negative social and environmental impacts of management activities are identified.
- 5.3.2 Benefits related to the positive social and environmental impacts of management activities are identified.

- 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: For this criterion, the notions of “local” or “locally” take into account the administrative region in which **The Organization** operates.

- 5.4.1 Where cost, capacity and quality are equivalent, local products, goods, and services, as well as local value-added facilities are preferred.
- 5.4.2 The terms and conditions, including the size, of invitations to tender and other mechanisms for marketing products or requests for services do not exclude local service providers.
- 5.4.3 In keeping with its management objectives, **The Organization** takes part in local social and economic development initiatives (e.g.: sectoral contracts, territory forest charters, massif development plan, etc.).

- 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 particular situation of French Guiana (benefits identified in criterion 5.3, missions of general interest, notion of equalization) must be taken into account when analyzing the long-term economic viability of **The Organization**.

- 5.5.1 The Management Unit's budget reflects the requirements of 5.3.1 and 5.3.2 and demonstrates a commitment to long-term* economic viability*.
- 5.5.2 The costs of management operations and revenues from harvesting in the Management Unit are known and documented.

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.

Applicability note: Further specified sources of best available information* for this criterion are as follows:

- Ground surveys, inventories
- Interpretation of photographs, satellite imagery
- Information derived from Representative Sample Areas (Criterion 6.5) and High Conservation Values (Principle 9)
- Databases or relevant studies on the scale under consideration
- Engagement with stakeholders*
- Consultation with other experts* and research organizations

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.

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 assessed as per Criterion* 6.2;
- 2) Impacts of local communities* uses can be identified;
- 3) Risks* to environmental values can be identified as per Criterion* 6.2;
- 4) Necessary conservation* measures to protect values can be identified as per Criterion* 6.3; and,
- 5) Monitoring of impacts or environmental changes can be conducted as per Principle* 8.

6.1.3 Maps are available showing the environmental values present on the Management Unit, with a degree of detail, geographical scale and frequency proportionate to the scale of activities.

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*.

Intention note: The risk assessment takes into account the scale and intensity of management activities. The risk assessment can be carried out at different levels (Management Unit group, Management Unit or stand/plot) as appropriate*. It is possible to adapt the measures and procedures to satisfy the requirements of this Standard.

6.2.1 The risk of impacts of all forestry activities on the environmental values identified in 6.1.1, from plot level to forest massif level, have been assessed before the start of operations.

- 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.
 - 6.3.2. Negative impacts of silvicultural decisions and management activities on environmental values are avoided.
 - 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.
 - 6.3.4 In the Management Unit, the forest is exploited in accordance with the French Guiana Charter of Low Impact Forestry Management.

- 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**.

Applicability note: *The species and habitats under consideration here are also taken into account under Principle 9 (High Conservation Values of type 1 or 3) and Principle 1 (compliance with laws where species/habitats covered by regulatory measures are concerned).*

Further specified sources of best available information for this criterion are as follows:*

- *Catalogue of forest habitats of French Guiana (ONF, March 2015) and List of heritage habitats and sites of landscape interest in the Charter for Low Impact Logging (ONF, 2017)*
- *List of ZNIEFF determining species and other documents (surveys, national or regional guides) concerning ZNIEFF areas*
- *IUCN national and regional red lists*
- *CITES list*
- *Lists of species protected at departmental, regional or national level (Source: National Museum of Natural History)*
- *List of national and regional surveys of heritage habitats*
- *Engagement with stakeholders**

- 6.4.1 Best available information, including engagement with competent *stakeholders**, is used to establish and periodically revise a list of *heritage species and habitats** likely to be present on the Management Unit.

Applicability note: *To identify heritage species and habitats* likely to be present on the Management Unit, The Organization will take into account their geographical distribution beyond the boundaries of the Management Unit.*

- 6.4.2 Potential impacts of management activities and *appropriate** protection measures are defined, justified and implemented for *heritage species and habitats** actually present on the Management Unit. These measures include but are not limited to:

- 1) conservation areas that preserve the dynamics of the populations of species listed in 6.4.1;
- 2) temporary exclusion zones and/or seasons for certain activities;
- 3) provision for connectivity between habitats, conservation areas and management units;
- 4) and/or silvicultural rules and other management measures to ensure the survival and viability of the identified species and habitats."

- 6.4.3 When *heritage species or habitats** are identified, *appropriate** clauses are included in the terms of reference for forestry operations, including the terms of reference of contractors and sub-contractors.

- 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.

Intention note: *The purpose of the representative sample areas mentioned in the criterion is to help conserve and restore the ecological dynamics of the ecosystems naturally present on the Management Unit. They correspond to the definition of the areas for the Physical and General Protection of Habitats defined in local management plans.*

Applicability note: *Conformity with the requirements of this criterion can be verified at Management Unit group level. The BAI specified in C6.4 is also applicable for this Criterion.*

- 6.5.1 Best available information is used to identify the mosaic of habitats composing the ecosystem(s) present on the management unit.
- 6.5.2 Representative sample areas* are defined (in terms of size and location) and protected, taking into account the uniqueness, conservation status and vulnerability of these mosaics of habitats at the landscape level.
- 6.5.3 A *Conservation Areas Network** is established and includes the representative sample areas* defined in 6.5.2, the High Conservation Areas (Principle 9) and key areas known to be of special interest in terms of biodiversity:
- 1) areas adjacent to total protection areas;
 - 2) areas which are home to endemic rare or threatened species, or which are exceptionally rich in *heritage species**;
 - 3) areas with unusual geological or geomorphic features which are not adequately represented in the total protection areas;
 - 4) water courses and wetlands, and related buffer zones;
 - 5) areas with types of forest not represented in the total protection areas;
 - 6) areas presenting biological diversity of social or cultural interest, or interest in terms of medicinal plants;
 - 7) areas featuring habitats frequented by migratory species.
- 6.5.4 The *Conservation Areas Network** covers:
- 1) at least 30% of the area of each isolated Management Unit;
 - 2) at least 30% of the area of each cluster of adjacent Management Units managed by the same Organization and included in the scope of the same certificate, and at least 20% of each individual Management Unit of that cluster.

Intention note: *In French Guiana, certificates will typically be constituted of one or several large Management Units which may or may not be adjacent to another.*

Requirement 6.5.4.1 applies in case one of those Management Units is not adjacent to any other under the same certificate. It equally applies to the certification of a single Management Unit.

Requirement 6.5.4.2 aims to take into account the ecological continuity of the ecosystems between adjacent Management Units managed by the same Organization and included in the scope of the same certificate.

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 plant communities and *habitat features** found within native ecosystems in which the Management Unit is located.

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

6.6.3 In areas where habitats and ecosystems have been destroyed or continuously degraded by activities of third parties (in particular open-pit and alluvial gold mining) measures are taken to reduce their degradation.

Intention note: This indicator has to be evaluated in the light of the section 3 of Annex D - Management of legal mining activities in the context of FSC certification in French Guiana.

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

Intention note: This indicator focuses on the implementation of forestry practices promoting species diversity, which may promote genetic-level diversity as well. Conformity with this indicator does not request genetic analysis.

The indicators of this criterion are to be assessed in line with those of Criteria 5.2, 10.1 and 10.5.

6.6.5 The Organization collaborates with the competent State services to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collection activities, in order to participate in the implementation of effective measures to maintain the natural distribution pattern of hunted native species. These measures include:

- 1) the control of the movement of unauthorized persons on forest tracks;
- 2) the transmission of information to the competent State services concerning other unauthorized hunting, fishing, trapping and collection activities (method of hunting, period, huntable or protected species).
- 3) the establishment of conventions with hunters' associations, under the control of the competent State services, and under the provision of the definition, adoption and effective implementation by these hunters' associations of effective measures to maintain the natural distribution pattern of hunted species.

Intention note: Due to the regulatory framework in force in French Guiana, forest managers have only partial control over the regulation of hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering activities. FSC can in no way oppose the regulations in force by redistributing the roles attributed to each of the actors in the management of this issue. Indicator 6.6.4 aims to encourage managers to maximize the opportunities for intervention attributed to them in the regulatory framework. Point 6.6.4.3 aims to ensure consistency between compliance with regulations (Principle 1 and in particular criterion 1.4), the objectives of respecting user rights (criterion 4.1) and maintaining ecologically viable populations of the different species hunted.

Applicability note: The "effective measures to maintain the natural distribution pattern of hunted species" in point 6.6.4.3 could take the form of a "charter of good environmental conduct" associated with measures for training, raising awareness, monitoring and control of the members of the signatory hunters' associations. The implementation of point 6.6.4.3 may thus require preliminary steps to identify precisely these measures - including, for example, feasibility studies and experiments - defined through engagement with the competent government services and the interested hunters' associations.

6.6.6 Measures are implemented to ensure that workers, from The Organisation and from contractors, do not practice hunting, trapping and fishing activities in the Management Units*, neither during nor outside working hours, at the exception of:

- 1) hunting activities on non protected species for their subsistence only while being in itinerant missions in the Management Unit;
- 2) fishing activities on non-protected species for their subsistence only, during their stay in the Management unit, during or outside working hours.

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.

Intention note: The notion of watercourse is understood in reference to the hydrographic network identified in the Carthage database. The creeks, understood as the complete set of streams that can be observed in the field, are not necessarily mapped.

6.7.1 Natural watercourses, water bodies, wetlands, riparian zones and their connectivity are identified and mapped, and are subject to protection measures.

6.7.2 Along permanent watercourses, buffer zones of minimum 30 metres wide on either side of the main channel are conserved and mapped.

Applicability note: The definition and precise size of the buffer zones takes into account the area under aquatic influence or the area of riparian forest, as well as the size of the watershed and the threats and pollution it faces. Additional elements for the determination of buffer zones are detailed in the Low Impact Logging Charter (ONF, 2017, p,20).

6.7.3 No timber exploitation involving heavy machinery takes place in wetlands and along water courses, nor in the buffer zones.

6.7.4 If creeks have to be crossed during management activities, activities subject to declarations and applications for permission are identified. The related documentation is available. The conditions are complied with."

6.7.5 Restoration measures are implemented where the protection measures of natural watercourses, water bodies, wetlands, riparian zones and their connectivity have proven to be ineffective, or where past management activities of **The Organization** have damaged them.

6.7.6 Where continued degradation exists to water courses, water bodies, water quantity and water quality caused by the activities of third parties (in particular alluvial or primary gold-mining), measures are implemented that reduce this degradation;

Intention note: This indicator has to be evaluated in the light of the section 3 of Annex D - Management of legal mining activities in the context of FSC certification in French Guiana.

- 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**.**

Intention note: *The notion of landscape presented in this criterion is understood in reference to the 12 Guiana geomorphological landscapes and to the main/generic habitats which compose them. The conservation of the main habitats enables the conservation of the diversity and mosaic of the specific habitats they contain.*

6.8.1 A varying 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 when the conversion:**

- a) **Affects a *very limited portion** of the area 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 a very limited portion of the Management Unit, and
- 2) The conversion 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 Conservation 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 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 is producing 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 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 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.
- 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 management objectives as part of the management plan are 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 framework and related documentation - including the management plan at the scale of Management Unit - set forth the planned management actions, procedures, strategies and other measures for achieving the management objectives over a period of at least 10 to 20 years.

7.2.2 The management plan for the Management Unit is implemented and includes the following elements:

- 1) General and administrative information;
- 2) A description of the setting;
- 3) Facilities/*infrastructure** and services;
- 4) A description of human settlements using inventory methods *appropriate** to the scale of analysis;
- 5) A description of the ecosystem services present on the Management Unit;
- 6) An analysis of the environmental issues and impacts, and measures taken in response to them, including measures relating to High Conservation Values;
- 7) An analysis of the social issues and impacts, and measures taken in response to them, including measures relating to High Conservation Values, workers' rights (health, safety);
- 8) *Stakeholder** engagement, in particular by ensuring compliance with indicator 3.1.2 ;
- 9) The management objectives;
- 10) A description of the low-impact exploitation systems and practices adopted;
- 11) A harvesting/felling plan (volume and rate of harvesting and of works to be undertaken throughout the management plan period);
- 12) Maps of human settlement, facilities, conservation areas and other zoning arrangements;
- 13) A description of the monitoring system to be implemented,
- 14) An economic and financial balance sheet.

Applicability note: *Harvesting is not planned and therefore doesn't happen in forests which don't have an MU level management plan. In those cases and for the evaluation of this criterion, the management framework (Regional Directive of Management) can therefore be considered as a sufficient management document, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of the planned activities in the MU.*

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 The verifiable targets as well as the frequency and scale at which they are evaluated are established in order to monitor progress towards achievement of each management objective. They serve as a basis for monitoring in Principle 8.

7.3.2 The verifiable targets as well as the frequency and level at which they are evaluated are established in accordance with all the issues identified.

***Applicability note:* For environmental issues, refer to the risk assessment in 6.2.**

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 framework management plan and the management plan at the MU level are periodically revised to include:

- 1) The results of monitoring, 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 The framework management plan and the management plan at the MU level are publicly available at no cost in electronic format (or printed version if indigenous or traditional communities require it). They contain at least the following elements:

- 1) A summary of the management policies and objectives (7.1);
- 2) Relevant information regarding the silvicultural policies and methods adopted;
- 3) Relevant maps.

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.

Intention note: *When engagement has already taken place satisfactorily beforehand with all stakeholders* in the framework of other regulatory or contractual mechanisms, the implementation of a new engagement process is not mandatory for aspects already dealt with by these mechanisms (e.g.: Low Impact Logging Charter, Management plans). This does not release The Organization from its requirement to respond to stakeholders' requests (7.6.3). Additionally, if a significant number of stakeholders* are dissatisfied with the conditions in which the former engagement process took place, a new process must be conducted.*

Applicability note: *The stakeholders* identified may be different depending on the level concerned: management framework or management plan at MU level.*

- 7.6.1 Stakeholders* are identified and a list is kept up to date.
- 7.6.2 Stakeholders* are provided with an opportunity for *culturally appropriate** engagement concerning:
- 1) Dispute resolution processes (Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6);
 - 2) Identification of rights (Criterion 3.1, Criterion 4.1), sites (Criterion 3.5, Criterion 4.7) and impacts (Criterion 4.5); and
 - 3) High Conservation Value assessment, management and monitoring (Criterion 9.1, Criterion 9.2, Criterion 9.4).
 - 4) Management activity monitoring and planning processes that affect their interests, and
 - 5) Identification of the means of avoiding or reducing this impact.
- 7.6.3 The engagement process is planned (mechanisms, content, etc.) according to the context and challenges in order to ensure the quality of the dialogue and to maximize participation by the *stakeholders**.
- 7.6.4 A record of the engagement processes carried out, requests received from *stakeholders** and the responses given to them is kept up to date.

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 implemented for periodic monitoring the implementation of the management plan (including its policies and management objectives) and the achievement of verifiable targets defined in 7.3.

8.1.2 The monitoring procedures are adapted for:

- 1) The scale (management framework or management unit level document) and activities concerned,
- 2) The challenges identified, and
- 3) The results of the impact risk assessment conducted in 6.2.

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 The social and environmental impacts of operating activities, as well as changes in environmental conditions listed in Annex E, are monitored periodically via protocols established in collaboration with the relevant authorities and experts. These monitoring protocols are *appropriate** to the levels, activities and risks involved.

8.2.2 Forest research arrangements and innovative tools are implemented directly or in cooperation with local research organizations, including the monitoring of the natural dynamics and the performance of management practices.

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

8.3.1 The monitoring data are recorded, analysed and compared with existing scientific data for the same parameters.

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

8.3.3 Analysis of the monitoring results is taken into account in periodic revisions of the management plan (see 7.4)

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

8.4.1 A summary of the monitoring results consistent with Annex E, is made publicly available at no cost in a format comprehensible to *stakeholders**. It includes relevant maps and excludes confidential information.

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 that:

- 1) *Transaction verification** is supported by providing *FSC transaction** data, as requested by the certification body and Assurance Services International (ASI);
- 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 and Assurance Services International (ASI).

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

- 1) Common and scientific species name;
- 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) Logging date;
- 6) If basic processing activities take place in the forest, the date and volume produced; and
- 7) Whether or not the material was sold as FSC certified.

8.5.3. Sales invoices and complementary 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) The date of sale;
- 3) Common and scientific species name;
- 4) Product description;
- 5) The volume (or quantity) sold;
- 6) Certificate code; and
- 7) The FSC Claim "FSC 100%" identifying products sold as FSC certified.

Applicability note: *If not all information listed above is included in the invoices (e.g. the detail of the common and scientific species name), a clear link has to exist between the invoice and the complementary documentation given to buyers, in order to enable them to use this documentation in their own FSC chain of custody.*

The FSC standard covering use of the label (STD-50-001) gives more details regarding points 6 and 7 of indicator 8.5.3 and can be downloaded from the internet site of FSC France.

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***.

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***.

Intention note: The notion of High Conservation Value brings together the Value concerned (e.g. a protected species, a water catchment) and the area necessary for its maintenance (e.g. its habitat, its protection perimeter).

9.1.1 An assessment (location, status, challenges and threats) of High Conservation Values is completed in accordance with the “High Conservation Value Framework for French Guiana” (Annex B) and using best available information.

9.1.2. This assessment includes identification of Intact Forest Landscapes, as of January 1, 2017.

9.1.3. The assessment includes the results of **culturally appropriate*** engagement with **stakeholders***.

9.1.4 A map is produced showing High Conservation Value Areas.

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.

- 9.2.1 Before the beginning of forest management operations, management strategies and actions are defined and implemented to guarantee the maintenance and/or enhancement of the status of High Conservation Values.
- 9.2.2 Management strategies and actions take into account best available information and the results of engagement with *stakeholders** and experts. When such information and the results of engagement are not sufficient to define an effective strategy, additional studies are carried out.
- 9.2.3 The result of engagement is made available to *stakeholders** upon request.
- 9.2.4 Management strategies are developed to protect *core areas**.
- 9.2.5 A minimum of 51% of each Intact Forest Landscape identified in the MU is designated as *core area**.

Applicability note: *This threshold can be considered and applied at the scale of the group of adjacent MUs managed by the same Organization and included in the scope of the same certification, in order to take into account the ecological continuity of Intact Forest Landscapes.*

- 9.2.6 The strategies developed are effective to maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values.
- 9.2.7 Management strategies allow limited *industrial activity** within *core areas** only if all effects of *industrial activity** including fragmentation:
 - 1) Are restricted to a *very limited portion of the core area**;
 - 2) Do not reduce the *core area** below 50,000 ha, and
 - 3) Will produce clear, substantial, additional, long-term conservation and social benefits.
- 9.2.8 The management strategies under the control of The Organization maintain the intactness of *core areas**.
- 9.2.9 When *industrial activities** happen in *core areas** beyond the control of The Organization, strategies are developed to reduce their impact with the aim to maintain the intactness of the *core areas**.

Intention note: *This indicator has to be evaluated in the light of the requirements listed in section 3 of Annex D - Management of legal mining activities within the scope of FSC certification in French Guiana.*

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.

- 9.3.1 The condition of High Conservation Values is maintained and/or enhanced
- 9.3.2 The defined management strategies and actions prevent damage and avoid risks on High Conservation Values, are based on the precautionary approach and are proportional to the issues and results of the risk analysis carried out in accordance with 6.2.
- 9.3.3 Core areas* are protected consistent with Criterion 9.2.
- 9.3.4 Limited industrial activity* in core areas* is consistent with Indicators 9.2.7, 9.2.8 and 9.2.9.
- 9.3.5 Activities under the control of The Organization that harm High Conservation Values cease immediately and actions are taken to restore and protect the High Conservation Values.
- 9.3.6 When activities beyond the control of The Organization harm High Conservation Values, competent authorities are warned to make them cease immediately and allow actions to restore and protect the High Conservation Values.

Intention note: This indicator has to be evaluated in the light of the requirements listed in section 3 of Annex D - Management of legal mining activities within the scope of FSC certification in French Guiana.

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.

- 9.4.1. A program 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 to ensure maintenance and/or enhancement of the High Conservation Values.
- 9.4.2. The monitoring program includes engagement with stakeholders* and other experts.
- 9.4.3. The monitoring program has a scope, detail and frequency sufficient to detect changes in High Conservation Values, relative to the initial assessment.
- 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 Organization**'s 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**.

Intention note: The indicators of this criterion are to be assessed in link with those of Criteria 5.2 and 10.5, and indicator 6.6.4.

10.1.1 The post-harvest regeneration strategy is based on natural regeneration.

10.1.2 Post-harvest, a monitoring mechanism allows to ensure that the right conditions for the success of natural regeneration are met, in the framework of indicator 10.5.1.

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.

Intention note: Indicator 10.2.1 is dedicated to restoration work in areas impacted by mining activities maintained within the scope of certification. See also Appendix D.

10.2.1 In case of restoration activities, the species are native and selected on the base of the best available information.

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 not used.

10.3.2 Where necessary, management activities are implemented, in cooperation with other competent authorities and research centers, with an aim to control 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 are not used.

10.5. *The Organization** shall use *silvicultural** practices that are *ecologically appropriate** for the vegetation, species, sites and *management objectives**.

Intention note: The indicators of this criterion set, together with the applicability note of Criterion 5.2, a general framework for the implementation of indicators of Criteria 5.2 and 10.1.

10.5.1 The silvicultural practices aim at maintaining the function of the ecosystem close to natural forest and to avoid degradation to secondary vegetation, limiting the opening of forest cover to 30% of the area effectively harvested at the scale of the forest plot or sub-plot.

10.5.2 The silvicultural practices do not endanger the production of non-timber forest products, of services, the function of ecosystems and the ecosystem services in the *Management Unit*.

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 prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values*, including soils.

10.6.1. No fertilizers are used.

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.

10.7.1. No chemical pesticides are used.

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*.

10.8.1. No biological control agents are used.

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. Natural hazards on infrastructure*, forest resources and communities in the Management Unit are identified and their potential negative impacts are assessed.

10.9.2. Management activities mitigate these impacts.

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 Measures are defined and taken in respect of the development, maintenance and use of infrastructure*, to ensure that:

- 1) the environmental values identified in Criterion 6.1 are protected;
- 2) the species and habitats identified in Criterion 6.4 are protected;
- 3) water courses, water bodies, wetlands and riparian forests are protected;
- 4) the integrity of existing roads and paths serving the Management Unit is maintained.

Applicability note: *If new infrastructures* are developed, Indicator 10.10.1 applies both within and outside the Management Unit, i.e. to the whole extent of the infrastructure* (e.g. road), whether or not contained in the FSC-certified Management Unit.*

10.10.2 Disturbance or damages to the items listed in 10.10.1 are prevented, mitigated and repaired in a timely manner, and management activities modified to prevent further damage."

10.10.3 The rules for using infrastructures* are defined and users are made aware of them.

10.11. The Organization* shall manage activities associated with 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 ways that:

- 1) conserve the environmental values identified in Criterion 6.1 and High Conservation Values identified in Criteria 9.1 and 9.2,
- 2) Ensure coherence with silvicultural orientations described in Criteria 5.2 and 10.5,
- 3) optimize the merchantable value of the trees harvested,
- 4) avoid or reduce damage to other products and services.

10.11.2 A low impact logging charter respecting indicator 10.10.1 is developed and implemented by contractors and their sub-contractors.

10.11.3 The forestry techniques adopted in the Management Unit minimize damage to logged timber and negative impacts on standing trees.

10.11.4 Coproducts of harvest activities are harvested down to a minimum diameter to ensure that a sufficient proportion is left in the stand area, so as to ensure the long-term input of nutrients.

Intention note: As of today there is no study in French Guiana enabling to determine with precision such a minimum diameter the harvest of coproducts. Actual practices however tend towards a minimum diameter of 15 cm.

10.11.5 The timber harvested and/or products processed on the Management Unit are removed in a timely manner to ensure they do not deteriorate or depreciate.

10.11.6 Oils and fuels necessary to mechanical equipment, as well as for their repair and maintenance activities are stored, handled and cleaned-up to avoid any contamination and damage to environmental values.

10.11.7 There is a defined procedure for prevention, management and clean-up of accidental oil leaks, which is implemented by contractors and sub-contractors.

10.11.8 When renewing their equipment, steps are taken to reduce the environmental impact of the lubricants used by employees and contractors."

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

10.12.1 Non-organic waste materials generated during management activities are collected, their residues in the Management Unit are cleaned-up, and all is processed by *appropriate** operators, away from the site of forestry operations, and in accordance with environmental safety and legal requirements. This is documented.

10.12.2 Contractors and sub-contractors are familiar with and put into practice the waste management measures. They have been trained, if necessary.

F ANNEXES

(Normative section)

Annex A Minimum list of applicable laws*, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements

The following is the minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements, in FSC-STD-60-004 (International Generic Indicators). This is not an exhaustive list, nor will it be regularly updated. If additional legislation exists, CHs shall also comply with it.

1. Legal rights to harvest

Land tenure and management rights

Legislation covering land tenure rights, including customary rights as well as management rights, that includes the use of legal methods to obtain tenure rights and management rights. It also covers legal business registration and tax registration, including relevant legally required licenses.

Civil code: Art 516 à 543 ; Art. 537, 543, 544; Art.544 à 577; Art.625 à 636; Art. 625 à 636; Livre 3.

Code of public property: L2212-1 ; partie 2 Livres 2 et 3 ; partie 3 livre 2; partie 1 Livres 1 et 2.

Decree No. 2012-59 of January 18, 2012 on the issuance to the public of certain cadastral information.

L107 A of the tax procedure book.

Forestry Code: Art. L122-3 ; L124-1 to L124-6.

Order of 19/07/2012 determining the mandatory elements of the simple management plan of private forests and annexed documents.

1.2. Concession licenses

Legislation regulating procedures for issuing forest concession licenses, including the use of legal methods to obtain concession licenses. Bribery, corruption and nepotism are particularly well-known issues that are connected with concession licenses.

Law no. 2001-1168 of December 11, 2001 on urgent economic and financial reform measures (MURCEF Law), in particular Article 3 defining the delegation of public services.

Law no. 85-704 of July 12, 1985 on public contracting and its relationship with private contracting.

Articles 537, 543 and 544 of the Civil Code.

Code forestier: L331-1 to L331-7; L315-1; L315-2; L231-1 to L231-6; L232-1 to L232-3; L233-1 to L233-10; L332-1 to L332-4; L332-5; L332-6.

Code de la propriété des personnes publiques Part 4.

All the European directives on the procedures for the award of public works contracts.

Law of 3/01/1991 relating to the transparency and regularity of procurement procedures and its two application decrees of 18/09/90 and 31/03/92.

Code of public contracts

Law of 29/01/1993 on the prevention of corruption and transparency in economic life and public procedures.

Ordinance n° 2004-559 of June 17, 2004 on partnership contracts.

Management and harvesting planning

Any national or sub-national legal requirements for Management Planning, including conducting forest inventories, having a forest management plan and related planning and monitoring, impact assessments, consultation with other entities, as well as approval of these by legally competent authorities.

Forestry code: L212-1 to L212-3, L213-5 and L214-5, L122-5 and L212-4 ; L312-1 to L312-12, L313-1 to L313-2, L313-3 ; L312-9 to L312-10 ; R312-20.

Law n°2010-874 of 27/07/2010 of modernization of agriculture and fishing;
Circular DGPAAT/SDFB/C2010-3111 of 15/12/2010 on the development and implementation of regional multi-year forestry development plans;

Circular DGPAAT/SDFB/C2010-3079 of 9/08/2010 on local forestry development strategies;

Circular DPAAT/SDFB/C2010-3100 of 16/11/2010 on the simplification of the administrative procedure of instruction and control for the establishment of simple management plans;

Law n°2012-357 22/03/2013 on the simplification of the law and the reduction of administrative procedures;

Decree n°2011-587 relating to the conditions for establishing a simple management plan ;

Decree n°2012-616 of 2/05/2012 relating to the evaluation and of certain plans and documents having an impact on the environment ;

Decree n°2013-194 of 5/03/2013 on environmental protection operations in rural areas.

Codified provisions specific to the territorial collectivity of French Guiana:

- State properties code Art. R. 170-31. et seq.

1.4. Harvesting permits

National or sub-national laws and regulations regulating procedures for issuing harvesting permits, licenses or other legal documents required for specific harvesting operations. This includes the use of legal methods to obtain the permits. Corruption is a well-known issue that is connected with the issuing of harvesting permits.

Forestry code: L212-2 and L213-5 to L213-23; L214-6 to L214-11; L-312-2, L312-4, L312-5; L312-9, L312-10; L312-11 and L312-12; L362-1 to L362-3.

Order of 19/07/2012 determining the mandatory elements of the simple management plan of private forests and annexed documents, version in force on 28/07/2012.

2. Taxes and fees

Payment of royalties and harvesting fees

Legislation covering payment of all legally required forest harvesting specific fees such as royalties, stumpage fees and other volume-based fees. This includes payments of the fees based on the correct classification of quantities, qualities and species. Incorrect classification of forest products is a well-known issue that is often combined with bribery of officials in charge of controlling the classification.

No application

Value added taxes and other sales taxes

Legislation covering different types of sales taxes which apply to the material being sold, including the sale of material as growing forest (standing stock sales).

General Tax Code: Part 1, Title 4, Chapter 1, Section 2, VI, see Art. 777; Part 1, Title 4, Chapter 1, Section 2, II, see Art. 682-717; Art. 150U et seq.

VAT: Part 1, Title 2, Chapter 1, Sec. 293B.

2.3. Income and profit taxes

Legislation covering income and profit taxes related to profit derived from the sale of forest products and harvesting activities. This category is also related to income from the sale of timber and does not include other taxes generally applicable for companies and is not related to salary payments.

General Tax Code :

Income tax: part 1- title 1-chapter 1 Art.206.

Corporate income tax: part 1- title 1-chapter 2 Art.197.

Codified provisions specific to the territorial collectivity of French Guiana:

- General Tax Code Art. 1043 A, Art. 1609 B

3. Timber harvesting activities

Timber harvesting regulations

Any legal requirements for harvesting techniques and technology including selective cutting, shelter wood regenerations, clear felling, transport of timber from the felling site, seasonal limitations, etc. Typically this includes regulations on the size of felling areas, *minimum age** and/or diameter for felling activities, and elements that shall be preserved during felling, etc. Establishment of skidding or hauling trails, road construction, drainage systems and bridges, etc., shall also be considered as well as the planning and monitoring of harvesting activities. Any legally binding codes for harvesting practices shall be considered.

National forestry regulations (RNEF);

Decree n°2009-1424 of November 19, 2009, derogating from the provisions relating to payment terms in the roundwood sector for the supply of forestry and primary wood processing companies;

L153-1 to L156-3 of the forestry code;

Order of October 24, 2003 fixing the regions of origin of forest species;

Order of 29/06/2009 modifying the order of 24/10/2003 modified fixing the regions of origin of the forest species;

Order of April 9, 2014 amending the order of October 24, 2003 amended fixing the regions of origin of forest species ;

Order of October 24, 2003 on the admission on the French territory of basic material of forest species ;

Order of November 20, 2008 modifying the order of October 24, 2003 modified on the admission on the French territory of basic material of forest species;

Decree of 29/06/2009 modifying the decree of 24/10/2003 modified on the admission on the French territory of basic material of forest species;

Codified provisions specific to the territorial collectivity of French Guiana:

Forestry code : Art. L. 172-1 et seq. L. 272-1 et seq. L. 372-1 et seq., Art. R. 272-1 et seq.

Protected sites and species

International, national, and sub national treaties, laws, and regulations related to protected areas, allowable forest uses and activities, and/or rare, threatened, or endangered species, including their habitats and potential habitats.

Convention on Biological Diversity -1992 ;

Convention on Climate Change -1992 ;

Ramsar Convention of 2/02/1971 on Wetlands of International Importance;
UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 16/11/1972.

Helsinki criteria of 1993 and Vienna criteria of 2002;

Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats of 1979;

Birds Directive of 1979;

Habitats Directive of 1992;

Regulation (EC) No 401-2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23/04/2009 on the European Environment Agency and the European Environment Information and Observation Network.

Order of 27/05/2009 fixing the list of protected vertebrate species threatened with extinction in France and whose range exceeds the territory of a department;

Decree No. 2011-966 of 16/08/2011 on the administrative authorization system specific to Natura 2000;

Decree n°2010-365 of 9/04/2010 on the Natura 2000 impact assessment;

Protocol for the application of the Alpine Convention in the field of nature protection and landscape maintenance (1991);

Environment Code: L411-1 and L411-2.

Code of the environment book 3 complete on natural spaces;

Decree n° 2009-377 of 3/04/09 on national parks.

Forestry code book 4, L411-1, classification regime of protection forests.

Order of July 21, 2015 amending the order of October 29, 2009 establishing the list of birds protected throughout the territory and the terms of their protection, the order of October 29, 2009 on the protection and marketing of certain species of birds on national territory and the order of March 25, 2015 establishing the list of birds represented in the department of French Guiana protected throughout the territory and the terms of their protection

NORDEV1508829A

JO of 28/07/2015 text: 0172;7 page 12822

- (Art. 1: Modification of art. 3, 4, 7 and 9 of the decree of October 29, 2009 establishing the list of birds protected throughout the territory and the terms of their protection

- Art. 3: Modification of art. 4 of the decree of March 25, 2015 fixing the list of birds represented in the department of French Guiana protected throughout the territory and the modalities of their protection)

Environmental requirements

National and sub national laws and regulations related to the identification and/or protection of environmental values including but not limited to those relating to or affected by harvesting, acceptable levels for soil damage, establishment of buffer zones (e.g., along water courses, open areas and breeding sites), maintenance of retention trees on the felling site, seasonal limitations of harvesting time, environmental requirements for forest machineries, use of pesticides and other chemicals, biodiversity conservation, air quality, protection and restoration of water quality, operation of recreational equipment, development of non-forestry *infrastructure**, mineral exploration and extraction, etc.

Environment Code: L122-1 to L122-12 ; L160-1 to 165-2 ; Art. L.214-3, L. 215-9, L. 215-14 and L. 432-2 ;

Decree n ° 2011-2018 of 29/12/2011 reforming the public inquiry on operations likely to affect the environment;

Decree n °2011-2019 of 29/11/2011 on the reform of impact studies of works, structures or development projects;

Order n°2012-34 of 11/01/2012 simplifying, reforming and harmonizing the administrative and judicial police provisions of the environment code;

Decree n° 2009-468 of 23/04/2009 relating to the prevention and repair of certain damage caused to the environment;

Forestry Code: L212-1 to L212-3, L213-5 and L214-5, L122-5 and L212-4; L312-1 to L312-12, L313-1 to L313-2, L313-3.

National forestry regulation (RNEF) ;

Order of 20/05/2009 fixing the barrier of compensation for damages caused by big game species subject to hunting plan

3.4. Health and safety

Legally required personal protection equipment for persons involved in harvesting activities, implementation of safe felling and transport practices, establishment of protection zones around harvesting sites, safety requirements for machinery used, and legally required safety requirements in relation to chemical usage. The health and safety requirements that shall be considered relevant to operations in the forest (not office work, or other activities less related to actual forest operations).

Labor Code : Part 4 entire ; Part 4 book VII including Title II, section 1 Art. R4121-1 to R4121-4 ; Part 8, L8112-1 to L8123-6

Order of 31/03/2011 relating to the worksite sheet provided for in article R.717-78-1 of the rural code;

Decree n° 2010-1603 of 17/12/2010 relating to health and safety rules on forestry and silvicultural sites;

Service note DGPAAT/SDFB/N2012-3019 dated 9/05/2012 on the implementation of the regulation on health and safety rules on forestry and silvicultural sites;

Environment Code, L511-1 to 523-8 ;

Rural Code, L 251-1 to 258-2; Article R717-83-1; Article R717-78-7

National forestry regulations (RNEF): chapter 2.3.

Decree No. 2016-1678 of December 5, 2016 on health and safety rules on forestry and silviculture work sites - Consolidated version as of August 12, 2020

3.5. Legal employment

Legal requirements for employment of personnel involved in harvesting activities including requirements for contracts and working permits, requirements for obligatory insurance, requirements for competence certificates and other training requirements, and payment of social and income taxes withheld by the employer. Also covered are the observance of minimum working age and *minimum age** for personnel involved in *Hazardous work**, legislation against forced and compulsory labor, and *discrimination** and freedom of association.

Labor Code : Part 1, title III art L1131-1 to L1134-5 ; Book 2 : Part 2 and 3 ; Part 4 title V ; Part 6 ; Part 8 including L8112-1 to L8123-6 ; Part 8 book 2 including L8211-1 to 8272-4.

Lifting of the presumption of salaried status of persons employed in forestry operations or companies:

- Decree n°2009-99 of 28/01/2009 ;
- Circular DGPAAT/SDFR/C2009-3077 of 1/07/2009;
- Decree n° 2010-1066 of 7/09/2010 ;
- Order of 7/06/2013.

Decree 2012-1042 of 11/09/2012 applying article L315-1 of the forestry code relating to the professional forest manager;

Order of 29/11/2012 on the file to establish to obtain the certificate recognizing the quality of professional forest manager;

Circular DGPAAT/SDFB/C 2013-3004 of 9/01/2013 having for object the implementation of the professional forest manager device;

Decree n°2010-959 of 25/08/2010 bearing various provisions relating to the exercise of the profession of forestry and agricultural expert and forestry expert within the framework of a company;

Decree n°2013-340 of 22/04/2013 codifying the regulatory provisions relating to the exercise under the form of a company of the profession of land and agricultural expert and forest expert.

4. Third parties' rights

4.1. Customary rights

Legislation covering customary rights relevant to forest harvesting activities, including requirements covering the sharing of benefits and indigenous rights.

Forestry code: L122-9 à L122-11 ; L241-1 à L241-19; L242-1 à L244-1; L213-24 à L213-26, L261-9 à L261-11; R241-1 à R243-3 et R261-9 à R261-17 ; L314-1 à L314-3 ; R213-45 à R213-68 ;

Environment code: L412-3 à L412-20 ; L420-1 à L429-40 et R421-1 à R429-21.

Free Prior and Informed Consent

Legislation covering "free prior and informed consent" in connection with the transfer of forest management rights and customary rights to The Organization in charge of the harvesting operation.

Decree n°87-267 of April 14, 1987, modifying the State properties code and relating to state concessions and other acts passed by the State in French Guiana with a view to the exploitation or transfer of its state-owned buildings - Consolidated version as of August 12, 2020 (Establishment of the principle of Zones of Collective Use Rights (ZDUC), concessions and collective transfers "for the benefit of communities of inhabitants who traditionally derive their means of subsistence from the forest")

Article L412-4 of the Environmental Code on access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and sharing of benefits arising from their use.

Indigenous Peoples' rights

Legislation that regulates the rights of Indigenous Peoples as far as it is related to forestry activities. Possible aspects to consider are land tenure, and rights to use certain forest related resources and practice traditional activities, which may involve forest lands.

Decree n°87-267 of April 14, 1987 modifying the code of the State properties and relating to the state concessions and other acts passed by

the State in French Guiana with a view to the exploitation or transfer of its state-owned buildings - Consolidated version as of August 12, 2020 (Establishment of the principle of Zones of Collective Use Rights ZDUC, concessions and collective transfers "for the benefit of the communities of inhabitants traditionally drawing their means of subsistence from the forest")

Missions, structural composition, organization and functioning of the Consultative Council of Amerindian and Bushinenge Populations: Code général des collectivités territoriales Art. L. 4436-1 et seq. D. 4436-1 et seq.

Article L412-4 of the Environmental Code concerning access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and the sharing of benefits arising from their use.

5. Trade and transport

This section covers requirements for forest management operations as well as processing and trade.

Classification of species, quantities, qualities

Legislation regulating how harvested material is classified in terms of species, volumes and qualities in connection with trade and transport. Incorrect classification of harvested material is a well-known method to reduce or avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees.

Order of November 9, 1999 on the transport or rental documents that must be carried on board road freight vehicles, art. 2, 4, 7, 8, 9

Order of April 22, 2010 on the documents for the road transport of goods and the combined transport of goods modifying art. 4 and 7 of the above mentioned text

Decree no. 99-752 of August 30, 1999 on road transport of goods, art. 12, 17 and 19

Decree of 25 September 1991 on the execution of combined transport of goods between the Member States of the European Economic Community modified by the following text: decree of 21 February 1995;

Decree no. 2009-780 of June 23, 2009 on the transport of round wood and supplementing the highway code

5.2. Trade and transport

All required trading and transport permits shall exist as well as legally required transport documents which accompany the transport of wood from forest operations.

Order of November 9, 1999 on the transport or rental documents that must be carried on board road freight vehicles, art. 2, 4, 7, 8, 9

Order of April 22, 2010 on the documents for the road transport of goods and the combined transport of goods modifying art. 4 and 7 of the above mentioned text

Decree no. 99-752 of August 30, 1999 on road transport of goods, art. 12, 17 and 19

Decree of 25 September 1991 on the execution of combined transport of goods between the Member States of the European Economic Community modified by the following text: decree of 21 February 1995;

Decree no. 2009-780 of June 23, 2009 on the transport of round wood and supplementing the highway code

Offshore trading and transfer pricing

Legislation regulating offshore trading. Offshore trading with related companies placed in tax havens, combined with artificial transfer prices is a well-known way to avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees to the country of harvest and is considered to be an important source of funds that can be used for payment of bribery to the forest operations and personnel involved in the harvesting operation. Many countries have established legislation covering transfer pricing and offshore trading. It should be noted that only transfer pricing and offshore trading, as far as it is legally prohibited in the country, can be included here.

No application

5.4. Custom regulations

Custom legislation covering areas such as export/import licenses and product classification (codes, quantities, qualities and species).

Customs Code: Art. 23 bis, 68 to 82; Art. 22 and 23, 83; Art. 28

Council regulation (EC) No 2173/2005 of 20 December 2005 concerning the establishment of a FLEGT licensing scheme for imports of timber into the European Community

Commission Regulation No 1024/2008 of 17 October 2008 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation No 2173/2005 concerning the establishment of a FLEGT licensing scheme for imports of timber into the European Community

Codified provisions specific to the territorial collectivity of Guiana :

- Customs Code Art. 266 quater A

5.5. CITES

CITES permits (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the Washington Convention).

Council regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1497-2003 of 18 August 2003 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 338-97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1808/2001 of 30 August 2001 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein.

6. Due diligence / due care

Due diligence / due care procedures

Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures, including, e.g., due diligence/due care systems, declaration obligations, and/or the keeping of trade related documents, etc.

Framework Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council No. 995-2010 of 20 October 2010

Commission Implementing Regulation n° 607/2012 laying down detailed rules concerning systems of reasoned diligence and the control of control organizations - 6 July 2012

Circular of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry, DGPAAT/SDBF/C2013-3029 of 14 March 2013

7. Ecosystem Services

7.1. Ecosystem services

Legislation covering ecosystem services rights, including customary rights as well as management rights that include the use of legal methods to make claims and obtain benefits and management rights related to ecosystem services. National and subnational laws and regulations related to the identification, protection and payment for ecosystem services. Also includes legal business registration and tax registration, including relevant legal required licenses for the exploitation, payment, and claims related to ecosystem services (including tourism).

Energy Transition Law for Green Growth: Article 173 on the inclusion in their annual management report of the carbon footprint of their activities.

Environment Code: Article L. 229-25 of the and articles R. 229-45 to R. 229-50-1 specifying the terms of the greenhouse gas emissions assessment obligation for companies with more than 500 employees every four years.

Commercial Code: Article L. 225-102-1 on the content of the non-financial performance declaration concerning the social and environmental consequences of the activity

Commercial Code: Article R. 225-105-1 amended by the decree of August 19, 2016 taken for the application of Article L. 225-102-1

Annex B High Conservation Value Framework for French Guiana

B.1. High Conservation Values in FSC certification

High Conservation Values (HCVs) are defined internationally (see Principle 9 and the documentation available at [HCV Network website](#)). **They are necessarily connected, spatially and even temporally, with a particular location.** Category 1 HCVs, in particular, are defined in terms of a special habitat, a species habitat or a site of special interest for *heritage species** (sites used for nesting, hibernation, etc.).

The aim of this framework for High Conservation Values (HCV) is to clarify this concept, which is the subject of Principle 9 of the Forest Stewardship Standard for French Guiana.

B.2. Principle 9 in practice

According to Principle 9, The Organization applies the sequence presented in Figure 1 to the HCVs of its Management Unit (MU).

B.3. Defining HCVs in a Management Unit

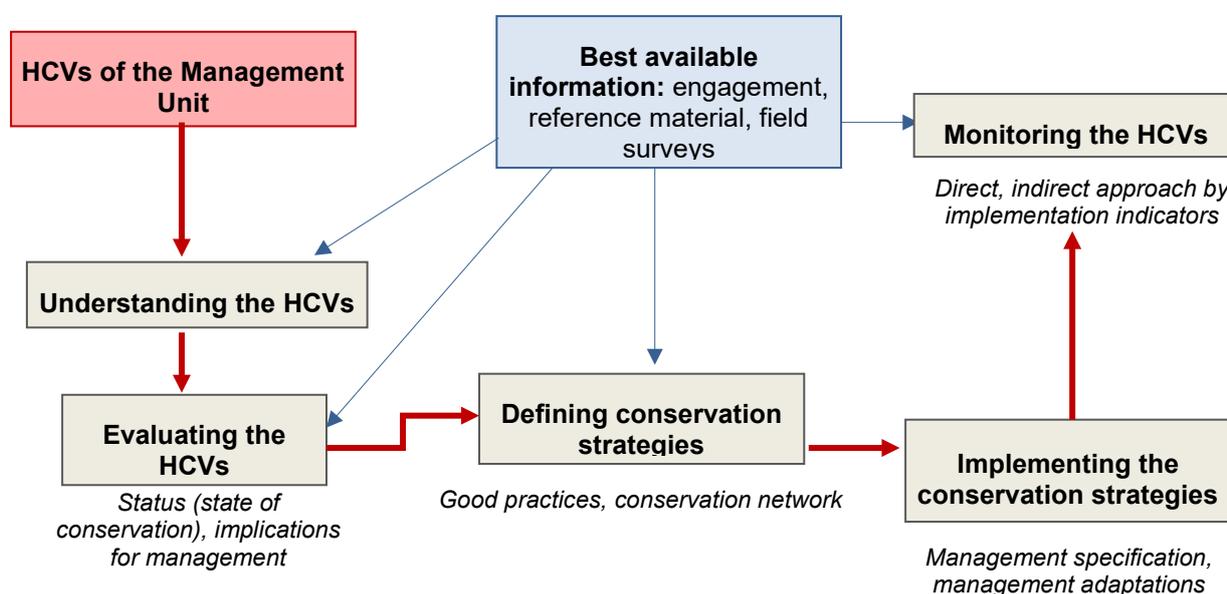


Figure 1. Stages in the process of identification, assessment (Criterion 9.1), adaptation of management (Criteria 9.2 and 9.3) and monitoring (Criterion 9.4) of HCVs

Note: This sequence also applies to Criterion 6.4, since, where regulation is concerned, the species and habitats covered by this criterion are taken into account via Principle 9 or Principle 1.

a. Category 1 and category 3 HCVs

Existing tools for the identification and conservation of biodiversity and habitats in French Guiana

French Guiana lies at an important biological/geographical crossroads and is a country of exceptional biological diversity.

French Guiana is home to more than 7,000 plant species, of which 700 are defined as *heritage species** and 180 as endemic. Eighty-three species are protected by the Ministerial Order of 9 April 2001. The country's forests commonly host between 150 and 200 tree species per hectare and some forest habitats may contain more than 300 per hectare.

The work already done by the BEST programme (Roger et al, 2016) and the ONF (ONF, 2017), together with the HCV framework for French Guiana (FSC, 2020), has provided a basis for the Standard Development Group (SDG) tasked with preparing the forest management standard.

- Roger M., Cohen-Nabeiro A., Lopez R., Kelle L., 2016. Ecosystem Profile of French Guiana – European Amazonia Region. 2016. European Union Ultra-peripheral Regions and Overseas Countries and Territories. BEST, service contract 07.0307.2013/666363/SER/B2, European Commission, 167 pp + 11 annexes.
- ONF, 2017. Low-Impact Charter for French Guiana. 45 pp.
- FSC, 2020. FSC-STD-GUY-01-2020 Guyana Natural Forests EN. Interim National Standard for Guyana. 129 pp.

Although much exploration work is yet to be done, a number of tools are already available, particularly when it comes to defining category 1 and category 3 HCV areas:

- The **French Guiana Forest habitats' catalogue**, published in 2015, provides a pertinent delimitation (given the present state of knowledge) for determining habitats using a scientifically approved approach (Figure 2).

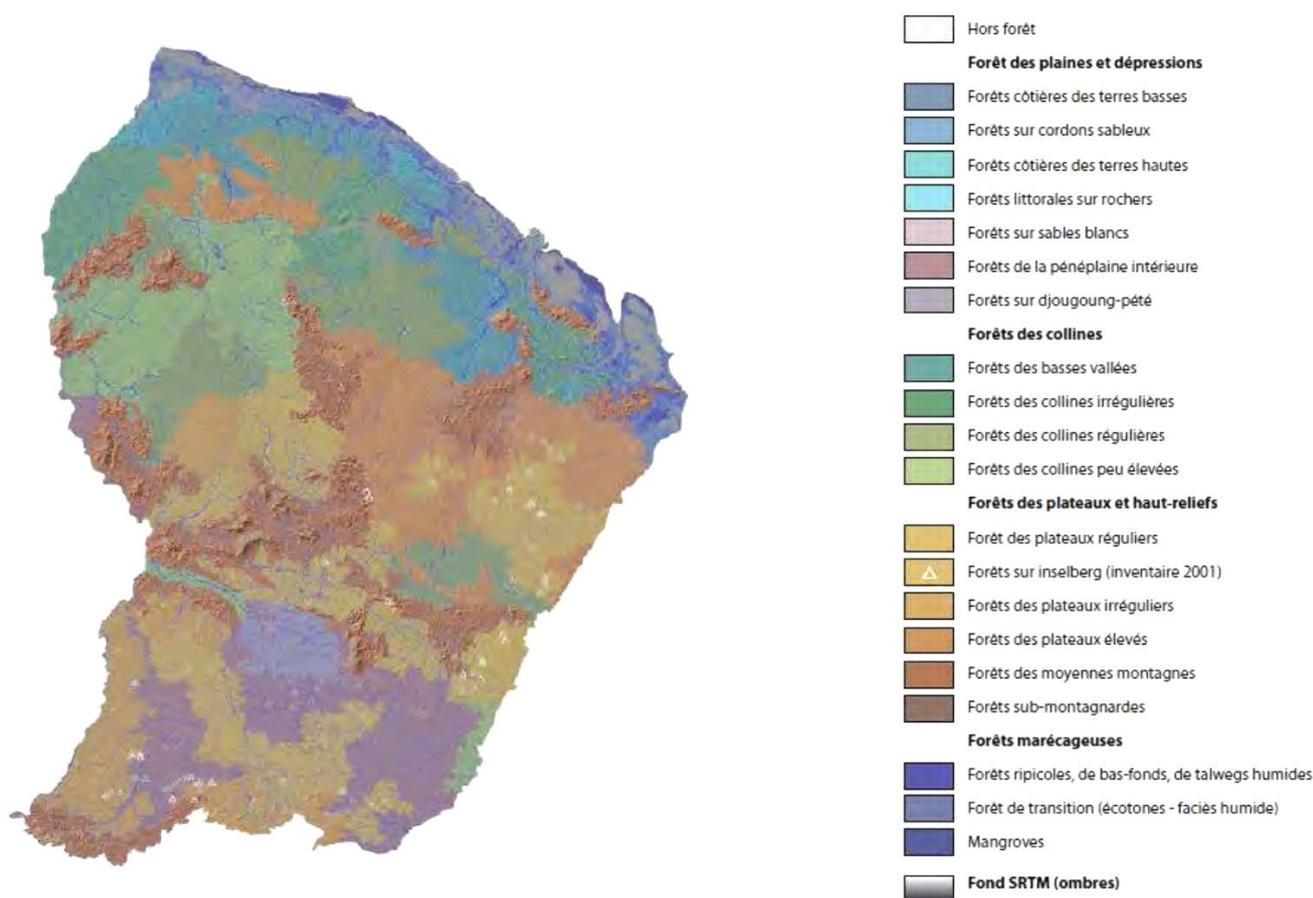


Figure 2. Map of French Guianese forest habitats (according to Roger & al., 2016).

- The government administration in charge of environment and land management (DEAL) has defined **heritage habitats**, which are “*either rare environments sheltering one or more remarkable species, or environments that are especially important for the global maintenance of an ecosystem*”. The definition of these habitats (Table 1) has led to the delimitation of **ZNIEFFs** (Zones Naturelles d’Intérêt Écologique Faunistique et Floristique / Natural Areas of Ecological Fauna and Flora Interest). This initiative, begun in Guiana in 1992-1993, has been updated in three successive campaigns, in 1998, 2001 to 2003 and again in 2014. There are type-1 ZNIEFFs: “*Sectors of generally limited area, defined by the presence of species, associations of species or environments which are rare, remarkable or characteristic of the national or regional natural heritage*”; and type-2 ZNIEFFs: “*Extensive, largely unspoilt natural spaces with significant biological potential*”. This initiative also includes other tools (IUCN red lists, protected species, etc.), based on scientific data or the observations of naturalists. The inventory itself does not give rise to any regulatory measures.

Table 1. Heritage forest habitats in French Guiana (taken from ONF, 2017)

Code	Heritage forest habitats and sites of ecological or landscape interest
1	<u>Heritage forest habitats:</u>
1.1	“Savanes roches” (granite plateaux)
1.2	Low forests on laterite shield or inselbergs
1.3	Low forests on white sands
1.4	Open-canopy on white sands
1.5	Marshland forests perched on laterite shield
1.6	Marshland forests on white sands
1.7	Wetland/floodplain forests on river banks
1.8	Steep-sided creek heads at more than 400m altitude harbouring sub-mountain vegetation
2	<u>Habitats essential for the maintenance of many “ordinary” or threatened animal species:</u>
2.1	Talwegs with boulders/rocky outcrops
2.2	Caves
2.3	River banks
2.4	Permanent or temporary ponds
2.5	Liana forests
3	<u>Habitats with a specific plant formation or particularly rich in a given tree species:</u>
3.1	Cabbage pine groves
3.2	Areas particularly rich in palms (<i>Oenocarpus bacaba</i> , <i>Maximiliana maripis</i> , <i>Astrocaryum spp</i> ,...) (see also remarkable stands of trees below)
4	<u>Features making for exceptionally attractive landscape:</u>
4.1	Waterfalls
4.2	Rock dislocations /faults in a rock formation
4.3	Monumental blocks of rock
4.4	Remarkable viewing points
5	<u>Remarkable stands or individual trees:</u> exceptional in character because of the rarity of the trees, the outstanding size or bearing of the trees, or the monolithic aspect of the stand (e.g. <i>Swatzia grandiflora</i> or <i>Vouacapoua Americana</i> forests, in which the species accounts for more than 50% of the stand). Where remarkable trees are concerned, any tree of the <i>Aniba rosae-odora</i> species (rosewood) will automatically have to be mapped and listed, whatever its diameter, on account of its forthcoming classification in Annex 1 by CITES.
6	<u>Features having a special historical, mythological or archaeological value:</u> This could mean the vestiges of an Amerindian site or of an ancient dwelling, as well as an unusual tree.

- The definition of **ZCBs (Zones Clés pour la Biodiversité / Key Biodiversity Zones)**, as part of the BEST programme in 2016, is another useful tool, based on the definition of ZNIEFFs (Figure 3).

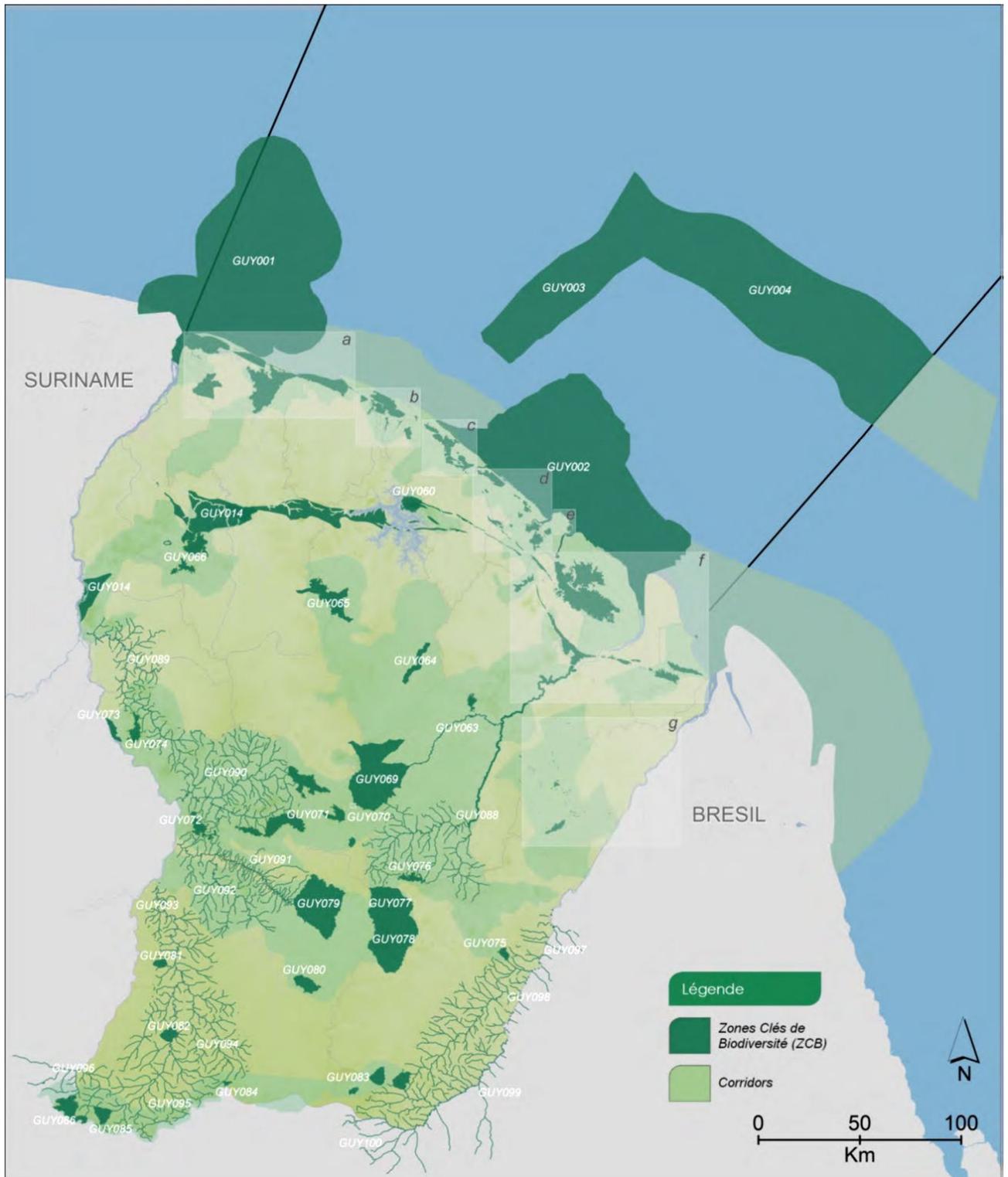


Figure 3. Map of ZCBs (key biodiversity zones) drawn up by the BEST programme (according to Roger & al., 2016)

- Several other types of zone have also been established, with the aim of preserving biodiversity (Figure 4):
 - **6 National Nature Reserves** (administered by the Ministry for the Environment) and one **regional nature reserve** (administered by the Regional Council). The decree creating each reserve defines its boundaries, and the actions, activities, works, buildings and methods of land use that are regulated –or forbidden – within it, on a case-by-case basis, depending on the characteristics of the site and the objectives set for it.
 - **Prefectural biotope protection orders**. These provide effective protection, even though they lack an environmental management dimension. They ban or regulate actions or activities that might detract from the objective of conserving the biotope(s) concerned (but not the species themselves). Each order is concerned with a particular biotope, to the extent that it is necessary for the feeding, reproduction, freedom from disturbance or survival of the species concerned.
 - One **national park**. The Parc Amazonien de Guyane, created by Decree no. 2007-266 of 27 February 2007, covers an area of 3.39 million hectares (almost 40% of French Guiana), of which 2.03 million hectares form a *core area**.
- The Office National des Forêts (ONF), which manages the permanent forest domain (French: domaine forestier permanent/DFP, the area in State ownership), has defined four conservation tools (Figure 4) :
 - **RBIs (Réserves Biologiques Intégrales / integral biological reserves)**, where only certain management activities are possible, with the aim of preserving biodiversity. A ministerial order sets forth the regulations pertaining to each reserve, with a number of constant features: no logging, no hunting of small game animals. In many cases, the public may access these areas on certain conditions.
 - **Ecological interest series (areas)**. These are forest stations chosen to represent the greatest possible diversity and heritage features. The management method chosen is strict conservation, with nearly all activities banned (logging, mining, quarrying, installation of tourist camps). The only activities permitted are tourism of a kind that respects the environment and scientific research. The main criteria influencing this classification are diversity of climate, soil and relief, and geographical location (the optimum locations being at a distance of at least 3 km from any trail), based on selection of the least disturbed areas.
 - **Physical and general environmental protection series (areas)**. These are forest areas with severe restrictions on any extractive activity (i.e. mining/quarrying). The management method chosen for these series is stricter regulation of economic activities and a requirement to conduct impact studies. These studies demand high-level technical and financial capacities on the part of enterprises intending to operate in the area. The main criteria influencing this classification are the presence of a catchment area and heads of watersheds; the creation of an ecological continuum, where possible; landscape protection (areas of tourist interest); and the aim of economic sustainability (areas in which logging is not profitable because of excessive equipment, felling and/or transportation costs). However, the SDG has decided to consider these Physical and general environmental protection series as corresponding to the definition of Representative Sample Areas within the framework of Criterion 6.5, and they will not automatically be considered as categories 1/3 HCVs.

Definition of already identified categories 1 and 3 HCVs

The following zoning will automatically be considered as category 1 and category 3 HCVs:

- Forest Series of Ecological Interest (forests with a management plan)
- Integral Biological Reserves
- National Nature Reserves
- Biotope Protection Orders

Best available information for identification of other HCV categories 1 and 3

In the management of new forests, HCV types 1 and 3 will be identified on the basis of the following information:

- Catalogue of forest habitats in French Guiana
- ZNIEFF Type I and II zones not covered by the zoning already considered as HCV
- Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs/ZCB)
- *Culturally appropriate** engagement of all relevant *stakeholders**

b. Category 2 HCVs

Intact Forest Landscapes (IFLs) will be considered as HCV type 2. Refer to Annex C for the identification of IFLs.

Note: The mapping carried out by the ONF in the framework of the development of the standard has been validated by the SDG as responding to the methodology requested by FSC and adjusting to the reality on the ground (Annex C). However, a mapping prepared by a third-party organization could strengthen the approach. FSC France and its partners will promote the development of such a mapping.

c. Category 4 HCVs

Water catchment areas are essential for ensuring the quality of drinking water. This consideration may lead to the creation of **category 4 HCV zones**. **Immediate and proximate water catchment protection areas** are regulated areas the objective of which is to prevent the deterioration of engineering works and avoid the spillage of polluting substances in the immediate vicinity of the catchment. It is important to take them into account, where they exist, but this is not always the case. On the other hand, the so-called Saint-Georges catchment protection perimeter seems very clearly based on a regulatory classification error, with no consistency with the immediate proximity of the catchment.

Definition of Category 4 HCVs already identified

The protection perimeters of immediate and nearby water catchments will be considered as type 4 HCVs, with the exception of the one called Saint-Georges (see below).

Best available information to identify Category 4 HCVs

- For water catchments whose perimeters have not been defined by regulation, as well as for the Saint Georges water catchment, the criteria defining the protection perimeters of immediate and nearby water catchments will be used to identify type 4 HCVs.
- *Culturally appropriate** engagement of all relevant *stakeholders**

Référence :

<https://geo.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/d56ec0449de1321d14f6a5d2256e184f2708fd32>

<https://www.guyane.ars.sante.fr/eaux-potables-0>

<https://eauguyane.fr/l-eau-en-guyane/eau-potable-et-assainissement/l-eau-potable-en-guyane>

d. Category 5 HCVs

Collective Use Rights Areas*, by decree or concession, are regarded as **category 5 HCVs**. Such areas are the result of a legal mechanism recognizing the collective usage rights of “communities which traditionally rely on the forest for their means of subsistence”, an administrative term which in French law is used to describe Amerindian and Bushinengue peoples.

Best available information to identify Category 5 HCVs

- http://www1.onf.fr/guyane/++oid++4666/@@display_media.html
- *Culturally appropriate** engagement of all relevant *stakeholders**.

e. Category 6 HCVs

Definition of Category 6 HCVs already identified

The listed sites will be considered as HVC 6 for their cultural value at the national level. A listed site is defined as a natural or built space of artistic, historical, scientific, legendary or picturesque character that is to be preserved.

Best available information to identify Category 6 HCVs

Archaeological sites may be classed as **category 6 HCVs**, depending on the type of site and its heritage value, through *culturally appropriate** engagement with all relevant *stakeholders*, including the competent regional and scientific authorities.

Référence :

<https://inee.cnrs.fr/fr/cnrsinfo/la-foret-guyanaise-heritiere-de-linfluence-precolombienne>

f. Summary of HCVs as defined in the context of French Guiana

Table 4 sums up the definitions of HCVs for French Guiana.

Table 2. Summary of definitions of HCVs in French Guiana

Type of HCV	Status	HCV or HCV areas
1 or 3	Defined	Forest series of ecological interest Integral Biological Reserves National Nature Reserves Biotope Protection Orders
	BAI for identification	ZNIEFFs (Natural Areas of Ecological Fauna and Flora Interest) not covered by the zoning already considered as HCV French Guiana Forest habitats' catalogue Key Biodiversity Areas (ZCB for the French acronym) Physical and general environmental protection series <i>Culturally appropriate*</i> engagement of all relevant <i>stakeholders*</i> .

2 Defined Intact Forest Landscape (see Annex C)

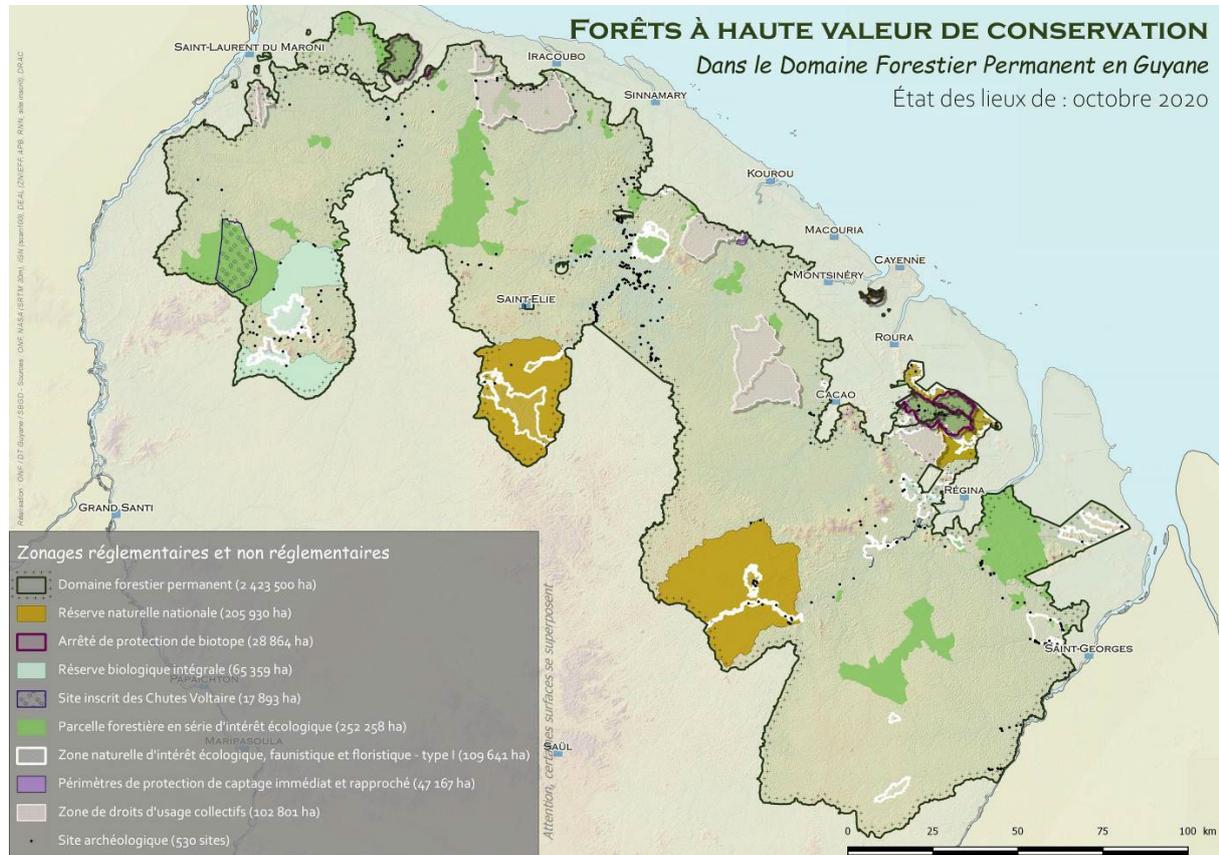


Figure 4. Map of the Permanent forest domain with already defined HCVs.

4 Defined Immediate and proximate water catchment protection areas, excluding those of Saint-Georges

BAI* for identification Criteria defining the immediate and proximate water catchment protection areas
*Culturally appropriate** engagement of all relevant *stakeholders**.

5 Defined *Collective Use Rights Areas**

6 Defined Listed sites

BAI* for identification *Culturally appropriate** engagement of all relevant *stakeholders**, including with regional and scientific authorities to identify those archaeological sites with major heritage value

*BAI : Best available information

Evaluating HCVs

Evaluation of the status of HCVs will depend on the type of HCV concerned. Such evaluation should be performed prior to the initial audit. The protocols will be based on the best available information: field surveys, surveys carried out by remote sensing, bibliographical references, and engagement with *stakeholders** (see table 4).

Adapting management to maintain HCVs

HCVs as defined in French Guiana are not subject to management activities or logging. The Organization should nevertheless carry out checks to ensure that the state of conservation of HCVs is not deteriorating, whether as a result of other activities (gold-mining, clearances, etc.) or because of unforeseen events (fires, massive dieback, etc.).

It is important to emphasize that, for the time being, no environment or species present in French Guiana seems to be threatened with extinction. However, as the recent “Red List” of threatened species in French Guiana illustrates, pressures do exist (urban development on the coastal region, legal and illegal gold mining, hunting). Special attention therefore needs to be paid to species/habitats that might need additional management measures. Such measures are to be defined by The Organization, using the best available information and, in particular, by engagement with *stakeholders**.

Monitoring HCVs

Monitoring measures will vary, depending on the type of HCV concerned. They will be based on the analyses carried out at the “Evaluating HCVs” stage. The purpose of monitoring the different variables should be to maintain the functional potential of habitats. The protocols proposed for evaluating HCV status may therefore be re-used, with the aim of comparing the initial state of affairs with the situation when the certificate is due for renewal.

The protocol concerned may include indicators for the implementation of good management practices.

The period when monitoring is performed (as well as frequency) should be *appropriate** to the HCV under consideration (on the basis of best available information). Evaluations may be based on revisions of the management document or on mid-term reviews.

Annex C Intact Forest Landscapes in French Guiana

International definitions

An Intact Forest Landscapes (IFL) is defined as **a territory located in an existing forest area** which contains forest and non-forest ecosystems **minimally influenced by human economic activity, with an area of at least 500 km² (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. Definition as given in the glossary provided on the Intact Forest website. 2006-2014).

A map of IFLs is provided by the World Resource Institute (2015) and is available at <http://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/>.

The indicators for Principle 9 require that the **vast majority*** of an IFL located within the Management Unit (the managed forest proposed for FSC certification) be designated as the **core area***, **from which industrial activities*** (such as road-building, mining, the construction of dams, urban development and logging) **are excluded**.

The threshold defining the notion of *vast majority** is set by FSC International **by default at 80%**.

Possibilities for local adaptation

This threshold may be adapted to local context according to the rules laid down by FSC International:

- (FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0 International Generic Indicators: Instructions for Criteria 9.1. for standards developers – p.55; Annex H – p.59 to 61);
- FSC-GUI-60-004 V1-0 Guidance for Standard Developers to Develop a National Threshold for the *Core area** of Intact Forest Landscapes (IFL) within the Management Unit.

The SDG has therefore agreed to:

1. **Offer an alternative map of IFLs** based on a more recent and more precise inventory of IFLs. This map has been developed by the ONF (State Forest Service) following the methodology given by FSC and adjusting it to the ground realities. These few adjustments – for reasons of coherence (little to no transited rivers do not represent a fragmentation of the IFLs) and simplicities (forest diverticula of less than 2 km were maintained to reduce workload) – played in favour of IFLs' area. However, a map established by a third-party organism would strengthen FSC implementation. FSC France and its partners will foster the development of such map;
2. **Adapt the threshold defining the notion of vast majority*** on the basis of reasoning that takes into account of, among other factors, the context at eco-region level, the dynamic of human activities impacting the landscapes concerned, and existing protective regulatory provisions;
3. **Adapt the Principle 9 indicators** governing IFL management strategies to protect their intact character while maintaining the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities and, more generally, concerned rights-holders (see Principle 9).

The current situation regarding the forests of French Guiana

The following information is taken from Roger & al, 2016. The human population of French Guiana is very small, given the size of the country. Consequently, the level of threat might be considered low, especially if compared with the many other parts of Amazonia that are suffering very high levels of deforestation. Guiana's forests are therefore subject to relatively **little pressure from human beings**, any loss of cover – estimated at around **1,000 ha per annum** –being caused mainly by legal and illegal mining activities.

The principle issues relating to terrestrial biodiversity may be classified under two headings: issues arising from **illegal practices**, and issues arising from the **rapid development of the territory**.

Illegal gold-mining is the chief factor putting pressure on biodiversity in the interior of the country. Roughly 1,800 kilometres of watercourses were thus impacted in 2014. Efforts to combat illegal gold-mining have been intensified, with the time spent by agents in the field doubled between 2014 and 2015, and river dams replaced to restrict the transportation of equipment. The Prefecture announced a 40% reduction in the number of illegal work sites at the end of 2015, as compared with the previous year. However, there is still considerable pressure in some areas, in particular in the Parc Amazonien de Guyane, a protected space in which no change in the number of gold-digging sites has been recorded since 2008. At the same time, the cross-border Maroni River is heavily used by gold-miners' barges, which are illegal under French law. The existence of these illegal activities is leading to the destruction of watercourses, contamination from mercury, a great deal of poaching, the dumping of wastes, localized deforestation and many significant social and economic impacts (violence, insecurity, diseases, disturbance of traditional practices and so on).

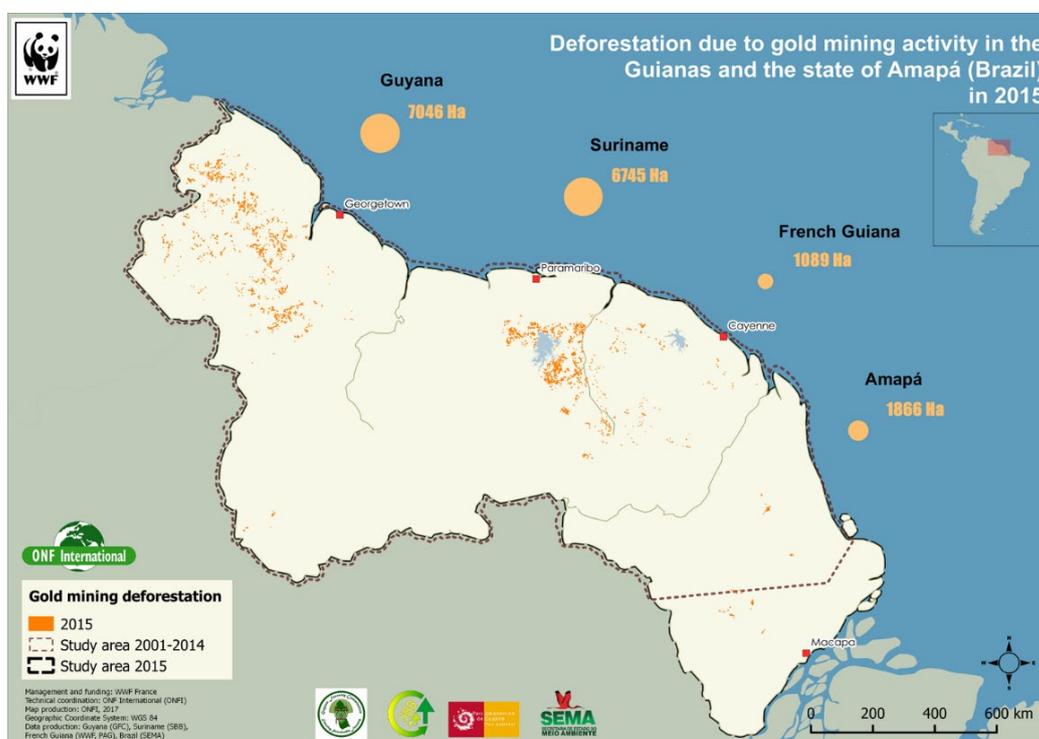


Figure 5: Deforestation due to gold mining activities in the subregion in 2015 (WWF, 2017)

The development of the territory raises different issues, depending on whether it affects **the forested massif in the interior of the country** or the **coastal areas**. **Pressures from agriculture and mining** are the most significant factor in the interior of the country, while a large number of *infrastructure** projects are going ahead on the coast, due largely to rapid demographic growth. In particular, **new roads** are giving access to previously unspoilt areas and may be contributing to the intensification of certain pressures (deforestation, hunting). More or less controlled **clearing of land** for agricultural purposes, especially stock-raising, is having a major effect. The areas cleared in this way are regularly burned off. They are being created at the expense of sensitive natural environments and may lead to the irremediable destruction of rare species. **Real estate development** often occurs without biodiversity being taken into

account. The anarchic growth of shanty towns is also having a negative impact on biodiversity on the coast, permanently changing some natural areas.

Finally, we need to consider the issues relating to **climate change** in Guiana. Changes in rainfall patterns may have major consequences both for ecosystems (lack of rainfall causing stresses that could lead to excessive death rates for many types of trees) and for the associated wildlife. For instance, many amphibians might suffer from diminished rainfall. More generally, the tendency to drought (the most likely scenario for the three Guianas) might lead to further pressures, such as forest fires, which have never been a problem in the past.

Intact Forest Landscapes in French Guiana

Between 2018 and 2020, the ONF worked to define IFLs in French Guiana as part of the task of drawing up the FSC standard for responsible management of the country's forests. The maps and analyses they produced were **an improvement on the identification of IFLs** as per the data produced by the World Resources Institute (WRI) (Figure 5b). The methodology used was judged by the SDG to conform to FSC requirements and to be relevant in the local context, and the results have served as a basis for the group's work of adaptation. According to this analysis, 77% of Guiana's forests fulfil the definition of IFLs (as against 74% according to the WRI analysis). The proportion is 66% for permanent forest domain (DFP) forests (as against 60% according to the WRI analysis).

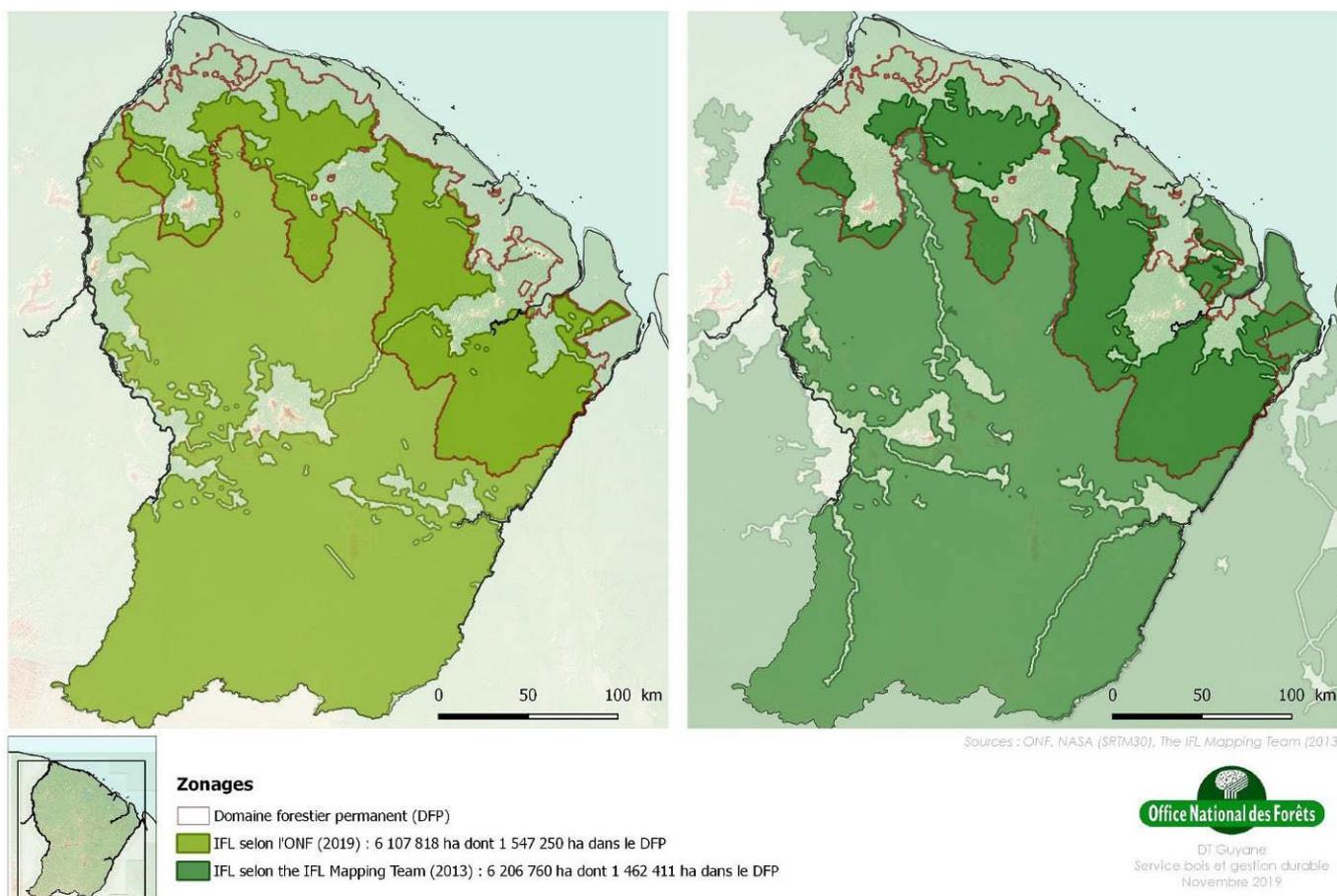


Figure 6: Comparison of areas covered by Intact Forest Landscapes (IFLs), as estimated by the ONF (left) and the WRI (right)

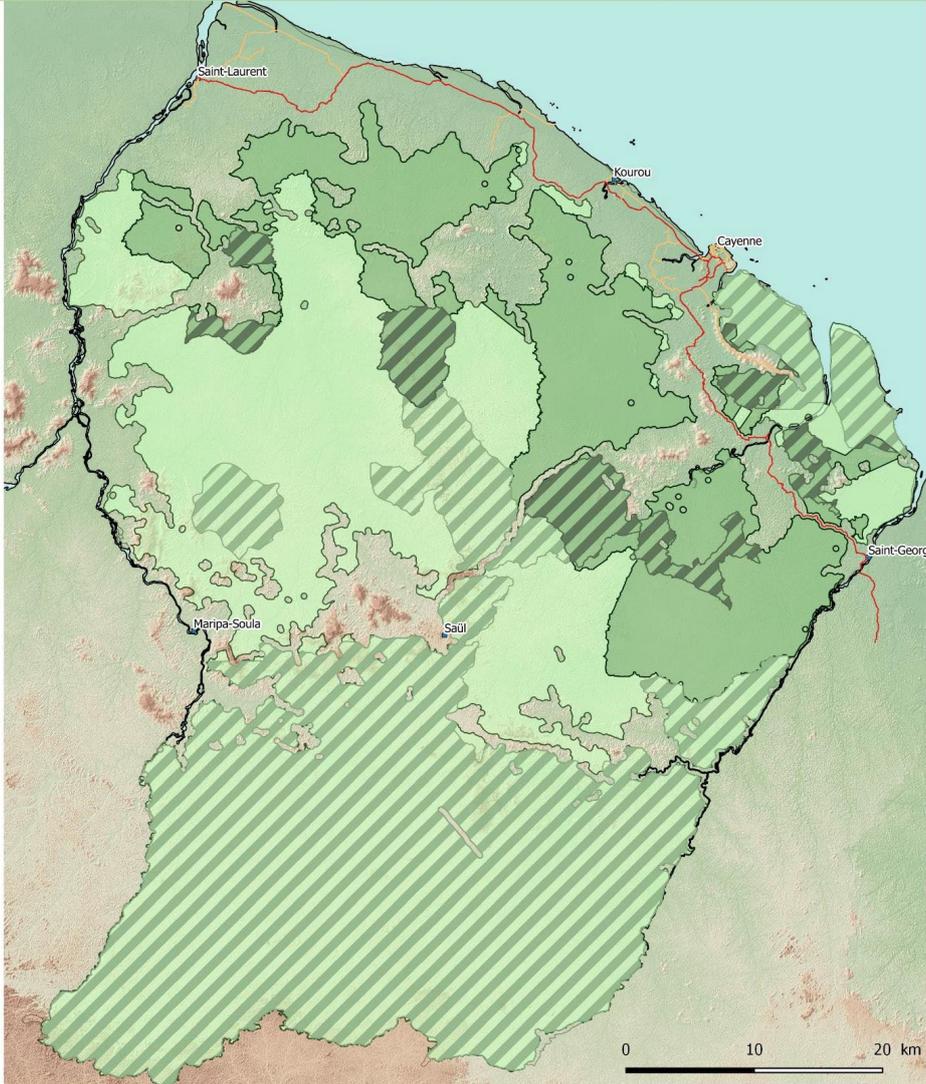
If we cross-reference the areas considered to be IFLs and the various regulatory protection areas, it emerges that **53% of IFLs in French Guiana are already covered by different types of protection areas allowing to protect them on the mid-term from the impacts which could potentially threaten their intact status** (Figure 6). This proportion falls to 21% in the DFP, which is explained by the fact that only one third of the DFP forests were under management as at 1 January 2017. This proportion is therefore bound to grow as new massifs come under management.

This data is summarized in the following table.

Table 3 – Total and protected IFL areas in 2017, in French Guiana as a whole and in the DFP

	Total area (ha)	IFL area (ha)	IFLs as a proportion of the total area (%)	IFL area protected by statute (ha)	Proportion of IFL area covered by different protection status (%)
Guiana as a whole	8,338,200	6,418,820	77	3,381,600	53
DFP	2,423,400	1,593,920	66	335,570	21

Intact Forest Landscapes (IFL) protégés (zone 0 du SDOM hors DFP et zones 0, 1 et 2 du SDOM dans le DFP) en 2017 selon la méthodologie "ONF"



Sources : ONF, NASA (SRTM30), IGN (BDTopo)



- IFL à l'échelle de la Guyane (6 418 820 ha)
- IFL au sein du DFP (1 593 920 ha)
- IFL protégés à l'échelle de la Guyane (3 381 600 ha)
- IFL protégés recoupés par la limite du DFP (335 570 ha)



DT Guyane
Service bois et gestion durable
Juin 2020

Figure 7: Identification of Intact Forest Landscape (IFL) areas covered by different protection status

Low-impact operations

Low-impact operating rules are implemented on all operating sites in French Guiana. They are based on detailed planning of the areas that can be exploited within managed forests and on field inventories that enable the individual designation of trees to be exploited according to silvicultural models based on the best scientific information available. The techniques for opening tracks, felling and skidding are adapted accordingly. The quality of this planning results in the following percentages of impact:

Table 4: Levels of logging impacts at different scales (ONF 2020 data)

Scale within the MU (in ascending order)	Level of disturbance of the forest cover*	Level of impact on the ground**	Comment
Harvested plot or sub-plot (around 300 ha)	Maximum 30 % of forest cover	8% on the ground	<p>The level of disturbance in forest cover has been identified by scientific work as allowing the maintenance of <i>ecosystem functions</i>* and avoiding the phenomena secondary forest.</p> <p>The surface area of plots effectively harvested is on average 50% less than the surface area potentially harvestable.</p>
Potentially harvestable surface area	16% (including 1% of forest tracks)	5% (including 1% of forest tracks)	<p>The surface area potentially harvestable is defined during the preliminary planning analyses (pre-designation). Inventories are then used to select the trees (and thus the areas) that will effectively be harvested.</p>
Production series (areas)	14.4%	4.5%	<p>The first phase of planning enables to classify the forests of the management unit (management) according to the priority objectives of management (production – series/areas of production – or conservation objectives – series/areas of ecological interest and series/areas of physical and general protection of the environment).</p>

About 90% of the production series are then identified as potentially harvestable.

**Management Plan
(Management Unit)**

4.8%

1.5%

The production series represent about 1/3 of the total surface of a management unit.

** Disturbance of the forest canopy corresponds to the openings created in the canopy by felling trees and main forest tracks (including allowance). It is measured by remote sensing or estimated by the decrease in basal area.*

*** The impact on the ground corresponds to the areas where forestry machinery circulates.*

The forest-wood sector¹

In 2015, Guyana's wood sector counted 215 companies (mostly very small companies, i.e with less than 10 employees and an annual turnover inferior to 2 million Euros) and 830 direct jobs. Its dynamism is strongly linked to the construction sector, particularly housing and public *infrastructure**, with the population expected to double by 2040. About 90% of the wood harvested in French Guiana is destined for local consumption, but this does not cover all needs, as demonstrated by the significant imports of manufactured products and frameworks. Synergies with other sectors, particularly biomass energy production, are also increasing. The growth potential of this sector is therefore very important. It is shown in particular by the objective of tripling annual production (currently around 70,000 m³) by 2025 under the same low impact operating conditions, and investments that will create 500 additional direct jobs within 10 years.

Conclusion concerning the adaptation of the threshold set for *core areas** of IFLs

Considering the analysis performed for French Guiana as a whole, as viewed in the sub-regional context, in particular:

- ✓ The general good state of conservation of French Guiana's forests;
- ✓ The relatively low level of human pressure they are under;
- ✓ The high percentage of IFLs already covered, at French Guiana scale, by different types of protection areas allowing to protect them on the mid-term from the impacts which could potentially threaten their status;
- ✓ The quality of the low-impact methods implemented for all forest management activities, which are guided by scientific research and specialized technological tools;
- ✓ The retrocession process of 400 000 ha of forest land to Amerindian and Bushinengue communities, which is essential for their subsistence and development;
- ✓ The territorial and economic importance for the people of French Guiana of being able to count on forest management as a responsible development option, as opposed to activities that have more impact on IFLs, such as mining;

the SDG has unanimously decided to redefine the threshold for *core areas, setting it to 51%.**

¹ This section is based on the following study in particular: Deloitte Council, 2018. Le potentiel de développement économique durable de la Guyane. 526 p (The potential for sustainable economic development in French Guyana);

Table 5. Evaluation of the criteria defined in the FSC-GUI- 60-004 V1-0 guidance for French Guiana

	Guidance criteria	Situation in French Guiana	Validation of the criterion
Aspects justifying lower threshold	Indigenous communities' development projects	A land retrocession process by the French state over 400 000 ha to Amerindian and Bushinengue communities is underway.	✓
	Vast majorities of IFLs are permanently protected at national / landscape level	53% of IFLs in French Guiana are already covered by different types of protection areas allowing to protect them on the mid-term from the impacts which could potentially threaten their status.	✓
	Risk for fragmentation is low	Within the IFLs only the risk of illegal gold-mining can result in damage, but it does not lead to fragmentation of the massif.	✓
	Restoration of intactness /ICL are implemented /ongoing	The state of conservation of the massif is good, there are no current restoration projects.	Does not apply
	HCV2 values are enhanced outside the core area* of IFLs	IFLs cover 77% of the territory and all heritage forest stands.	Does not apply
	Small scale or low intensity of forest operations (outside Core areas* of IFLs)	All forestry operations are carried out following low impact logging measures as per the French Guiana Charter for low impact logging ((cf. ONF, 2017) and the annual volume exploited is low (approximately 80,000 to 100,000 m3).	✓
Aspects requiring higher threshold:	FPIC shows need to avoid fragmentation	IFLs in French Guiana are not threatened by fragmentation	✗
	Existence of specific flora and fauna essential for Indigenous People's livelihoods and wellbeing	Forestry activities do not take place in the use-right areas of Amerindian and Bushinengue communities. Forest management outside these areas does not jeopardize their livelihoods.	✗
	Exceptional concentrations of ecological values	French Guiana is located at an important biogeographic crossroads with exceptional biological diversity.	✗

IFLs are rare or fragmented at landscape level, or where large amounts of IFLs have been lost since 2000	IFLs cover 77% of the territory and have not decreased significantly since 2000.	✓
Lack of government supported landscape planning	53% of the IFLs in French Guiana are covered by different protection status and several projects covering 180 000ha of high protection status are underway according to the 2030 National strategy for protected areas.	✗
Large scale and high intensity forest operations	All forestry operations are carried out following low impact logging measures as per the French Guiana Charter for low impact logging ((cf. ONF, 2017) and the annual volume exploited is low (approximately 80,000 to 100,000 m3).	✗

Annex D Management of legal mining activities in the framework of FSC certification in French Guiana

Regulatory documents:

FSC-POL-20-003 (2004) – Policy document: The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification

FSC-ADV-20-007_01: Advice Note on Certification Areas

FSC-ADV-20-007_04: Advice Note on Mining Activities and Quarrying

FSC-INT-POL-20-003_09: Note Interpreting the Excision Policy

FSC-STD-01-002 – Terms and definitions: Definition of the term “Management Unit”

Background

The area managed by the Office Nationale des Forêts² (ONF) that may be proposed for FSC certification covers a total area of 2.4 million hectares, divided into a number of Management Units (*massifs*). Over part of this area, permits to perform mining activities (under different administrative arrangements and for different purposes – prospecting, extraction of alluvial materials (sand/gravel), primary mineral extraction, mixed mining, etc.) may be granted by the French State to private enterprises via a process whereby the ONF gives its opinion but is not responsible for the final decision. Areas for which permits are granted vary considerably in size, from 20 to several thousand hectares. Where large concessions are concerned, most of the area is not actively exploited but is nevertheless excluded from the normal framework of forest management.

From the results of in-forest tests of draft version 1.0 of the FSC standard, it is clear that the areas of legal mining activity do not meet the FSC criteria. As per advice note FSC-ADV-20-007_04, these areas must therefore be treated in accordance with the requirements of the FSC policy document “The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification” (FSC-POL-20-003 (2004)).

It is therefore necessary to distinguish between the ONF’s role as forest manager (which directly concerns FSC certification) and its role as administrator of forest assets in the private domain of the French State. Thus, the ONF, though a public body and having a number of legal and policy-related responsibilities for application of environmental legislation, cannot be held completely responsible for the granting of mining permits, nor for activities taking place in the areas concerned. A major part of these decisions are in fact taken by the administrative departments of the Prefecture (Direction Générale Territoires et Mer - DGTM). Legal mining activities must therefore be considered as outside the full control of the ONF (or outside its area of full responsibility).

Although the issue of gold-mining is problematic for forest management and ecosystem conservation in French Guiana, FSC cannot oppose the current regulations by redistributing the roles attributed to each of the actors in the management of this issue. FSC can, however, via the general requirements of the standard, and via this annex in particular, be vigilant as to the credibility of the certification of responsible forest management and encourage the ONF to maximize its powers of intervention by virtue of the regulatory framework³.

² This annex focuses on the situation of the ONF because, at present, it is the only organization identified as being in a position to apply for FSC certification in French Guiana. If there are changes in the land-tenure and regulatory framework leading to the identification of other potential candidate organizations, this annex would be equally applicable to them.

³ Protocol organizing the administrative and judicial policing of legal mining activity, issued by the Prefecture of French Guiana

Consequently, it is necessary to clarify the ways in which decisions taken by the French State that are imposed on the ONF – in terms of permitting and managing mining activities – impact:

- 1) The eligibility of areas being considered for certification;
- 2) The monitoring and impact-reduction requirements that need to be implemented for areas eligible for certification.

Definition of an area that can be considered for certification

Areas that may be considered for FSC certification must be:

- land dominated by trees which supports the ecological values and functions defined by the FSC Principles and Criteria (FSC-ADV-20-007_01 section 5); and/or
- natural environments not dominated by trees but associated with the forest and contributing to supporting the ecological values and functions defined by the FSC Principles and Criteria; and/or
- *infrastructures** and areas included in, or adjacent or not adjacent to, the land managed by or on behalf of the candidate Organization, with the purpose of contributing to the management objectives (summed up by the definition of the term “Management Unit” as per FSC-STD-01-002 – Terms and definitions).

In certain cases, it is possible that part of these areas will not totally comply with the Principles and Criteria in the event of impacts not under the full control of the candidate Organization (e.g. the mining activities referred to in advice note FSC-ADV-20-007_04) and maintained within the limits and conditions laid down by FSC-POL-20-003 (2004).

The situation regarding legal mining in French Guiana:

- a. Legal mining activities (prospecting, extraction of sand and gravel, primary mineral extraction, construction of installations and *infrastructure**) affect the forest cover and ecological functions, with varying degrees of reversibility, for time periods ranging from 4 years (sand and gravel extraction) to more than 10 years (primary mineral extraction, construction of installations and *infrastructure**);
- b. Some types of permits for mining activities granted for 5 years or more also contain administrative arrangements for facilitated renewal and/or *droit de suite* (right to renew if gold is found) that trump the owner’s rights, without any prospect of the areas concerned being returned to normal forest management;
- c. The French State’s development planning policy may in certain areas lead to the location, concentration and/or continuance over time of areas of legal mining activity, preventing the forest manager from ensuring responsible management of the ecosystem’s ecological functions.

Consequences for defining an area being considered for certification:

In accordance with section 3.2.2 of the policy document “Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification” (FSC-POL-20-003 (2004)), the Guianese SDG has adapted the generic exclusion conditions (section 2.2) to take into account the specific local circumstances. Consequently, **the following areas are considered non-eligible for FSC certification:**

- **Areas impacted by legal mining activities incompatible with long-term responsible forest management** because they trump the owner’s rights without the prospect of a return to normal forest management (renewal, *droit de suite*, etc.), with the result that the state of the forest and/or the ecological functions are changed irreversibly and/or for the long term. **This category includes**

all mining areas subject to permits for periods of 5 years or more⁴. Given the impacts of the mining activities (watercourses downstream, noise pollution, etc.), a buffer zone of at least 1 kilometre needs to be allowed for when excising them.

- **Areas – forest sectors and/or groups of parcels⁵ – in which the location, concentration and/or accumulation over time of legal mining areas with permits for periods of less than 5 years⁶ makes it impossible for the manager to ensure responsible management of the ecological functions of the forest ecosystem.** Such areas will be determined by applying the precautionary principle⁷ on the basis of the following criteria:
- Location of mining activities at the head of a creek, upstream of a drinking water catchment (HCV 4), on a watercourse in Good or Very Good Ecological condition⁸, in an Ecological Interest Series (HCV 1-3), and/or;
 - Spatial concentration on more than 5% of the area under consideration⁹. A buffer zone of at least 1 kilometre must be allowed for in calculating this percentage, and/or;
 - Accumulation over time, taking into account the accumulated impact of past successive alluvial mining activities, including areas not active at the time of the analysis and leading to a length of watercourse impacted of more than 5% over a period of 20 years.

This analysis will take into account **areas impacted by trails giving access to mining locations** if these do not comply with the good practices established for forest trails (ONF, 2017, EFI Charter) and the requirements of Indicator 10.10.1 of the FSC standard for French Guiana.

This analysis and the maps resulting from it must be **updated annually prior to the FSC audit** to take into account new mining permits issued by the competent administrative department. **Areas where mining activities have ceased** and have been restored according to the applicable legislation, and which therefore return to normal forest management **may be removed from the analysis, subject to two conditions:**

- Issuance by the mines police of the administrative clearance (*quitus administratif*) (releasing the mine operator from further responsibility); **and**
- Closure of the Temporary Occupation Agreement for Mining Activity (Convention d'occupation temporaire pour activité minière / COTAM) by the ONF (reintegration of the area into the normal field of forest management).

⁴ This refers in particular to the following situation (non-exhaustive list): Areas of primary mining activity on an industrial or non-industrial scale; Long-term installations and infrastructure of ICPE, SEVESO or other types; Concessions.

⁵ The forest sectors and/or groups of parcels considered of suitable size for analysis under this criterion are sub-divisions of management plans forming part of a watershed.

⁶ This refers in particular to permits to exploit sand or gravel (AEX) of more limited scope (20 ha).

⁷ In particular, in the absence of relevant and/or up-to-date scientific data.

⁸ [Directive 2000/60/CE](#) – Framework for Community action in the field of water policy

⁹ Threshold defined in section 2.2 of FSC-POL-20-003 (2004)

Requirements to maintain areas impacted by legal mining activities into the scope of certification

According to FSC-POL-20-003 (2004), in order to maintain areas impacted by legal activities the following criteria shall be met (section 2.1):

- a. The managers make all reasonable efforts to avoid any negative impacts taking place;
- b. The management response to any negative impacts that occur is prompt and *appropriate**;
- c. The overall management plan for the certified MU takes full account of the likely impacts, including any necessary implications for budgeting, health and safety, adjustments to annual allowable cut for the MU as a whole, etc.;
- d. The area affected by the uncontrolled factors is a very limited proportion of the Forest Management Unit (MU).

The generic requirements to implement these criteria which are listed in section 3.1 of FSC-POL-20-003 (2004) have been adapted to the French Guiana context as permitted by sections 4.1 and 4.2.

These requirements are concerned solely with legal mining activities, except when explicitly mentioned.

a. The area affected by mining activities and maintained within the certified perimeter shall not exceed:

- i. 0.5% of the area of the MU in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the MU;
- ii. The criteria defined in the section 2 of this annex regarding areas non-eligible for certification.

b. The Organization shall make all reasonable efforts to avoid negative impacts taking place. Such efforts shall include, as a minimum:

- i. The Organization shall be especially vigilant in respect of activities outside its control (surveillance by the Observatory of Mining Activities), whether the activities concerned are legal or illegal;
- ii. The activities concerned shall be monitored and documented, and an explicit evaluation of their impacts shall be carried out, including the impacts on Amerindian and Bushinengue people;
- iii. Information concerned the impacts of activities (including the mapping referred to in d.i) shall be transmitted to the competent authorities so that measures can be taken, if necessary, and to *stakeholders**;
- iv. The Organization shall actively cooperate with the competent authorities and concerned *stakeholders** with the aim of reducing and contributing to remedy the impacts of activities outside its control, for example by:
 - Informing competent authorities and concerned *stakeholders** on FSC overall approach to responsible management, including key aspects such as High Conservation Values and Amerindian and Bushinengue people rights (including their FPIC rights), and on the specific FSC requirements for the management of mining activities;
 - Gaining more accurate knowledge of the present and past impacts of such activities;
 - Improving the criteria for assessing application packages, including pre-project notices, social environmental and economic analysis and impact studies;
 - Finding opportunities, conditions and methods for rehabilitating impacted sites, including sites affected by illegal gold-mining;
 - Improving the practices involved in opening and maintaining mining trails.

c. Management response to any negative impacts that occur shall be prompt and *appropriate:**

- i. The specific negative impacts (ecological, environmental, social, economic) of the uncontrolled activity shall be analysed and the results of the analysis shall be documented (see b.ii);
- ii. The specific actions to be taken to reduce and contribute to remedy these impacts shall be defined, if necessary, in cooperation with the competent authorities and concerned *stakeholders**, including:
 - Assessing dossiers, including pre-project notices, social environmental and economic analysis and impact studies;
 - Control and monitoring activities;
 - Monitoring and checking the conformity of site restoration programmes and works according to the applicable legislation;
 - Participation, where *appropriate**, in implementing the restoration actions defined in b.iv.
- iii. The specific actions thus identified shall be implemented or proposed to the competent authorities for each affected site within 12 months of the uncontrolled activity being identified;
- iv. Affected sites shall be monitored to evaluate the effect of the remedial actions.

d. The overall management plan for the certified MU shall take full account of the likely impacts and any implications for budgeting, health and safety, adjustments to annual allowable cut for the MU as a whole, etc.:

- i. Areas affected by uncontrolled activity shall be mapped, including:
 - Areas affected by mining activities;
 - Buffer zones of 1 km around impacted areas.
- ii. The risk of negative impacts on the health and safety of forest workers shall be assessed and documented, and, if necessary, actions defined and taken to protect forest workers against any identified risks;
- iii. The specific actions to be taken to reduce any negative impacts shall be specified in the management plan¹⁰ and shall be implemented.

e. In cases where logging activities take place in areas impacted by mining activities, whether or not they are excised from the scope of certification:

- i. The wood resulting from those activities shall be treated as non-certified;
- ii. The Organization shall put in place procedures to avoid any confusion between certified and non-certified timber.

¹⁰ The term "management plan", as used here, does not necessarily refer only to a Management Unit's (massif's) management plan or the Regional Forest Development Plan (Programme Régional de Mise en Valeur Forestière / PRMV). The concept is a broader one, comprising all documents, procedures, etc. regulating management at the different spatial and temporal levels (see intention note to Criterion 7.1 and the Terms and Definitions section).

Annex E Monitoring requirements

1. Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe the environmental impacts of management activities, including where applicable:

- i. The results of monitoring of post-harvest activities for natural regeneration (Criterion 10.1.2);
- ii. The use of ecologically well adapted species for restoration (Indicator 10.2.1);
- iii. The results of control activities of invasive species within the Management Unit (Indicator 10.3.1);
- iv. The results of silvicultural activities (Criterion 10.5);
- v. The management activities implemented to mitigate impacts from natural hazards (Criterion 10.9);
- vi. The measures implemented to ensure the protection, and when necessary to mitigate and repair impacts of infrastructural development and transport activities to rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems, landscape values water and soils (Criterion 10.10);
- vii. 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
- viii. Environmentally *appropriate** management and disposal of oils, fuels and non-organic waste materials (Criterion 10.12).

2. Monitoring in 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 and contracts (Criterion 2.4);
- viii. Worker Training (Criterion 2.5);
- ix. The identification of Amerindian and Buushinengue communities and local communities and their legal and customary rights (Criterion 3.1 and Criterion 4.1);
- x. Full implementation of the terms in binding agreements (Criterion 3.2 and Criterion 4.2);
- xi. Amerindian and Buushinengue and local community relations (Criterion 3.2, Criterion 3.3 and Criterion 4.2);
- xii. Protection of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to Amerindian and Buushinengue communities and local communities (Criterion 3.5 and Criterion 4.7);
- xiii. The persistence of values of significance to Amerindian and Buushinengue communities (Criterion 3.1, Criterion 3.5)
- xiv. The use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property (Criterion 3.6 and Criterion 4.8);
- xv. Local economic and social development (Criterion 4.2, Criterion 4.3, Criterion 4.4, Criterion 4.5);
- xvi. The production of diversified benefits and / or products (Criterion 5.1);
- xvii. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services (Criterion 5.1);

- xviii. Activities to maintain or enhance ecosystem services (Criterion 5.1);
- xix. Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and non-timber forest products (Criterion 5.2);
- xx. The use of local processing, local services and local value added manufacturing (Criterion 5.4);
- xxi. Long term economic viability (Criterion 5.5); and
- xxii. High Conservation Values 5 and 6 identified in Criterion 9.1

3. Monitoring procedures in 8.2.1 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 makes FSC promotional claims regarding the provision of ecosystem services, or receives payment for the provision of ecosystem services);
- 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 F Glossary of Terms

Normative definitions for terms are given in *FSC-STD-01-002 FSC Glossary of Terms*. 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 International Union for Conservation of Nature (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.

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

Affected stakeholder (see 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 neighborhood of the Management Unit.

The following are examples of affected *stakeholders**:

- Local communities
- Indigenous Peoples
- Workers
- Forest dwellers
- Neighbors
- 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, labor unions, etc.(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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).

Appropriate*: is adapted to the challenges and risks identified/exposed to, and/or is in conformity with applicable standards (for example EC standards for personal protection equipment PPE).

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. International Union for Conservation of Nature (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 International Union for Conservation of Nature (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' organization and *workers' organization**, with a view to the regulation of terms and conditions of employment by means of collective agreements (ILO Convention 98, Article 4).

Collective Use Rights Areas* (CURAs): legal mechanism enabling the recognition of collective use rights for communities of inhabitants who traditionally derive their livelihoods from the forest (i.e. Amerindians and Bushinengues communities).

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 behavioral 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).

Cultural*: Refers to the traditional beliefs of Native American, Bushinengue, and/or other local populations, and the sites and practices associated with them.

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 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 V4-0).

Discrimination*: includes- a) any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, social origin, 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 opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation as may be determined by the Member concerned after consultation with representative employers' and workers' organization where such exist, and with other *appropriate** bodies (adapted from ILO Convention 111, Article1). 'Sexual orientation' was added to the definition provided in Convention 111, as it has been identified as an additional type of *discrimination** which 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 significance to a particular factor as under the circumstances it seems to merit, and this involves 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/).

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, FSC-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).

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, P₂O₅ and K₂O, 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 V5-2. 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 in 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. In 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 sales 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 where 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 discuss and settle collective disputes (Gerning B, Odero A, Guido H (2000), *Collective bargaining**: ILO Standards and the 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 which 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 type of hazard child labour referred to under (Article 3(d) of the 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 spaces;
- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- Work in unhealthy environment which may, for examples, 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, 2011 & 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).

Heritage species* (and habitats): *Heritage species** are all protected species, threatened species (red list) and rare species, as well as (sometimes) species with a scientific or symbolic interest (also applies to habitats).

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. Is composed of an independent chairperson and three representatives each of governments, employers, and workers. If it decides to receive the 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 or 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 on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Followup, adopted by the International Labour conference at its Eighty-sixth Session, Geneva, 18th June 1998 (Annex revised 15 June 2010): is 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 in 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 those Conventions, namely:

- o Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to *collective bargaining**;
- o The elimination of all forms of *Forced or compulsory labour**;
- o The effective abolition of child labour; and
- o 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 Peoples: People and groups of people that can be identified or characterized as follows:

- o The key characteristic or Criterion is self-identification as Indigenous Peoples at the individual level and acceptance by the community as their member;
- o Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;
- o Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources;
- o Distinct social, economic or political systems;
- o Distinct language, culture and beliefs;
- o Form non-dominant groups of society;
- o 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 global extent of forest cover which contains forest and non-forest ecosystems minimally influenced by human economic activity, with an area of at least 500 km² (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 (see 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;
- Labor (rights) organizations, for example labor 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 V5-0)

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 International Union for Conservation of Nature (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 International Union for Conservation of Nature (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 or work of persons 13 to 15 years of age on *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 which in any case, should not 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 child's 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).

Moral harassment*: *Moral harassment** is manifested by repeated acts that can lead to a deterioration in the working conditions of the person who is subjected to them, which can result in

- an infringement of his/her rights and dignity,
- or an alteration of his/her physical or mental health,
- or a threat to his/her professional development.

It can for example take the following forms:

- Regular and repeated insults,
- Unwanted telephone calls or messages,
- Inappropriate comments about a gender,
- Repeated threats of dismissal,
- Repeated withdrawal from assignments.

(Source: adapted from <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2354>)

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 favor 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-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 color (Source: Aguilar, L. 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 using 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 V4-0).

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 imperiled 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*: The definition of *stakeholder** includes:

- *Affected stakeholders**: Any person, group of persons or entity that is or is likely to be subject to the effects of the activities of one or several Management Units, (use right holders, local communities, neighboring landowners, etc.), and
- *Interested stakeholders**: Any person, group of persons or entity that has shown an interest, or is known to have an interest, in the activities of one or several Management Units (environmental associations, Regional Natural Parks, inter-branch organizations, administrations of forest and environmental sectors, etc.).

When an indicator in this standard refers to “*stakeholder(s)*”, it applies to both types of *stakeholders** listed above.

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: International Union for Conservation of Nature (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: FSCSTD-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* (adapted for this NFSS): 51% of the total area of Intact Forest Landscapes within the Management Unit as of January 1, 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: based on FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

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 laborers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention C155 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 composition of workers' organization vary from country to country, especially in relation to those who are considered as rank and file members, as well 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).



FSC International Center gGmbH – Performance and Standards Unit

Adenauerallee 134

53113 Bonn

Germany

Phone: +49 -(0)228 -36766 -0

Fax: +49 -(0)228 -36766 -65

Email : psu@fsc.org