



Forest Stewardship Standard

THE FSC FOREST STEWARDSHIP STANDARD FOR THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND

FSC-STD-THA-01-2024 EN

30/01/2024



Title:	The FSC Forest Stewardship Standard for the Kingdom of Thailand
Document code:	FSC-STD-THA-01-2024 EN
Scope:	All forest types with exception of <u>Legally protected ecosystems under the Thailand Department of Nature Protection (DNP)</u> .
Status:	Approved
Approval body:	Policy and Standards Committee
Dates:	Approval date: 23 November 2023 Publication date: 30 January 2024 Effective date: 1 May 2024
Timeframes:	Transition period¹: 12 months from the effective date Validity period: Until revised, replaced or withdrawn
Local contact:	FSC Asia Pacific Regional Team No 1 Tramway Path, Central Hong Kong asiapacific@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

¹ The transition period is the timeline in which there is a parallel phase-in of the new version and phase-out of the old version of the standard. Six (6) months after the end of the transition period, certificates issued against the old version are considered invalid.

Version control (after submission of the FSS to PSU)

Version	Description	Submission/Approval date
V1.0	[Pre-approval version submitted to PSU]	09 Dec 2022
V1.1	Conditionally approved by PSC	12 Jun 2023
V1.2	Finally approved by PSU	23 Nov 2023

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

Photo cover

Eucalyptus trees, Thesis Budiarto.

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.

**© 2024 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 National Forest Stewardship Standards and Interim National Standards 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 (NFSS/RFSS) and Interim Standards (IFSS/IRS).

CONTENTS

A	Foreword	5
A.1	The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	5
A.2	The FSC Principles and Criteria	5
B	Preamble	8
B.1	Objective	8
B.2	Scope	8
B.3	Responsibility for Conformity	9
B.4	Note on the use of indicators, annexes, and verifiers	9
B.5	Interpretations and disputes	11
C	Context	12
C.1	General description of Thailand forestry sector	12
C.2	Members of the Standards Development Group	14
C.3	Experts advising the Standard Development Group	15
C.4	Background information on the standard development	16
D	References	17
E	Abbreviations	18
F	<i>Principles, criteria and indicators</i>	19
	<i>PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS</i>	19
	<i>PRINCIPLE 2: WORKERS' RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS</i>	23
	<i>PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS</i>	27
	<i>PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS</i>	31
	<i>PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST</i>	35
	<i>PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES AND IMPACTS</i>	37
	<i>PRINCIPLE 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING</i>	44
	<i>PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT</i>	47
	<i>PRINCIPLE 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES</i>	49
	<i>PRINCIPLE 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES</i>	52
G	Annexes	56
Annex A	Minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements (Principle 1)	56

Annex B	Training requirements for workers (Principle 2)	62
Annex C	Conservation Area Network conceptual diagram (Principle 6)	63
Annex D	List of rare and threatened species in Thailand	64
Annex E	Elements of the management plan (Principle 7)	65
Annex F	Conceptual framework for planning and monitoring (Principle 7)	67
Annex G	Monitoring requirements (Principle 8)	69
Annex H	Strategies for maintaining High Conservation Values (Principle 9)	72
Annex I	High Conservation Values framework (Principle 9)	73
Annex J	Glossary of terms	114

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 in the Kingdom of Thailand 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 in Thailand.

B.2 Scope

(Normative section)

This standard shall be applied in the following scope:

Geographic region	Within the national boundaries of The Kingdom of Thailand <i>(See also the guidance note below)</i>
Forest types	All forest types. Legally protected ecosystems under the Thailand Department of Nature Protection (DNP) are excluded from this standard given the legal ban on natural forest logging.
Ownership types	All types of ownerships, including public and private².
Scale and intensity categories (According to section 6 of FSC-STD-60-002)	All categories of management units, including provisions for Small or Low Intensity Managed Forests (SLIMFs), except Management Units smaller than 20 ha in area³ <i>(See section B.4 for the applicable SLIMF eligibility criteria for Thailand)</i>
Forest products (According to FSC-STD-40-004a)	Rough wood NTFPs: Latex, charcoal, bee products, mushrooms, bamboo, rattan, plants and parts of plants.

Guidance Note to Section B.2 (Scope) of this standard:

The FSC forest management certification system can be applied on lands that fall under the Land Code, including those with ownership and ownership rights. To qualify for FSC certification, specific permits or similar documentation must have been obtained for these lands, as outlined below.

Types of land permits given by government agencies consist of:

- a) Letter of authorization for utilization in the land reform area
- b) Utilization Letter issued by the Department of Public Welfare under the Land for Living Management Act, B.E. 2511

² Private ownership: Land owned by individuals, families, private co-operatives, corporations, industries, religious and educational institution, pension or investment funds, and other private institutions. Public ownership: Land owned by the State (National, state and regional governments) or government-owned institutions or corporations or other public bodies including cities, villages and communes. Other ownership: Land that is not classified either as "Public ownership" or as "Private ownership"

³ A separate FSC Forest Stewardship Standard will be developed for smallholders managing MUs smaller than 20 ha Thailand. It will be based on the FSC RFSS for Smallholders in the Asia-Pacific region (FSC-STD-RAP-01-2021 V1-0 EN). The pilot test of that smallholder's standard for Thailand is planned to commence in the second half of 2024.

- c) “Ratchaphatsadu” land lease agreement
- d) Permission to use and live within the National Reserved Forest Improvement Area
- e) Permission to use the land according to the government policy by the National Land Policy Committee
- f) Documents that permit to maintain and use the land given by the Royal Forest Department

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 verifiers

(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: Guidance notes and examples which are attached to some of the indicators.

About Guidance Notes in this standard: According to the rules of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), guidance notes are not required components of a forest management standard, but they provide useful information to help understand the indicators and their implementation. In this particular standard, the included guidance notes are not mandatory, but they can facilitate comprehension of the standard requirements, particularly for SLIMF operations.

The Thailand Standard Development Group (SDG) has added several guidance notes specifically related to SLIMF operations, alongside the indicators for both SLIMF and large operations. This decision reflects the fact that most forest management operators in Thailand are smallholders.

Users of the standard are strongly encouraged to consult the Guidance Notes when indicated, particularly when it pertains to the conformity of SLIMF operations with the standard.

Organizations responsible for managing SLIMF operations are expected to comply with all indicators included in the standard, except for those marked with the letter "L". These indicators are solely intended for large and/or high-intensity operations.

However, for those indicators that are labelled with "L" for large operations only, a corresponding indicator is developed specifically for SLIMF operations, with the aim of facilitating implementation without compromising the intended outcome of the criterion. Refer to the table provided in this section for a clear definition of the operational scale of the Management Unit (MU).

To ensure clarity and consistency, the Thailand SDG has adopted the following specific approach to develop indicators for all types of forest management operations, including SLIMF and non-timber forest products (NTFP).

- a) Where indicators are simply written without a letter in front of the indicator's number, for example 1.1.1 - these indicators apply to **all operations** irrespective of scale, intensity, and risk.
- b) Where indicators are written with the letter "L" in front, the indicator is applicable to MUs exceeding the thresholds **determined for SLIMF** in the table below (i.e. NON-SLIMF MUs). For example, L 1.1.1.
- c) Where indicators are written with the letter "SLIMF" in front, the indicator is applicable to organisations that meet the **definition of SLIMF** in the table below. For example, SLIMF 1.1.1.
- d) For one indicator (6.5.3), the requirement is only applicable for SLIMF plantations, and the indicator is marked accordingly.
- e) Organizations including NTFPs in their certification scope shall conform with specific NTFP indicators (marked as e.g., "NTFP 3.5.1") and, in addition, with all other applicable indicators in the standard.

Note on SLIMF indicators: The indicators and associated notes for SLIMF operations that are included in this standard have been mainly influenced by the suggested SIR indicators for organizations with low potential risk for unacceptable negative impact activities in the FSC SIR Guideline (FSC-GUI-60-002 V1-0 D1-3 EN).

SLIMF eligibility criteria	Thresholds
Small Management Units	From 20 up to 100 hectares ⁴
Low intensity Management Units	The rate of harvesting is less than 20% of the mean annual increment (MAI) within the total production forest area of the unit, AND EITHER the annual harvest from the total production forest area is less than 5000 cubic meters, OR the <i>average</i> annual harvest from the total production forest is less than 5000 m ³ / year during the period of validity of the certificate as verified by harvest reports and surveillance audits.

⁴ The scope of this standard does not include Management Units smaller than 20 ha in area. See Section B.2 Scope for further details.

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. Given that this is a national standard, and considering the advice provided by FSC the SDG followed the approach of writing indicators in active voice in the manner that the IGIs are written and, therefore, has avoided the use of "shall" in indicators in this standard (except a few indicators based on the new IGI from V2-0 of FSC-STD-60-004). The rationale for this being that auditors check for conformity of forest management activities with requirements at the actual time of audits, not in future.

The text of the Principles and the Criteria under section F contain terms that are formatted in italics and marked with an *asterisk*. These terms are defined in the annex of Glossary of terms. The terms that have been marked with an *asterisk* and formatted in italics in the indicators’ text, are local terms which have been added to apply to the local circumstances for this standard only. These local terms are also defined in the annex of Glossary of terms.

B.5 Interpretations and disputes

(Normative section)

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

Note: Regarding international interpretations - 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](#)).

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 Thailand forestry sector

Thailand is situated in mainland Southeast Asia and covers an area of 513,120 km² (or 51.31 million ha), sharing a border of approximately 4,863 km with Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, and Malaysia. The country is divided into six (6) geographical regions, namely the North Region, the Northeast Region, the Central Region, the East Region, the West Region, and the South Region, which are identified based on natural features such as landforms and drainage, as well as human cultural patterns. Bangkok is a special administrative area, distinct from the regions.

As of 2019, Thailand's land use is categorized into agricultural land (56% of the total country land), public forest land (32% of the total country land), and non-agricultural land (12% of the country land). Commercial logging is not allowed in public forest lands, which include legally established protected forests (e.g., national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and wildlife-non-hunting areas) and national reserved forests, including legally registered community forests. Agricultural land use consists of rice paddy (39.98%), perennial tree plantations (e.g., para-rubber, eucalyptus, acacia, palm oils, and native forest species) (24.95%), cash crops (24.51%), fruit orchards (5.83%), and others (e.g., aquacultures, pastures, and water bodies) (4.73%). This information is sourced from the Land Development Department.

The average landholding size per household in Thailand has decreased from 4.17 ha to 4.04 ha. Smallholders, who make up about 90% of rubber plantations, also cultivate other introduced species like para-rubber, eucalyptus, and *Acacia* spp., as well as valuable native tree species like Rosewood and Teak. Large forest operations that exceed the defined area-related upper threshold for small operations in this standard (100 ha) are rare, with the Forest Industry Organisation (FIO) being one example. The FIO acquires land lease licenses to establish and manage certain plots of the national reserved forests for forest plantations.

National legislations influencing forest management.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) is the government agency responsible for managing protected natural and public forest lands in Thailand. These areas cover about 21.16% of the country's land, and logging is strictly prohibited within legally established protected areas.

The Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation (DNP) oversees the management of these protected lands through two main laws: the National Park Act and the Wildlife Preservation and Conservation Act. In addition to these laws, there are several other national legislations that impact forest management in Thailand.

These include the Forest Act, which regulates logging, transportation, processing, payment of royalties and fees, and the use of NTFP collected from natural and public forest lands. The National Reserved Forest Act regulates the use of public forest land systems and fees for forest land leases, as well as the multiple use of national reserve forest lands. The Plantation Act contains voluntary measures that encourage the registration of plantations of native forest species, obtain transportation permits as required, and exempt timber royalty fee payment.

The Chainsaws Controlling Act registers chainsaw owners and controls chainsaw movements, while the Community Forest Act registers and regulates community-managed forests on national reserved forest or other public lands. The Royal Forestry Department (RFD) is responsible for enforcing and ensuring compliance with these laws and is the main government institution responsible for preventing public forest land encroachment, illegal logging and deforestation, promoting community forests, and regulating activities related to forest-based timber and its transportation.

It is important to note that timber and NTFP based on non-native species, such as para-rubber, eucalyptus, palm oils, and acacia, are not considered forest species by law. As a result, the plantation, harvest, and transportation of these non-native species are not governed by the aforementioned laws.

When it comes to managing forests on private and public lands with usage rights, there are currently no regulations in place governing the management of products obtained from these forests. This means that there are no legal requirements for registering plantations, developing management plans, or conducting environmental impact assessments related to forest activities. However, for certain native species planted on these lands, transportation permits must be obtained by the tree owners if they cut and transport them. To promote transparency and responsible management practices, the Royal Forestry Department (RFD) encourages the use of a voluntary Self Declaration form to declare the sites, species, volume harvested, and tree form.

To ensure responsible forest management practices in Thailand, this FSC standard has been designed and developed to guide the certification process. The standard covers plantation forests and natural ecosystems as defined by FSC, which includes other vegetation types and non-forest communities and ecosystems within the MU such as grasslands, bushlands, wetlands, and open woodlands.

C.2 Members of the Standards Development Group

Chamber	Name	Qualifications /Resume
Facilitator of the meetings for the standard development group	Prasnee Tipraqsa, Dr.	Experience in local stakeholder engagement for forest certification in Thailand. FSC regional coordinator.
	Piyathip Eawpanich Ms.	Experiences in and good understanding of the forestry sector in Thailand. Experience in working for international non-profit organizations. Active member in the Thailand National Parks association and a chair of private forest plantation cooperation in Thailand.
	Patsi Prasomsin Dr.	A faculty member of forestry in Kasetsart University. Familiar with forest certification schemes and forest management in Thailand.
	Wethit Phumphuang, Mr.	Forestry background, with the focus on wildlife. Work with international non-profit organization providing expertise on wildlife and conservation.
Environmental	Rawee Thaworn, Mr.	Background in forestry and long-term experiences in forest governance and improvement of legality and implementation for local communities in Thailand.
	Suwit Thonghom, Mr.	Representative of the rubber tapping association for the 16 southern provinces of Thailand. Rubber tapping is the basis for his livelihood.
	Atjala Roongwong, Ms.	Forestry background, engaged with local stakeholders for more than 20 years, facilitates and conducts action research to enhance processes on multi-stakeholder collaboration related to community forestry and sustainable livelihood development in different contexts in Thailand and neighboring countries e.g. Myanmar and Lao PDR
Social	Arunwan Petsang, Ms.	Experience in economic and marketing development for rubber products. Former manager of The Thai Parawood Association, Thailand
	Amornpong Hirunwong, Mr.	Well recognized and experienced in FSC certifications for Forestry Industry Organization in Thailand with background in forestry. Expert in forest policies in Thailand.
	Phalakorn Kooha, Mr.	Forestry background, current working in the area of FSC certification for timber, paper and pulp industry.
Economic		

C.3 Experts advising the Standard Development Group

Name	Organization	Expertise
Alongkorn Yarin, Mr.	Siam Forestry co. Ltd	Experts in FSC-FM certification, specialized in local stakeholder engagements in SLIMF and group certification.
Kritsadapan Palakit, Dr.	Faculty of forestry, Kasetsart University, Thailand	Forest management and certification schemes in Thailand, research and knowledge in challenges for forest certifications in Thailand.
Sakda Sanmi, Mr.	Council of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand (CIPT)	Representative of Indigenous People councils in Thailand.
Sanchai Chatanan, Mr.	FSC Accredited Certified Body from Buro Veritas Thailand	Lead Assessor of forest assessment in FSC certification schemes, FSC stakeholder engagement in Thailand.
Prapas Nores, Mr.	FSC Accredited Certified Body from Control Union, Thailand	Lead Assessor of forest assessment in FSC certification schemes, FSC stakeholder engagement in Thailand.
Narongchai Chonlaphab, Dr.	Forest Industrial Organization	Expert in Forest Management
Soonthorn Rakrong, Mr.	Sustainable Rubber Farmer Assembly	Chair, Sustainable Rubber Farmer Assembly, rubber farmers, rubber policy advocacy
Nirut Buapa, Mr.	Agroforest Farmer Group	
Maiprae Luyen, Ms.	AgriAc Co. Ltd. FSC certified company.	FSC-FM/CoC, FSC-CoC certificate holders
Orachun Ruengthong, Mr.	Former staff of Panel Plus; Independent consultant	Forest manager for FSC-FM/CoC (group scheme) and FSC-CoC certificates
Chitiwat Silapat, Mr.	CMO advisory group	Director managing for FSC-FM/CoC and FSC-CoC certificates for the Forest Industrial Organization
Sudarat Sangkam, Ms. Nawapon Kaewkasikit, Mr. Korapat Jayaporn, Mr.	WWF-Thailand	WWF-Thailand in their mission supporting sustainable forest management practices in Thailand and Greater Mekong Region.

C.4 Background information on the standard development

In July 2018, the FSC Forest Stewardship Standard for Thailand (version 0) was initiated by the Thailand Standard Development Group (SDG, registered by FSC), based on the FSC Principles and Criteria (FSC-STD-01-001 V5.2), and International Generic Indicators (IGI) (FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0 EN). Further steps that resulted in the pre-approval draft submitted to PSU (in December 2022), are listed below.

Timeline of the development of the draft standard.

To begin drafting the FSS, the SDG used the IGIs from FSC as a starting point. This involved a debate about whether to adopt, adapt, drop or develop new requirements based on the indicators, instructions, and other related information in the IGI document. This exercise resulted in a draft zero of the FSS, completed by July 2018.

Subsequent drafts were developed with each one being enriched by comments made during SDG technical meetings or public consultations. Preliminary stakeholder consultation took place in the time period December 1-30, 2019. The first draft of the standard was completed by March 2020. The first public consultation was held between March 15 and May 15, 2020.

The second draft of the FSS was completed by June 2020 and was sent out for field testing. It was later enriched with comments from the field test, and the second public consultation was held from July 19 to September 19, 2022. Following this consultation, the SDG prepared a pre-approval draft and sent it to PSU for assessment.

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-STD-01-003	SLIMF Eligibility Criteria
FSC-STD-60-002	Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards
FSC-STD-60-004	International Generic Indicators (IGI)
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-60-002	Guideline for Standard Developers for addressing risk of unacceptable activities in regard to scale and intensity
FSC-GUI-60-009	Guidance for Standard Development Groups: Developing National High Conservation Value Framework
FSC-GUI-60-009a	Template for National High Conservation Value Frameworks
FSC-GUI-60-005	Promoting Gender Equality in National Forest Stewardship Standards

E ABBREVIATIONS

(Informative section)

FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FSS	Forest Stewardship Standard
IFSS	Interim Forest Stewardship Standard
IRS	Interim Regional Standard
NF	Normative Framework
PSU	Performance and Standards Unit
RFSS	Regional Forest Stewardship Standard

F 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.

Guidance Note: In Thailand, examples of authorities that issue legal registration are the Ministry of Commerce (MOC); for cooperatives, the legal registration is granted by Cooperative Promotion Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MAC), for community enterprise the Department of Agriculture in the Ministry of Agriculture. Auditors should refer to local expertise to identify the specific competent authority as this might differ depending on the business structure of The Organization.

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

NTPF 1.2.1. Legal tenure to manage and use resources including harvesting and processing of non-timber forest products within the scope of the certificate is documented.

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

1.2.3. The boundaries of all MUs within the scope of the certificate are clearly marked or documented and clearly shown on maps.

Guidance Note: if stakeholder(s) request a map, it has to be presented in a comprehensible format to them excluding confidential information and at a cost of reproduction and handling. This is in alignment with indicator 7.5.1 of this standard.

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 activities undertaken in the MU (including those related to harvesting and processing of non-timber forest products) are carried out in compliance with:

- 1) Applicable laws and regulations and administrative requirements,
- 2) Legal and customary rights; and
- 3) Obligatory codes of practice.

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

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

NTFP 1.3.3. When non-timber forest products are aimed to human or animal consumption, all applicable legal and administrative requirements for hygiene and food safety are complied with.

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 provide protection from unauthorized or illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.

L 1.4.2. Where protection is the legal responsibility of regulatory bodies, a system is implemented to work with these regulatory bodies to identify, report, control and discourage unauthorized or illegal activities.

SLIMF 1.4.2. Where protection is the legal responsibility of regulatory bodies, The Organization works with these regulatory bodies to identify, report, control and discourage unauthorized or illegal activities.

Guidance Note for SLIMF: The SLIMF operators do not have to develop the respective system given that they might not have the means to do so. However, it is expected by this standard that they are not passive about illegal activities going on in their forest using means appropriate to them.

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

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 applicable national laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice relating to the transportation and trade of forest products up to the point of first sale is demonstrated.

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

1.6. The Organization* shall identify, prevent and resolve *disputes over issues of statutory or customary law*, which can be settled out of court in a *timely manner**, through *engagement with affected stakeholders**.**

L 1.6.1. A publicly available dispute resolution process is in place; developed through *culturally appropriate** engagement with interested and affected stakeholders.

SLIMF 1.6.1. The Organisation resolves disputes through *culturally appropriate** engagement with affected stakeholders using an appropriate dispute resolution process.

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

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

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

1.6.4. Operations cease in areas where disputes exist:

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

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.**

L 1.7.1. A policy is implemented that includes a commitment not to offer or receive bribes of any description.

SLIMF 1.7.1 A declaration is made by The Organization that commits them not to offer or receive bribes of any description.

L 1.7.2. The policy meets or exceeds related legislation.

SLIMF 1.7.2 The declaration mentioned in SLIMF 1.7.1 above is in line with national legislation.

L 1.7.3. The policy is publicly available at no cost.

SLIMF 1.7.3 If requested, The Organization provides the declaration to a person who requests it at no cost.

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

1.7.5. Corrective measures are implemented if corruption does occur.

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

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

1.8.2. The policy is publicly available at no cost.

PRINCIPLE 2: WORKERS' RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

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

2.1. The Organization* shall uphold* the principles and rights at work as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work* (1998) based on the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions*.

2.1.1. The Organization shall not use child labour.

2.1.1.1. The Organization shall not employ workers below the age of 15, as stated under Thailand's national laws.

2.1.1.2. Employment of persons at the age of 15 years in *light work** shall not interfere with schooling nor be harmful to their health or development. Notably, they shall work only outside of school hours during normal daytime working hours.

Guidance Note: users of this standard are informed that Thailand labour law does not allow employment of children below the age of 15.

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

2.1.1.4. The Organization shall prohibit worst forms of child labour.

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

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

2.1.2.2. There is no evidence of any practice's indicative of forced or compulsory labour*, including, but not limited to, the following:

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

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

2.1.3.1. *Employment and occupation** practices are non-discriminatory.

- 2.1.4. *The Organization** shall respect freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining.
 - 2.1.4.1. *Workers** are able to establish or join *worker organizations** of their own choosing.
 - 2.1.4.2. *The Organization** respects the rights of workers to engage in lawful activities related to forming, joining or assisting a *workers' organization**, or to refrain from doing the same; and will not discriminate or punish workers for exercising these rights.
 - 2.1.4.3. *The Organization** negotiates with lawfully established *workers' organizations** and/ or duly selected representatives in *good faith** and with the best efforts to reach a *collective bargaining** agreement.
 - 2.1.4.4. *Collective bargaining** agreements are implemented where they exist.

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

- 2.2.1. Systems are implemented that promote gender equality and prevent gender *discrimination** in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement and management activities.
- 2.2.2. Job opportunities are open to all genders under the same conditions, and all genders are encouraged to participate actively in all levels of employment.

Guidance Note: Users of this standard are informed that the expression "all gender" in this indicator and the ones below includes men, women, LGBTQ+.

- 2.2.3. Work typically carried out by women (nurseries, silviculture, non-timber forest product harvesting, weighing, packing, etc.) and other marginalized groups is included in training and health & safety programs to the same extent as work typically carried out by men.
- 2.2.4. All genders and other marginalized groups are paid the same wage when they do the same work.
- 2.2.5. Women and other marginalized groups are paid directly and using mutually agreed methods (e.g. direct bank transfer, direct payments for school fees, etc.) to ensure they safely receive and retain their wages.
- 2.2.6. Maternity leave is no less than 98 days period after childbirth.
- 2.2.7. Paternity leave is available and there is no penalty for taking it.
- 2.2.8. Meetings, management committees and decision-making forums are organized to include all gender, and to facilitate the active participation of all gender.
- 2.2.9. Confidential and effective mechanisms exist for reporting and eliminating cases of sexual harassment and *discrimination** based on gender, marital status, parenthood or sexual orientation.

Guidance Note: In order to implement this indicator, The Organization needs to conduct training or range of awareness sessions to inform staff about internal policies (closed hearing, policies relating to sexual harassment in workplace) and the provisions therein. SLIMF organizations may include a commitment against sexual harassment in management plan and establish a focal point to deal with such cases in confidential way and get contact with the justice committee of rural/municipality.

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.

L 2.3.1. Health and safety practices are developed and implemented that meet or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

SLIMF 2.3.1. Each worker is informed about the health and safety measures corresponding to the workers' activities and they are able to explain these measures.

Guidance Note for Large MUs and SLIMF: Health and safety practices take into account the tropical climatic conditions in Thailand. The ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work provides examples of safe work practices and personal protective equipment (Table 1, page 37) that are appropriate for SLIMF as well as for different forestry tasks. For SLIMFs operations, in absence of the organizational policy document, the health and safety requirements for the forest work and practices are to be known to the workers and commensurate with the nature of the job.

NTFP 2.3.1. Health and safety practices are developed and implemented for workers harvesting and processing non-timber forest products that meet or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

2.3.2. Workers have personal protective equipment appropriate to their assigned tasks.

NTFP 2.3.2. Workers harvesting and processing non-timber forest products, have personal protective equipment appropriate to their assigned tasks.

2.3.3. Use of personal protective equipment is enforced.

L 2.3.4. Records are kept on health and safety practices including accident rates and lost time to accidents.

SLIMF 2.3.4. The use of health and safety measures by workers is checked and these measures are known to the workers

L 2.3.5. The Organization implements and publishes a policy to work towards zero accident.

SLIMF 2.3.5. The Organisation develops and implements mitigation measures to work towards zero accident. These measures are communicated internally by means appropriate to The Organisation and any accidents caused by forest management activities are recorded.

2.3.6. The health and safety practices are reviewed and revised as required after major incidents or accidents.

2.4. The Organization* shall pay wages that meet or exceed minimum forest* industry standards or other recognized forest* industry wage agreements or living wages*, where these are higher than the legal* minimum wages. When none of these exist, The Organization* shall through engagement* with workers* develop mechanisms for determining living wages*.

2.4.1. Wages paid by The Organization in all circumstances meet or exceed legal minimum wage rates.

2.4.2. Wages paid meet or exceed:

- 1) Minimum forest industry standards; or
- 2) Other recognized forest industry wage agreements; or
- 3) Living wages that are higher than legal minimum wages.

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. Workers have job specific training consistent with Annex B and supervision to safely and effectively contribute to the implementation of the management plan and all management activities.

NTPF 2.5.1 Workers harvesting and processing non-timber forest products, have job specific training consistent with annex B and supervision to safely and effectively contribute to the implementation of the management plan and all management activities.

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

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*.

L 2.6.1. A dispute resolution process is in place, developed through *culturally appropriate** engagement with workers.

SLIMF 2.6.1. The Organization resolves disputes through *culturally appropriate** engagement with workers, using a process and means available to them.

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

SLIMF 2.6.2. *The Organization* follows the process in Indicator 2.6.1 for SLIMF and seeks to resolve disputes or grievances with workers.

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

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

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

PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS

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

3.1. The Organization* shall identify the Indigenous Peoples* that exist within the Management Unit* or those that are affected by management activities. The Organization* shall then, through engagement* with these Indigenous Peoples, identify their rights of tenure*, their rights of access to and use of forest* resources and ecosystem services*, their customary rights* and legal* rights and obligations, that apply within the Management Unit*. The Organization* shall also identify areas where these rights are contested.

3.1.1. Indigenous Peoples that may be affected by management activities are identified.

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

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

SLIMF 3.1.2. Where Indigenous Peoples are present in or neighboring the MU (3.1.1), The Organization identifies:

- 1) Their specific location,
- 2) Their rights and their interests in the forest.

Guidance Note for SLIMF: The assessment to identify Indigenous Peoples may be completed by group manager or an external organization such as an NGO, or government agency acting on behalf of, or providing assistance to the SLIMF operation. The SLIMF operation needs to be aware of the assessment and of any Indigenous Peoples identified, but it is not required that they undertake the assessment alone.

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*.

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

SLIMF 3.2.1. The Organization informs Indigenous people identified in 3.1.1 about its management activities and seek their comments through *culturally appropriate** engagement with them.

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

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

SLIMF 3.2.3. Where evidence exists that legal and customary rights of Indigenous Peoples related to management activities have been violated the situation is corrected through *culturally appropriate** engagement with Indigenous Peoples and measures are being implemented to avoid violation in future.

3.2.4. Free, prior and informed consent is granted by Indigenous Peoples prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:

- 1) Ensuring Indigenous Peoples know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
- 2) Informing the Indigenous Peoples of the value of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms;
- 3) Informing the Indigenous Peoples of their right to withhold or modify Consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories; and
- 4) Informing the Indigenous Peoples of 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 Indigenous Peoples are engaged in a mutually agreed FPIC process that is advancing, in *good faith** and with which the community is satisfied.

- 3.3. In the event of delegation of control over management activities, a *binding agreement** between *The Organization** and the *Indigenous Peoples** shall be concluded through *Free, Prior and Informed Consent**. The agreement shall define its duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions. The agreement shall make provision for monitoring by Indigenous Peoples of *The Organization**'s compliance with its terms and conditions.**
- 3.3.1. Where control over management activities has been granted through Free Prior and Informed Consent based on *culturally appropriate** engagement, the binding agreement contains the duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions.
- 3.3.2. Records of binding agreements are maintained.
- 3.3.3. The binding agreement contains the provision for monitoring by Indigenous Peoples of The Organization's compliance with its terms and conditions.
- 3.4. *The Organization** shall recognize and *uphold** the rights, customs and culture of *Indigenous Peoples** as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and ILO Convention 169 (1989).**
- 3.4.1. The rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples as defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 are not violated by The Organization.
- L 3.4.2. Where evidence that rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples, as defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169, have been violated by The Organization, the situation is documented including steps to restore these rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples, to the satisfaction of the rights holders.
- SLIMF 3.4.2.** Where evidence that rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples, have been violated by The Organization, The Organization is taking steps to restore such rights, customs and culture 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, religious or spiritual significance for which Indigenous Peoples hold legal or customary rights are identified through *culturally appropriate** engagement.
- 3.5.2. Measures to protect such sites are agreed, documented and implemented through *culturally appropriate** engagement with Indigenous Peoples. When Indigenous Peoples determine that physical identification of sites in documentation or on maps would threaten the value or protection of the sites, then other means will be used.
- 3.5.3. Wherever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are newly observed or discovered, management activities cease immediately in the vicinity until protective measures have been agreed to with the Indigenous Peoples, and as directed by local and national laws.

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

3.6.1. Traditional knowledge and intellectual property are protected and are only used when the acknowledged owners of that traditional knowledge and intellectual property have provided their Free, prior and informed consent formalized through a binding agreement.

3.6.2. Indigenous Peoples are compensated according to the binding agreement reached through Free, prior and informed consent for the use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property.

PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

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

4.1. The Organization* shall identify the local communities* that exist within the Management Unit* 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 exist in the MU and those that may be affected by management activities are identified.

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

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

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

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

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

L 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.

SLIMF 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 through *culturally appropriate** engagement with local communities and measures are being implemented to avoid violation in future.

- 4.2.4. Free, prior and informed consent is granted by local communities prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:
- 1) Ensuring local communities know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
 - 2) Informing the local communities of the value of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms;
 - 3) Informing the local communities of their right to withhold or modify Consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights and resources; and
 - 4) Informing the local communities of the current and future planned forest management activities.
- 4.2.5. Where the process of Free Prior and Informed Consent has not yet resulted in an 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. Reasonable opportunities are communicated and provided to local communities, local contractors and local suppliers for:
- 1) Employment,
 - 2) Training, and
 - 3) Other services.

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

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

4.5. *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.**

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

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

SLIMF 4.5.2. Upon request, these measures are communicated to neighbours and adjacent landowners.

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*.

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

SLIMF 4.6.1. Through a *culturally appropriate** engagement of local communities, The Organization develops and uses a process to resolve any disputes in the forest in a timely manner.

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

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

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

SLIMF 4.6.3. The Organization keeps record of any disputes.

4.6.4. Operations cease in areas while disputes exist of:

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.8.1. Traditional knowledge and intellectual property are protected and are only used when the owners of that traditional knowledge and intellectual property have provided their Free, prior and informed consent formalized through a binding agreement.

4.8.2. Local communities are compensated according to the binding agreement reached through Free, prior and informed consent for the use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property.

PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST

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

- 5.1. The Organization* shall identify, produce, or enable the production of, diversified benefits and/or products, based on the range of resources and ecosystem services* existing in the Management Unit* in order to strengthen and diversify the local economy proportionate to the scale* and intensity* of management activities.**
 - 5.1.1. The range of resources and ecosystem services, including NTFP, that could strengthen and diversify the local economy are identified.
 - 5.1.2. Consistent with management objectives, the identified benefits and products are produced by The Organization and/or made available for others to produce, to strengthen and diversify the local economy.
 - 5.1.3. When The Organization uses FSC Ecosystem Services Claims, The Organization shall comply with applicable requirements in FSC-PRO-30-006.
- 5.2. The Organization* shall normally harvest products and services from the Management Unit* at or below a level which can be permanently sustained.**
 - 5.2.1. Timber harvesting levels are based on an analysis of current Best Available Information on growth and yield; inventory of the forest; mortality rates; and maintenance of ecosystem functions.
 - 5.2.2. Based on the timber harvesting level analysis, a maximum allowable annual cut for timber is determined that does not exceed the harvest level that can be permanently sustained including by ensuring that harvest rates do not exceed growth.
 - 5.2.3. Actual annual harvest levels for timber are recorded and the harvest over a defined period does not exceed the allowable cut determined in 5.2.2 for the same defined period.
 - 5.2.4. For extraction of commercially harvested services and non-timber forest products under The Organization's control a sustainable harvest level is calculated and adhered to. Sustainable harvest levels are based on Best Available Information
- 5.3. The Organization* shall demonstrate that the positive and negative externalities* of operations are included in the management plan*.**
 - 5.3.1. Costs related to preventing, mitigating or compensating for negative social and environment impacts of management activities are quantified and documented in the management plan.
 - 5.3.2. Benefits related to positive social and environment impacts of management activities are identified and included in the management plan.

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

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

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

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

5.5.1. Sufficient funds are allocated to implement the management plan in order to meet this standard and to ensure long-term economic viability.

5.5.2. Expenditures and investments are made to implement the management plan in order to meet this standard and to ensure long-term economic viability.

PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES AND IMPACTS

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

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

6.1.1. Best Available Information is used to identify environmental values within, and, where potentially affected by management activities, outside of the MU.

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

Guidance Note: The EIA referred to in this standard is as defined by the FSC and also included in glossary of terms in this standard. It is not the same as the EIA mandated for other projects nationally in Thailand.

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*.

L 6.2.1. An environmental impact assessment identifies potential present and future impacts of management activities on environmental values, from the stand level to the landscape level.

SLIMF 6.2.1 The Organization identifies potential impacts of forest management activities on environmental values.

Guidance Note for Large MUs and SLIMF: When the risk assessment is conducted outside MU, The Organisation needs to negotiate with neighbouring landowners/managers to ensure that, for example, assessments are also included for the area of up to 10m from the MU's boundary. Such an approach will allow sufficient data to be collected and reduce possible conflicts within the neighbouring community.

6.2.2. The environmental impact assessment identifies and assesses the impacts of the management activities prior to the start of site-disturbing activities.

6.3. The Organization* shall identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities on the *environmental values, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk** of these impacts.**

6.3.1. Management activities are planned and implemented to prevent negative impacts and to protect environmental values.

6.3.2. Management activities prevent negative impacts to environmental values.

6.3.3. Where negative impacts to environmental values occur, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are mitigated and/or repaired.

6.4. The Organization* shall protect *rare species and *threatened species** and their *habitats** in the *Management Unit** through *conservation zones**, *protection areas**, *connectivity** and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall be proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities and to the *conservation** status and ecological requirements of the *rare and threatened species**. The *Organization** shall take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of *rare and threatened species** beyond the boundary of the *Management Unit**, when determining the measures to be taken inside the *Management Unit**.**

6.4.1. Best Available Information is used to identify rare and threatened species, and their habitats, including CITES species (where applicable) and those listed on national, regional and local lists of rare and threatened species that are present or likely to be present within and adjacent to the MU.

L 6.4.2. Potential impacts of management activities on rare and threatened species and their conservation status and habitats are identified and management activities are modified to avoid negative impacts.

SLIMF 6.4.2 Management activities are designed or modified to avoid negative impacts to rare and threatened species, and their habitats if identified in the MU.

Guidance Note for SLIMF For SLIMFs, The Organization schedules forest management activities to avoid disturbance during known nesting or fruiting seasons. They could also use reduced impact harvesting methods to protect nesting and breeding sites. Conservation zones and protection areas could also have an important role in RTEs protection. Mitigation measures should be designed for the needs of the species and habitats in question.

6.4.3. The rare and threatened species and their habitats are protected, including through the provision of conservation zones, protection areas, connectivity, and other direct means for their survival and viability, such as species' recovery programs.

6.4.4. Hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or threatened species (including NTFPs) is prevented.

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

6.5.1. Best Available Information is used to identify native ecosystems that exist, or would exist under natural conditions, within the MU and/or landscape level based on ecological function.

6.5.2. Representative Sample Areas of native ecosystems are protected, where they exist.

L and SLIMF natural forests 6.5.3. Where Representative Sample Areas do not exist, or where existing sample areas inadequately represent native ecosystems, or are otherwise insufficient, a proportion of the MU is restored to more natural conditions.

SLIMF plantations 6.5.3. Where Representative Sample Areas do not exist, or where existing sample areas inadequately represent native ecosystems, or are otherwise insufficient within the MU, The Organization:

- 1) Either restores proportion of the MU to more natural conditions or
- 2) Contributes to the restoration of RSA in the same landscape, if smaller than 50 ha and based on FSC Interpretation INT-STD-01-01_09

Guidance Note for SLIMF plantations: Examples of locations outside the MU (but in the same landscape) where restoration of RSA could take place are temple forests or school backyards.

6.5.4. The size of the Representative Sample Areas and/or restoration areas is proportionate to the conservation status and value of the ecosystems at the landscape level, the size of the MU and the intensity of forest management.

6.5.5. Representative Sample Areas in combination with other components of the *Conservation Areas Network** comprise a minimum 10% area of the MU.

- 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 MU is located.
 - 6.6.2. Where past management has eliminated plant communities or *habitat features**, management activities aimed at re-establishing such habitats are implemented.
 - 6.6.3. Management maintains, enhances, or *restores** *habitat features** associated with native ecosystems, to support the diversity of naturally occurring species and their genetic diversity.
 - 6.6.4. Effective measures are taken to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities to ensure that naturally occurring native species, their diversity within species and their natural distribution are maintained.
 - 6.6.5. Mechanisms for wildlife protection are in place: Applicable national and/or international regulations on protection, hunting and trade in animal species or parts (trophies) shall be known and complied with.
 - 6.6.6. An internal regulation banning and punishing the transportation of and trade in bush meat and firearms in the facilities and vehicles of The Organization;
 - 6.6.7. A system of regular and punctual controls to ensure hunting policies are respected is implemented;
 - 6.6.8. Effective mitigation measures are in place to ensure that workers do not increase hunting trapping or collecting of bush meat or wild fish.

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

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

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

L 6.7.3. Where natural water courses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity, water quantity or water quality have been damaged by past activities on land and water by The Organization, restoration activities are implemented.

SLIMF 6.7.3 The Organisation repairs damage to streams, ponds and lakes, or the vegetation beside them, caused by their forestry activities.

Guidance Note for SLIMF: The SLIMF Operation is responsible for avoiding impacts from forest activities within their forest and for repairing any damage that their activities have caused. They are not responsible for preventing impacts caused by their neighbours or others on nearby land or required to repair damage caused by any neighbour or other party on nearby properties. Examples of measures to protect the quality of water in streams, ponds and lakes include buffer zones, maintenance of native vegetation, not building new trails or roads and measures to prevent sedimentation.

L 6.7.4 Where continued degradation exists to water courses, water bodies, water quantity and water quality caused by previous managers and the activities of third parties, measures are implemented that prevent or mitigate this degradation.

6.8. The Organization* shall manage the landscape* in the Management Unit* to maintain and/or restore* a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales* and regeneration cycles appropriate for the landscape values* in that region, and for enhancing environmental and economic resilience*.

6.8.1. A varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales, and regeneration cycles is maintained appropriate to the landscape.

L 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.

SLIMF 6.8.2. The Organization avoids undertaking forestry activities that result in large scale *landscape* level disturbance or the establishment of large uniform forests within a landscape.

6.9. **The Organization* shall not convert *natural forest** or *High Conservation Value Areas** to *plantations** or to *non-forest land-use**, nor transform *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 *Management Unit**, and**

b) **Will produce clear, substantial, *additional**, secure long-term *conservation** and social 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**. (C6.10 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)**

6.9.1. There is no *conversion** of natural forest or High Conservation Value Areas to plantations, or to *non-forest land-use**, nor transformation of plantations on sites directly converted from natural forest to *non-forest land-use**, except when it:

1) Affects a *very limited portion* of the MU, and

2) Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation and social benefits in the MU, 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** between 1 December 1994 and 31 December 2020 shall not qualify for certification, except where:**

a) **The *conversion** affected a *very limited portion** of the *Management Unit** and is producing clear, substantial, *additional**, secure long term *conservation** benefits in the *Management Unit**, or**

b) **The *Organization** which was *directly** or *indirectly** involved in the conversion demonstrates *restitution** of all *social harms** and *proportionate** *remedy** of *environmental harms** as specified in the applicable FSC Remedy Framework, or**

c) **The *Organization** which was not involved in the conversion but has acquired *Management Units** where conversion has taken place demonstrates *restitution** of *priority social harms** and *partial remedy** of *environmental harms** as specified in the applicable FSC Remedy Framework.**

6.10.1. Based on Best Available Information, accurate data is compiled on all *conversions** between 1 December 1994 and 31 December 2020 within the MU.

6.10.2. Areas converted from natural forest to plantation between 1 December 1994 and 31 December 2020 are not certified, except where:

1) The *conversion** affected a *very limited portion* of the MU and is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure long term conservation benefits in the MU, or

2) The Organization which was *directly** or *indirectly** *involved** in the *conversion** demonstrates *restitution** of all *social harms** and *proportionate** *remedy** of *environmental harms** as specified in the applicable FSC Remedy Framework, or

3) The Organization which was not involved in *conversion** but has acquired MUs where *conversion** has taken place demonstrates *restitution** of *priority social harms** and *partial remedy** of *environmental harms** as specified in the applicable FSC Remedy Framework, or

4) The Organization qualifies as a *small-scale smallholder**.

6.11. *Management Units shall not qualify for certification if they contain *natural forests** or *High Conservation Value Areas** converted after 31 December 2020, except where the *conversion**:**

a) Affected a *very limited portion of the *Management Unit**, and**

b) Is producing clear, substantial, *additional, *secure long-term** *conservation** and social benefits in the *Management Unit**, and**

c) Did not threaten *High Conservation Values, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those *High Conservation Values**.**

6.11.1. Based on Best Available Information, accurate data is compiled on all *conversions** of natural forests and High Conservation Value Areas after 31 December 2020 within the MU.

6.11.2. Areas where natural forests or High Conservation Value Areas have been converted after 31 December 2020 are not certified, except where the *conversion**:

1) Affected a *very limited portion* of the MU, and

2) is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term conservation and social benefits in the MU, and

3) did not threaten High Conservation Values, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values.

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.

Guidance Note for SLIMF: Elements of the management plan in annex G have been adapted to meet SLIMF requirements. Developing and implementing monitoring requirements of the management plan should be commensurate to the size of The Organisation and should not bring additional burden to SLIMF operations.

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.

NTFP 7.1.1. Policies (vision and values related to NTFPs) 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.

NTFP 7.1.2. Specific, operational management objectives for NTFPs that address the requirements of this standard are defined.

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

NTFP 7.1.3. Summaries of the defined policies and management objectives for the NTFPs are included in the management plan and publicized.

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

7.2.1. The management plan includes management actions, procedures, strategies and measures to achieve the management objectives.

7.2.2. The management plan addresses the elements listed in Annex E and is implemented.

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

7.3.1. Verifiable targets, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for monitoring the progress towards each management objective.

NTFP 7.3.1. Verifiable targets *for NTFPs*, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for monitoring the progress towards each management objective.

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

7.4.1. *The management plan* is revised and updated periodically consistent with Annex F to incorporate:

- 1) Monitoring results, including results of certification audits;
- 2) Evaluation results;
- 3) Stakeholder engagement* results;
- 4) New scientific and technical information, and
- 5) 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.**

L 7.5.1. A summary of the management plan in a format comprehensible to stakeholders including maps and excluding confidential information is made *publicly* available at no cost.

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

7.6. The Organization* shall, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of management activities, proactively and transparently engage affected stakeholders* in its management planning and monitoring processes, and shall engage interested stakeholders* on request.

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

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

SLIMF 7.6.1. The Organization informs affected and interested stakeholders about management planning and monitoring.

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

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

7.6.3. *Affected rights holders** and affected stakeholders are provided with an opportunity for *culturally appropriate** engagement in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.

7.6.4. On request, interested stakeholders are provided with an opportunity for engagement in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests

PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

SLIMF 8.1.1 The Organisation monitors implementation of the management plan, its objectives and policies, including social and environmental impacts and achievement of verifiable targets

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

8.2.1. The social and environmental impacts of management activities are monitored consistent with Annex G.

8.2.2. Changes in environmental conditions are monitored consistent with Annex G.

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

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

SLIMF 8.3.1. The Organization periodically improves the management plan based on monitoring results.

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

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

L 8.4.1. A summary of the monitoring results consistent with Annex G, in a format comprehensible to stakeholders including maps and excluding confidential information is made *publicly* available at no cost.

SLIMF 8.4.1. The Organization provides results of monitoring to a person who requests them at no cost to the requestor.

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;
- 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.

NTFP 8.5.1. It is demonstrated based on best available information or pollen analysis that at least 50% of the collected pollen originates from within the FSC certified MU before the honey can be sold with FSC claim: FSC 100%.

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

- 1) Name and address of purchaser;
- 2) 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.

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**.

Guidance Note for indicators under Criterion 9.1 and 9.2: In accordance with FSC-GUI-60-002 V1-0, for SLIMF operations, assessments of High Conservation Values can be based on what the manager knows and observes, and what they learn from neighbours and other local stakeholders, together with existing assessments and mapping. For these types of operations there is no need to conduct additional assessments of High Conservation Values beyond those that already exist.

9.1.1. An assessment is completed consistent with annex J using Best Available Information that records the location and status of High Conservation Values Categories 1-6, as defined in Criterion 9.1; the High Conservation Value Areas they rely upon, and their condition. Best Available Information may include:

- 1) High Conservation Value surveys of the MU
- 2) Relevant databases and maps.
- 3) Consultation with relevant local and regional experts.
- 4) Other available sources; and/or
- 5) Review of the results by knowledgeable expert(s) independent of The Organization.

- 9.1.2. This assessment includes identification of *Intact Forest Landscapes**, as of January 1, 2017.
- 9.1.3. The assessment uses results from *culturally appropriate** engagement with *affected rights holders** and affected and interested stakeholders with an interest in the conservation of the High Conservation Values.

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

- 9.2.1. Threats to High Conservation Values are identified using Best Available Information. Best Available Information may include:
- High Conservation Value surveys of the MU.
 - Relevant databases and maps.
 - Consultation with relevant local and regional experts.
 - Other available sources; and/or
 - Review of the results by knowledgeable expert(s) independent of The Organization.
- 9.2.2. Management strategies and actions are developed to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values and to maintain associated High Conservation Value Areas prior to implementing potentially harmful management activities.
- 9.2.3. *Affected rights holders**, affected and interested stakeholders and experts are engaged in the development of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values.
- 9.2.4. Management strategies are developed to protect *core areas**. These strategies include:
- 1) Increased efforts to prevent poaching and illegal harvesting.
 - 2) A ban on road building, except in cases justified in 9.2.9 and in this case, their positioning considers connectivity with adjacent protected areas and/or neighbouring *Intact Forest Landscapes**.
 - 3) The strategy engages indigenous people, traditional people and forest dependent communities in developing management and conservation activities compatible with protection of core areas.
- 9.2.5. The *vast majority** which represents 80% of each Intact Forest Landscape within the MU is designated as *core area**.
- 9.2.6. The strategies developed are effective to maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values.
- 9.2.7. The strategies developed protect *Intact Forest Landscapes** outside of *core areas**, respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities through FPIC.
- 9.2.8. The portions of *Intact Forest Landscapes** not designated as *Core Areas** are managed to protect and/or maintain High Conservation Values Category 2.
- 9.2.9. 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.

9.3. 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 High Conservation Values and the High Conservation Value Areas on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, including by implementing the strategies developed.

9.3.2. The strategies and actions prevent damage and avoid risks to High Conservation Values, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of High Conservation Values are uncertain.

9.3.3. Core areas* are protected consistent with Criterion 9.2.

9.3.4. Limited industrial activity * in core areas* is consistent with Indicator* 9.2.9.

9.3.5. Activities that harm High Conservation Values cease immediately, and actions are taken to restore and protect the High Conservation Values

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

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 for the protection of High Conservation Values, to fully maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values.

9.4.2. The monitoring program includes engagement with affected rights holders*, affected and interested stakeholders and experts.

9.4.3. The monitoring program has sufficient scope, detail and frequency to detect changes in High Conservation Values, relative to the initial assessment and status identified for each High Conservation Value.

9.4.4. Management strategies and actions are adapted when monitoring or other new information shows 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**.**

10.1.1. Harvested sites are regenerated in a timely manner that:

- 1) Protects affected *environmental values**; and
- 2) Is suitable to recover overall *pre-harvest** or *natural forest** composition and structure.

10.1.2. Regeneration activities are implemented in a manner that:

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

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

10.2.1. Species chosen for regeneration are ecologically well adapted to the site, are native species and are of local provenance, unless clear and convincing justification is provided for using non-local genotypes or non-native species.

10.2.2. There is proof that the requirement under 10.2.1 above was checked by experts or scientists and authorized by government agency.

10.2.3. Species chosen for regeneration are consistent with the regeneration objectives and with the management objectives.

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

10.3.1. Alien species including NTFP are used only when direct experience and / or the results of scientific research demonstrate that invasive impacts can be controlled

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

10.3.3. The spread of invasive species introduced by The Organization is controlled.

10.3.4. Management activities are implemented, preferably in cooperation with separate regulatory bodies where these exist, 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**.**

10.5.1. Silvicultural practices are implemented that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives.

10.6. The Organization* shall minimize or avoid the use of *fertilizers. When *fertilizers** are used, *The Organization** shall demonstrate that use is equally or more ecologically and economically beneficial than use of *silvicultural** systems that do not require fertilizers, and prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to *environmental values**, including soils.**

10.6.1. The use of fertilizers is minimized or avoided.

10.6.2. When fertilizers are used, their ecological and economic benefits are equal to or higher than those of silvicultural systems that do not require fertilizers.

10.6.3. When fertilizers are used, their types, rates, frequencies and site of application are documented.

10.6.4. When fertilizers are used, environmental values are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage.

10.6.5. Damage to environmental values resulting from fertilizer use is mitigated or repaired.

Guidance Note: The fertilization should not be continued after damage to environment values is found.

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. Integrated pest management, including selection of silviculture systems, is used to avoid, or aim to eliminate, the frequency, extent and amount of chemical pesticide applications, and result in non-use or overall reductions in applications.

10.7.2. The use of pesticides complies with FSC Pesticide Policy FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0

10.7.3. Records of pesticide usage are maintained, including trade name, active ingredient, quantity of active ingredient used, period of use, location and area of use and reason for use.

10.7.4. The use of pesticides complies with the ILO document "Safety in the use of chemicals at work" regarding requirements for the transport, storage, handling, application and emergency procedures for cleanup following accidental spillages.

10.7.5. If pesticides are used, application methods minimize quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective protection to surrounding landscapes.

10.7.6. Damage to environmental values and human health from pesticide use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.

Guidance Note: The pesticide should not be continued after damage to environment values or human health is found.

10.7.7. When pesticides are used:

- 1) The selected pesticide, application method, timing and pattern of use offers the least risk to humans and non-target species; and
- 2) Objective evidence demonstrates that the pesticide is the only effective, practical and cost effective way to control the pest.

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

10.8.1. The use of biological control agents is minimized, monitored and controlled.

10.8.2. Use of biological control agents complies with internationally accepted scientific protocols.

10.8.3. The use of biological control agents is recorded including type, quantity, period, location and reason for use.

10.8.4. Damage to environmental values caused by the use of biological control agents is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.

- 10.9. The Organization* shall assess risks* and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from Natural Hazards* proportionate to scale, intensity, and risk*.**
- 10.9.1. Potential negative impacts of natural hazards on infrastructure, forest resources and communities in the MU are assessed.
 - 10.9.2. Management activities mitigate these impacts.
 - 10.9.3. The risk for management activities to increase the frequency, distribution or severity of natural hazards is identified for those hazards that may be influenced by management.
 - 10.9.4. Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified risks.
- 10.10. The Organization* shall manage infrastructural development*, transport activities and silviculture* so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to rare and threatened species*, habitats*, ecosystems* and landscape values* are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired.**
- 10.10.1. Development, maintenance and use of infrastructure, as well as transport activities, are managed to protect environmental values identified in Criterion 6.1 and non-timber forest products
 - 10.10.2. Silviculture activities are managed to ensure protection of the environmental values identified in Criterion 6.1. and non-timber forest products
 - 10.10.3. Disturbance or damages to water courses, water bodies, soils, rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems, landscape values and non-timber forest products are prevented, mitigated and repaired in a timely manner, and management activities modified to prevent further damage.
- 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 a manner that conserves environmental values as identified in Criterion 6.1 and High Conservation Values identified in Criteria 9.1 and 9.2.
 - 10.11.2. Harvesting practices optimize the use of forest products and merchantable materials.
 - 10.11.3. Sufficient amounts of dead and decaying biomass and forest structure are retained to conserve environmental values.
 - 10.11.4. Harvesting practices avoid damage to standing residual trees, residual woody debris on the ground and other environmental values.
- 10.12. The Organization* shall dispose of waste materials* in an environmentally appropriate manner.**
- 10.12.1. Collection, clean up, transportation and disposal of all waste materials is done in an environmentally appropriate way that conserves environmental values as identified in Criterion 6.1. and non-timber forest products.

G ANNEXES

Annex A Minimum list of *applicable laws, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements (Principle 1)*

The following is the minimum list of *applicable laws, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements*, in Thailand and in FSC-STD-60-004 (International Generic Indicators). This is not an exhaustive list. If additional legislation exists, Certificate Holders shall also comply with it.

1. *Legal rights to harvest*

1.1. 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.

National Reserved Forests Act B.E. 2507 (No. 4) B.E. 2559
Forest plantation act, B.E. 2535 (No. 2) B.E. 2558
Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (No. 8) B.E. 2562
National Land Policy Committee Act, B.E. 2562 (2019)
Rubber Authority of Thailand Act, B.E. 2558 (2015)
Land and buildings tax act, BE 2562 (2019)
“Ratchaphatsadu” Land Act, B.E. 2518 (1975)
Community Forest Act B.E. 2562 (2019)
Land Lease for Agriculture Act, B.E. 2524 (1981)

“

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.

National Reserved Forests Act B.E. 2507 (No. 4) B.E. 2559

1.3. 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.

- National Land Policy Committee Act, B.E. 2562 (2019)
- Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (No. 8) B.E. 2562
- National Park Act B.E. 2562 (2019)
- Community Forest Act B.E. 2562 (2019)
- National Reserved Forests Act B.E. 2507 (No. 4) B.E. 2559
- Rubber Authority of Thailand Act, B.E. 2558 (2015)

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.

- Rubber Authority of Thailand Act, B.E. 2558 (2015)
- FOREST PLANTATION ACT, B.E. 2535 (No. 2) B.E. 2558
- Community Forest Act B.E. 2562 (2019)

2. Taxes and fees

2.1. 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.

- Land and Buildings Tax Act, B.E. 2562 (2019)
- Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (No. 8) B.E. 2562
- National Reserved Forests Act B.E. 2507 (No. 4) B.E. 2559

2.2. 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).

Act Promulgating the Revenue Code, B.E. 2481. (1938)

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.

- Land Code Promulgating Act, BE 2497 (1954)
- Act Promulgating the Revenue Code, B.E. 2481. (1938)

3. Timber harvesting activities

3.1. 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.

Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (No. 8) B.E. 2562

National Reserved Forests Act B.E. 2507 (No. 4) B.E. 2559

Forest plantation act, B.E. 2535 (No. 2) B.E. 2558

Chain Saws Act, B.E. 2545 (2002)

Land Transport Act, BE 2522 (1979)

Enhancement and Conservation of the National Environmental Quality Act, B.E. 2535 (1992)

Motor Vehicle Act, BE 2522 (1979)
Land Lease for Agriculture Act, B.E. 2524 (1981)
Land Code Promulgating Act, BE 2497 (1954)

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.

Enhancement and Conservation of the National Environmental Quality Act, B.E. 2535 (1992)
Land Excavation and Land Filling. Act B.E. 2543
Forest plantation act, B.E. 2535 (No. 2) B.E. 2558

3.2. 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*.

Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (No. 8) B.E. 2562
National Reserved Forests Act B.E. 2507 (No. 4) B.E. 2559
National Park Act, B.E. 2562 (2019)
Wildlife Conservation and Protection Act B.E. 2562 (2019)
Marine and coastal resources management promotion act, B.E. 2558 (2015)
Plant Variety Protection Act B.E. 2542 (1999)
The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

3.3. 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.

Enhancement and Conservation of the National Environmental Quality Act, B.E. 2535 (1992)
Hazardous Substance Act B.E. 2535 (1992) and its amendments

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).

Public Health Act, B.E. 2535 (1992) Amendment B.E. 2550 (2007)
Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Act B.E. 2535 (1992)
Amendment B.E. 2554 (2011)

International Labor Organization (ILO)
Labour Protection Act B.E. 2541 (1998) and its amendments
Land Transport Act, BE 2522 (1979)
Hazardous Substance Act B.E. 2535 (1992) and its amendments
Beasts of burden act, B.E. 2482 (1939)

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 labour, and *discrimination* and freedom of association.

Labor Relations Act, B.E. 2518 (1975)
State Enterprise Labor Relations Act B.E. 2534 (1991)
Foreigners' Working Management Emergency Decree, (No.1) B.E. 2560 (2017)
Foreigners' Working Management Emergency Decree, (No.2) B.E. 2561 (2018)
Labor Protection Act, B.E. 2541 (1998) and its amendments
Ministerial Regulation Concerning Labour Protection in Agricultural Work B.E.2557 (2014)
Social Security Act, B.E. 2533 (1990) Amendment B.E. 2558 (2015)
Anti Human Trafficking Act, B.E. 2551 (2008)
Compulsory Education Act, BE 2545 (2002)
Gender Equality Act, B.E. 2558 (2015)

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.

Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, Sections 43 and 57
Cabinet Resolution on Restoration of Sea People's Way of Life, 2 June B.E. 2553 (2010)
Enhancement and Conservation of the National Environmental Quality Act, B.E. 2535 (1992)

4.2. 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.

Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries of the International Labor Organization

4.3. 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.

Cabinet Resolution on Restoration of Sea People's Way of Life, 2 June

B.E. 2553 (2010)
Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, Sections 43 and 57

5. Trade and transport

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

5.1 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.

Forest Plantation Act, B.E. 2535 (No. 2) B.E. 2558
Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (No. 8) B.E. 2562

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.

Forest plantation act, B.E. 2535 (No. 2) B.E. 2558
Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (No. 8) B.E. 2562

5.3. 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.

United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods Foreign business act, B.E.2542 (1999)
Revenue Code Amendment Act (No. 47) B.E. 2561 (2018)

5.4. Custom regulations

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

Business Registration Act, BE 2499 (1956)
Export And Import of Goods Act, B.E. 2522 (No. 2) B.E. 2558
Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (No. 8) B.E. 2562
Rubber Authority of Thailand Act, B.E. 2558 (2015)

5.5. CITES

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

- CITES; <http://checklist.cites.org/#/en>
- UCN; <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

For Thailand, examples of references sources are

List of wildlife in according to Wildlife Preservation and Protection Act,

B.E.2562

<http://chm-thai.onep.go.th/mobilesite/data.php>

6. Due diligence / due care

6.1. 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.

Forest plantation act, B.E. 2535 (No. 2) B.E. 2558

Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (No. 8) B.E. 2562

Plant Variety Protection Act B.E. 2542 (1999)

7. 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).

Community Forest Act B.E. 2562 (2019)

Enhancement and Conservation of the National Environmental Quality Act, B.E. 2535 (1992)

National Park Act, B.E. 2562 (2019)

National Reserved Forests Act B.E. 2507 (No. 4) B.E. 2559

Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (No. 8) B.E. 2562

Wildlife Conservation and Protection Act B.E. 2562 (2019)

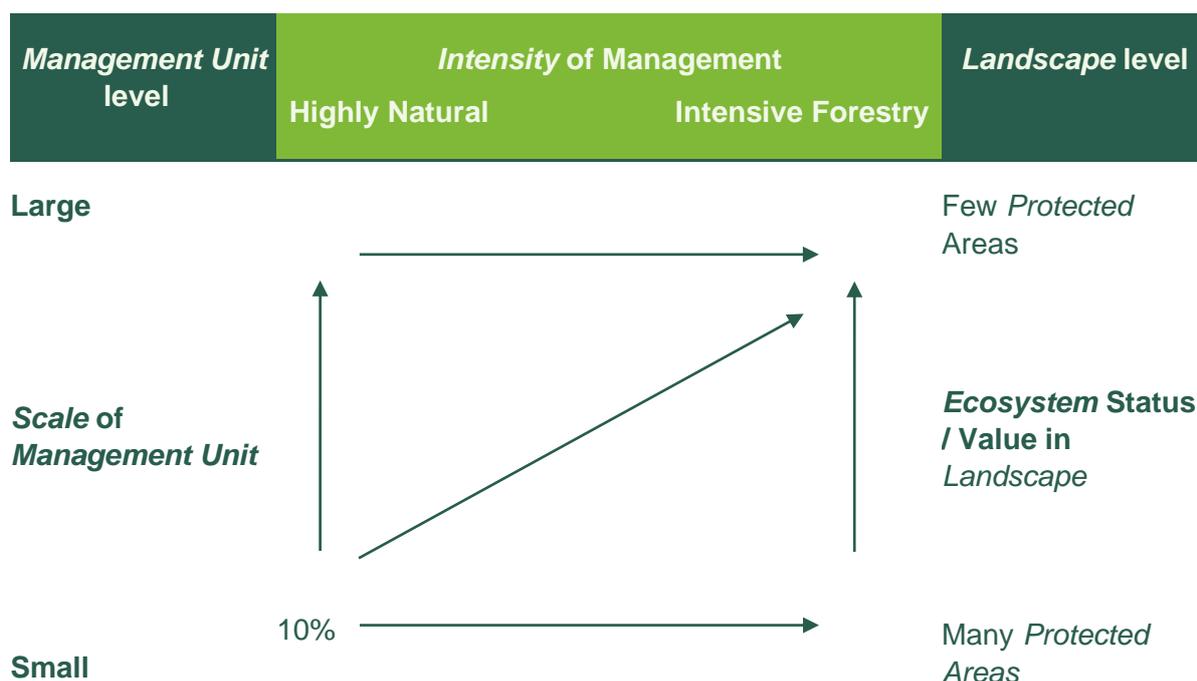
Forest plantation act, B.E. 2535 (No. 2) B.E. 2558

Annex B Training requirements for workers (Principle 2)

Workers shall be able to:

1. Implement forest activities to comply with applicable legal requirements (Criterion 1.5);
2. Understand the content, meaning and applicability of the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions (Criterion 2.1);
3. Recognize and report on instances of sexual harassment and gender discrimination (Criterion 2.2);
4. Safely handle and dispose of hazardous substances to ensure that use does not pose health risks (Criterion 2.3);
5. Carry out their responsibilities for particularly dangerous jobs or jobs entailing a special responsibility (Criterion 2.5);
6. Identify where Indigenous Peoples have legal and customary rights related to management activities (Criterion 3.2);
7. Identify and implement applicable elements of UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 (Criterion 3.4);
8. Identify sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to Indigenous Peoples and implement the necessary measures to protect them before the start of forest management activities to avoid negative impacts (Criterion 3.5 and Criterion 4.7);
9. Identify where local communities have legal and customary rights related to management activities (Criterion 4.2);
10. Carry out social, economic and environmental impact assessments and develop appropriate mitigation measures (Criterion 4.5);
11. Implement activities related to the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services*, when FSC Ecosystem Services Claims are used (Criterion 5.1);
12. Handle, apply and store pesticides (Criterion 10.7); and
13. Implement procedures for cleaning up spills of waste materials (Criterion 10.12).

Annex C Conservation Area Network conceptual diagram (Principle 6)



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

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

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

Annex D List of rare and threatened species in Thailand

The following websites contain a list of rare and threatened species in Thailand.. It is more practical to list these websites so that should there be updates, the users of the standard will also have access to the latest information.

<https://www.iucnredlist.org/search?query=Thailand&searchType=species> , threatened plants in Thailand

<https://www.dnp.go.th/botany/PDF/publications/ThreatenedPlantsInThailand.pdf> and

https://www.onep.go.th/plans_red_data/, and threatened vertebrate in Thailand

http://chmthai.onep.go.th/doc/Publication/publication2/red_data_TH/red_data_TH.pdf and

<https://www.onep.go.th/reddatavertibrates/>

<http://www.animalinfo.org/country/thailand.htm>

<http://www.animalinfo.org/refi.htm#iucn%202004%20red%20list%20-%20species%20search>

Annex E Elements of the *management plan* (Principle 7)

1. The results of assessments, including:
 - Natural resources and *environmental values**, as identified in *Principle 6* and *Principle 9*;
 - Social, economic and cultural resources and condition, as identified in *Principle 6*, *Principle 2* to *Principle 5* and *Principle 9*;
 - Intact Forest Landscapes and core areas*, as identified in *Principle 9*; (refer to the Global Forest watch website as one source for identifying IFL identification)
 - *Indigenous cultural landscapes**, as identified with affected rights holders in *Principle 3* and *Principle 9*;
 - Major social and environmental risks in the area, as identified in *Principle 6*, *Principle 2* to *Principle 5* and *Principle 9*; and
 - The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services* for which promotional claims are made as identified in *Criterion 5.1*.
2. Programs and activities regarding:
 - *Workers**' rights, occupational health and safety, *gender equality**, as identified in *Principle 2*;
 - *Indigenous Peoples**, community relations, local economic and social development, as identified in *Principle 3*, *Principle 4* and *Principle 5*;
 - *Stakeholder engagement* and the resolution of disputes and grievances, as identified in *Principle 1*, *Principle 2* and *Principle 7*;
 - Planned management activities and timelines, *silvicultural* systems used, typical harvesting methods and equipment, as identified in *Principle 10*;
 - The rationale for harvesting rates of timber and other natural resources, as identified in *Principle 5*.
3. Measures to *conserve* and/or *restore**:
 - Rare and threatened species and habitats*;
 - Water bodies and riparian zones*;
 - *Landscape connectivity**, including wildlife corridors;
 - *Ecosystem services* when FSC ecosystem services claims are used as identified in *Criterion 5.1*;
 - Representative Sample Areas*, as identified in *Principle 6*; and
 - High Conservation Values*, as identified in *Principle 9*.
4. Measures to assess, prevent, and mitigate negative impacts of management activities on:
 - Environmental values*, as identified in *Principle 6* and *Principle 9*;
 - *Ecosystem services* when FSC ecosystem services claims are used as identified in *Criterion 5.1*;
 - Social Values and *Indigenous cultural landscapes**, as identified in *Principle 2* to *Principle 5* and *Principle 9*; and
 - Intact Forest Landscapes and core areas*, as identified in *Principle 9*.
5. A description of the monitoring program, as identified in *Principle 8*, including:
 - Growth and yield, as identified in *Principle 5*;
 - *Ecosystem services* when FSC ecosystem services claims are used as identified in *Criterion 5.1*;
 - Environmental values*, as identified in *Principle 6*;
 - Operational impacts, as identified in *Principle 10*;
 - High Conservation Values*, as identified in *Principle 9*;

- Monitoring systems based on stakeholder *engagement* planned or in place, as identified in *Principle 2* to *Principle 5* and *Principle 7*;
- Maps describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the *Management Unit**;
- Description of the methodology to assess and *monitor* any development and land use options allowed in *Intact Forest Landscapes* and *core areas* including their effectiveness in implementing the *precautionary approach**;
- Description of the methodology to assess and *monitor* any development and land use options allowed in *Indigenous cultural landscapes** including their effectiveness in implementing the *precautionary approach**; and
- Global Forest Watch map, or more accurate national or regional map, describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the *Management Unit**, including the *Intact Forest Landscapes core areas**.

Annex F Conceptual framework for planning and monitoring (Principle 7)

Sample Management Plan Document (Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction)	Management Plan Revision Periodicity	Element Being Monitored (Partial List)	Monitoring Periodicity	Who Monitors This Element? (Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction)	FSC Principle / Criterion
Site Plan (Harvest Plan)	Annual	Creek crossings	When in the field and annually	Operational staff	P10
		Roads	When in the field and annually	Operational staff	P10
		Retention patches	Annually sample	Operational staff	P6, P10
		Rare Threatened and Endangered species	Annually	Consulting Biologist	P6
		Annual harvest levels	Annually	Woodlands Manager	C5.2
Budgeting	Annual	Insect disease outbreaks	Annually, sample	Consulting Biologist / Ministry of Forests	
		Expenditures	Annually	Chief Financial Officer	P5
		Contribution to local economy	Quarterly	General Manager	P5

Engagement Plan	Annual	Employment statistics	Annually	General Manager	P3, P4
		Social Agreements	Annually, or as agreed in <i>Engagement Plan</i>	Social Coordinator	P3, P4
		Grievances	Ongoing	Human Resources Manager	P2, P3, P4
5-Year management plan	5 years	Wildlife populations	To be determined	Ministry of Environment	P6
		Coarse Woody Debris	Annually	Ministry of Forests	P10
		Free growing / regeneration	Annually, sample		
Sustainable Forestry management plan	10 years	Age class distribution Size class distribution	Ten years	Ministry of Environment	P6
		10 year Allowable Annual Cut	Annually, ten years	Ministry of Forests / Woodlands manager	C5.2
Ecosystem Services Certification Document	5 years	Prior to validation and verification	Prior to validation and verification	General Manager	FSC-PRO-30-006

Annex G Monitoring requirements (Principle 8)

Monitoring requirements in this annex have identified points where SLIMF operations would be exempted.

PART A (only applicable for large (i.e. non-SLIMF) operation):

1. Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe the environmental impacts of management activities, including where applicable:
 - The results of regeneration activities (*Criterion 10.1*);
 - The use of ecologically well adapted species for regeneration (*Criterion 10.2*);
 - Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with any *alien species* within and outside the *Management Unit* (*Criterion 10.3*);
 - The use of *genetically modified organisms* to confirm that they are not being used (*Criterion 10.4*);
 - The results of *silvicultural* activities (*Criterion 10.5*);
 - Adverse impacts to environmental values from fertilizers (*Criterion 10.6*);
 - Adverse impacts from the use of *pesticides* (*Criterion 10.7*);
 - Adverse impacts from the use of *biological control agents* (*Criterion 10.8*);
 - The impacts from *natural hazards* (*Criterion 10.9*);
 - The impacts of infrastructural development, transport activities and *silviculture* to *rare and threatened species**, *habitats**, *ecosystems**, *landscape values**, water and soils (*Criterion 10.10*); (
 - 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
 - Environmentally *appropriate* disposal of *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:
 - Evidence of illegal or unauthorized activities (*Criterion 1.4*
 - Compliance with *applicable laws**, *local laws**, *ratified* international conventions and obligatory *codes of practice* (*Criterion 1.5*);
 - Resolution of *disputes* and grievances (*Criterion 1.6*, *Criterion 2.6*, *Criterion 4.6*);
 - Programs and activities regarding *workers' rights* (*Criterion 2.1*);
 - *Gender equality**, sexual harassment and gender *discrimination* (*Criterion 2.2*);
 - Programs and activities regarding occupational health and safety (*Criterion 2.3*);
 - Payment of wages (*Criterion 2.4*);
 - *Workers' training* (*Criterion 2.5*);
 - Where *pesticides* are used, the health of *workers* exposed to *pesticides* (*Criterion 2.5* and *Criterion 10.7*);
 - The identification of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and their legal and customary rights (*Criterion 3.1* and *Criterion 4.1*);
 - Full implementation of the terms in *binding agreements* (*Criterion 3.2* and *Criterion 4.2*);
 - *Indigenous Peoples* and community relations (*Criterion 3.2*, *Criterion 3.3* and *Criterion 4.2*);
 - *Protection* of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to *Indigenous Peoples* and *local communities* (*Criterion 3.5* and *Criterion 4.7*);

- The persistence of *Indigenous cultural landscapes** and associated values of significance to *Indigenous Peoples* (Criterion 3.1, Criterion 3.5);
 - The use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property (Criterion 3.6 and Criterion 4.8);
 - Local economic and social development (Criterion 4.2, Criterion 4.3, Criterion 4.4, Criterion 4.5);
 - The production of diversified benefits and/or products (Criterion 5.1);
 - The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services* (Criterion 5.1);
 - Activities to maintain or enhance *ecosystem services* (Criterion 5.1);
 - Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and *non-timber forest products* (Criterion 5.2);
 - The use of local processing, local services and local value added manufacturing (Criterion 5.4);
 - Long term economic viability (Criterion 5.5); (For SLIMF operations, Long term economic viability is limited to the length of validity of the management plan) and
 - High Conservation Values 5 and 6 identified in Criterion 9.1.
3. Monitoring procedures in 8.2.2 are sufficient to identify and describe changes in environmental conditions including where applicable:
- The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services* (Criterion 5.2) (when *The Organization* uses FSC ecosystem services claims);
 - *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);
 - *Rare and threatened species**, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their *habitats**(Criterion 6.4);
 - *Representative Sample Areas* and the effectiveness of actions implemented to *conserve* and/or *restore* them (Criterion 6.5);
 - Naturally occurring *native species* and *biological diversity* and the effectiveness of actions implemented to *conserve* and/or *restore* them (Criterion 6.6);
 - Water courses, *water bodies**, water quantity and water quality and the effectiveness of actions implemented to *conserve* and/or *restore* them (Criterion 6.7);
 - *Landscape values* and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or *restore* them (Criterion 6.8); (
 - *Conversion** of *natural forest* to *plantations* or *conversion** to *non-forest* (Criterion 6.9);
 - The status of *plantations* established after 1994 (Criterion 6.10); and
 - *High Conservation Values* 1 to 4 identified in Criterion 9.1 and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance them.

PART B (only applicable for SLIMF operation):

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

- Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with any *alien species* within and outside the *Management Unit* (Criterion 10.3);
- The results of silvicultural activities (Criterion 10.5);
- Adverse impacts to *environmental values* from *fertilizers* (Criterion 10.6);
- Adverse impacts from the use of *pesticides* (Criterion 10.7);
- The impacts from *natural hazards* (Criterion 10.9);
- 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);

2) *Monitoring* in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe social impacts of management activities, including where applicable:

- Compliance with *Applicable laws**, *local laws**, *ratified international conventions* and *Obligatory codes of practice* (Criterion 1.5);
- Resolution of *disputes* and *grievances* (Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6);
- Programs and activities regarding *workers' rights* (Criterion 2.1);
- *Gender equality**, *Sexual harassment* and *gender discrimination** (Criterion 2.2);
- Programs and activities regarding occupational health and safety (Criterion 2.3);
- Payment of wages (Criterion 2.4);
- *Worker Training* (Criterion 2.5);
- Where *pesticides* are used, the health of *workers* exposed to *pesticides* (Criterion 2.5 and Criterion 10.7);
- Full implementation of the terms in *binding agreements* (Criterion 3.2 and Criterion 4.2);
- *Indigenous peoples* and *community relations* (Criterion 3.2, Criterion 3.3 and Criterion 4.2);
- *Protection* of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to *Indigenous peoples* and *local communities* (Criterion 3.5 and Criterion 4.7);
- Local economic and social development (Criterion 4.2, Criterion 4.3, Criterion 4.4, Criterion 4.5);
- The production of diversified benefits and / or products (Criterion 5.1);
- Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and *non-timber forest products* (Criterion 5.2);
- Long term *economic viability* (Criterion 5.5); and
- *High Conservation Values* 5 and 6 identified in Criterion 9.1

3) *Monitoring* procedures in 8.2.2 are sufficient to identify and describe changes in environmental conditions including where applicable:

- *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);
- Rare and *threatened species*, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their *habitats*(Criterion 6.4)
- Naturally occurring *native species* and *biological diversity* and the effectiveness of actions implemented to *conserve* and/or *restore* them (Criterion 6.6);
- Water courses, *water bodies*, water quantity and water quality and the effective-ness of actions implemented to *conserve* and/or *restore* them (Criterion 6.7);
- *High Conservation Values* 1 to 4 identified in Criterion 9.1 and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance them.

Annex H Strategies for maintaining High Conservation Values (Principle 9)

Strategies for maintaining *High Conservation Values* may not necessarily preclude harvesting. However, the only way to maintain some *High Conservation Values* will be through *protection* of the *High Conservation Value Area* that supports them.

- HCV 1 – Protection zones, harvest prescriptions, and/or other strategies to protect threatened, endangered, endemic species, or other concentrations of *biological diversity* and the ecological communities and *habitats* upon which they depend, sufficient to prevent reductions in the extent, integrity, quality, and viability of the *habitats* and species occurrences. Where enhancement is identified as the *objective*, measures to develop, expand, and/or *restore habitats* for such species are in place.
- HCV 2 – Strategies that fully maintain the extent and intactness of the *forest ecosystems* and the viability of their biodiversity concentrations, including plant and animal indicator species, keystone species, and/or guilds associated with large intact natural *forest ecosystems*. Examples include *protection* zones and set-aside areas, with any commercial activity in areas that are not set-aside being limited to *low-intensity* operations that fully maintain *forest* structure, composition, regeneration, and disturbance patterns at all times. Where enhancement is identified as the *objective*, measures to *restore* and reconnect *forest ecosystems*, their intactness, and *habitats* that support natural *biological diversity* are in place.
- HCV 3 – Strategies that fully maintain the extent and integrity of *rare* or threatened *ecosystems*, *habitats*, or *refugia*. Where enhancement is identified as the *objective*, measures to *restore* and/or develop rare or threatened *ecosystems*, *habitats*, or *refugia* are in place.
- HCV 4 – Strategies to protect any water catchments of importance to *local communities* located within or downstream of the *Management Unit*, and areas within the unit that are particularly unstable or susceptible to erosion. Examples may include *protection* zones, harvest prescriptions, chemical use restrictions, and/or prescriptions for road construction and maintenance, to protect water catchments and upstream and upslope areas. Where enhancement is identified as the *objective*, measures to *restore* water quality and quantity are in place. Where identified HCV 4 ecosystem services include climate regulation, strategies to maintain or enhance carbon sequestration and storage are in place.
- HCV 5 – Strategies to protect the community's and/or *Indigenous Peoples'* needs in relation to the *Management Unit* are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of *local communities* and *Indigenous Peoples*.
- HCV 6 – Strategies to protect the cultural values are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of *local communities* and *Indigenous Peoples*.

Annex I *High Conservation Values framework (Principle 9)*

National High Conservation Value Framework for Thailand

NOTE from Thailand's FSC Standard Development Group (SDG) on the use of this framework.

The SDG has developed the following strategies to assess, identify, manage, and monitor HCV for FSC certification in Thailand. The SDG developed the strategies with the best available knowledge and resources at its disposition when writing this standard. Some information might later evolve, and it is expected that as the conservation status of the HCV identified evolves, so too shall The Organisation adapt to prevailing changes. The information presented here is therefore not prescriptive, notably when The Organisation has to decide the manner and tools, they are to manage HCVs as long as the intentions of P9 are met.

Section 1. Overarching Best Available Information

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

A. Overarching Best Available Information for Assessments

<i>Best Available Information for Identifying and Assessing National HCV Designations</i>		BAI SLIMF
All HCV Categories: All Elements	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*. High Conservation Value surveys of the Management Unit; relevant databases and maps; culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples, affected rights holders*, affected and interested stakeholders*, and relevant local and regional experts; FSC-GUI-30-003 <i>FSC Guidelines for the Implementation of the Right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)</i> (2021) (or subsequent versions when approved); review of the results by knowledgeable expert(s) independent of The Organization*.	Applicable
HCV 2: Element 1, IFLs	Global Forest Watch Intact Forest Landscapes maps www.globalforestwatch.org , or other maps based on a more recent and accurate Intact Forest Landscapes inventory using a refined methodology.	Applicable
HCV 5: Element 1, Values fundamental to local communities	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements.	Applicable
HCV 5: Element 2, Values fundamental to Indigenous Peoples	Culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Engagement with local administrative organization/agencies to determine the existence of Indigenous people.	Applicable
HCV 6: Element 2, Values important to local communities	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements.	Applicable

HCV 6: Element 3, Values important to Indigenous Peoples

Culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements.

Applicable

B. Overarching Best Available Information for Development of Management Strategies

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

Best Available Information for Developing Management Strategies for National HCV Designations

BAI SLIMF

All HCV Categories, All Elements

Identification of threats, using: 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*. Engagement*with Indigenous Peoples, affected rights holders*, affected and interested stakeholders*, and experts. Engagement with local administrative organization/agencies to determine the existence of Indigenous people.

Applicable

HCV 5: Element 1, Values fundamental to local communities

Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Note the “fundamentality” of the resource should be determined in collaboration with the local communities.

Applicable

HCV 5: Element 2, Values fundamental to Indigenous Peoples

Culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Note the “fundamentality” of the resource should also be determined in collaboration with the Indigenous peoples.

Applicable

HCV 6: Element 2, Values important to local communities

Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Note that “critical... importance” should be understood as an outcome of engagement with the local communities

Applicable

HCV 6: Element 3, Values important to Indigenous Peoples

Culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Note that “critical... importance” should be understood as an outcome of engagement with the Indigenous Peoples.

Applicable

C. Overarching Best Available Information for Development of Monitoring Methodologies

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

Best Available Information for Monitoring Regional or National HCV Designations

BAI SLIMF

All HCV Categories, All Elements

Engagement with rights-holders, consistent with Criteria 3.5, 4.5 and 4.7; culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples and affected and interested stakeholders; information on engaging with representatives of the Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities; monitoring conducted by the Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities; and engagement with experts. The consulting of monitoring data from government agencies (DNP, Conservation associations, Birdlife, zoological and research organisations).

Applicable

Section 2.

HCV 1. Species diversity. Concentrations of *biological diversity* including endemic species, and *rare, threatened* or endangered species, that are *significant* at global, regional or national levels

A: Identification of HCV 1. Description of Best Available Information in Thailand for identifying HCV1. (See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

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

National designations of this HCV element	Best Available Information to identify this HCV designation	BAI SLIMF
<p>Protected areas, under the Thailand Department of National Parks (DNP), The Thailand Royal Forest Department (RFD), including: nature reserves; forest reserves; natural parks; nature monuments; resource management areas; closed or controlled areas; World Heritage Sites; lands with conservation deeds; marine protected areas with mangroves or forest components; areas protected by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including Community Conservation Areas, areas covered by community based resource management agreements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CITES implementation reports for Thailand https://cites.org/eng/parties/country-profiles/t/ • Species listed in Appendixes I and II of CITES; http://checklist.cites.org • https://www.iucnredlist.org/search/list?query=Thailand&searchType=species • Thailand Red Data list https://www.pangolinsg.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2018/06/Nabhitabhata_Chan_ard_2005_Thailand-Red-Data-Book_Mammals-et-al..pdf • Office for Natural Resources and Environmental Policies and Planning (ONEP) https://www.onep.go.th/ • The world bird database https://avibase.bsc-eoc.org/checklist.jsp?region=TH • List of Protected areas in Thailand https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/THA • List and Maps of Key Biodiversity area (KBA) https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/sites/ • Species listed by WWF as flagship http://wwf.panda.org/knowledge_hub/endangered_sp • Species listed by BirdLife International • Habitat maps (by DNP) • Distribution of HCV spp (by DNP) (if any) • https://www.rspo.org/geo-rspo • http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/mapsearch 	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>Forests adjacent to protected areas and proposed protected areas, including buffers; forests that provide habitats for the same biodiversity; and forest that provide habitat connectivity or other supporting values.</p>	<p>See above and section A overarching BAI and the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CITES implementation reports for Thailand https://cites.org/eng/parties/country-profiles/t/ • Species listed in Appendixes I and II of CITES; http://checklist.cites.org • https://www.iucnredlist.org/search/list?query=Thailand&searchType=species • Thailand Red Data list https://www.pangolinsg.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2018/06/Nabhitabhata_Chan_ard_2005_Thailand-Red-Data-Book_Mammals-et-al..pdf 	<p>Applicable</p>

- Office for Natural Resources and Environmental Policies and Planning (ONEP) <https://www.onep.go.th/>
- The world bird database <https://avibase.bsc-eoc.org/checklist.jsp?region=TH>
- List of Protected areas in Thailand <https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/THA>
- List and Maps of Key Biodiversity area (KBA) <https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/sites/>
- Species listed by WWF as flagship http://wwf.panda.org/knowledge_hub/endangered_sp
- Species listed by BirdLife International
- Habitat maps (by DNP or researchers)
- Distribution of HCV spp (by DNP) (if any)
- <https://www.rspo.org/geo-rspo>
- <http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/mapsearch>
- List of individual Heritage Trees by the ministry of culture (www.m-culture.go.th)

See above and section A overarching BAI and the following

- CITES implementation reports for Thailand <https://cites.org/eng/parties/country-profiles/th>
- Species listed in Appendixes I and II of CITES; <http://checklist.cites.org>
- <https://www.iucnredlist.org/search/list?query=Thailand&searchType=species>
- Thailand Red Data list https://www.pangolinsg.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2018/06/Nabhitabhata_Chan_ard_2005_Thailand-Red-Data-Book_Mammals-et-al..pdf
- Office for Natural Resources and Environmental Policies and Planning (ONEP) <https://www.onep.go.th/>
- The world bird database <https://avibase.bsc-eoc.org/checklist.jsp?region=TH>
- List of Protected areas in Thailand <https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/THA>
- List and Maps of Key Biodiversity area (KBA) <https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/sites/>
- Species listed by WWF as flagship http://wwf.panda.org/knowledge_hub/endangered_sp
- Species listed by BirdLife International
- Habitat maps (by DNP)
- Distribution of HCV spp (by DNP) (if any)
- <https://www.rspo.org/geo-rspo>
- <http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/mapsearch>

Applicable

Critical temporal concentrations of biodiversity, e.g.: fish spawning sites including mangrove forests, and high and low water refuges in woodlands, wetlands, and floodplains.

Other concentrations of biodiversity, e.g.: unlogged lowland forests; remnant natural forests in degraded

See above and section A overarching BAI and the following

- CITES implementation reports for Thailand <https://cites.org/eng/parties/country-profiles/th>
- Species listed in Appendixes I and II of CITES; <http://checklist.cites.org>

landscapes; mangroves, streams, and swamps (for both fresh and saltwater fish diversity).

- <https://www.iucnredlist.org/search/list?query=Thailand&searchType=species>
- Thailand Red Data list https://www.pangolinsg.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2018/06/Nabhitabhata_Chan_ard_2005_Thailand-Red-Data-Book_Mammals-et-al..pdf
- Office for Natural Resources and Environmental Policies and Planning (ONEP) <https://www.onep.go.th/>
- The world bird database <https://avibase.bsc-eoc.org/checklist.jsp?region=TH>
- List of Protected areas in Thailand <https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/THA>
- List and Maps of Key Biodiversity area (KBA) <https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/sites/>
- Species listed by WWF as flagship http://wwf.panda.org/knowledge_hub/endangered_sp
- Species listed by BirdLife International
- Habitat maps (by DNP)
- Distribution of HCV spp (by DNP) (if any)
- <https://www.rspo.org/geo-rspo>
- <http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/mapsearch>

Terrestrial animal species examples in Thailand would include.

White-eyed River-Martin (*Pseudochelidon sirintarae*),
Javan Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*),
Sumatran Rhinoceros (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*),
Kouprey (*Bos sauveli*),
Wild water buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*),
Brow-antlered Deer (*Cervus eldi*),
Schomburgk's deer (*Cervus schomburki*),
Chinese goral (*Naemorhedus griseus*),
Gurney's Pitta (*Pitta gurneyi*)
Sarus crane (*Grus Antigone*),
Marbled cat (*Pardofelis marmorata*),
Malayan tapir (*Tapirus indicus*),
Fea's muntjac (*Muntiacus feai*),
Serow (*Capricornis sumatraensis*),
Helmeted hornbill (*Rhinoplax vigil*)
Regal crab (*Thaiphusa Sirikit*),
Pangolin (*Manis culionensis*),
Elephant, Tiger, Guar, Banteng, Guar, Bear.

See above and section A overarching BAI and the following

- CITES implementation reports for Thailand <https://cites.org/eng/parties/country-profiles/tl>
- Species listed in Appendixes I and II of CITES; <http://checklist.cites.org>
- <https://www.iucnredlist.org/search/list?query=Thailand&searchType=species>
- Thailand Red Data list https://www.pangolinsg.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2018/06/Nabhitabhata_Chan_ard_2005_Thailand-Red-Data-Book_Mammals-et-al..pdf
- Office for Natural Resources and Environmental Policies and Planning (ONEP) <https://www.onep.go.th/>
- The world bird database <https://avibase.bsc-eoc.org/checklist.jsp?region=TH>
- List of Protected areas in Thailand <https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/THA>
- List and Maps of Key Biodiversity area (KBA) <https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/sites/>
- Species listed by WWF as flagship http://wwf.panda.org/knowledge_hub/endangered_sp
- Species listed by BirdLife International
- Habitat maps (by DNP)
- Distribution of HCV spp (by DNP) (if any)
- <https://www.rspo.org/geo-rspo>
- <http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/mapsearch>

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

National designations of this HCV element	<i>Best Available Information</i> to identify this HCV designation	BAI SLIMF
<p>Known hotspots for endemic flora or fauna in Thailand.</p> <p>Examples of such hotspots include the following.</p> <p>For Amphibians & Reptiles: Thung Yai Naresuan, Kaeng Krachan, Huai Yai, Sakaerat, Khao Sip Ha Chan.</p> <p>For Birds: Hala-Bala, Khao Luang, Kaeng Krachan, Khao Pra Bang Kram, Khao Sok, Laem Pak, Si Phang Nga, Thung Yai Naresuan, Khao Yai, Huai Kha Khaeng.</p> <p>For mammals: Hui Kha Khaeng, Khao Yai, Thung Yai Naresuan, Kuiburi.</p> <p>See Tantipisanuh et al for more information. The listed hotspots are mostly Wildlife Sanctuaries of National parks. While it is not highly anticipated that FSC certification will take place in these forests, it is important to have these hotspots listed in the HCV for operations on the same landscapes as the parks and sanctuaries so that they can see example of naturally occurring ecosystems.</p> <p>As government policies evolve, it is not guaranteed that the ban on logging natural forest will remain. In the event that this is lifted, the hotspots listed here will serve as an example of what and where to look for HCVs by The Organisation.</p>	<p>For lists of endemic animal species, see IUCN Red List. Some examples of endemic and near-endemic mammal and bird species are also provided in WWF (2018).</p>	<p>Applicable</p>

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

National designation of this HCV element:	<i>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this element.:</i>	BAI SLIMF
<p>Significant occurrences of terrestrial and freshwater plant or animal species listed by the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, or Near Threatened. Including occurrences of: any Critically Endangered species, more than 1% of a listed species' population, several or more listed species, and/or sites important for the long-term survival of species susceptible to logging impacts.</p>	<p>IUCN Red List.</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>Forests with CITES listed animal or plant species, including forests with at least three breeding pairs of CITES Annex I animals, at least five trees/ha of CITES Annex I trees, or five small plants or shrubs/ha of CITES Annex I plants.</p>	<p>CITES (see References)</p>	<p>Applicable</p>

B. Assessments for HCV 1 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.; the methodologies listed in the table below are also applicable to Elements 2 and 3 of HCV 1)

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

National methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 1 Designations	<i>Best Available Information</i> for assessing occurrences of this element:	BAI SLIMF
<p>For protected areas: confirm whether policies and practices effectively protect the forest and its HCVs, including by excluding logging, mining, and other industrial activity where such exclusions are consistent with the protected area’s mandate.</p>	<p>See above and section A overarching BAI</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>For areas protected that include local communities and Indigenous Peoples confirm whether policies and practices effectively protect the forest and its HCVs, including by excluding logging, mining, and other industrial activity where such exclusions are consistent with the protected area’s mandate</p>	<p>Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including but not limited to: Trust Boards for Community Conservation Areas; community chiefs; councils of chiefs. (See also HCV 6)</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>For Biodiversity Hotspots: The same as above. That is confirm whether policies and practices effectively protect the forest and its HCVs, including by excluding logging, mining, and other industrial activity where such exclusions are consistent with the protected area’s mandate</p>	<p>For a basic description of the Hotspot, its values and threats, see above</p>	<p>Applicable</p>

<p>For KBAs and IBAs : confirm whether policies and practices effectively protect the forest and its HCVs, including by excluding logging, mining, and other industrial activity where such exclusions are consistent with the protected area’s mandate</p>	<p>For summary descriptions of their values and threats, see the links at Key Biodiversity Areas (References) and Important Bird Areas (References).</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>For Endemic Bird Areas and RTE birds: confirm whether policies and practices effectively protect the forest and its HCVs, including by excluding logging, mining, and other industrial activity where such exclusions are consistent with the protected area’s mandate</p>	<p>For summary descriptions of some bird species, their status, ranges, and threats, see Endemic Bird Areas (References).</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>For RTE species: confirm whether policies and practices effectively protect the forest and its HCVs, including by excluding logging, mining, and other industrial activity where such exclusions are consistent with the protected area’s mandate</p>	<p>Field surveys by experts are required for all natural forest management units, given the inadequacy of existing information on species’ presence. Surveys may focus on mammals, birds, frogs, reptiles, and higher order vascular plants. Consult experts in Thailand and the region on the species’ conservation needs and best practices.</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>For freshwater fish: confirm whether policies and practices effectively protect the forest and its HCVs, including by excluding logging, mining, and other industrial activity where such exclusions are consistent with the protected area’s mandate</p>	<p>See Boseto et al (2007), regarding the sustainability of fishing practices for spawning and juvenile fish.</p>	<p>Applicable</p>

For additional guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 1 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.1, Identification of HCV 1)

See above and section A overarching BAI

Applicable

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

See methodologies under 1 above

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

See methodologies under 1 above

C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 1 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 1:

National strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 1 Designations	<i>Best Available Information for management strategies for these elements:</i>	BAI SLIMF
<p>For all HCV 1 elements: Protection zones, harvest prescriptions, and/or other strategies to protect threatened, endangered, endemic species, or other concentrations of <i>biological diversity</i> and the ecological communities and <i>habitats</i> upon which they depend, sufficient to prevent reductions in the extent, integrity, quality, and viability of the <i>habitats</i> and species occurrences.</p>	<p>See also the Overarching BAI, Section A and also B.</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>For all HCV 1 elements: Measures are put in place to maintain Protection zones, harvest prescriptions, and/or other strategies to protect threatened, endangered, endemic species, or other concentrations of biological diversity and the ecological communities and habitats upon which they depend, sufficient to prevent reductions in the extent, integrity, quality, and viability of the habitats and species occurrences in collaboration with the local Experts, Research Institutes and/ or with relevant NGOs.</p>	<p>See also the Overarching BAI, Section A and also B. Local Experts, Research Institutes and/ or with relevant NGOs.</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>For all HCV 1: Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to develop, expand, and/or restore habitats for such species are put in place in collaboration with the local Experts, Research Institutes and/ or with relevant NGOs.</p>	<p>See also the Overarching BAI, Section A and also B. Local Experts, Research Institutes and/ or with relevant NGOs.</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>Examples of protection measures: (i) Do not encroach or destroy habitats of RTE species (ii) No illegal hunting or collecting of RTE (iii) No use of invasive species (iv) clearly mark the boundary/area of HCV (v) communicate with public about HCV HCV 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3: Setting up a discussion platform with the managers of adjacent protected areas and other affected and interested stakeholders to elaborate and implement joint management measures.</p>	<p>See also the Overarching BAI, Section A and also B.</p>	<p>Applicable</p>

Providing information and conducting and awareness raising on national hunting regulations and practices
Elaborating internal rules and regulation to ensure respect for national antipoaching laws
Identifying and protecting specific corridors for the displacement of elephants
Elaborating and implementing a control system for the surveillance and monitoring of the Management Unit against illegal harvesting and poaching
Implementing reduce impact logging technics
HCV 1.4:
Clearly mark out boundaries and/ or include sensible/ fragile sites (HCV 1.4) in the conservation area network*
Information and awareness raising on national regulations related to HCV 1.4
Implementation of reduced impact logging technics that ensure the protection of HCV1.4

For any threatened or endangered tree species, including CITES, IUCN, or nationally listed species: Mark and protect trees from harvest, and control for illegal harvest.

See also the Overarching BAI, Section A and also B.

Applicable

For endemic and rare, threatened, or endangered (RTE) wildlife: Implement no hunting and fishing policies, including for employees and contractors, except for sustainable levels of traditional harvest by local communities and Indigenous Peoples; adopt controls to prevent poaching and overharvest; help educate employees, contractors, and local communities about wildlife values and sustainable harvest and fishing practices.

See also the Overarching BAI, Section A and also B.

Applicable

For endemic and RTE wildlife: Establish and demarcate reserves and conservation zone.

See also the Overarching BAI, Section A and also B.

Applicable

D. Monitoring for HCV 1 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

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

National methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 1 Designations	<i>Best Available Information</i> for monitoring occurrences of these elements:	BAI SLIMF
<p>Patrolling reports during a monitoring activity. The report describe condition of RTE species</p> <p>Record illegal activities related to RTE</p> <p>Inventory of the RTE</p> <p>Records of invasive species (if any)</p> <p>Assessment of the consultation with managers of adjacent protected areas and affected and interested stakeholders</p> <p>Monthly assessment of the surveillance effort against illegal harvesting and poaching</p> <p>Annual assessment of the abundance of protected wildlife species</p> <p>Monthly assessment of the intensity of poaching in the Management Unit (MU)</p> <p>Annual assessment of the internal cases of non-respect for antipoaching rules</p> <p>Annual assessment of the sensitization efforts on wildlife protection*</p> <p>Examples of monitoring indicators:</p> <p>Number of meetings held per year</p> <p>Abundance indices of protected species</p> <p>Number of poaching indices per Km controlled</p> <p>Number of cases of non-respect for antipoaching rules</p> <p>Number of workers that attended the sensitization meetings per year</p>	See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.	Aplicable

HCV 2 – Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. Intact forest landscapes and large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

A. Elements of HCV 2, for HCV Identification (See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

Element 1: Intact Forest landscapes:

National or regional Designations of this HCV element:	<i>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this element:</i>	BAI SLIMF
<i>Intact Forest Landscapes (IFLs).</i>	<p>IFL maps for 2017; see Global Forest Watch. (www.globalforestwatch.org) or other maps based on a:</p> <p>Mapping and other data on forest cover, age, succession, structure, species composition, habitat connectivity*, anthropogenic disturbance, etc.</p> <p>Consultation with relevant local and regional experts/ Research Institutes and/ or ENGOs.</p> <p>IUCN Protected Area classification of a Wilderness Area https://www.worldheritagesite.org/connection/HighBiodiversity+Wilderness+Area</p> <p>IUCN & Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) data https://www.cepf.net/ourwork/biodiversity-hotspots</p> <p>Annex H of FSC International Generic Indicators version 2-0 (FSC-STD-60-004 v2-0)</p> <p>FSC Frequently asked questions on the advice note for motion 65-V1-3, July 2018</p> <p>Intact Forest Landscapes as defined in the FSC International Generic Indicators. See more recent and accurate IFL inventory using a refined methodology.</p> <p>Legally declared conservation areas (National parks, arboretum, parks, non-hunting area, wildlife sanctuary)</p>	Applicable
Example of IFLs in Thailand include Huai Kahaeng wildlife sanctuary, Tung Yai Naraesuan, Khao Yai National Parks.	<i>(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)</i>	Applicable

Element 2: *Large landscape-level ecosystems* that are *significant* at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance:

National or regional Designations of this HCV element:	<i>Best Available Information</i> for identifying occurrences of this element:	BAI SLIMF
Forests recognized as being regionally significant at the bioregion or larger scale in formally recognized reports or peer-reviewed journals, due to the unusual landscape-scale biodiversity values provided by size and condition of the forest relative to regional forest land cover and land use trends.	Mapping and other data on forest cover, age, succession, structure, species composition, <i>habitat</i> connectivity, anthropogenic disturbance, roadless areas, wilderness.	Applicable
Large area, especially in the northern, southern, eastern and western parts of Thailand where the vegetation conditions is not disturbed	Map in website about IFL https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map?map.. Conservation maps in the country http://www.dnp.go.th/wildlife_it/main_m.asp	Applicable

Element 3: *Ecosystem* mosaics that are *significant* at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance:

National or regional Designations of this HCV element:	<i>Best Available Information</i> for identifying occurrences of this element:	BAI SLIMF
Ridge-to-Reef ecosystems, including but not limited to those containing mangrove, freshwater swamp, and freshwater stream components.	See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.	Applicable
Other areas important as biological connectivity corridors, e.g., forests that provide habitat connectivity between larger forest areas, protected areas, biodiversity concentrations, and/or refugia	Mapping and other data on forest cover, age, succession, structure, species composition, <i>habitat</i> connectivity, anthropogenic disturbance, IFLs, protected areas, etc.	Applicable
Other forest ecosystems forming a landscape-level mosaic with other vegetation types used by a diversity of species, e.g., forest “islands” within floodplains.	<i>(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)</i>	Applicable

B. Assessments for HCV 2 *(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)*

National or regionally appropriate methodologies and *Best Available Information* for assessments for HCV 2:

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 2 Designations:	<i>Best Available Information</i> for assessing occurrences of these elements:	BAI SLIMF
For guidance in assessing <i>Intact Forest Landscapes</i> , consider: Annex H of FSC (2017) and FSC (2020b).	See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.	Applicable

For additional guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 2 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.2, Identification of HCV 2).

See also the Overarching BAI, Section A

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 2

Management strategies for HCV 2: (See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 2 Designations:

Best Available Information for management strategies for these elements:

BAI
SLIMF

For all HCV 2: Strategies that fully maintain the extent and intactness of the *forest ecosystems* and the viability of their biodiversity concentrations, including plant and animal indicator species, keystone species, and/or guilds associated with large intact *natural forest ecosystems*. Examples include *protection zones* and *set-aside areas*, with any commercial activity in areas that are not set-aside being limited to low intensity operations that fully maintain *forest structure, composition, regeneration, and disturbance patterns* at all times.

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Applicable

Strategies that fully maintain the extent and intactness of the forest ecosystems and the viability of their biodiversity concentrations, including plant and animal indicator species, keystone species, and/or guilds associated with large intact natural forest ecosystems are developed in collaboration with the local Experts, Research Institutes and/ or with relevant NGOs.

See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.

Applicable

For all HCV 2: Where enhancement is identified as the *objective*, measures to *restore and reconnect forest ecosystems*, their intactness, and *habitats* that support natural *biological diversity* are developed in collaboration with the local Experts, Research Institutes and/ or with relevant NGOs.

See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.

Applicable

For IFLs: The *core area** of each *Intact Forest Landscape* within the *Management Unit* is protected, comprising at least 80% of the *Intact Forest Landscapes* within the *Management Unit*. See also Annex H of FSC (2017) and relevant indicators under Criterion 9.2 in this standard

See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.

Applicable

Examples of protection measures:

Putting to place protection zones and set-aside areas, with no commercial logging

Designate core areas of IFLs, develop and implement protection measures (see relevant indicators in Criterion 9.2)

Implement stricter reduce impact logging technics in case of harvesting in IFL or other HCV 2 areas (reduction of road densities), outside the *core areas*

Limitation of road width and matching of the dimensions of the road network to the season and exploitable resource.

Strengthening of the measures to combat poaching and illegal harvesting

Encroaching and up-taking land to covert from natural conditions is not allowed.

Marking boundary of HCV area

Communication with communities and publics

Public relation

See also the Overarching BAI,
Section B.

Applicable

D. Monitoring for HCV 2

Methodologies and *Best Available Information* for monitoring programs for HCV 2: (See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 2 Designations:	<i>Best Available Information</i> for monitoring occurrences of these elements:	BAI SLIMF
<p>Annual assessment of the damages caused by forest harvesting activities (tree felling, log trail paths, roads opening etc..) in the annual harvesting area</p> <p>Monitoring of deforestation and other disturbances using satellite imagery, drones and other tool</p>	<p>(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>For guidance in monitoring IFLs, consider: FSC (2020b).</p>	<p>(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3).</p>	<p>(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>Examples of monitoring indicators:</p> <p>Average largeness of roads</p> <p>Total surfaces affected by harvesting roads</p> <p>Report patrolling results.</p> <p>The report describe condition of monitoring area.</p>	<p>(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)</p>	<p>Applicable</p>

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

A. Elements of HCV 3, for HCV Identification (See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

Element 1: Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems:

National or regional Designations of this HCV element:	<i>Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this element:</i>	BAI SLIMF
<p>Unlogged lowland and coastal forests; primary or old growth forests; other rainforest and lowland forest; lower montane forests; mangroves and swamp forests; forests on karst or ultrabasic soils.</p>	<p>Habitat assessments, conservation plans, recovery plans, and other published reports by governments, research institutions, or conservation organizations. World Heritage Sites Biosphere Reserve (UNESCO-MAB) sites; https://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/cm Lists and Maps of Protected Marine Areas (PMAs); wetland ecosystem, developed by ONEP Field survey Man and Biosphere Reserve (MAB) by UNESCO Ramsar Site Watershed classification by Thailand Royal Forest Department https://www.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=d0bf880092a64a60a630f4c487e20a5f</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>Natural forest remnants in degraded landscapes, including mature forests, remaining primary forests, and relatively undisturbed forest fragments.</p>	<p>See above and also the Overarching BAI, Section A</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>Forests vulnerable to climate change or isolation on mountaintops, e.g., high montane forests and other forests in areas of low relief or in fragmented landscapes.</p>	<p>See above and also the Overarching BAI, Section A</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>UNESCO Biosphere Reserves or Ecosystems on the IUCN Red List, if any are designated in the future.</p>	<p><i>UNESCO Biosphere Reserves and IUCN Red List of Ecosystems (References)</i></p>	<p>Applicable</p>

Element 2: Rare, threatened, or endangered habitats:

National or regional Designations of this HCV element:	<i>Best Available Information</i> for identifying occurrences of this element:	BAI SLIMF
Forest types and habitats now very limited in extent.	See above and also the Overarching BAI, Section A	Applicable
Other habitats and habitat features that are vulnerable and/or important to HCV 1 biodiversity or species.	See above and also the Overarching BAI, Section A	Applicable
Other rare, threatened, or endangered habitats	See above and also the Overarching BAI, Section A	Applicable
<i>(Note the RTE ecosystems listed above are also likely to be RTE habitats.)</i>	See above and also the Overarching BAI, Section A	Applicable
Examples include: Pru-To-Daeng, Pru-Kuan-khi-sean; Nong-bong-kai forest in wetland ecosystem: often found phagnum sp.	See above and also the Overarching BAI, Section A	Applicable

Element 3: Refugia:

National or regional Designations of this HCV element:	<i>Best Available Information</i> for identifying occurrences of this element:	BAI SLIMF
Isolated areas where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive.	See above and also the Overarching BAI, Section A	Applicable
<i>(Note that protected areas listed at HCV 1 may also be refugia)</i>	See above and also the Overarching BAI, Section A	Applicable
Examples in Thailand include, low-land, flood plain, muddy puddles, water courses (both man-made, natural conditions), wet area where water is standing permanently or temporary, wet area where water flow and standing, wet land also include sweet water and brackish water area, intertidal zone up to 6 meters depth	See above and also the Overarching BAI, Section A	Applicable

B. Assessments for HCV 3 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

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

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 3 elements:	<i>Best Available Information</i> for assessing occurrences of these elements:	BAI SLIMF
For guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 3 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.3, Identification of HCV 3).	See above and also the Overarching BAI, Section A	

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 3 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 3:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 3 elements:	Best Available Information for management strategies for these elements:	BAI SLIMF
For all HCV 3: Strategies that fully maintain the extent and integrity of rare or threatened <i>ecosystems, habitats, or refugia</i> .	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)	Applicable
For all HCV 3: Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective</i> , measures to <i>restore</i> and/or develop rare or threatened <i>ecosystems, habitats, or refugia</i> are in place.	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)	Applicable
For all HCV 3: Exclude logging, road construction, and other operations, except for low intensity RIL that does not significantly impact ecosystems and habitats, that does not reduce irreplaceable values (e.g., isolation of refugia), and that does not increase the likelihood of indirect impacts (e.g., by providing access to invasive species or subsequent commercial activity).	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)	Applicable
For all HCV 3: Adopt measures to prevent unauthorized or illegal logging by other companies or their contractors, e.g., improved boundary demarcations, patrols, and collaborative monitoring with local communities and Indigenous Peoples.	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)	Applicable
For all HCV 3: Adopt measures to address threats from invasive exotic species, poaching, and unsustainable harvest of wildlife, fish, and NTFPs, e.g., the strategies for endemic and RTE species at HCV 1. (Per WWF, 2005; others)	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)	Applicable
For all HCV3: Where encroachment of clearings for subsistence agriculture is a threat, work with local communities to identify and adopt solutions, e.g., identifying more suitable areas for forest gardens, limiting	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)	Applicable

the intensity and impact of farming practices, supporting alternative food sources where the encroachment is driven less by traditional practices and more by food insecurity, etc.

In unlogged lowland and coastal forests, primary or old growth forests, mangroves and swamp forests, and forests on karst or ultrabasic soils: Per the precautionary principle, and the rarity and/or threatened status of these HCVs, they should generally be protected from logging, road construction, and other forestry operations.

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Applicable

Examples of protection measures:

Marking out of HCV 3 identified on the field and implementation of protection measures

Integration of HCV 3 identified into the conservation network

Putting in place and implementing a mechanism for the surveillance of conservation areas

Sensitization of the neighbouring communities on the importance of conservation areas

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Applicable

D. Monitoring for HCV 3 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

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

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 3 elements:

Best Available Information for monitoring occurrences of these elements:

BAI
SLIMF

For monitoring guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3).

. See a the Overarching BAI, Section C

Applicable

Assessment of the effort made in the sensitization of the communities on HCV 3 areas (every 6 months)

See the Overarching BAI, Section C

Applicable

Assessment of the effort put in the renewal of HCV 3 area boundaries (every 6 month)

See the Overarching BAI, Section C

Applicable

Examples of monitoring indicators:

Annual number of meetings/ total number of villages
 Annual number of HCV 3 sites controlled/ total number of HCV 3 sites.

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

A. Elements of HCV 4, for HCV Identification (See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

Element 1: Water catchments in critical situations:

National or regional sub-elements of this HCV:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this element:	BAI SLIMF
Watersheds, streams, rivers, and other water sources, including their riparian corridors and buffers, relied upon by Indigenous Peoples or local communities for drinking water, irrigation, or other daily uses.	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities and Indigenous Peoples (LCIPs) and affected and interested stakeholders. Consultation with relevant local and regional experts. Exploitation of relevant databases and maps of the landscape and Management Unit including management plan	Applicable
Forests that comprise more than 25% of a watershed critical for collection of potable water and/or regulating water flow to urban areas.	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)	Applicable
Rivers, streams, swamps, and mangroves, including their riparian corridors and buffers, critical to spawning or juvenile fish (e.g., snappers, some reef fish) or reef ecosystems.	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)	Applicable
Examples of HCV4 critical ecosystem services in Thailand Water catchments, main drinking water sources, fragile soils that are vulnerable to erosion, very steep slope areas (between 45-50%).	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)	Applicable

watershed area class 1 defined by ONEP (office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning) ; DNP, Department of Mineral Resources watershed classification maps defined by Department of Mineral Resources -> if in the Management Unit are felled under watershed class 1 or 2, the MU is considered as HCV

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

National or regional sub-elements of this HCV:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this element:	BAI SLIMF
Forests in landslide and flood prone areas, including those with runouts likely to affect populated areas.	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)	Applicable

Element 3: Other ecosystem services in critical situations:

National or regional sub-elements of this HCV:	Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this element:	BAI SLIMF
Forest types susceptible to fire, e.g., monsoon forest, swamp and peat forest, plantations.	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)	Applicable
Provision of fisheries, other food sources, wood sources, and storm, wave, and saltwater intrusion buffering by mangrove forests.	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)	Applicable
Provision of food, water, and shelter to local communities and Indigenous Peoples. (See HCV 5)	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)	Applicable
Areas of low-impact tourism in locales where communities and Indigenous Peoples have few other opportunities for ecologically sustainable revenue generation.	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)	Applicable

B. Assessments for HCV 4 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

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

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 4 elements:	<i>Best Available Information for assessing occurrences of these elements:</i>	BAI SLIMF
For guidance in identifying and assessing other examples of HCV 4 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.4, Identification of HCV 4). Consider also the FSC Ecosystem Services Procedure (FSC, 2017b).	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)	Applicable

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 4 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 4:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 4 elements:	<i>Best Available Information for management strategies for these elements:</i>	BAI SLIMF
Strategies to protect any water catchments of importance to local communities located within or downstream of the Management Unit, and areas within the unit that are particularly unstable or susceptible to erosion. Examples may include protection zones, harvest prescriptions, chemical use restrictions, and/or prescriptions for road construction and maintenance, to protect water catchments and upstream and upslope areas.	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)	Applicable
Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to restore water quality and quantity are in place.	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)	Applicable

Where identified HCV 4 ecosystem services include climate regulation, strategies to maintain or enhance carbon sequestration and storage are in place.	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)	Applicable
For water sources for local communities, Indigenous Peoples, or urban areas: Logging should be excluded. For other water catchments designated as HCV, logging and other activities are limited to RIL practices, to protect water quality and <i>aquifer</i> * recharge.	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)	Applicable
For slopes and soils vulnerable to erosion or compaction: Harvest does not utilize wheeled or ground based skidding, or high lead or skyline cable logging.	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)	Applicable
For flood-prone rivers (e.g., in floodplains): Consider designating wider buffer zones, to ensure the presence of riparian vegetation when river channels shift.	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)	Applicable
For mangroves: Consider the recommendations of the MESCAL and MARSH projects.	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)	Applicable
For forests susceptible to fire: Work with local communities to educate about fire risks and minimize ignition risks. In plantations, a fire break buffer zone is also provided.	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)	
<p>Examples of protection measures:</p> <p>Forbid harvesting on areas with slopes of more than 35%.</p> <p>Integrate sanctions for manipulation of pollutants near water sources (60m security distance to be respected)</p> <p>Establishment of small check dams using natural material like rocks to withhold water longer in the catchment.</p>	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)	The last bullet point is not applicable to SLIMF

D. Monitoring for HCV 4 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

Methodologies and Best Available Information for monitoring programs for HCV 4:

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 4 elements:	Best Available Information for monitoring occurrences of these elements:	BAI SLIMF
<p>Compilation and analysis of post-harvest data related to the respect for measures that forbid harvesting on very steep slopes, water course banks by monitoring team.</p> <p>Compilation and analysis of data on the sanctions inflicted for the manipulation of pollutants near water sources.</p>	<p>See also the Overarching BAI, Section C</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>For critical water catchments, and soils vulnerable to erosion or compaction: Monitoring programs include monitoring of downstream sedimentation and potential impacts to water sources and fish populations.</p>	<p>See also the Overarching BAI, Section C</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>For water quality and quantity, soils, and other ecosystem services: See Annex D of FSC (2017b) for basic factors to consider monitoring.</p>	<p>See also the Overarching BAI, Section C</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3).</p>	<p>See also the Overarching BAI, Section C</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>Examples of monitoring indicators:</p> <p>Surface area impacted by harvesting near water courses/ total surface area controlled</p> <p>Surface area of very steep slope areas harvested/ total surface area controlled</p>	<p>See also the Overarching BAI, Section C</p>	<p>Applicable</p>

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

A. Elements of HCV 5, for HCV Identification (See also the *Overarching BAI, Section A.*)

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

National or regional sub-elements of this HCV:	<i>Best Available Information</i> for identifying occurrences of this element:	BAI SLIMF
<p>Sources of water for drinking, other daily use, or irrigation; growing areas and plants used for subsistence or traditional medicine; hunting grounds and fisheries for subsistence; sources for sustainable levels of harvest of fuelwood or building materials; other sites and resources used at sustainable levels to satisfy basic needs. (Not inclusive of poaching, wildlife hunting for non-local trade, recreational hunting, or unsustainable harvest levels, or extensive, unsustainable gardening practices, e.g., overly short rotations or conversion* of other HCV sites.)</p>	<p>Primary BAI: Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities. (Supplemental BAI may include databases, maps, and community development organizations and professionals.)</p> <p>Socio-economic studies,</p> <p>Management inventories and participative cartography maps</p> <p>Map of natural rivers by MEKONG http://www.tnmc-is.org/</p> <p>Map of community forests http://forestinfo.forest.go.th/fCom_map.aspx</p>	<p>Applicable</p>

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

National or regional sub-elements of this HCV:	<i>Best Available Information</i> for identifying occurrences of this element:	BAI SLIMF
Watersheds, rivers, streams, and other sources of water for drinking, other daily use, or irrigation, including wells, bores, springs, and dip holes adjacent to rivers.	Primary BAI: Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples.	Applicable
Hunting grounds and wildlife, and fisheries and fish, for subsistence. <i>(Not inclusive of poaching, wildlife hunting for non-local trade, recreational hunting, or unsustainable harvest levels.)</i>	Primary BAI: Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples.	Applicable
Gardening sites, and other growing areas and plants used for traditional subsistence or traditional medicinal use. <i>(Not inclusive of unsustainable crop rotations or overly intensive or extensive gardening in other sensitive HCV sites.)</i> Examples of medicinal plants include but are not limited to: coconut oil, ylang-ylang, heartleaf hempvine, tropical almond, betel nut, great morinda, mile-a-minute vine, milky pine bark, oesai leaf, paw paw.	Primary BAI: Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples. (For examples of relevant plants, consider also Henderson et al (1988) and Furusawa et al (2014).)	Applicable
Other sites and resources from which Indigenous People satisfy basic needs, including but not limited to: sources for sustainable levels of harvest of fuelwood (from secondary forests), canoe trees, and building materials, e.g., sago palm leaves, rattan, white beech, mangroves, vitex, flueggia tree, <i>securinaga flexuosa</i>, arecoid palm, bamboo.	Primary BAI: Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples. (For examples of relevant tree species, consider also Furusawa et al (2014).)	Applicable
Sites and resources for sustainable levels of NTFP cultivation, harvest, and related revenue generation by Indigenous Peoples, e.g., rattan and rattan products, ngali nuts, honey, handicrafts, coconut oil biodiesel, kava, dried fruits, sandalwood, plantation timbers, low-impact eco-tourism, carbon-offsets.	Primary BAI: Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples. (For eco-tourism opportunities, see also the Ministry of Tourism.)	Applicable

B. Assessments for HCV 5 (See also the *Overarching BAI, Section A.*)

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

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

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 5 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 5:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 5 elements:	<i>Best Available Information</i> for management strategies for these elements:	BAI SLIMF
<p>For all HCV 5 elements: Strategies to protect the community’s and/or <i>Indigenous Peoples’</i> needs in relation to the <i>Management Unit</i> are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of <i>local communities</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>.</p>	<p>The local communities and Indigenous Peoples, per the Overarching BAI.</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>For all HCV 5: Strategies may include protection of specific sites, reserve areas, designation of buffer zones, etc. HCV occurrences should generally be mapped and also marked in the field prior to any nearby timber harvest or other operations. Operational plan mapping or other methods may be used in lieu of field marks to protect the secrecy of medicinal plant sites or other secret sites.</p>	<p>(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>For all HCV 5: Strategies do not include maintaining specific levels or practices of hunting, fishing, gardening, NTFP harvest, or other forest utilization that do not sustain the resource or that harm biodiversity or other HCVs. Where gardening or other practices threaten riparian forests or other HCV occurrences, work with local communities and Indigenous Peoples to identify and support more sustainable management practices or alternative sites (see also the strategies for HCV 3).</p>	<p>(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>For all HCV 5: For sites and resources related to Indigenous Peoples, strategies will need to be based on FPIC and engagement, and not assume that existing practices in Thailand consistently recognize or respect Indigenous Peoples’ rights.</p>	<p>(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)</p>	<p>Applicable</p>
<p>For medicinal tree species in harvest areas: Notify and provide access to Indigenous Peoples and local communities, to harvest seeds or medicinal material, prior to logging.</p>	<p>(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)</p>	<p>Applicable</p>

For canoe trees: Harvest may be conducted with or on behalf of Indigenous Peoples or members of local communities.	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)	Applicable
<p>Examples of protection measures:</p> <p>Set up seasonal and annual concertation meetings with IPLCs and other affected and interested stakeholders*</p> <p>Execute detailed mapping of the adjacent affected villages and HCV 5 in the Management Unit before harvesting commences.</p> <p>Support the administration in the implementation of antipoaching measures for HCV 5 resources</p>	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)	Applicable
D. Monitoring for HCV 5 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)		
Methodologies and Best Available Information for monitoring programs for HCV 5:		
National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 5 elements:	Best Available Information for monitoring occurrences of these elements:	BAI SLIMF
<p>Monitoring conducted through procedures developed in cooperation with the communities through culturally appropriate engagement.</p> <p>Annual monitoring analysis on the number of villages consulted on the use of HCV 5</p> <p>Annual monitoring analysis on the level of protection of HCV 5</p>	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)	Applicable
Monitoring conducted by the local communities and the Indigenous Peoples, or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the communities and the Indigenous Peoples through culturally appropriate engagement.	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)	Applicable
<p>Examples of monitoring indicators include:</p> <p>- Number of villages consulted/ total number of villages</p>	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)	Applicable

- Number of HCV 5 trees preserved/ total number of HCV 5 trees counted.

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

A. Elements of HCV 6, for HCV Identification (See also the *Overarching BAI, Section A.*)

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

National or regional sub-elements of this HCV:

***Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this element:**

**BAI
SLIMF**

Internationally or nationally important cultural, archaeological, or historical sites, resources, habitats, or landscapes, e.g., World War II relics.

Socio-economic studies, participatory mapping, culturally appropriate engagement with local communities, consultation with relevant local and regional experts.

Applicable

World Heritage List <https://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/cm>

Examples include:

Sukhothai Ancient City, Pra-na-korn Sri Ayuttaya Ancient City, Ban Chiang Historical sites, funeral sites, graveyards, Pae-Muang-Phi

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

National or regional sub-elements of this HCV:

***Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this element:**

**BAI
SLIMF**

Sites, resources, habitats, or landscapes of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious/sacred importance to local communities.

Primary BAI: Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities. (Supplemental BAI may include databases, maps, and experts, e.g., community development organizations.)

Applicable

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

National or regional sub-elements of this HCV:

Best Available Information for identifying occurrences of this element:

**BAI
SLIMF**

Shrines, stone terraces, stone or coral faced platforms, walls, historical village sites, and other archaeological sites, including those which demark traditional territories and land use rights for Indigenous Peoples

Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples.

Applicable

Other sites, resources, habitats, or landscapes of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious/sacred importance to Indigenous Peoples.

Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples.

Applicable

B. Assessments for HCV 6 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

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

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 6 elements:	Best Available Information for assessing occurrences of these elements:	BAI SLIMF
For all HCV 6: For guidance in identifying and assessing more specific examples of HCV 6 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 3.6, Identification of HCV 6).	The local communities and Indigenous Peoples.	Applicable
For guidance in identifying and assessing more specific examples of HCV 6 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 3.6, Identification of HCV 6).	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)	Applicable

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 6 (See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 6:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 6 elements:	Best Available Information for management strategies for these elements:	BAI SLIMF
For all HCV 6: Strategies may include protection of specific sites, reserve areas, designation of buffer zones, etc. HCV occurrences should generally be mapped and also marked in the field prior to any nearby timber harvest or other operations.	(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)	Applicable

For HCV occurrences related to Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities: Strategies to protect the cultural values are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of the <i>local communities</i> and the <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> .	The local communities and Indigenous Peoples	Applicable
For sites and resources related to Indigenous Peoples: Strategies will need to be based on FPIC and engagement, and not assume that existing practices in the Solomon Islands consistently recognize or respect Indigenous Peoples' rights.	(See also the <i>Overarching BAI, Section A.</i>)	Applicable
For HCV occurrences identified due to global or national significance: Strategies are based on Best Available Information and considered effective for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV.	(See also the <i>Overarching BAI, Section A.</i>)	Applicable

D. Monitoring for HCV 6 (See also the *Overarching BAI, Section C.*)

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

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 6 elements:	<i>Best Available Information</i> for monitoring occurrences of these elements:	BAI SLIMF
For HCV occurrences related to local communities: Monitoring conducted by the local communities, or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the communities through culturally appropriate engagement.	Local traditional communities.	Applicable
For HCV occurrences related to Indigenous Peoples: Monitoring conducted by the Indigenous Peoples, or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the Indigenous Peoples through culturally appropriate engagement.	Indigenous Peoples	Applicable
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3)		

Examples of Relevant Stakeholders and Experts

(This is a list of stakeholder and expert organizations likely to be especially relevant to HCV assessments, strategies, and/or monitoring, either in general, or for particular HCV categories or elements. The list is not exhaustive, may need to change over time, and can be updated. Where additional stakeholders and experts are relevant to specific management units, they should also be identified and considered by managers.)

Environmental Stakeholders:

- Department of National Park, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation (DNP), Royal Forest Department (RFD), Regional Office of DNPs, Regional office of RFD
- Academics: e.g., Kasetsart University, Faculty of Forestry, Songkhla University (Faculty of Natural Resources) University of Mahidol (Faculty of Environment and Resources Study and Faculty of Science), King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi (School of Bioresources and Technology), etc.

Indigenous Peoples Organizations:

- Princess Maha Chakri Siridhorn Anthropology Center (SAC)
- UNESCO Bangkok
- RECOFTC

Social Stakeholders and Community Development Organizations:

- RECOFTC
- Bank of Agricultural and Agricultural Cooperatives (in the area)
- Rubber Authority of Thailand (RAOT) (in the area)
- Local administration authorities

Other Expert Organizations – Environmental:

- World Wildlife Fund, Thailand
- Wildlife Conservation Society, Thailand
- Bird Conservation Society of Thailand
- Zoological Park Organization of Thailand
- National Science Museum
- Queen Sirikit Botanic Garden

Other Expert Organizations – Social:

- Fine Art Department, Ministry of Culture
- Princess Maha Chakri Siridhorn Anthropology Center (SAC)
- Geological Society of Thailand
- Archaeological Faculty, Silpakorn University
- Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Mahidol University
- Faculty of Humanities, Faculty of Social Sciences, Chaing Mai University
- Abbots of the temples/mosques in the areas
- UNESCO Bangkok

Government Agencies:

- Provincial Offices of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE)
- DNP representative in the areas (e.g., national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, non-hunting areas)
- Community Development Department, (Ministry of Interior)
- Fine Art Department, Ministry of Culture
- Provincial Governor Office
- District Shariff
- Department of Social Development and Welfare, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security)
- Department of Mineral Resources (MNRE)
- Department of Water Resources (MNRE)

Annex J 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 World Conservation Union (IUCN), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Invasive Alien Species Programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity. When other sources have been used, they are referenced accordingly.

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

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

Adaptive management: A systematic process of continually improving management policies and practices by learning from the outcomes of existing measures (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Additionality:

- **Additionality outside the Management Unit:** Conservation and/or restoration outcomes over and above those already achieved or planned to be achieved, and that would not have been achieved without the support and/or intervention of The Organization.

Projects must either be new (i.e., not already being implemented or planned), amended or extended so that conservation and/or restoration outcomes are enhanced beyond what would have been achieved, or planned or funded to be achieved without The Organization planning to remedy for historical conversion.

- **Additionality inside the Management Unit:** Conservation and/or restoration outcomes above and beyond those required by the applicable FSC standards.

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

- Local communities
- Indigenous Peoples
- Workers
- Forest dwellers
- 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 V5-2).

Affected Rights Holder: Persons and groups, including Indigenous Peoples, traditional peoples and local communities with legal or customary rights whose Free, Prior and Informed Consent is required to determine management decisions (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Agroforestry: Agroforestry is the term for land-use systems and technologies in which woody perennials (such as trees, shrubs, palms or bamboos) and agricultural crops or animals are deliberately grown on the same parcel of land in some form of spatial and temporal arrangement. (Source: FAO)

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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

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

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

Best Available Information: Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with stakeholders that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through reasonable effort and cost, subject to the scale and intensity of the management activities and the Precautionary Approach (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 1992, Article 2).

Biological control agents: Organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other organisms (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Child: any person under the age of 18 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 98, Article 4).

Confidential information: Private facts, data and content that, if made publicly available, might put at risk The Organization, its business interests or its relationships with stakeholders, clients and competitors (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Connectivity: A measure of how connected or spatially continuous a corridor, network, or matrix is. The fewer gaps, the higher the connectivity. Related to the structural connectivity concept; functional or behavioural connectivity refers to how connected an area is for a process, such as an animal moving through different types of landscape elements (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on R.T.T. Forman. 1995. Land Mosaics. The Ecology of Landscapes and Regions. Cambridge University Press, 632pp). 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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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).

Conversion: A lasting change of natural forest cover or High Conservation Value areas, induced by human activity. This may be characterized by significant loss of species diversity, habitat diversity, structural complexity, ecosystem functionality or livelihoods and cultural values. The definition of *conversion** covers gradual forest degradation as well as rapid forest transformation (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

- Induced by human activity: In contrast to drastic changes caused by natural calamities like hurricanes or volcanic eruptions. It also applies in cases of naturally ignited fires where human activities (e.g. draining of peatlands) have significantly increased the risk of fire.
- Lasting change of natural forest cover: Permanent or long-term change of natural forest cover. Temporary changes of forest cover or structure (e.g. harvesting followed by regeneration in accordance with the FSC normative framework) is not considered conversion.
- Lasting change of High Conservation Value (HCV) areas: Permanent or long term change of any of the High Conservation Values. Temporary changes of HCV areas that do not negatively and permanently impact the values (e.g. harvesting followed by regeneration in accordance with Principle 9) is not considered a lasting change.
- Significant loss of species diversity: Loss of species is considered significant where rare species and threatened species or other locally important, keystone and/or flagship species are lost, whether in terms of numbers of individuals or in terms of number of species. This refers to both displacement and extinction.

NOTE: The establishment of ancillary infrastructure necessary to implement the objectives of responsible forest management (e.g. forest roads, skid trails, log landings, fire protection, etc.) is not considered conversion.

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Critical: The concept of criticality or fundamentality in Principle 9 and HCVs relates to irreplaceability and to cases where loss or major damage to this HCV would cause serious prejudice or suffering to affected stakeholders. An ecosystem service is considered to be critical (HCV 4) where a disruption of that service is likely to cause, or poses a threat of, severe negative impacts on the welfare, health or survival of local communities, on the environment, on HCVs, or on the functioning of significant infrastructure (roads, dams, buildings etc.). The notion of criticality here refers to the importance and risk for natural resources and environmental and socio-economic values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

Culturally appropriate [mechanisms]: Means/approaches for outreach to target groups that are in harmony with the customs, values, sensitivities, and ways of life of the target audience (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on N.L. Peluso and P. Vandergeest. 2001. Genealogies of the political forest and customary rights in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, Journal of Asian Studies 60(3):761–812).

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

Direct involvement: Situations in which the associated organization or individual is first-hand responsible for the unacceptable activities (Source: FSC-POL-01-004 V2-0).

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, adapted from International Labour Organization (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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, 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 Thailand FSC standard, 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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Due consideration: To give such weight or significance to a particular factor as under the circumstances it seems to merit, and this involves discretion (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on 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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, 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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on WWF Global 200. http://www.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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, 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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, 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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (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 harm: Any impact on the environment values as a result of human activity that has the effect of degrading the environment, whether temporarily or permanently (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on Environmental impact assessment, guidelines for FAO field projects. Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome).

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).

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Fertilizer: Mineral or organic substances, most commonly N, P₂O₅ and K₂O, which are applied to soil for the purpose of enhancing plant growth (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Fibre Testing: a suite of wood identification technologies used to identify the family, genus, species and origin of solid wood and fibre-based products (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 29, Article 2.1).

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

Formal and informal workers organization: association or union of workers, whether recognized by law or by The Organization or neither, which have the aim of promoting workers rights and to represent workers in dealings with The Organization particularly regarding working conditions and compensation (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, 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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, 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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, 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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, 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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, adapted from Motion 40:2017).

Habitat: The place or type of site where an organism or population occurs (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), 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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (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-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Core Conventions principles, 2017).

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

- **HCV1:** Species Diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.
- **HCV 2:** Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. Intact Forest Landscapes , large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
- **HCV 3:** Ecosystems and habitats . Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems , habitats or refugia .
- **HCV 4:** Critical ecosystem services . Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.
- **HCV 5:** Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or Indigenous Peoples (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous Peoples .
- **HCV 6:** Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological , economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples , identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples (Source: based on FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

High Conservation Value Areas: Zones and physical spaces which possess and/or are needed for the existence and maintenance of identified High Conservation Values (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, 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-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Core Conventions principles, 2017).

ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow up, adopted by the International Labour conference at its Eighty-sixth Session, Geneva, 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:

- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining ;
- The elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour ;
- The effective abolition of child labour; and
- The elimination of discrimination* in respect of employment and occupation (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on International Labour Organization (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-60-004 V2-0).

Indigenous cultural landscapes: Indigenous cultural landscapes are living landscapes to which Indigenous Peoples attribute environmental, social, cultural and economic value because of their enduring relationship with the land, water, fauna, flora and spirits and their present and future importance to their cultural identity. An Indigenous cultural landscape is characterized by features that have been maintained through long-term interactions based on land-care knowledge, and adaptive livelihood practices. They are

landscapes over which Indigenous Peoples exercise responsibility for stewardship (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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

- The key characteristic or Criterion is self-identification as Indigenous Peoples at the individual level and acceptance by the community as their member;
- Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;
- Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources;
- Distinct social, economic or political systems;
- Distinct language, culture and beliefs;
- Form non-dominant groups of society;
- Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, 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).

Indirect involvement: Situations in which the associated organization or individual, with a minimum ownership or voting power of 51%, is involved as a parent or sister company, subsidiary, shareholder or Board of Directors to an organization directly involved in unacceptable activities. Indirect involvement also includes activities performed by subcontractors when acting on behalf of the associated organization or individual (Source: FSC-POL-01-004 V2-0).

Industrial activity: Industrial Forest and resource management activities such as road building, mining, dams, urban development and timber harvesting (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on 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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Article 8(j); and World Intellectual Property Organization. What is Intellectual Property? WIPO Publication No. 450(E)).

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

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

- Conservation organizations, for example environmental NGOs;
- 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 V5-2).

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

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

Lands and territories: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria these are lands or territories that Indigenous Peoples or local communities have traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, and where access to natural resources is vital to the sustainability of their cultures and livelihoods (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, 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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, 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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, 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).

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 138, Article 7).

Living wage: The level of wages sufficient to meet the basic living needs of an average-sized family in a particular economy (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

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).

Management objective: Specific management goals, practices, outcomes, and approaches established to achieve the requirements of this standard (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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 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).

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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

Natural conditions/native ecosystem: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria and any applications of restoration techniques, terms such as 'more natural conditions', 'native ecosystem' provide

for managing sites to favour or restore native species and associations of native species that are typical of the locality, and for managing these associations and other environmental values so that they form ecosystems typical of the locality. Further guidelines may be provided in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

'Natural forest' includes the following categories:

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

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

'Natural forest' does not include land which is not dominated by trees, was previously not forest, and which does not yet contain many of the characteristics and elements of native ecosystems. Young regeneration may be considered as natural forest after some years of ecological progression. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may indicate when such areas may be excised from the Management Unit, should be restored towards more natural conditions, or may be converted to other land uses.

FSC has not developed quantitative thresholds between different categories of forests in terms of area, density, height, etc. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may provide such thresholds and other guidelines, with appropriate descriptions or examples. Pending such guidance, areas dominated by trees, mainly of native species, may be considered as natural forest.

Thresholds and guidelines may cover areas such as:

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

should be excised from the Management Unit , should be restored towards more natural conditions , or may be converted to other land uses (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Natural Hazards: disturbances that can present risks to social and environmental values in the Management Unit but that may also comprise important ecosystem functions; examples include drought, flood, fire, landslide, storm, avalanche, etc (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Non-forest land-use: Land-use system, where the land is not dominated by trees.

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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, 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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on 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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on 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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on 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-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, 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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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

Priority social harms: see the definition for social harm (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

Proportionate: A 1:1 ratio: The area to be restored or conserved is the same as the area of natural forest and/or High Conservation Value destroyed (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

Protection: See definition of Conservation (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Protection Area: See definition of Conservation Zone (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Publicly available: In a manner accessible to or observable by people generally (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on Collins English Dictionary, 2003 Edition).

Rare species: Species that are uncommon or scarce, but not classified as threatened. These species are located in geographically restricted areas or specific habitats, or are scantily scattered on a large scale. They are approximately equivalent to the IUCN (2001) category of Near Threatened (NT), including species that are close to qualifying for, or are likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future. They are also approximately equivalent to imperilled species (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on Shorter Oxford English Dictionary).

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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on Glen Canyon Dam, Adaptive Management Program Glossary as provided on website of Glen Canyon Dam website).

Remedy: To correct or return something as near as possible to its original state or condition (Source: Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. UN. 2011).

- For environmental harms this includes actions taken to remedy deforestation, *conversion** degradation, or other harms to natural forest and High Conservation Value areas. Environmental remedy actions may include but are not limited to: conservation of standing forests, habitats, ecosystems and species; restoration and protection of degraded ecosystems.
- For social harms this includes providing redress for identified social harms through agreements made during an FPIC-based process with the affected rights holders and facilitating a transition to the position before such harms occurred; or developing alternative measures to ameliorate harms by providing gains recognized by the affected stakeholders as equivalent to the harms, through consultation and agreement. Remedy may be achieved through a combination of apologies, restitution, rehabilitation, financial or non-financial compensation, satisfaction, punitive sanctions, injunctions, and guarantees of non-repetition (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (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.).

Restitution: Measures agreed with affected stakeholders to restore lands, properties or damaged natural resources to their original owners in their original condition. Where such lands, properties or natural resources cannot be returned or restored, measures are agreed on to provide alternatives of equivalent quality and extent. Restitution to affected rights holders is agreed on through an FPIC-based process (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

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

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

Riparian zone: Interface between land and a water body, and the vegetation associated with it (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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' (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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 The 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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on Nieuwenhuis, M. 2000. Terminology of Forest Management. IUFRO World Series Vol. 9. IUFRO 4.04.07 SilvaPlan and SilvaVoc).

Small-scale smallholder: Any person that is depending on the land for most of their livelihood; and/or employs labour mostly from family or neighbouring communities and has land-use rights on a Management Unit of less than 50 hectares. Standard developers may define this to less than 50 hectares (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

Social harms: Negative impacts on persons or communities, perpetrated by individuals, corporations or states, which include, but may go beyond, criminal acts by legal persons. Such harms include negative impacts on persons' or groups' rights, livelihoods and well-being, such as property (including forests, lands, waters), health, food security, healthy environment, cultural repertoire and happiness, as well as physical injury, detention, dispossession and expulsion (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

- **Ongoing social harms:** social harms which have not been remedied.
- **Priority social harms:** social harms prioritized by an FPIC-based process with affected rights-holders or identified in consultation with affected stakeholders (Source: FSC-PRO-01-007 V1-0. Shortened version - refer to the FSC Remedy Framework for full definition).

Stakeholder: See definitions for 'affected stakeholder' and 'interested stakeholder' (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, based on 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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, 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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Timely manner: As promptly as circumstances reasonably allow; not intentionally postponed by The Organization; in compliance with applicable laws, contracts, licenses or invoices (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, 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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, Forest Peoples Programme (Marcus Colchester, 7 October 2009).

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

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

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

Vast majority: 80% of the total area of Intact Forest Landscapes within the Management Unit as of January 1, 2017. The vast majority also meets or exceeds the minimum definition of Intact Forest Landscape (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Very Limited portion: The affected area shall not exceed 5% of the Management Unit, irrespective of whether the conversion activities have taken place prior to or after The Organization is awarded with FSC Forest Management certification (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

Very limited portion of the 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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on 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: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), No Date, IUCN Definitions – English).

Workers: All employed persons including public employees as well as ‘self-employed’ persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including labourers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention 155, Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).

Workers’ organization: any organization of workers* _for furthering and defending the interest of workers*_ (adapted from ILO Convention 87, Article 10). It is important to note that rules and guidance on 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-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on report on generic criteria and indicators based on International Labour Organization (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 (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0, based on International Labour Organization (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