



Forest Stewardship Council®



FSC® Glossary of Terms

FSC-STD-01-002


Updated: 19 October 2017


Title: FSC Glossary of Terms


Document reference code: FSC-STD-01-002

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FSC GLOSSARY OF TERMS

FSC-STD-01-002

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

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

A Objective

This Glossary is a collection of the most frequently used terms and definitions that have been approved and are used in documents of the FSC Normative Framework, published in the English language.

Definitions of terms that occur in several documents are only referenced once in this Glossary from the most common source. Definitions of the same term in other normative documents are considered adaptations that are only valid in the context of the document in which they appear.

This Glossary is intended for use as a reference document and will be updated as necessary, when new terms are defined or when the definitions of terms are changed. In the case of any inconsistencies between the definitions in this Glossary and definitions in other FSC normative documents approved after publication of this document, the terminology used in the approved documents are to be considered valid in their specific context.

The terms and definitions are presented in alphabetical order. The source of the approved definition is quoted in *italics*.

B Scope

All terms and definitions included in this Glossary are considered to be normative in the context of the document in which they appear.

As a living document that presents terms and definitions from other approved documents of the FSC Normative Framework, this Glossary is not subject to the review and revision cycle as described in Procedure *FSC-PRO-01-001*.

If a definition is updated in the source normative document, it overrides the definition presented in this Glossary.

FSC Glossary of Terms

Accreditation: Third-party attestation that a certification body has formally demonstrated that its established systems are capable of performing a specified type(s) of conformity assessment in accordance with applicable scheme-owner requirements.

Source: FSC-STD-20-001 V4-0

Accreditation Decision: a decision made whether to grant, continue, extend, reduce, suspend, restore, withdraw or refuse FSC Accreditation of a CAB or to take disciplinary measures (adapted from ISO/IEC 17011:2004).

Source: FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Advice Note: errata or addenda to normative documents.

Source: FSC-PRO-01-001 V3-1

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 neighborhood of the Management Unit. The following are examples of affected stakeholders:

- Local communities
- Indigenous peoples
- Workers
- Forest dwellers
- Neighbors
- Downstream landowners
- Local processors
- Local businesses
- Tenure and use rights holders, including landowners
- Organizations authorized or known to act on behalf of affected stakeholders, for example social and environmental NGOs, labor unions, etc

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Appeal: request by a party subject to a decision for reconsideration of any adverse decision made by the FSC with regard to the FSC Certification Scheme and/ or the FSC Accreditation Program (adapted from ISO/IEC 17011:2004 (E)).

Source: FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0

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

Assembled products: Products that are constructed from two or more solid wood and/or chip and fibre components, assembled together to form another product. Examples include furniture, shelving units, musical instruments, plywood, blockboard, laminated veneer lumber, laminated flooring, laminated particle board, and printed materials containing different paper components.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

Audit: systematic, independent, documented process for obtaining records, statements of fact and other relevant information and assessing them objectively to determine the extent to which applicable requirements are fulfilled (adapted from ISEAL Assurance Code).

Source: FSC-STD-20-001 V4-0

Auditing time: Auditing time includes the time spent by an auditor or audit team in planning (including off-site document review, if appropriate) and physically or remotely auditing an organization, personnel, records, documentation and processes, and report writing.

Source: FSC-STD-20-011 V3-0

Auditor: Person with the competence to conduct an audit (adapted from ISO 19011:2002).

Source: FSC-PRO-01-017 V1-1

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 V1-0

Biological control agents: Organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other organisms (Source: Based on FSC 1994 and World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Central Office: The identified central function (e.g. office, department, person) of a Multi-site or Group COC, that holds ultimate management responsibility for maintaining the certification contract with the certification body, for being responsible for upholding the Chain of Custody system and for ensuring that the requirements of relevant Chain of Custody certification standard(s) are met at the Participating Sites.

Source: FSC-STD-40-003 V2-1

Certificate: a document issued under the rules of a certification system, indicating that adequate confidence is provided that a duly identified product, process or service is in conformity with a specific standard or other normative document (ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991 paragraph 14.8 and ISO/CASCO 193 paragraph 4.5).

Source: FSC-STD-20-001 V4-0

Certificate Manager: The main party responsible for the management of a Multi-site or Group COC certificate with legal or management authority, knowledge and technical support necessary to implement the responsibilities specified in this standard, and to manage the number of Participating Sites under the scope of the certificate.

Source: FSC-STD-40-003 V2-1

Certification: third-party attestation related to products, processes, systems or persons.

Source: FSC-STD-20-001 V4-0

Certification body: body that performs conformity assessment services and that can be the object of accreditation (adapted from ISO/IEC 17011:2004 (E)).

Source: FSC-STD-20-001 V4-0

Certification decision: granting, maintaining, renewing, expanding the scope of, reducing the scope of, suspending, reinstating, or withdrawing certification.

Source: FSC-STD-20-001 V4-0

Chain of custody: The path taken by raw materials, processed materials, finished products, and co-products from the forest to the consumer or (in the case of reclaimed/recycled materials or products containing them) from the reclamation site to the consumer, including each stage of processing, transformation, manufacturing, storage and transport where progress to the next stage of the supply chain involves a change of ownership (independent custodianship) of the materials or the product.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

Chamber balanced Working Group: a group of selected FSC members with professional experience in the field of question, to advise and provide content related input to the development or revision process of a FSC normative document, equally representing the perspectives of the social, environmental and economic chamber of the FSC membership (and southern and northern perspectives in case of a sub-chamber balanced Working Group).

Source: FSC-PRO-01-001 V3-1

Chip and fibre products: All products that use input-wood that has been chipped or defibrillated. Such products include, for example, pulp, paper (including print materials), cardboard, particleboard, fibreboard and orientated strand board (OSB).

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

Community Producer: A forest management unit complying with the following tenure AND management criteria:

Tenure: The legal right to manage a forest management unit (e.g., title, long-term lease, concession) is held at the communal level, AND

i) the community members must be either Indigenous Peoples or traditional peoples, OR

ii) the forest management unit meets the SLIMF eligibility criteria.

Management: The community actively manages the forest management unit through a concerted effort (e.g., under a communal forest management plan) OR the community authorizes management of the forest by others (e.g., resource manager, contractors, forest products company).

If the community authorizes management of the forest by others, criterion 1 **and** either criterion 2 or 3 must be met:

1. The community's own representative institutions has legal responsibility for the harvesting operations, AND
2. The community performs the harvesting operations OR
3. The community's own representative institution is responsible for the forest management decisions, and follows and monitors the operations.

NOTE: The forest can be either located in a communal forest and/or on individually-assigned plots, as long as the right to use the forest is communally held (e.g., this is the case for Mexican ejidos, Brazilian sustainable development reserves).

Source: FSC- FSC-ADV-50-003

Complaint: formal expression of dissatisfaction by any person or organization presented as a complaint to FSC, relating to the activities of the FSC Certification Scheme and/ or the FSC accreditation program, where a response is expected (adapted from ISO/IEC 17011:2004).

Source: FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0

Complainant: person or organization filing a complaint.

Source: FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0

Conflicts between the Principles and Criteria and laws: Situations where it is not possible to comply with the Principles and Criteria and a law at the same time.

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Conflict of interest: situation in which a party has an actual or perceived interest that gives, or could have the appearance of giving, that party an incentive for personal, organizational, or professional gain, such that the party's interest could conflict, or be perceived to conflict with, the conduct of an impartial and objective certification process.

Source: FSC-STD-20-001 V4-0

Consensus: general agreement, characterized by the absence of sustained opposition to substantial issues by any important part of the concerned interests.

NOTE: Consensus should be the result of a process seeking to take into account the views of interested parties, particularly those directly affected, and to reconcile any

conflicting arguments. It need not imply unanimity (adapted from ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004).

Source: FSC-PRO-01-001 V3-1

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-01-001 V5-2

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

Consultative Forum: is an e-mail list of stakeholders who choose to be more closely involved in developing or revising a FSC normative document. Participants have the opportunity to provide input during the drafting and re-drafting stage of a normative document prior to general public consultation.

Source: FSC-PRO-01-001 V3-1

Control measure (CM): An action that the organization shall take in order to mitigate the risk of sourcing material from unacceptable sources.

Source: FSC-STD-40-005 V3-0

Controlled material: Input material supplied without an FSC claim, which has been assessed to be in conformity with FSC Controlled Wood requirements according to the standard FSC-STD-40-005 V3-0 Requirements for Sourcing FSC Controlled Wood.

Source: FSC-STD-40-005 V3-0

Conversion factor: The ratio between material quantity entering and leaving a given transformation process employed by the organization. The conversion factor is calculated by dividing the output (volume or weight) by the input (volume or weight) and is applied to each individual component of a product group.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

Co-product: Material produced during the process of primary manufacturing of another (principal) product, from the same input. Such materials are, for the purposes of this standard, classified depending on the material category from which they are (co-) produced.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

Credit account: A record kept by a certified organization operating a credit system which lists entries and withdrawals of volume credits for the purpose of selling products with FSC claims.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

Credit system: A Chain of Custody system applied at the product group level which allows a proportion of outputs to be sold with a credit claim corresponding to the quantity of FSC and post-consumer inputs. Considering the applicable conversion factor(s), FSC and post-consumer inputs can be accumulated as FSC credit on a credit account.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

Criterion (pl. Criteria): A means of judging whether or not a Principle (of forest stewardship) has been fulfilled.

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Critical control points: Critical control points are those places or situations in the supply chain where materials from uncertified/uncontrolled sources could enter or where certified/controlled materials could leave the system.

Source: FSC-STD-20-011 V3-0

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 V1-0

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: 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).

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

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

Defined dates and time frames associated with the implementation of a normative document (in order of events):

Approval date: the date on which the FSC normative document is approved by the approval body.

Publication date: the date on which the approved FSC normative document is announced and published on the FSC website (usually a minimum of 90 days prior to the effective date).

Effective date: the date on which the published FSC normative document becomes applicable for use.

Transition period: the period of time (usually 1 year) after the effective date in which the new version of a FSC normative document is phased-in and in parallel the old version is phased-out (where it exists). To allow for gradual introduction, both versions are valid for an overlapping period of time. Six (6) months after the end of the transition period, certificates issued against the old version are considered invalid.

Period of validity: period of time for which a normative document is valid, that lasts from the effective date until it is withdrawn or replaced by a new version.

NOTE: each normative document shall include a section on defined dates.

Source: FSC-PRO-01-001 V3-1

Directives: compilations of Advice Notes.

Source: FSC-PRO-01-001 V3-1

Dispute: Umbrella term for 'appeal' and 'complaint'.

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

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

This list should be adapted or expanded by Standard Developers.

Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0

Due diligence system (DDS): A system of measures and procedures to minimize the risk of sourcing material from unacceptable sources. A DDS usually contains the following three elements: obtaining information, risk assessment, risk mitigation.

NOTE: This is an adaptation of due diligence system as per Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market (known as the EU Timber Regulation).

Source: FSC-STD-40-005 V3-0

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Ecosystem services: The benefits people obtain from ecosystems.

These include:

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

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Engaging or engagement: The process by which The Organization communicates, consults and/or provides for the participation of interested and/or affected stakeholders ensuring that their concerns, desires, expectations, needs, rights and opportunities are considered in the establishment, implementation and updating of the management plan.

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Systematic process used to identify potential environmental and social impacts of proposed projects, to evaluate alternative approaches, and to design and incorporate appropriate prevention, mitigation, management and monitoring measures (Source: based on Environmental impact assessment, guidelines for FAO field projects. Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome.

Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0

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

- a. ecosystem functions (including carbon sequestration and storage)
- b. biological diversity
- c. water resources
- d. soils
- e. atmosphere
- f. 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

Evaluation: the combined processes of audit, review, and decision on a client's conformity with the requirements of a standard (ISEAL Assurance Code).

Types of evaluation:

Pre-Evaluation: assessment to determine the applicant's readiness for their main evaluation.

Main Evaluation: assessment of an applicant for FSC certification.

Re-Evaluation: assessment for re-certification.

Surveillance Evaluations: see definition of "surveillance".

Source: FSC-STD-20-001 V4-0

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-01-001 V5-2

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 V1-0

Finished product: Product that receives no further transformation in terms of processing, labelling or packaging prior to its intended end use.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Forest: A tract of land dominated by trees (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).

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Forest Management Enterprise (FME): Company or operation responsible for forest management.

Source: FSC-STD-20-012 V1-1

Forest Management Unit (FMU): see definition of 'Management Unit'.

Forest Stewardship Standard: The normative document which specifies the requirements with which a forest management enterprise must conform in order to obtain certification.

Source: FSC-STD-20-002 V2-1

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

FSC 100%: FSC-certified virgin material originating in FSC-certified forests or plantations that has not been mixed with material of another material category throughout the supply chain. FSC 100% products are eligible to be used in FSC 100% or FSC Mix product groups.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

FSC Accreditation Requirements: all normative rules and regulations applicable to FSC accredited certification bodies and to applicant certification bodies.

Source: FSC-STD-20-001 V4-0

FSC accredited Certification Body: a Conformity Assessment Body which is appointed by the ASI to undertake FSC certification audits of applicants for the FSC Certification Scheme and the surveillance of certified Forest Management Enterprises and Forest Product Enterprises against the Certification Requirement.

Source: FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0

FSC Certification Requirements: all normative rules and regulations applicable to the certification of forest management organizations and/or chain of custody organizations.

Source: FSC-STD-20-001 V4-0

FSC certified material: FSC 100%, FSC Mix or FSC Recycled material that is supplied with an FSC claim by an organization which has been assessed by an FSC-accredited certification body for conformity with FSC Forest Management and/or Chain of Custody requirements.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

FSC certified product: FSC certified material that is eligible to carry an FSC label and to be promoted with the FSC trademark.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

FSC claim: Claim made on sales and delivery documents for FSC-certified material or FSC Controlled Wood that specifies the material category and, for FSC Mix and FSC Recycled products, an associated percentage claim or credit claim.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

FSC Controlled Wood: Material or product with the FSC Controlled Wood claim.

Source: FSC-STD-40-005 V3-0

FSC credit: Amount of product (volume or weight) that can be sold from a product group with a credit claim. Applicable only when using the credit system.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

FSC Global Network: the FSC A.C. and its wholly owned subsidiaries, the FSC Regional Offices, the FSC endorsed Network Partners and registered FSC members.

Source: FSC-PRO-01-001 V3-1

FSC label: Graphic design, consisting of the FSC logo plus other required elements for on product uses of the FSC trademarks. Labels may be included in printed packaging or marking attached or applied to a product, such as tags, stencils, heat brands, retail packaging, protective packaging or plastic wrap. Additional promotional uses of the FSC trademark are not covered by this definition.

Source: FSC-STD-50-001 V1-2

FSC Mix: FSC-certified virgin material based on input from FSC-certified, controlled and/or reclaimed sources, and supplied with a percentage claim or credit claim. FSC Mix material is only eligible to be used in FSC Mix product groups.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

FSC Normative Framework: the collection of FSC Policies, Standards, and Procedures which are mandatory for FSC accredited Certification Bodies, Certificate Holders, and Applicants (and any other party as specified in a document's scope) to be followed. Includes Advice Notes where these exist (stand-alone or compiled in Directives).

Policy: a documented principle. The objective of every FSC Policy shall be to further the mission of FSC in line with the aims and aspirations of its members, and taking equal account of the concerns and interests of the three FSC chambers, and its 'northern' and 'southern' membership.

Standard: a document, established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules or characteristics for products, services or related activities, processes and methods, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context (adapted from ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004).

Procedure: describes the processes used to meet requirements of FSC's Policies and Standards. Procedures establish clarity, accountability and responsibility, provide specific controls for risk management, define expectations for work processes and products, and may serve as training tools.

Source: FSC-PRO-01-001 V3-1

FSC Recycled: FSC-certified reclaimed material based on exclusive input from reclaimed sources, and supplied with a percentage claim or credit claim. FSC Recycled material or products are eligible to be used in FSC Mix or FSC Recycled product groups.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

FSC trademarks: FSC has three registered trademarks: a) the FSC "checkmark-and-tree" logo, b) the initials "FSC", and c) the name "Forest Stewardship Council".

Source: FSC-STD-50-001 V1-2

FSC trademark licence agreement (TLA): The legal document signed by the organization permitting use of the FSC trademarks (the "licensed material").

Source: FSC-STD-50-001 V1-2

Gender equality: Gender equality or gender equity means that women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from, economic, social, cultural and political development (Source: Adapted from FAO, IFAD and ILO workshop on 'Gaps, trends and current research in gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: differentiated pathways out of poverty', Rome, 31 March to 2 April 2009.).

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Genotype: The genetic constitution of an organism.

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Guidance: technical information outlining some means of compliance with the requirements of a normative document. Guidance in the FSC system is considered to be informative only.

Source: FSC-PRO-01-001 V3-1

Guideline: see definition of 'Guidance'.

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

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-01-001 V5-2

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 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 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: 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-01-001 V5-2

Illegally harvested wood: Wood that has been harvested in violation of any and all laws applicable to harvesting in that location or jurisdiction including the acquisition of the harvesting rights from the rightful owner; the harvesting methods used and the payment of all relevant fees and royalties.

Source: FSC-STD-20-012 V1-1

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 V1-0

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: Adapted from United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, 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).

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

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 V1-0

Intact Forest Landscape (IFL): a territory within today's global extent of forest cover which contains forest and non-forest ecosystems minimally influenced by human economic activity, with an area of at least 500 km² (50,000 ha) and a minimal width of 10 km (measured as the diameter of a circle that is entirely inscribed within the boundaries of the territory) (Source: Intact Forests / Global Forest Watch. Glossary definition as provided on Intact Forest website. 2006-2014).

Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

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 the organization.

Adapted from FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Interpretation: a formal normative clarification provided by the FSC Policy and Standards Unit to requirements included in documents of the FSC Normative Framework.

Source: FSC-PRO-01-001 V3-1

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).

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Landscape level requirements: Requirements of the applicable Forest Stewardship Standard that are implemented at the level of the group entity in a forest management group (e.g. protection of representative samples of ecosystems, protection of high conservation values).

Source: FSC-STD-30-005 V1-0

Landscape values: Landscape values can be visualized as layers of human perceptions overlaid on the physical landscape. Some landscape values, like economic, recreation, subsistence value or visual quality, are closely related to physical landscape attributes. Other landscape values such as intrinsic or spiritual value are more symbolic in character and are influenced more by individual perception or social construction than physical landscape attributes (Source: Based on website of the Landscape Value Institute).

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

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

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

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

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

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

Managerial control: Responsibility of the kind defined for corporate directors of commercial enterprises in national commercial law, and treated by FSC as applicable also to public sector organizations.

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Material: Material originating from forests (e.g. wood and wood products, and non-timber forest products), or salvaged wood, without an FSC claim, and that is being evaluated by the organization to determine whether it originates from acceptable sources.

Source: FSC-STD-40-005 V3-0

Means of verification: A potential source of information that allows an auditor to evaluate compliance with an indicator. Means of verification are not normative and the certification body may justifiably use alternatives to those listed.

Source: FSC-STD-60-002 V1-0

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

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

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 savanna.

Natural forest does not include land that is not dominated by trees, was previously not forest, and that 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.

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

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 V1-0

Non-forest based material: Material that comes from outside a forest matrix. Examples are non-wood plant fibres (e.g. flax used in the manufacture of a board classified as a wood-based panel, or of a composite product), synthesized or inorganic materials (e.g. glass, metal, plastics, fillers, brighteners, etc.), but do not include non-timber forest products or salvaged wood. Non-forest based materials used in FSC product groups are exempt from Chain of Custody control requirements.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

Non-timber forest products (NTFP): All forest products except timber, including other materials obtained from trees such as resins and leaves, as well as any other plant and animal products. Examples include, but are not limited to seeds, fruits, nuts, honey, palm trees, ornamental plants and other forest products originating from a forest matrix.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

Observer: Person who accompanies the assessment or audit team but does not assess or audit. Observers are recognized as interested parties, but shall respect the code of conduct outlined in FSC-PRO-01-017.

NOTE 1: An observer is not a part of the audit team and shall not influence or interfere with the audit.

NOTE 2 An observer can be from a regulator or other interested party who witnesses the audit.

Source: FSC-PRO-01-017 V1-1

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Organization (The): 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

Origin: Area where material was harvested.

NOTE: The scale used to define origin can vary (e.g. province or supply unit), and will depend on the risk designation of the particular area, and control measures, if applicable.

Source: FSC-STD-40-005 V3-0

Participating Site: Site included in the scope of a Multi-site or Group COC certificate. Subcontractors that are used within the terms of outsourcing agreements are not considered Participating Sites.

Source: FSC-STD-40-003 V2-1

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Percentage claim: Part of an FSC claim for FSC Mix or FSC Recycled products that specifies the percentage of their FSC or post-consumer input, respectively. Buyers of such products must use the percentage claim for subsequent calculations of input percentages or FSC credit.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

Percentage system: A Chain of Custody system applied at the product group level which allows all outputs to be sold with a percentage claim that corresponds to the proportion of FSC and post-consumer input over a certain period in time.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

Pest: Organisms, which are harmful or perceived as harmful and as prejudicing the achievement of management goals. Some pests, especially introduced exotics, may also pose serious ecological threats, and suppression may be recommended. They include animal pests, plant weeds, pathogenic fungi and other micro-organisms.

Source: FSC-POL-30-001

Pesticide: Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from pests; in controlling pests; or in rendering such pests harmless. (This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvaecides, fungicides and herbicides).

Source: FSC-POL-30-001

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

Post-consumer reclaimed material: Material that is reclaimed from a consumer or commercial product that has been used for its intended purpose by individuals, households or by commercial, industrial and institutional facilities in their role as end-users of the product.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Pre-consumer reclaimed material: Material that is reclaimed from a process of secondary manufacture or further downstream industry, in which the material has not been intentionally produced, is unfit for end use and not capable of being re-used on-site in the same manufacturing process that generated it.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

Primary manufacturing: Any processing that transforms roundwood into materials other than roundwood. For chip and fibre products, primary manufacturing includes the pulp mill as well as the paper mill stage.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

Principle: An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship.

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Product group: A product or group of products specified by the organization, which share basic input and output characteristics and thus can be combined for the purpose of FSC Chain of Custody control, percentage calculations and labelling according to the FSC material categories: FSC 100%, FSC Mix, FSC Recycled or FSC Controlled Wood.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

Product type: A general description of outputs based on a categorization or classification system. Examples of product types according to the FSC product classification are: 'logs of coniferous wood', 'wood charcoal', 'chemical wood pulp', 'garden furniture', or 'particle board'.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

Protection: See definition of 'Conservation'.

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Ratified: The process by which an international law, convention or agreement (including multilateral environmental agreement) is legally approved by a national legislature or equivalent legal mechanism, such that the international law, convention or agreement becomes automatically part of national law or sets in motion the development of national law to give the same legal effect.

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

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

Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0

Reclaimed material: Material that demonstrably would have otherwise been disposed of as waste or used for energy recovery, but has instead been collected and reclaimed as input material, in lieu of virgin material, for re-use, recycling, re-milling in a manufacturing process or other commercial application.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Reduced impact logging (RIL): see definition of 'Reduced impact harvesting'.

Representative Sample Areas (RSA): 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 V1-0

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: 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).

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Resource Management Unit (RMU): Set of FMUs managed by the same managerial body (e.g. the same resource manager).

Source: FSC-STD-30-005 V1-0

Resource Manager: Person or organization that has been given the responsibilities by forest owners for the utilization of their forest resources, including operational planning and harvesting operations.

Source: FSC-STD-30-005 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.

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

The Organization is also not obliged to restore environmental values that may have existed at some time in the historic or pre-historic past, or that have been negatively affected by previous owners or organizations. However, The Organization is

expected to take reasonable measures to mitigate, control and prevent environmental degradation which is continuing in the Management Unit as a result of such previous impacts.

Source: *FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2*

Review: Activity of checking a normative document to determine whether it is to be reaffirmed, revised or withdrawn.

Source: *FSC-PRO-01-001 V3-1*

Revision: Introduction of all necessary changes to the substance and presentation of a normative document.

Source: *FSC-PRO-01-001 V3-1*

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*

Risk assessment: An assessment of the risk of sourcing material from unacceptable sources, including risk related to origin and mixing material in supply chains.

There are several types of risk assessment for origin:

National risk assessment (NRA): An assessment of the risk of sourcing from unacceptable sources in a given country/region, conducted according to *FSC-PRO-60-002 The Development and Approval of Controlled Wood National Risk Assessments*. (Source: *FSC-PRO-60-002 The Development and Approval of Controlled Wood National Risk Assessments*). NRAs approved according to *FSC-PRO-60-002 V2-0* ('old NRAs') remain valid until 31 December 2018. If the NRA is not revised according to *FSC-PRO-60-002 V3-0* by 31 December 2018, areas covered become unassessed areas.

Centralized national risk assessment (CNRA): National risk assessment or part thereof developed by FSC International Center.

NOTE: NRA and CNRA are collectively referred to as FSC risk assessment.

Simplified risk assessment: An organization's assessment of the risk of sourcing from unacceptable sources in unassessed areas, developed according to Annex A of *FSC-STD-40-005 V3-0 Requirements for FSC Sourcing Controlled Wood*. This risk assessment can only be used for a country or part thereof where an FSC risk assessment for all five controlled wood categories is scheduled, as of the publication date of this standard¹, to be approved by FSC by 31 December 2017. A simplified risk assessment shall not be used after 31 December 2017.

Extended risk assessment (ERA): An organization's assessment of the risk of sourcing from unacceptable sources in unassessed areas, developed according to *FSC-PRO-60-002a FSC National Risk Assessment Framework* and the standard *FSC-STD-40-005 V3-0 Requirements for Sourcing FSC Controlled Wood*.

The risk assessment of mixing material in supply chains is conducted by the organization for its supply chains.

Source: *FSC-STD-40-005 V3-0*

¹ As provided on the FSC website (<http://ic.fsc.org/centralized-national-risk-assessment.700.htm>).

Salvaged wood: Wood that has been felled and subsequently lost or abandoned. Examples include lake/river salvage (logs/timber that sank to the bottom of a river or lake while being transported), wood from orchard clearance, wood from road clearance and urban harvested wood. For the purposes of FSC Chain of custody Control and labelling salvaged wood is considered as virgin material and shall be controlled for use in FSC product groups.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

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'.

Scope: The scope of a Chain of Custody certificate defines the organization's sites, product groups, and activities that are included in the evaluation by an FSC-accredited certification body, together with the certification standard(s) against which these have been audited.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Site: A single functional unit of an Organization situated at one physical location, which is geographically distinct from other units of the same Organization. An Organization's units with distinct physical locations may, however, be regarded as part of a site if they are an extension of it with no purchasing, processing, or sales functions of their own (e.g. a remote stockholding). A site can never include more than one legal entity. Subcontractors that are used within the terms of outsourcing agreements (e.g. outsourced warehouse) are not considered sites.

NOTE: Typical examples for sites are processing or trading facilities such as manufacturing sites, sales offices, or company-owned warehouse.

Source: FSC-STD-40-003 V2-1

SLIMF (small or low intensity managed forest): A forest management unit which meets specific FSC requirements related to size and/or intensity.

Source: FSC-STD-20-012 V1-1

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

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Supplier: Individual, company or other legal entity providing goods or services to an organization.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

Sub-supplier: Individual, company or other legal entity providing material to a supplier, or another sub-supplier.

Source: FSC-STD-40-005 V3-0

Supply unit: Forest with clearly defined boundaries that is managed to a set of forest management objectives. It includes all facilities and areas within or adjacent to these spatial areas that are under legal title or management control of, or operated by or on behalf of, the forest manager for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives.

Source: FSC-STD-40-005 V3-0

Surveillance: systematic repetition of conformity assessment activities as a basis for maintaining the validity of FSC certification.

Source: FSC-STD-20-001 V4-0

Suspension: temporary invalidation of the FSC certification for all or part of the specified scope of attestation.

Source: FSC-STD-20-001 V4-0

Targeted consultation: limited consultation with stakeholders directly affected by new or revised requirements.

Adapted from FSC-PRO-01-001 V3-1

Technical consultation: targeted internal consultation to receive feedback on a FSC normative document during the drafting or re-drafting stage before the document is released for public consultation.

Source: FSC-PRO-01-001 V3-1

Technical Working Group: a group of selected experts with professional experience in the field of question, to advise and provide content related input to the development or revision process of a FSC normative document.

Source: FSC-PRO-01-001 V3-1

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Termination: revocation or cancellation of the certification agreement by the certification body or the client according to contractual arrangements.

Source: FSC-STD-20-001 V4-0

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

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-01-001 V5-2

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 V1-0

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: based on the definition by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Glossary definition as provided under Policy / Traditional Knowledge on the WIPO website).

Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0

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

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2

Transfer system: A Chain of Custody system applied at the product group level, which allows outputs to be sold with an FSC claim that is identical to the material category and, if applicable, the associated percentage claim or credit claim with the lowest FSC or post-consumer input per input volume.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

Unacceptable sources: Sources of material that do not meet the requirements of the controlled wood categories.

Source: FSC-STD-40-005 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

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

Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0

Virgin material: Primary (i.e. non-reclaimed) material originating in forests or plantations.

Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1

Withdrawal: revocation or cancellation of the FSC certification.

Source: FSC-STD-20-001 V4-0

Workers: All employed persons including public employees as well as 'self-employed' persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including laborers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).

Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2



Forest Stewardship Council®

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